



**An ISO 9001:2015
Certified Supplier**

PRODUCT TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Powersleeve Carbon 439 Resin Medium Temperature System

Powersleeve® Carbon available in two bi-axial fabrics, a 12” wide, 18 oz. stitched fabric and a 6 oz. tape available in 2”, 4” and 6” widths for spiral wrapping smaller diameter pipes. This product is designed for applications where high strength and/or modulus are required. It can be used for the repair and reinforcement of existing mechanical systems, structures, and piping. The cured product is a very durable, high strength material, impervious to fuels, most chemicals and solvents. It permanently bonds to a wide variety of surfaces such as metals, composites, concrete, plastics and wood. The 12” wide, 18 oz. product is especially useful in the repair of large diameter piping systems and provides a cost effective alternate to our glass reinforcement systems.

FEATURES

- + Complete Installation Kits
- +High Strength Carbon Fiber
- +Operating Temperatures up to 325 F
- +Excellent Toughness-Resists Cracking
- +Excellent Chemical Resistance
- +Works Over Obstructions
- +Factory Pre-Measured and Sealed Components
- +Room Temperature Installation

A two-component, medium temperature 439 matrix used in our PowerSleeve® composite reinforcement products. This ambient temperature cure matrix is relatively fast setting, approximately 60 minutes @77° F and is used where a maximum service temperature of 325° F is desired. The product must be post cured in order to achieve the best chemical resistance properties. This product ships DOT hazardous (corrosive).

EPOXY PROPERTIES			
Working (pot) Life:	30-40 min. at 25°C (77°F)	Mix Ratio:	Factory Ratioed
Application Temps:	19-57°C (65-135°F)	Service Temps:	-46-163°C (-50 – 325°F)
Cure Time (dry to touch):	4 hours. 25°C (77°F)	Full Cure:	2 days at 25°C (77°F)
Kit Packaging:	Fabric cut and resin premeasured	Shelf Life:	1 year in sealed jar
Color:	Amber – Darkens with heat exposure	Hardness:	90-95 Shore D - ASTM D-2240
COMPOSITE LAMINATE PROPERTIES			
TEST	C-2 FABRIC	C-3 FABRIC	
Ultimate Tensile Strength:	70893 psi (warp direction) per ASTM D-3039 E	61854 psi (warp direction) per ASTM D-3039	
Ultimate Tensile Strength:	59131 psi (fill direction) per ASTM D-3039 E	61854 (fill direction) per ASTM D-3039	
Tensile Modulus:	5.48 x 10 ⁶ psi (warp direction) E	5.3 x 10 ⁶ psi (both directions)	
Per Ply Wrap Thickness:	.044” nominal E	.014” nominal	
Load Per Ply:	3119 lbs. E	866 lbs.	
HDT:	425°F	425°F	
CTE, in x 10⁻⁶/in/°F:	5.34 E	4.3	

Tensile data was taken on panels typical of field lay-ups.

ATTENTION: All of the proceeding data are based on laboratory conditions, at room temperature. Field conditions can change the characteristics of this product. Higher temperatures will shorten the working life of the product. Allow adequate time for application. Field testing is strongly recommended prior to application.

Storage & Handling

Store at 60-90° F in a dry place. Do not freeze. Keep any leftover material in a tightly sealed container. Always use clean, dry tools when mixing and applying the matrix. Mixtures left in containers can obtain dangerous temperatures during cure and can cause damage to the container and surrounding items

Shelf Life

12 months from date of sale, in an unopened container, stored in cool warehouse conditions.

Caution

Read MSDS prior to use. Some persons may be irritated by these products. Use caution and PPE. This product is for industrial use by professionally trained personnel only. Please read and understand all application instructions prior to using.

Design and Application Instructions

Design guidelines, application notes and wrap calculations for various applications are available from the factory.

Warranty

The manufacturer warrants that the goods delivered hereunder shall be free from defects in material and workmanship. The WARRANTY shall extend for a period of one (1) year after date of delivery of such goods to customer. This warranty is void in the event that the protective pouch has been damaged. THE MANUFACTURER MAKES NO WARRANTY EXPRESS, IMPLIED, (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR INTENDED PURPOSE), OR STATUTORY, OTHER THAN THE FOREGOING EXPRESS WARRANTY. Failure of customer to submit any claim hereunder within the Warranty Period after receipt of such goods shall be an admission by customer and conclusive proof that such articles are in every respect as warranted and shall release the manufacturer from any and all claims for damage or loss sustained by customer. In the event customer submits a claim for defective material within the required Warranty Period, the parties agree that customer's sole and exclusive remedy shall be the replacement of such defective goods or a refund of the price of the defective goods. To the greatest extent practical defective goods shall be returned to the manufacturer for analysis. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE SALE, DELIVERY, NON-DELIVERY, LOSS OF USE OF GOODS OR ANY PART THEREOF, EVEN THOUGH THE MANUFACTURER HAS BEEN NEGLIGENT OR HAS BEEN INFORMED OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MIGHT GIVE RISE TO SUCH DAMAGES.

Data and parameters listed herein and in our data sheets have been obtained by Field-Applied Composite Systems LLC using materials under carefully controlled conditions. Data of this type should not be used by engineers as design specifications, but rather as indicative of ultimate properties obtainable. Before using, user should determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. In determining whether the material is suited for a particular use, such factors as overall application configuration and design, field conditions and environmental criteria to which it will be subjected should be considered by the user.



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INTRODUCTION

PowerSleeve® is a high strength, field-applied composite system that is used for structural reinforcement of damaged piping. It is a wet layup, or field-pregged, fiber-reinforced polymer (FRP) system that consists of custom blended epoxy and unique fiber reinforcements tailored for piping repair. These products are suitable for pipes with leaks or which may develop leaks. A broad line of unique epoxy matrix systems and fabrics are available to handle a wide variety of high heat applications, harsh chemical environments, and underwater installations.

