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Spraying over Geotextile

Application of the polyurea spray technology to a geotextile fabric is sometimes necessary for secondary containment or a primary liner system where a sound substrate (concrete) is not used. In some cases, the geotextile fabric may actually be used as in intermediary layer between applications of the polyurea systems.

While application to geotextile may seem to be a very simple feat, there are numerous considerations that must be addressed.

1. Before positioning of the geotextile fabric, the substrate should be smooth and compacted and must be dry and cleaned of all foreign objects that could cause damage or poke through. Plant life must be removed and area sterilized. In some cases, it may be difficult to have a dry substrate. For this, a sheet of polyethylene or other plastic film can be placed first.

2. The non-woven geotextile has two sides. Application of the polyurea spray system must be to the smoother or ironed side. This is a process that keeps the "hairs" of fiber from sticking up. If you coat the non-ironed side, the "hairs" will penetrate through the coating to give voids / pinholes in the film.

3. Lay or roll out the geotextile panels in an amount / area that can and will be coated that day. The geotextile should conform to the irregularities in the substrate. There will be uniform wrinkles and this is acceptable. However, excessive wrinkles **must** be avoided.

4. Anchor the geotextile fabric using U-shaped type nails at least 8 inches (20.3 cm) in length with 3 to 5 feet centers (0.9 to 1.5 meters).

5. For lap areas, coat both sides of the geotextile. The lap should be a minimum of 8 inches. Carefully join the lap together by spraying small areas along the lap and pressing together. The lap should then be overcoated immediately to form a good seamless seal.

6. When using a trench area around the perimeter for anchoring, the geotextile should extend well into the trench and be completely coated with the polyurea spray system. The trench should be about 12" X 18" (30.5 cm X 45.7 cm).

7. If the outer perimeter is a wall of steel, concrete, wood or other substrate, apply the polyurea spray onto the substrate and press the geotextile into the wet coating. Application of the polyurea spray system over this geotextile area should then extend past the edge of the geotextile onto that substrate.

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8. At the end of the workday, leave approximately 2 feet (24 inches) of un-coated geotextile for the joint formation the next day.

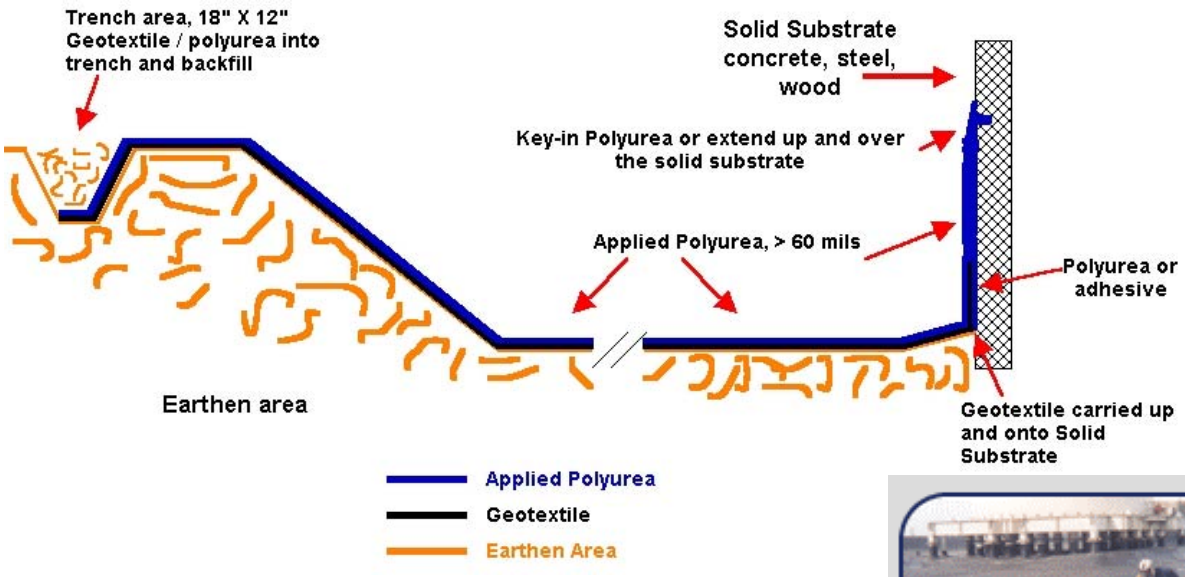
9. A minimum of 60 mils (1.5 mm) of polyurea spray should be applied to the geotextile fabric.

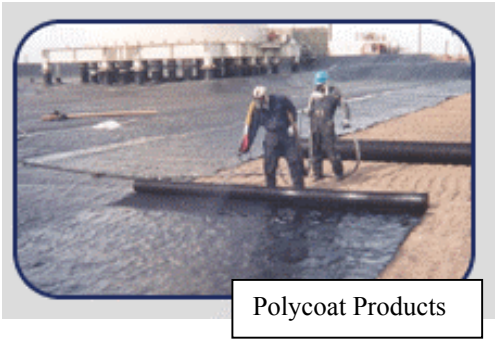
10. The proper spray application technique **must** be of a crisscross multiple pass pattern. Otherwise, shrinkage could possibly occur in the coating / lining system and will "pull" away from the sides / edges.

11. It is highly suggested that a slower setting polyurea spray elastomer system be used, ideally 15 second gel time or greater, such that ample wet-out of the fabric is noted.

Tip!
Use a polyurethane, light coat of polyurea or epoxy gel to initially adhere the fabric to the concrete and other terminations and overlaps.

CAUTION: It is very important to understand the fact that all thermoset materials will shrink during cure. Determine the degree of shrinkage from the polyurea system supplier prior to starting work. Always start the spray application near the center of the project and not at the edges.





Polycoat Products

Suggested geotextile fabric is:
Amoco Geotextiles, 1-800-445-7732,
www.geotextile.com
Non-woven, 3 to 4 oz, Amoco "Petromat 4599"
Woven, Amoco 2016 (polyester)
Spunbonded polyester, Reemay