



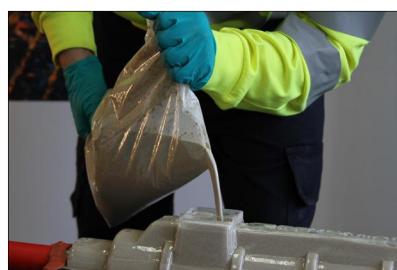
Jem Resin



JEM Resin was developed to meet the growing concerns regarding exposure to isocyanates in the workplace. JEM is a non-isocyanate system with all the technical performance characteristics of conventional resins but with additional features and benefits.

Features and benefits

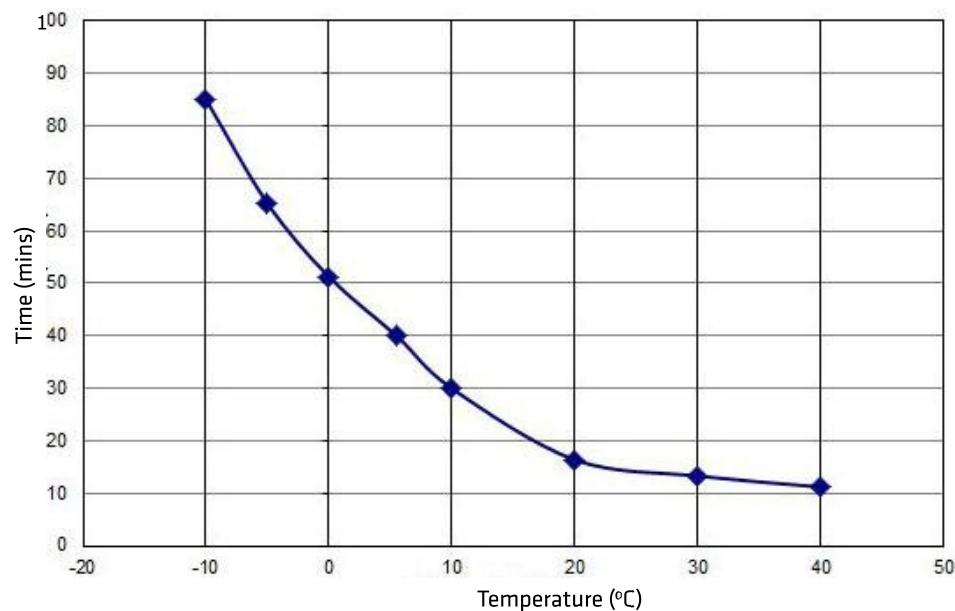
- Low viscosity (very searching, no voids, easier mixing)
- Easy mixing at low ambient temperatures (e.g. -15°C)
- Curing reaction not sensitive to moisture (will cure under water)
- Filled joints may be energised immediately if undisturbed
- Supplied in clear pouches which allows mixing to be observed in process
- Excellent adhesion to XLPE, PVC, Lead etc.
- Type approved in LV joints (ENA TS C81/3 and BS EN 50393).
- Tested in accordance with HD631.1
- Re-enterable version available.



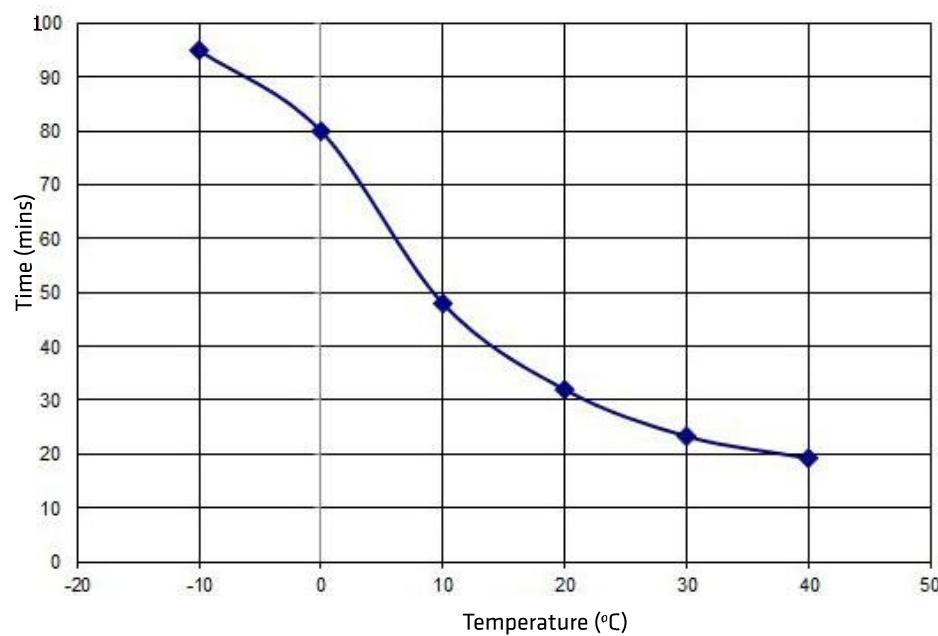
Performance Data

Properties of Resin	
1	Type
2	Appearance/colour
3	Viscosity of mixture @ 5°C
4	Relative density
5	Flash point
6	Non-volatile content
7	Storage conditions
Application Properties	
1	Mixing ratio - (by weight)
2	Flash point
3	Pot life
4	Gel time
5	Peak exothermic temperature (0.5 litres)
6	Complete cure time
Performance Properties	
1	Colour of mixture
2	Class of resin
3	Water absorption rate
4	Hardness
5	Volume shrinkage after curing
6	Tensile strength
7	Ultimate elongation
8	Impact strength
9	Volume resistivity
10	Surface resistivity
11	Dielectric strength
12	Thermal conductivity
13	Maximum continuous operating temperature
14	Time to energise LV joints (undisturbed)
15	Time to energise LV joints (backfilled or moved)
Other Information	
1	Shelf life of the material stored below 35°C in original packaging and away from direct sunlight
2	Expected service life time of joint (year)

Temperature effect on gel time



Temperature effect on backfill time



Mixing Instructions

Step 1



1. Open container and remove JEM Kit. Check bag for any signs of damage before proceeding

Step 2



2. Aerate the powder by gripping the pouch at each end and tumbling the powder for up to thirty seconds, this will facilitate mixing

Step 3



3. To start the mixing process, hold the bag as shown above, so that the **liquid is forced onto the powder**.

Step 4



4. Squeeze the liquid through the membrane seal and onto the powder.

Step 5



5. Make sure that the membrane seal is completely open before mixing the powder and liquid together.

Step 6



6. Before mixing rotate and shake at the corners to free the powder.

Step 7



7. Tumble mix and knead the bag for up to two minutes, to ensure that there are no lumps in the bag.

Step 8



8. Finally cut one corner and pour the contents into the joint shell.