PowerSleeve® Fabrics -

Five fabric types are available. The most common system is our high strength W-11 substrate, which is an E-glass premium fiberglass roving, alloyed with Kevlar®, in a stitched, tri-axial, non-crimped, fabric. This fabric is radically different than common fiberglass in a woven configuration. The standard W-11 tri-axial fabric is designed for application to larger diameter straight piping systems. The custom woven G-03 tape fabric is a lighter weight bi-axial fabric designed for smaller pipe diameters and difficult geometries such as elbows and tees. The G-22 Bear™ fabric is a highly conformable knitted fabric designed for very difficult geometries such as tees and couplings. All three of these glass fabric styles can be used with any of the following epoxy matrix systems. We also offer two carbon fabrics, C-2 and C-3 carbon are a biaxial, high strength, high modulus weave suitable for applications where strength and stiffness are important. Both of these carbon fabrics are bi-axial weave. The C-2 is a heavier weight fabric similar to the W-11 glass while the G-3 is a lighter fabric of similar construction to the G-03 glass.

PowerSleeve® Standard Matrix –

The Standard Matrix is designed for general use. The system has good chemical resistance and structural properties and has a cure time of approximately 30-60 minutes at 77°F. This system has a Heat Distortion Temperature of 300°F with the W-11 fabric. Ships DOT Non-Hazardous. **If the standard resin is allowed to cool to 50°F it may coagulate. If this occurs the resin should be heated to a temperature of 150 ° for at least two hours and allowed to cool. This will not affect the performance of the resin.**

PowerSleeve® with 439 Matrix–

The 439 system is a medium temperature epoxy/novolac hybrid which cures at room temperature, yet has a much higher HDT than the Standard Matrix. The addition of novolac gives it better chemical resistance in cases where contact, whether external or internal, may occur. This system requires post cure in order to achieve the best chemical resistance properties. The HDT for the W-11 fabric is 425°F. Ships DOT Hazardous (corrosive).

PowerSleeve® with 70079 Matrix –

70079 Matrix is a premium two-component, epoxy/novolac hybrid system with excellent exposure resistance to most military and civilian fuels and a vast array of chemicals, including sulfuric acid. It is also resistant to moisture and humidity effects. It contains no solvents, is 100% solids, and contains zero VOC's. Ships DOT Non-Hazardous.

PowerSleeve® with X-TEMP-2 Matrix –

The X-TEMP-2 system is designed for use where high service temperatures and harsh chemicals will be encountered. This system requires a minimum of 150°F to initiate the cure. It can be installed on temperatures up to 220°F, but special precautions need to be observed. It cures in about 80 minutes at 150°F. The HDT of this system with W-11 fabric is 575° F. This system requires post cure in order to achieve the best chemical resistance properties. Ships DOT Hazardous (corrosive).

PowerSleeve® with X-100 UW Matrix –

The X-100 UW matrix is designed for applications on wet pipes or pipes under water. Ships DOT Non-Hazardous.

PowerSleeve® products have gone through numerous field trials, in-house and third party testing. These tests have demonstrated that it possesses those performance qualities required for the repair of corrosion damage, both internal and external. The material can be applied both circumferentially and helically along the pipe. Its low profile enables use in tight locations, within an inch of an obstruction in some cases.

All of our PowerSleeve® products sold in a packaged kit format. This packaging format has many advantages. It eliminates field measuring of the epoxy components, and the possibility of mixing or calculation errors. It also greatly reduces the possibility of having too much or too little fiber to resin content, which can adversely affect the properties of the final composite layup. Kits are designed in two styles.

The G-03 and C-3 kits contain one piece of pre-cut fabric and one container of part A resin and one of part B resin measured to be the right amount for the piece of fabric.

The W-11 kits are available with either four or two pieces of fabric and individual premeasured containers of resin for each piece of fabric. The pieces of fabric in the four piece kits are cut to go around the pipe once plus an overlap. The kits with two pieces (2X) the fabric is cut to go around the pipe twice plus an overlap.

The C-2 kits are available with either three or two pieces of fabric and individual premeasured containers of resin for each piece of fabric. The pieces of fabric in the three piece kits are cut to go around the pipe once plus an overlap. The kits with two pieces (2X) the fabric is cut to go around the pipe one and a half plus an overlap.

The W-11 and C-2 kits are available in two formats. The standard kits contain the individual pieces of fabric, resin to prime the surface of the pipe and wet out each piece of fabric as well as paint, stricture banding and accessories to facilitate the installation in a single box. The materials are also available in bulk kit format for larger jobs. In this case the pieces of fabric and resin containers are usually shipped in separate boxes. The advantage of bulk kits is cost. Note that paint and stricture banding are not supplied and must be ordered separately.

Special components and tools are provided in the kit to encourage proper installation techniques. The kit concept minimizes waste, both for application and disposal. The correct amount of material is provided in every kit to cover a pre-determined area, which assures the requisite amount of material is installed.

PowerSleeve® can be used to repair the following types of damage:

- External Corrosion (ASME PCC-2 Type A Repair)
- Leaking pipes or pipes which may develop leaks (ASME PCC-2 Type B Repair)
Note that leaks must completely stopped prior to composite application)
- External Mechanical Damage (dents, gouges, fretting, wear, etc.)
- Cracks
- External Coating Damage
- Internal Corrosion/Erosion
- Manufacturing or Fabrication Defects

TRAINING

As with any product, proper training is essential to ensure a quality installation. This installation manual is meant to be used as a guide and reference tool to backup hands-on training. All personnel using PowerSleeve® must attend a training course presented by a certified trainer. The course outlines safe handling of the product, product selection, surface preparation, and multiple installation techniques and wrapping a pipe for pressure test. . Many more topics are covered in the training course than is practical to include in this manual.

It is not recommended for untrained personnel to attempt installation of any of the PowerSleeve® products until they are fully and properly trained. Doing so can create an unsafe situation for the installer, as well as an inadequate repair.

HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH A PRESSURIZED SYSTEM

As with any repair on a pressurized system, certain precautions need to be observed when installing a composite system on a damaged pipeline or pipework. The level of damage should be considered and properly addressed. Has the structural integrity of the pipe been compromised? If the wall thickness has been degraded to a point where the pressure in the line presents an unsafe situation, the pressure may need to be reduced during the installation. This also applies to dents and other types of mechanical damage.

If the wall thickness is such that a leak may occur, but structural integrity of the system is still within safe limits, installation should be done with caution. It is good practice to apply a stiffener material, such as the high strength epoxy that is used as a load transfer compound. This will help keep the area intact and lessen the possibility of creating a through wall defect during the installation.

Proper surface preparation procedures should always be used, however, they need to be tailored to the type of defect being repaired. For instance, sandblasting would not be a wise choice of surface preparation if certain areas of the pipe are in danger of collapse. If a hole should occur on a pressurized system during the surface preparation, it could create a dangerous situation and may make the installation of a composite material impossible.

HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT

Always read and understand the Method Statement which includes the SDS, instructions and Product Data Sheet prior to attempting an installation.

Proper personnel protective equipment (PPE) should always be used. It must be appropriate for the conditions being encountered during the installation. Evaluating the risks of a possible line breach and release of the lines contents should also be considered. At minimum, latex gloves, long sleeves, and safety glasses must be worn.

Skin sensitivity to epoxy resins may occur in some people. Care should be taken to avoid contact with any of the composite components.

Cutting of glass fibers may release tiny particulates. If cutting large quantities of fiber while it is dry, wear minimum FP1 or preferably FP2 EEC approved dust masks. Type 3M 8710 or 3M 9900 respirators are approved according to American National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Masks should also be worn if cutting or sanding the material after it has been cured.

Dispose of all material according to local and federal regulations. PowerSleeve® kits are designed to generate minimal waste. All jars or cans containing epoxy should be thoroughly emptied during use, and only remnants will be left. Generally these small amounts are acceptable to dispose of in waste containers, but check with local authorities for confirmation. Always refer to the MSDS sheet for the material you are working with. Specific hazards relating to handling, disposal, and transportation will be listed.

TEMPERATURE GUIDELINES

If the standard resin is allowed to cool to 50° F it may coagulate. If this occurs the resin should be heated to a temperature of 150 ° and allowed to cool. This will not effect the performance of the resin.

Temperature is a very important factor when considering the use of composites for structural reinforcement. Epoxies are very temperature sensitive. Too much heat and they will cure too quickly. If it is too cold, they may not cure at all.

Cure Time

A rule to remember for epoxy systems is that for every 18° F temperature change, either up or down, the working time (pot life) will half or double. For example, if you are working with a system that has a 30 minute working time at 77° F, and you use it on an application in 95° F weather, the working time now decreases to approximately 15 minutes. Conversely, if you are installing the same system in 59° F weather, the working time extends to nearly 60 minutes. One should be conservative in estimating installation time when dealing with elevated temperatures. When the epoxy begins to gel, or become unworkable, it can happen very quickly, and you may not have time to properly finish your installation.

Pot Life

The volume of material you are mixing will affect the pot life. Mixing large quantities generates a higher exothermic reaction, and can decrease the pot life significantly. One should never mix more than what can be used within the pot life of the material. When using large quantities of epoxy, mix thoroughly and spread it out onto the working surface or fabric immediately. Do not let large amounts remain in a container. Dangerous temperatures can be generated by the curing action of the mixed components. Temperatures exceeding 300° F have been observed.

Physical Properties

Temperature not only has an affect on the cure time, but also the physical properties. When exposed to warm temperatures, epoxies will begin to lose their viscosity. Cold temperatures will greatly increase their viscosity. Typical centipoise values for our mixed epoxy systems at 77° F range between 2,500 and 10,500 for mixed components. The resin, or part A side, usually is more viscous than the hardener, or part B side.

Cold epoxies are difficult to work with and warming them properly to an appropriate mixing temperature may take hours. It is best to keep these products as close to ambient temperature as possible, both when in storage and when mixing. Do not mix when the temperature of the materials are below 55° F. Improper blending of the two components may occur due to the increased viscosity. When temperatures are low, difficulty in wetting out the fabric may be observed. The thickened epoxy will not wet out the fabric as easily and this could lead to performance reductions for the completed application. The surface to be prepared should also be at least 55° F. Lower temperatures could inhibit the cure of the epoxy, even though the air temperature is warmer.

Epoxies are an excellent heat sink. Warmed epoxy components may take hours to cool to an appropriate mixing temperature. Mixing components while they are warmed above 77° F can significantly reduce the pot life and working time of the material. Air temperature can also decrease the working time. Never leave components in direct sunlight, or in an area where temperatures will exceed 90° F. When working in warm climates keep the materials in a portable cooler or air conditioned area to maintain a reasonable temperature. When applying epoxies to a warm surface, the material will thin and may become runny. In some cases, additives are combined with the resin to minimize this thinning effect. Be aware that at temperatures exceeding 180° F, the material can go from workable to unworkable in a matter of seconds. Plan your installation accordingly, accounting for all temperature parameters for your given situation. Once the gel state of the material initiates, immediately stop working with the material and complete your installation. Trying to work with material or fix any problems after this point will only make matters worse.

Surface Temperature

Surface temperatures need to be carefully considered. Just because you have a system that is rated up to 300° F, does not mean it can be installed at that temperature. Read and understand the Technical Data Sheet for the system you are using prior to application. Installation temperature recommendations are listed and can be used as guidelines. Fast cure times can be detrimental in a few ways. First, it may have a negative effect on the properties of the material while it is going through its cure process. Also, the material needs time to bond with the surface. If it cures too quickly, it will not have time to wick into the surface to create the bond. Proper installation is another reason. When working on a surface

that is hot, the installation time is reduced. This can lead to a hasty application that may not be done correctly.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Surface preparation is critical to success when high performance composites are applied in the field. Bad surface preparation can result in premature failure or weakened properties of the repair system. Please contact our office for information on preparation when encountering questionable conditions.

