JOINT FILLER SEPARATION
Minor to Severe

Difficulty Of Repair

METZGER/McGUIRE

Adhesive Separation

Separation less than 1/32" (.75mm) typically requires no correction.

Cohesive Separation

REPAIR MATERIAL OPTIONS

Semi-Rigid Epoxy or Polyurea Joint Filler
MM-80 (I)
MM-80P (I)
Rapid Access
Edge-Pro 90 (I)
Spal-Pro RS-88 (I)
Edge-Pro 80 (D)
Spal-Pro RS-65 (D)
Freezer/Cooler
Spal-Pro 2000 or RSF (I)

TOOLS & EQUIPMENT NEEDED
Preferred:
Joint clean-out saw with dustless shroud, Abrasive Blade, Diamond blade, Vacuum system, Razor scraper/heat (**MM-80/MM-80P**)

Minimal:
Right angle grinder, Nyalox wheel, Shop vacuum, Razor scraper/heat (**MM-80/ MM-80P**)

OPTION 1 Partial Removal of Existing Filler

Before choosing this option, ensure that existing filler is well bonded structurally to one or both sides of the joint, and exhibits signs of being properly installed originally (i.e. flush with floor, proper depth, etc). If filler is not well bonded or original installation appears deficient, remove filler completely and re-apply with new material.

1/2"

Step 1
Use joint cleaning saw or right angle grinder equipped with an abrasive or suitable diamond blade to remove existing joint filler to a nominal depth of 1/2" below surface. It's important that all filler residue remaining on joint walls be removed back to clean concrete.

Step 2
Vacuum joint clean.

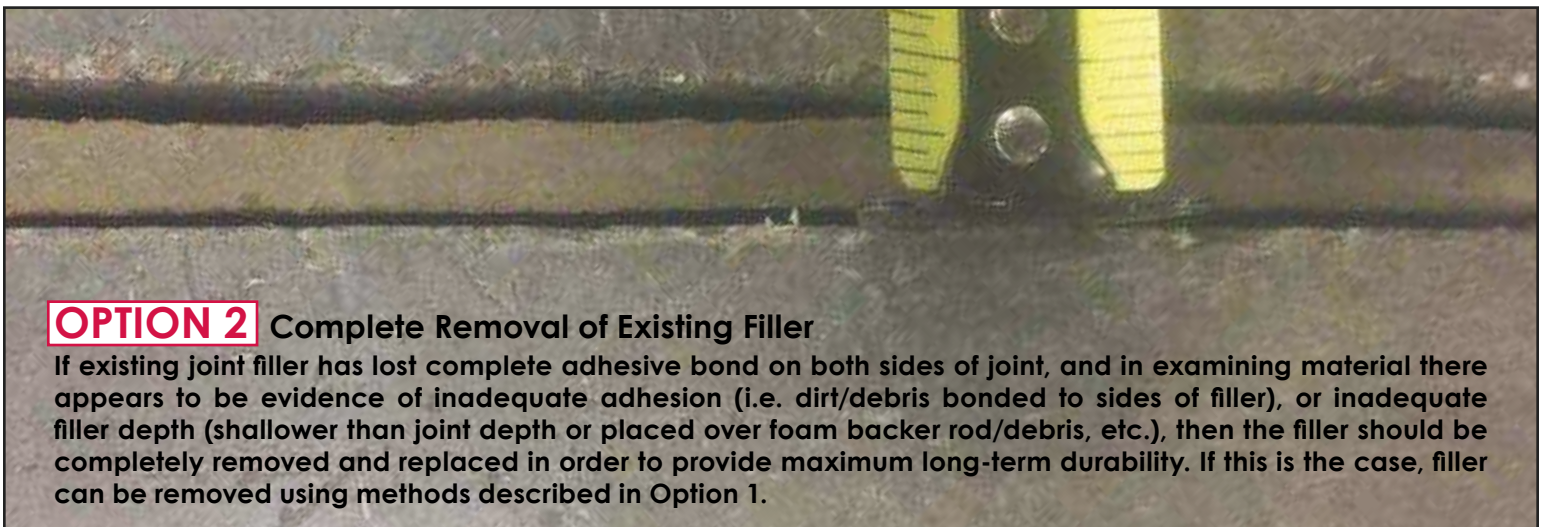*(I)* = Industrial   **(D)** = Decorative

Step 3
Overfill joint with appropriate semi-rigid filler. Monitor carefully during initial material placement as filler may run through joint bottom and leave filler profile low when cured.

Razor Off Overfill

1/2"

Step 4
Allow filler to cure, then razor flush with floor surface. (*MM-80/MM-80P* heat, then shave)

OPTION 2 — Complete Removal of Existing Filler
If existing joint filler has lost complete adhesive bond on both sides of joint, and in examining material there appears to be evidence of inadequate adhesion (i.e. dirt/debris bonded to sides of filler), or inadequate filler depth (shallower than joint depth or placed over foam backer rod/debris, etc.), then the filler should be completely removed and replaced in order to provide maximum long-term durability. If this is the case, filler can be removed using methods described in Option 1.

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