WIM FUGA

FLEXIBLE MORTAR FOR 0 TO 15 MM JOINTS

Cement mortar for pointing with improved parameters: high abrasion resistance and reduced water absorption.

CG2 WA classification in accordance with PN-EN 13888:2010 From 1 to 15 mm
Resistant to abrasion
No stains and efflorescence Ag^+ – antibacterial with silver molecules
ECO Protect – prevents the growth of mould and mildew **Dew Effect –** reduced water absorption
Frost-proof and waterproof

APPLICATION:

An elastic mortar for jointing, with decreased water absorption, intended for jointing every type of wall and floor ceramic tiles, gres tiles, clinker and natural stone laid on walls and floors. Suitable to be applied inside and outside of the premises, for joints of 0 - 15 mm in width. Recommended to joint tiles laid on balconies, terraces, elevations, floor heating and plaster- cardboard panels. Special for humid and wet rooms (e.g. shower cabins, bathrooms, kitchens).

PROPERTIES:

Frost and water resistant, with DEW EFFECT, that is, with maximally decreased water absorption via hydrophobic agents. It is distinguished by specially assorted composition of finely granular quartz and marble flour, powder resins and special additives. The EKO PROTECT system in the joint is arranging and filling micro-particles in such a way that the structure produced creates a tight system protecting against the growth of fungi and mould. It does not create bacteriological threat and therefore it can be used in contact with food. It can be easily mixed and applied and ensures a smooth surface after processing. It has great adherence to ceramic, gres tiles and glass mosaics. It is characterized by high resistance to light. It is available in 42 colours in accordance with the WIM colour card where, alongside silicon and epoxy joint, it forms a complete set to finish cladding. It fulfils the requirements concerning increased abrasion and scratch resistance, which enables to apply it on floors with intense pedestrian loading.

SPECIFICATIONS:

at the temperature +20°C and the humidity of air 65%)
Composition: Cement, finely granular mineral filler, marble flour and additives increasing elasticity, adherence and strength.
PH: 13
Mixing proportions: 0.22–0.26 l of water per 1kg
Operating time: about 2 hours
Operating temperature (of the air and the materials) +5°C to +25°C
Possibility to walk: after 24 hours
Bending strength:
after storing in dry state – min. 3,5 N/mm2
after subjecting to freezing/defreezing cycles – min. 3,5 N/mm2
Compression strength:
after storing in dry state – min. 15 N/mm2
after subjecting to freezing/defreezing cycles – 15 N/mm2
Temperature resistance: od -25°C do +70°C
Abrasion resistance: min. 1000 mm3
Water absorption:
after 30 min ≤ 2 g
after 240 min ≤ 5 g
Bulk density: about 1,20 kg/dm3

PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE:

The joints must be clean, without the remnants of glue, dust and other impurities decreasing adherence. They cannot be frozen, either. They should be of the same depth. Jointing can be started after the dry set mortar is totally dry, not earlier, however, than after 24 hours. When fast-setting glues are used for tiling, the tile jointing can be started as early as after 4 hours. When the joints are renovated, it is necessary to remove old joints to the depth of min. 3 mm.

PREPARING THE MORTAR:

The dry mortar must be poured into the measured amount of clean water and carefully mixed until a smooth mass without any lumps is obtained. It is absolutely necessary to strictly observe the proper ratio of the powdery mortar to water, so that differences in colours did not appear after drying. After about 5 minutes it should be mixed again for a short time. The ready mortar must be applied diagonally into the joints by means of a trowel with a stiff sponge or rubber and the joint must be richly filled with it. After the pre-bonding of the mortar (after about 45 - 90 minutes depending on the temperature), manifesting in the tarnishing of the joint surface, the whole surface of the tiles must be washed with a damp sponge and joints must be profiled. This recommendation must be strictly adhered to because too fast start of the washing process (particularly in the conditions of increased humidity and/or lowered temperatures) may cause the occurrence of white scale on the joint surface. Freshly-jointed surface must be protected against low temperature, humidity, rain, intensive insolation and draught.

NOTE:

The obtained colour may slightly differ from the sample book because of: too watery fixture of the applied mortar, low ambient temperature, the tile and the substrate environment not absorbent enough or too intense drying. However, the series number guarantees the same shade of colour.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT:

The product must be transported and stored in tightly and originally closed packages, in dry conditions. Protect against humidity (max. permitted humidity of the air 75%).

EXPIRY DATE:

In the originally closed package for 24 months from the production date placed on the bag.

PACKAGING:
Joint mortar is supplied in 2 kg and 5 kg packages.

APPLICATION TABLES
FOR GROUTS AND SILICONES

Table of cement and epoxy grout consumption for pointing (kg/m²)

JOINT DIMENSIONS [mm] width x depth	TILE FORMAT [cm]								
	5 x 5	10 x 10 6 x 25	10 x 20 15 x 15	15 x 20 12 x 24	20 x 20 15 x 25	20 x 30 25 x 25	30 x 60	40 x 40	60 x 60
2 x 5	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1
2 x 7	1,0	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,15	0,15	0,1
2 x 10	-	-	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,15
3 x 8	-	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,25	0,25	0,2
5 x 5	-	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,25	0,25	0,2
5 x 8	-	-	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,3
5 x 12	-	-	1,6	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,4
8 x 7	-	-	-	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,4
8 x 10	-	-	-	1,8	1,5	1,2	0,8	0,8	0,6
8 x 12	-	-	-	2,2	1,8	1,5	0,95	0,1	0,7

Consumption values in the table should be considered as estimates. Because of the many types of tile back side profiles, different height of the trowel teeth, non-uniform depth of the grout and the possibility of using different methods of installation, the consumption may be different than in the table.

calculation of mortar consumption

$$\frac{(A+B)}{(A \times B)} \times C \times D \times 1{,}6 = \frac{kg}{m^2}$$

A – tile length (mm)
B – tile width (mm)
C – tile thickness (mm)
D – joint width (mm)

Table of silicone compound consumption for rectangular joints (m/from a 310 ml tube)

Joint depth	Joint width **3 mm**	Joint width **5 mm**	Joint width **7 mm**	Joint width **10 mm**
3 mm	23	18	12	6
5 mm	14	11	8	5
8 mm	9	7	5	4
10 mm	6	5	4	3

Table of silicone compound consumption for triangular joints (m/from a 310 ml tube)

Joint depth	Joint width **3 mm**	Joint width **5 mm**	Joint width **7 mm**	Joint width **10 mm**
3 mm	35	30	24	20
5 mm	30	25	18	13
8 mm	25	16	11	8
10 mm	20	13	9	7