1. Major surface contamination buildup should be removed prior to any high quality cleaning. This is often done with water-based pressure washer machinery and high-alkalinity detergent wash.
2. Paint may or may not need to be removed, depending on the type of repair. Generally any paint or coating must be removed. All pipeline tape wraps, bitumen coatings, insulation, etc. must be removed.
3. Abrasive blast to a near white (NACE No.2/SSPC-SP 10) level all surfaces that the composite will contact. This is adequate for most work. Installations requiring structural adhesion, or for isolated patch applications where the patch is held to the work surface by its adhesion, must be white metal blasted (NACE No.1/SSPC-SP 5). Where abrasive blasting is dangerous or impossible, surfaces that the composite will contact should be abraded (scratched up) with the equivalent of an 80-grit abrasive and the metal surfaces should be brought to the equivalent of the appropriate NACE level mentioned above. If abrasive cleaning is not allowed, chemical cleaning of the affected are must be done. In addition, a high strength, high build epoxy should be applied over the worst areas and allowed to cure before the application of the composite reinforcement. (Fig.1 and Fig. 2)



Fig. 1 – The sandblasting done on this line revealed more damage than was visible during the initial inspection. Proper cleaning is essential to a sound repair.



Fig. 2 – Surface preparation as shown is generally unacceptable. In cases where the pipe cannot be properly cleaned, it should be noted that the final ultimate properties of the composite layup may be compromised (such as bonding to the steel surface).

Excess dust and residue from the abrading should be blown or wiped away with oil-free compressed air or new, clean solvent wipes. **Cleaning preparations such as degreasing fluids which may leave a residue should not be used.** Special precautions should be observed when cleaning surfaces operating at high temperatures (above 100°F), or for applications where a low flash point solvent is inappropriate. For this type of cleaning, use of Bromothane S solvent is recommended. It is non-flammable and leaves no residue on the surface.

4. All sharp corners, corrosion pits, dents, leak repairing patches and wall/diameter offsets greater than 1/8th-inch (3mm) (1/16th-inch for fluid-tight installations) should be smoothed with a high compressive and high flexural strength filleting and filling compound. The recommended filler compound for structural applications is BIO-FIX 911 or BIO-DUR563 (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4). For non-structural applications our epoxy sticks work well. Alternative fillers may be used only for non-structural applications. Most circumferential piping welds and the like require no special filleting or smoothing. Check with a straight edge to confirm the surface is level.



Fig. 3 – The defect must be completely filled in and the compound must be smoothed and leveled out. Remove high spots and fill any low spots



Fig. 4 – Use a straight edge to confirm evenness.

After filling and smoothing, wipe the surface again with a clean cloth and a solvent cleaner. Remove any dust or foreign matter from the surface of the pipe in the area of the repair.

5. Application of the primer and composite should begin within eight hours of the final cleaning, unless special preparations have been made. This time may be reduced in high humidity areas where flash rusting can occur.

MATERIAL PREPARATION

All of the PowerSleeve® components are best used when they are at ambient temperature (65°F-90°F). Using the materials within this temperature ranges allows for good mixing and fabric wet-out. Cooling or warming techniques should be implemented in an attempt to bring the materials into the optimum temperature range. If this is not possible, care should be taken to ensure that the components thoroughly interact with one another. In cooler temperatures, the resin and hardener of the epoxy system will become thicker, thus requiring a longer mixing time. Wet out of the fabric will also require more time, as the thicker epoxy will require a longer dwell time to impregnate into the fabric. When

warmer temperatures are encountered, the epoxy resin may begin to react more quickly than anticipated. This lessens the working time of the material and may make installation difficult.

The fabric should be wetted out on a clean surface that is free from dust and foreign residue. Surfaces should be kept cool, or warm, depending on air temperatures. In warmer temperatures, a light colored material can be placed under plastic sheeting to reflect the warming rays of the sun. In cool temperatures, a darker colored material can make the surface warmer. The wet-out surface should be protected from wind gusts and rain. Contact with water will adversely affect the fabric and the resin and will render it useless.

Be sure all components are available prior to any mixing or application. Time management is important when working with epoxy materials. Once the process has started, you must finish, or get to a specific hold point before the material begins to gel (cured to a point where the epoxy does not flow freely).

Confirm that each section of fabric has its corresponding epoxy kit (parts A&B). Our kits are set up to have the required mix ratio. Each section of fabric will have its own epoxy kit that is pre-portioned and weighed to provide the correct epoxy/fabric fraction. It is important not to mix and match kits, as this will adversely affect the properties of the composite.

As part of the material preparation, the installer should check and verify the defect parameters. Current wall thickness, depth and length of defect, pressure, operating temperature, etc. The application temperature of the surface to be repaired should be checked with a calibrated temperature sensing device. Surface temperatures have a greater effect on the cure time than air temperature. All of this information should be confirmed against the application parameters obtained during the repair assessment. Verify the materials you have are correct before proceeding.

For wet or underwater applications with the X-100 UW resin the resin must be mixed and the fabric wetted in dry conditions and then applied to the wet or submerged pipe. In cases where W-11 or C-2 fabric are to be installed, the primer must be applied to the pipe before wrapping is started. A short nap paint roller works well for this purpose.

Remember the five P's... *Proper Preparation Prevents Poor Performance*

MATERIAL APPLICATION

The following instructions should be carefully read and understood prior to beginning the installation. Also read and understand the SDS sheets for these materials. Proper factory training is required, as these instructions cover only the basic steps of proper installation. Any modification to these instructions should be approved by Field-Applied Composite Systems LLC. If you have technical questions, please call F.A.C.S. LLCTechnical Support at 626-633-0294. Latex gloves, long sleeves, and safety glasses are mandatory, along with any other PPE specific to your application environment.

