

Do you have a loop that is reading under 30 megohms? This reseal technique may repair a shorting loop if the short is happening at the yoke point (area where the loop meets the lead-in) which is often a vulnerable point for loops.



Step 1:

Carefully hammer a medium screw driver into the sides of the groove to separate the sealant from the concrete or asphalt.

Be sure not to puncture the loop wire, do not chisel out the sealant where the loop wires are.



Step 2:

Use pliers and a screw driver to pull up the old sealant. Be careful when inserting the screwdriver, make sure it is not pressing into the loop.



Step 3:

Remove as much of the sealant as possible from the yoke area.

Step 4:

Insert a thin screwdriver in between the loop wires and gently spread the wires slightly apart. This will allow space for the sealant to flow between the wires. Use an air blower or **can of air** to remove loose debris. Wipe rubbing alcohol around the loop yoke and groove. After wiping down the loop wires and groove use a blow torch or micro torch aimed at the walls of the groove to fully dry the groove. This will ensure a clean surface for the new sealant to stick to.





Step 5:

With the screwdriver still inserted apply a layer of sealant under the yoke, gently press the yoke into the sealant.

Do not use a water based sealant, use a rubber or polyurethane sealant.

Water based sealants will facilitate shorts to ground.



Step 6:

With the screwdriver still inserted seal over the yoke. Encapsulate the yoke in sealant.



Step 7:

Remove the screwdriver, this will allow the sealant to flow between the loop wires.

These steps will only help repair a loop that is failing at the yoke point (the area where the loop meets the lead-in). Fully sealing this area will prevent water from entering the yoke point and causing a short to ground or intermittent loop failures. If your loop has been damaged at a different point, this repair will not fix the loop.