DIRECTIONS FOR GEOTHERMAL LOOP REPAIRS

Follow These Mixing Directions for Minor Leaks

Shake contents of GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL bottle well before adding to system.

Use an empty container that is two or three times the size of the intended amount of GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL to be added. Fill the empty container nearly half full of water and then pour in the GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL and shake or stir until well mixed.

This product is nearly always compatible with glycol or antifreeze mixtures. If possible, premix a small amount of glycol or antifreeze, from the loop, into the container.

If the solution turns into a buttermilk consistency, it would be advisable to purge the system and run the GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL through the loop with water, until you feel the leak has been sealed.

Allow 48 hours before pressure testing up to the desired psi. If pressure holds, remove the water from the loop and replace with original solution.

Prescribed amounts:

- Add 8 ounces of GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL for each 5 tons of ground loop.
- Add 16 ounces of GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL for 6 – 10 tons of ground loop and increments of 8 ounces for every additional 5 tons of ground loop.

Incorporate GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL into loop field by one of the following methods:

For preventative maintenance of vertical or horizontal ground loops, mix one 8-ounce bottle of GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL and add to the geothermal loop field while purging the system or by introducing it through the pressure/temperature port, provided the system is up and running and re-flushing is not necessary.

For troublesome loops, where water loss may be evident because of equipment age, poor connections, fusion joints, old PVC glue joints, or any other condition causing a system to lose fluid, first repair all obvious leaks, then add the prescribed amounts to the ground loop as described above.

If fluid loss is expected underground and there is the possibility of a bad fusion, add double the amount. Keep the loop pressured-up and give the GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL sufficient time to repair itself.

Notes:

DO NOT USE GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL IF A STRAINER IS INSTALLED IN THE SYSTEM.

GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL is not ideal for use with pressure gauges, containing air spaces, are installed “in line” because the product could coat the gauge and possibly give an inaccurate reading.

GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL helps coat all internal parts of the water passageway and slows scaling and deterioration of cast iron pumps which is a benefit. Scaling and deterioration causes pitting and pinholes, thus causing water to show a red color (rust) which may result in future problems.

GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL is effective for almost any material and is also very effective at sealing improperly threaded or cross threaded pipe fittings.

DIRECTIONS FOR RADIANT FLOOR HEAT REPAIRS

A single leak in a radiant floor system can be a disaster. Leaky systems are often abandoned because of small line leaks that are difficult or impossible to locate and fix. Repair attempts are often costly and sometimes result in the re-installation of a partial or entirely new radiant tubing system. Finding competent radiant installers and technicians can be particularly difficult in some areas of the country.

GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL provides a simple and effective solution that is effective to seal most basic leaks.

Method:

Attempt to isolate the leaking loop circuit. Using no less than a five-gallon container and an external sump pump or similar circulating pump, circulate water through the suspected line and monitor the water level drop in the container. This will help determine the severity of the leak. If the leak does not appear to be too severe, follow these directions to seal the leak:

- Add one bottle of GEOLOOP LEAK SEAL to the container, following the mixing instructions, and allow the solution to re-circulate through the loop.
- If and when the water level holds in the container, the leak is likely stopped.
- Continue to re-circulate for an additional 2-3 hours.
- Clear the line with air and let it set for 48 hours.
- Pressure test the line between 10-20 psi.
- If the pressure holds re-add water and add the heat and pressure up to 15-20 psi.

This method has an 80-85% success rate that should last for many years. If it is not effective a manual repair is likely required.