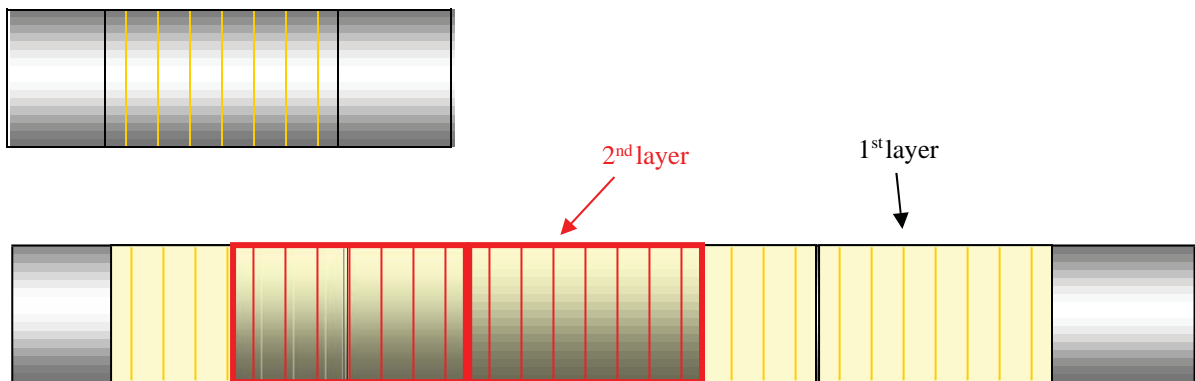
Standard W-11 Fabric and C-2 Fabric, Kits

1. Follow the appropriate cleaning and preparation instructions listed above.
2. All sharp corners, dents, leak repairing patches and wall/diameter offsets greater than 1/8th-inch (1/16th-inch for fluid-tight installations) should be smoothed with a rapid-setting filleting and filling compound. Alternately, other non-structural F.A.C.S.™ products may be used to create smooth contours of the repair surfaces. Good consolidation between the layers of the composite and to the surface being repaired is essential to sound repair. Voids within the layup should be avoided.
3. For the Standard Matrix, 439 Matrix, X-100 UW Matrix and the 70079 Matrix, it is best that PowerSleeve® be applied between 60°F and 110°F (16°C - 44°C). If higher than this range, the X-TEMP-2 Matrix should be used. Also, all of the PowerSleeve® Kit components should be maintained between 65°F and 90°F (18°C - 32°C) during the actual matrix mixing and wet-out procedure.
4. The primer system will be the same material as the main matrix in the kit. For this reason, always use the epoxy kit marked “Primer” for priming the surface of pipe. Mix the primer by pouring all of the contents of the Part B container into the Part A container. Mix thoroughly for at least 3 minutes. Mixing should be done slowly to avoid air bubble formation. Coat all surfaces that the PowerSleeve® will be applied to with a thorough application of primer, as furnished with the kit. Most primers should be over wrapped with at least the first layer of the main PowerSleeve® material while the primer is still wet. If applying to a flat surface, you may let the primer become slightly tacky, but not to a point where it becomes unmovable.

Carbon fiber systems have the possibility of creating a galvanic corrosion environment in specific conditions. For extended longevity installations such as buried pipelines, when using Carbon fiber, an insulating barrier should be applied to the substrate. A layer of G-03 fabric or epoxy base coat is recommended.

** Applications with expected service life of more than 5 years; the longevity of the repair may require the application of an insulating base layer prior to the application of the Carbon fiber system. (Please consult Field-Applied Composite Systems LLC for proper recommendations)*
5. Unroll and lay out one segment of the PowerSleeve® substrate (“fabric”) on the wet-out work surface, 45x45 side up, and the yellow striping side down.
6. Pour all of the contents of one of the Part B matrix containers into one of the Part A matrix containers. Mix thoroughly for at least 3 minutes. Mixing should be done slowly to avoid air bubble formation.
7. Pour about half of the mixed matrix onto the PowerSleeve® segment laid out on the wet-out work surface, and with the furnished squeegee, distribute the matrix evenly over the entire PowerSleeve® segment, using slow spreading strokes. Spreading speed and volume should be adjusted to matrix temperature. Flip the segment over. Repeat the wet-out spreading on this side using the balance of the mixed matrix. The total mix amount in a single module is appropriate for a single PowerSleeve® segment.

8. Roll up the resin-wetted PowerSleeve® segment and transport to the application site (45x45 side out).
9. Within 10 minutes of wetting-out, unroll the segment onto the surface to which the PowerSleeve® is being applied (45x45 side down). Press it into the application surface with the squeegee or your gloved fingers, working any trapped air bubbles to the edge and forcing the PowerSleeve® into tight contact with the surface below. Note that with the standard kits each piece of fabric will go around the pipe once plus an overlap, with the 2X W-11 kits each piece of fabric goes around the pipe twice, with the 2X C-2 each piece goes around one and a half times.



10. Repeat for all PowerSleeve® segment layers remaining in the kit. It is best to set the starting point of each layer at a different location around the vessel. For example, start the first layer at the 12-o'clock position, the second layer at the 3-o'clock position, etc. If several kits are to be applied to a section of pipe, apply the first layer to the entire length of pipe to be sleeved, then start the second layer, offsetting the edges of the layers by at least 6 inches or half the width of a segment (as in laying courses of brick). Choose a segment of pipe short enough that you can install all four layers of material prior to any part of the installation entering its gel point. Overlap successive sections by at least two inches.
11. Once the PowerSleeve® segments are all installed, starting at one edge, begin spiral wrapping the Stricture Banding™, stretching it and pulling loosely at first, then tightly around the assembly, proceeding down to the other end, and back to the starting point. The Stricture Banding™ must be wrapped in the same direction around the pipe as the PowerSleeve®. The direction. Do at least four complete layers, but more does not hurt and can actually improve the compression on the layup.
 (NOTE: If the temperature and length of the installation causes the first layer of PowerSleeve® to begin hardening before installation of subsequent layer can be installed, stop and do the Stricture Banding™ procedure and allow the installed layers to compress and cure until they hold their shape dependably. Be certain to remove all Stricture Banding™ before adding additional layers of PowerSleeve®. Any time installation progress is delayed for more than 24 hours, all cured composite surfaces must be sanded to break the “glaze” of the surface, prior to

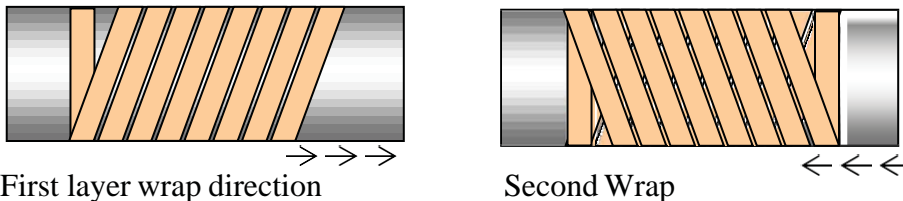
application of subsequent PowerSleeve® layers. Under certain circumstances, this periodic Stricture Banding™ process may have to be done several times.)

