

# BT – Universal Adhesive

## The adhesive for *almost everything*

Conductive 2-component epoxy based adhesive filler material for critical substrates and similar applications.

**BT – Universal Adhesive** is a multi purpose reaction adhesive, whose bonding properties and workability characteristics are specifically adapted to critical environment applications.

Rigid, high mechanical resistance, resilient to water infiltration, weathering resistant, frost and saponification proof.

**BT – Universal Adhesive** is not affected by exposure to alkaline solutions and diluted mineral or organic acids.

For repairs and refurbishment in permanently wet environments, ducts and drains, shaft and well refurbishment, industrial acid and corrosion protection applications etc. Suitable for the bonding of complex structures such as mineral to mineral substrates, steel to steel, concrete to steel, steel to ceramic materials ...



Coverage:  
approx. 1.2 kg / m<sup>2</sup>  
at 1 mm  
layer thickness



Baustoff - Technik - Leipzig



**BTL GmbH**

Baustoff-Technik-Leipzig

Am Teich 5

04519 Rackwitz OT Podelwitz

Germany

Telefon: +49 34294 76 231

Telefax: +49 34294 76 686

Email: [btl.bauwerksabdichtung@t-online.de](mailto:btl.bauwerksabdichtung@t-online.de)

[www.btl-leipzig.de](http://www.btl-leipzig.de)

**MFPA Leipzig GmbH  
(Leipzig Institute for Materials  
Research and Testing)**

**Accredited testing, inspection and certifying authority  
for building materials & components and structural  
design**

**Testing** of bonding properties for hardened concrete to  
hardened concrete joints

**Testing** of resilience to slurry, liquid manure and silage  
effluent (JGS) acc. to the technical approval criteria of the  
*German Federal State Institute for Building Technology*  
(DIBT) in Berlin

**Testing** of chemical resistance to test media used in light  
liquid separator system applications acc. to DIN EN 858-1  
(Feb. 2005; separator systems for light liquids, e.g. oil and  
gasoline) and DIN 1999-101 (additional requirements for  
separator systems acc. to DIN EN 858-1, DIN 858-2 and  
DIN 1999-100 for light liquids with partial biodiesel and/or  
fatty acid methyl ester content (FAME))

**Test** DIN 51603-1, August 2008, Liquid fuels – Fuel oils –  
Part 1: EL min. specifications

**Test** DIN EN 228, November 2008, Automotive fuels –  
Unleaded petrol

**Test** DIN EN 590, October 2009, Automotive fuels – Diesel  
fuel

**Test** DIN EN 14214, Liquid petroleum products – Fatty acid  
methyl esters (FAME) for use in diesel engines and heating  
applications

**Testing** of flexural and compressive strength acc. to  
DIN EN 196-1

**Testing** of max. depth of penetration of water under  
pressure acc. to DIN EN 12390-8

**Testing** of shrinkage and expansion under water / open air  
storage conditions acc. to DIN 52450

**Testing** of sulphate resistance acc. to DWA-M143-17

**Testing** of chemical resistance (pH 2-12 and sanitary  
cleaning agents)

**Testing** of tensile bonding strength for concrete and  
masonry applications based on DIN EN 1542

**Testing** of abrasion resistance acc. to DIN EN 295-37  
(*Darmstädter Kipprinne* test arrangement)

**Testing** of impact strength resistance (*ball drop impact test*)  
based on the published DIBt Technical approval criteria for  
synthetic interior linings  
(Section 4.1.2.2.2.)

**Testing** of resilience to osmosis in case of reverse moisture  
penetration, DAfSb *Guideline on the protection and repair  
of concrete structures*, Part 4, Section 5.5.15, determination  
of tensile strength and blistering

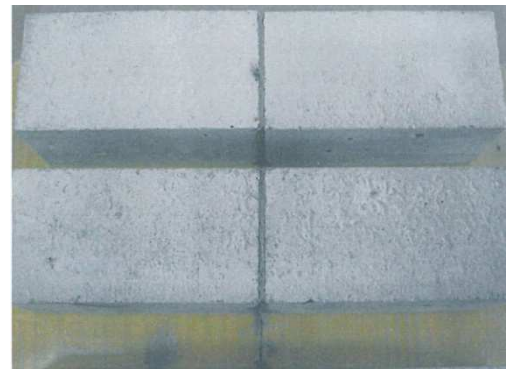
**Testing** of thermal stability according to the requirements  
under DIN EN 476

**Test** in accordance with the preliminary test programme  
covering surface coating applications for the refurbishment  
of main drain manholes and inspection chambers in sewer  
systems and waste water conduits.

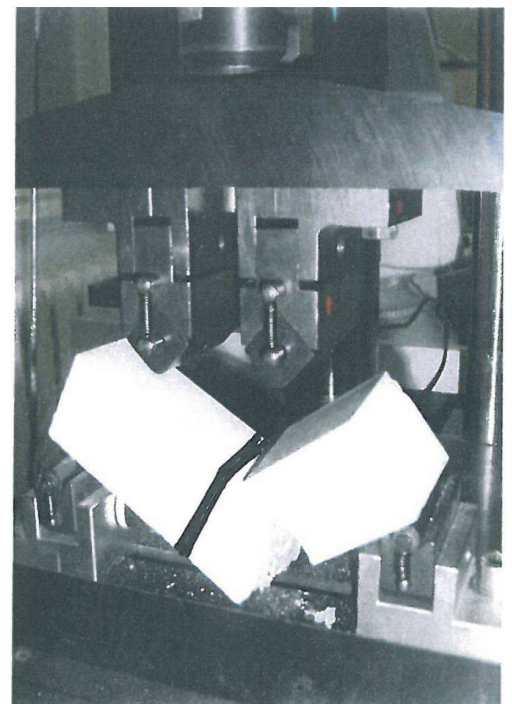
**Status as of May 2012**



Prism components prior to joining,  
coated on the left side using  
BT– Universal Bond



Bonded prism sections



Breaking point  
outside the bonded joint