12. Allow the PowerSleeve® to cure until it is dry to the touch and does not indent when pressed with a finger nail.
13. Completely remove the Stricture Banding™.
14. Paint the entire PowerSleeve® installation with PowerCoat™ paint, furnished in the kit, or factory approved UV & weather barrier coating. Two coats are recommended.
15. CAUTION: When cured only a few hours (“dry to the touch”) the standard PowerSleeve® system is NOT fully cured and has NOT reached its full strength. Under circumstances where full structural strength is required prior to some action (such as re-pressurizing a leaking pipeline) a longer cure is required. Contact F.A.C.S. LLC Technical Support for details.

Standard G-03 - C-3 Carbon Fabric

1. Follow the appropriate cleaning and preparation instructions listed above.
2. All sharp corners, dents, leak repairing patches and wall/diameter offsets greater than 1/8th-inch (1/16th-inch for fluid-tight installations) should be smoothed with a rapid-setting filleting and filling compound. Alternately, other non-structural F.A.C.S.™ products may be used to create smooth contours of the repair surfaces. Good consolidation between the layers of the composite and to the surface being repaired is essential to sound repair. Voids within the layup should be avoided.
3. For the Standard Matrix, 439 Matrix, X-100 UW and the 70079 Matrix, it is best that PowerSleeve® be applied between 60°F and 110°F (16°C - 44°C). If higher than this range, the X-TEMP-2 Matrix should be used. Also, all of the PowerSleeve® Kit components should be maintained between 65°F and 90°F (18°C - 32°C) during the actual matrix mixing and wet-out procedure.
4. Primers are generally not required for these two fabrics as there is a sufficient quantity of resin in the fabric to wet out the pipe surface. If a primer is used it should be the same material as the main matrix in the kit. If a primer is used it should be over wrapped with at least the first layer of the main PowerSleeve® material while the primer is still wet. If applying to a flat surface, you may let the primer become slightly tacky, but not to a point where it becomes unmovable. **Carbon fiber systems have the possibility of creating a galvanic corrosion environment in specific conditions. For extended longevity installations such as buried pipelines, when using Carbon fiber, an insulating barrier should be applied to the substrate. A layer of G-03 fabric or epoxy base coat is recommended.**
** Applications with expected service life of more than 5 years; the longevity of the repair may require the application of an insulating base layer prior to the application of the Carbon fiber system. (Please consult Field-Applied Composite Systems LLC for proper recommendations)*

5. Unroll and lay out one segment of the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 substrate (“fabric”) on the wet-out work surface.
6. Pour all of the contents of one of the Part B matrix containers into one of the Part A matrix containers. Mix thoroughly for at least 3 minutes. Mixing should be done slowly to avoid air bubble formation.
7. Pour about half of the mixed matrix onto the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 segment laid out on the wet-out work surface and distribute the matrix evenly over the entire PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 segment, using slow spreading strokes. You may use light hand pressure or a soft spreading tool. Spreading speed and volume should be adjusted to matrix temperature. Flip the segment over. Repeat the wet-out spreading on this side using the balance of the mixed matrix. The total mix amount in a single module is appropriate for a single PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 segment.
8. Roll up the resin-wetted PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 segment and transport to the application site.
9. Within 10 minutes of wetting-out, unroll the segment onto the surface to which the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 is being applied. Press it into the application surface with your gloved fingers, working any trapped air bubbles to the edge and forcing the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 into tight contact with the surface below. This fabric is best applied using a spiral wrap technique.



First layer wrap direction

Second Wrap

Starting at one end of the repair area, spiral the material around the pipe, laying each subsequent wrap adjacent to the other, without overlapping. Upon reaching the other end of the repair, make one complete spiral around the pipe and continue back the other direction. Never exceed a 45° angle during installation.

10. Repeat for all PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 segments required for your installation. When finished with one roll, begin the next roll by overlapping a minimum of 3” from the previous end point. Choose a segment of pipe short enough that you can install at least two layers of material prior to any part of the installation entering its gel point. Overlap successive sections of material by at least two inches.
11. Once the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 segments are all installed, starting at one edge, begin spiral wrapping the Stricture Banding™, stretching it and pulling loosely at first, then tightly around the assembly, proceeding down to the other end, and back to the starting point. The Stricture Banding™ must be wrapped in the same direction around the pipe as the PowerSleeve® was wrapped. Do at least 4 complete layers, but more does not hurt and can actually improve the compression on the layup. Always wrap the Stricture Banding™ in the same direction as the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 as wrapped.

{NOTE: If the temperature and length of the installation causes the first layer of PowerSleeve® G-03 to begin hardening before installation of subsequent layer can be installed, stop and do the Stricture Banding™ procedure and allow the installed layers to compress and cure until they hold their shape dependably. Be certain to remove all Stricture Banding™ before adding additional layers of PowerSleeve® G-03-C3. Any time installation progress is delayed for more than 24 hours, all cured composite surfaces must be sanded to break the “glaze” of the surface, prior to application of subsequent PowerSleeve® G-03-C3 layers. Under certain circumstances, this periodic Stricture Banding™ process may have to be done several times.)

12. Allow the PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 to cure until it is dry to the touch and does not indent when pressed with a fingernail.
13. Completely remove the Stricture Banding™.
14. Paint the entire PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 installation with PowerCoat™ paint, furnished in the kit, or factory approved UV & weather barrier coating. Two coats are recommended. Other coatings may be used. Please contact F.A.C.S. LLC if another type of coating is desired for use.
15. CAUTION: When cured only a few hours (“dry to the touch”) the standard PowerSleeve® G-03-C-3 system is NOT fully cured and has NOT reached its full strength. Under circumstances where full structural strength is required prior to some action (such as re-pressurizing a leaking pipeline) a longer cure is required. Refer to the product technical data sheet for “full cure” properties.

G-22 Bear™ Fabric:

1. Follow the appropriate cleaning and preparation instructions listed above.
2. All sharp corners, dents, leak repairing patches and wall/diameter offsets greater than 1/8th-inch (1/16th-inch for fluid-tight installations) should be smoothed with a rapid-setting filleting and filling compound. Alternately, other non-structural F.A.C.S.™ products may be used to create smooth contours of the repair surfaces. Good consolidation between the layers of the composite and to the surface being repaired is essential to sound repair. Voids within the layup should be avoided.
3. For the Standard Matrix, 439 Matrix, X-100 UW Matrix and the 70079 Matrix, it is best that PowerSleeve® be applied between 60°F and 110°F (16°C - 44°C). If higher than this range, X-TEMP-2 Matrix should be used. Also, all of the PowerSleeve® Kit components should be maintained between 65°F and 90°F (18°C - 32°C) during the actual matrix mixing and wet-out procedure.
4. The Bear™ fabric is designed for use in tight areas where flexibility and drapeability are important. As such the wrap must be planned before the fabric is impregnated. It is important to model the wrap, usually by placing the material on the surface to be wrapped so that the fit and cuts can be planned. It is usually better to impregnate the fabric before cutting it to fit.

5. In most cases, the primer system will be the same material as the main matrix in the kit. However, in certain instances, it may be different. For this reason, always use the epoxy kit marked “Primer” for priming the surface of pipe. Mix the primer by pouring all of the contents of the Part B container into the Part A container. Mix thoroughly for at least 3 minutes. Mixing should be done slowly to avoid air bubble formation. Coat all surfaces that the PowerSleeve® will be applied to with a thorough application of primer, as furnished with the kit. Most primers should be over wrapped with at least the first layer of the main PowerSleeve® material while the primer is still wet. If applying to a flat surface, you may let the primer become slightly tacky, but not to a point where it becomes unmovable. If using a primer that is different than the main matrix system, you should allow the primer to cure before continuing.
6. Unroll and lay out one segment of the Bear™ substrate (“fabric”) on the wet-out work surface.
7. Pour all of the contents of one of the Part B matrix containers into one of the Part A matrix containers. Mix thoroughly for at least 3 minutes. Mixing should be done slowly to avoid air bubble formation.
8. Pour about half of the mixed matrix onto the Bear™ segment laid out on the wet-out work surface, and with the furnished squeegee, distribute the matrix evenly over the entire Bear™ segment, using slow spreading strokes. Spreading speed and volume should be adjusted to matrix temperature. Flip the segment over. Repeat the wet-out spreading on this side using the balance of the mixed matrix. The total mix amount in a single module is appropriate for a single Bear™ segment.
9. Roll up the resin-wetted Bear™ segment and transport to the application site.
10. Within 10 minutes of wetting-out, unroll the segment onto the surface to which the Bear™ is to be applied. Press it into the application surface with the squeegee or your gloved fingers, working any trapped air bubbles to the edge and forcing the Bear™ into tight contact with the surface below.
11. Repeat for all Bear™ segment layers remaining in the kit. It is best to set the starting point of each layer at a different location around the vessel. For example, start the first layer at the 12-o’clock position, the second layer at the 3-o’clock position, etc. If several kits are to be applied to a section of pipe or tee, apply the first layer to the entire section of pipe to be sleeved, then start the second layer, offsetting the edges of the layers by at least 6 inches or half the width of a segment (as in laying courses of brick). Choose a segment of pipe short enough that you can install all four layers of material prior to any part of the installation entering its gel point. With tee’s or other complicated geometries it may be helpful to secure portions of the wrap with Powersleeve® roll fabric kits.
12. Once the Bear™ segments are all installed, starting at one edge, begin spiral wrapping the Stricture Banding™, stretching it and pulling loosely at first, then tightly around the assembly, proceeding down to the other end, and back to the starting point. The Stricture Banding™ must be wrapped in the same direction around the pipe as the Bear™. Do at least four complete layers, but more does not hurt and can actually improve the compression on the layup.

13. NOTE: If the temperature and length of the installation causes the first layer of Bear™ to begin hardening before installation of subsequent layer can be installed, stop and do the Stricture Banding™ procedure and allow the installed layers to compress and cure until they hold their shape dependably. Be certain to remove all Stricture Banding™ before adding additional layers of Bear™. Any time installation progress is delayed for more than 24 hours, all cured composite surfaces must be sanded to break the “glaze” of the surface, prior to application of subsequent Bear™ layers. Under certain circumstances, this periodic Stricture Banding™ process may have to be done several times.
14. Allow the Bear™ to cure until it is dry to the touch and does not indent when pressed with a finger nail.
15. Completely remove the Stricture Banding™.
Paint the entire Bear™ installation with PowerCoat™ paint, furnished in the kit, or factory approved UV & weather barrier coating. Two coats are recommended.

CAUTION: When cured only a few hours (“dry to the touch”) the standard Bear™ system is NOT fully cured and has NOT reached its full strength. Under circumstances where full structural strength is required prior to some action (such as re-pressurizing a leaking pipeline) a longer cure is required. Contact F.A.C.S. LLCTechnical Support for details.

Post Curing:

The 439 and X-temp-2 systems require post curing in order to achieve the best chemical resistance properties. Post curing may be done in accordance with the following table, however these products will post cure to the operating temperature of the system as it is returned to service and heats up. Note that post curing does not have to be done immediately after the initial cure of the resin system. Delays of over a month can be tolerated.

External Coatings

Choosing the proper final coating is imperative to a successful long term repair. The composite should be coated if any of the following will be present during the lifetime of the repair:

- Ultraviolet Light (natural or man-made) – Use PowerCoat™ or equivalent
- Chemical fallout or mist – Use a coating resistant to chemical inquestion
- Submersion in water (ground water, tidal areas, saturating rain) – Use BP4 Primer/Coating
- Heavy abrasion (sand, rocks, other metal piping) – Depending on application, abrasive resistant coatings or other products should be used
- High heat from an external source (fire, exhaust) – Use an intumescent type of coating

Applications at High Temperatures

When using the X-TEMP-2 Matrix, it is best to install at temperatures between 150°F and 220°F (60°C – 104°C). At the upper limit of this range, using Stricture Banding™ may become difficult. As the

temperature rises, the working time of the matrix is reduced. The matrix may even cure before you have completely installed your section of fabric, which is not preferred.

When encountering an application such as this, a laminating roller may be used.

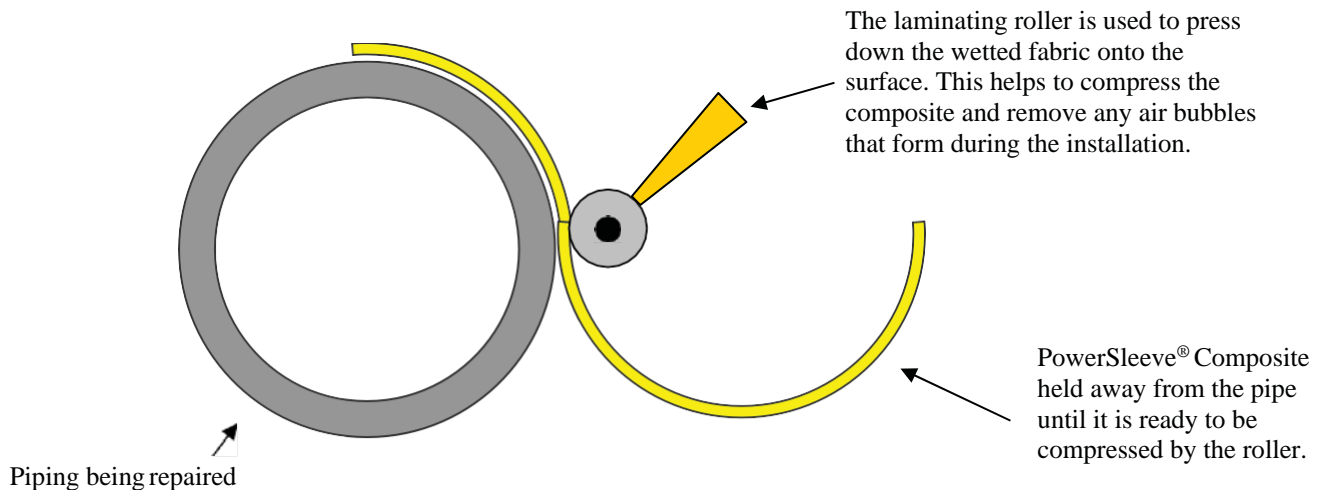


Fig. 5 – A laminating roller can make installations onto high temperature surfaces much easier. This tool can also be used on large flat surfaces where Stricture Banding™ cannot be effective.

This tool will allow the composite to be compressed and air bubbles to be forced out of the layup. When working at the higher temperatures, the layup method for either the W-11 fabric or the G-03 fabric can be modified as listed below:

Starting at the 12 o'clock position, place 4-6” of the fabric down onto the surface of the pipe. Do not allow the rest of the roll to come into contact with the pipe at this time. Using a laminating roller, apply pressure to this small section and allow it to cure (approximately 2-3 minutes, depending on temperature).

Begin unrolling the fabric around the pipe. Using the roller, continuously apply pressure to all areas that are in contact with pipe. Only allow enough fabric to come into contact with the pipe that is able to be compressed with the roller in 1-2 minutes. Otherwise, sections that have touched the pipe may cure prior to them being compressed. Continue until the entire fabric section is laid up and cured.



DOCUMENTATION

It is good practice to record all data related to the repair. This documentation should be retained by the installer and/or the owner of the pipeline for at least the lifetime of the repair. A unique identifier should be generated for each repair application and location. At a minimum, records should be kept that include the following information:

Design Records

- Location of the repair
- Defect type and dimensions
- Design data and related calculations
- Level of surface preparation
- Cure procedure
- Number of layers required
- Axial length of repair
- Completed F.A.C.S.™ Pipe Repair Data Sheet

Material Records

- PowerSleeve® matrix and fabric used (include part number if available)
- Lot numbers and/or batch numbers from kit

Quality Control and Installation Records

- Repair reference number
- Report of visual inspection
- Number of layers actually installed
- Temperature at time of installation (air temperature and pipe surface temperature)
- Final repair dimensions
- Personnel completing the installation
- Re-inspection intervals

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

PowerSleeve®

Instructions should be carefully read and understood prior to beginning the installation. Also read and understand the MSDS sheets for these materials prior to beginning the installation. Proper factory training is required, as the following checklist covers only the basic steps of proper installation. If you have technical questions, please call F.A.C.S. LLCTechnical Support at 626-633-0294. Chemical gloves and safety glasses are mandatory, along with any other PPE specific to your application environment.

Measurements, Temperatures, and Product in line confirmed

Proper repair materials confirmed

Level work surface prepared for fabric wet-out

Pipe surface preparation

Filler material applied and smoothed

Mix primer and apply

Wet-out fabric and install onto piping

Apply Stricture Banding™

Hold – composite should cure to “fingernail” hard before proceeding

Remove Stricture Banding™ completely

Check for voids and unacceptable imperfections

Apply PowerCoat™ Paint or other environmentally suitable coating

PowerSleeve® should be allowed to completely cure (up to 7 days at 77°F) before exposure to maximum design conditions.