MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

WIM EPOXY GROUT – WIM EPOXYD
CHEMICAL-RESISTANT, TWO-COMPONENT EPOXY GROUT FOR 1 TO 15 MM JOINTS

Epoxy grout meets the requirements of PN-EN 13888 classified as RG. It can also be used as a chemically resistant adhesive for ceramic tiles class R2T according to PN-EN 12004 RG classification according to PN-EN 13888 From 1 to 15 m.

- For underfloor heating
- Chemical-resistant, acid-resistant Non-absorbent, resistant to dirt
- For places with high hygiene requirements (e.g. kitchens, bathrooms)
- High mechanical resistance

APPLICATIONS:

Chemical-resistant epoxy grout is used for grouting wall and floor ceramic cladding made of ceramic tiles, brick tiles, natural stone, with a joint width of up to 15 mm. It is designed for places exposed to acids, bases, oils, solvents and high-pressure water.

It is especially recommended for use in laboratories, battery rooms, tanneries, dairies, breweries, slaughterhouses and other food and chemical processing plants as well as in areas with high hygienic requirements such as hospitals, kitchens, canteens, swimming pools.

It is completely non-absorbent and has a very high mechanical strength which allows its use in car showrooms, car washes, workshops, warehouses and other places with heavy mechanical loads on the floor. It is suitable for grouting tiles in aggressive water tanks.

BASE PREPARATION:

- Joint to be grouted should be clean, completely dry and free from dust, grease and other contamination reducing adhesion.
- Adhesive residue must be removed to a uniform depth of at least 3 mm.
- Grouting can begin after adhesive mortar has dried completely.

HOW TO USE:

- Pour component B - hardener entirely to the primary component A and mix thoroughly for at least 3 minutes using a low-speed mixer until obtaining a uniform consistency.
- Strictly observe the mixing proportions specified.
- Insert thoroughly mixed grout into the gaps using a special trowel with hard rubber.
- Remove excess grout with the same trowel diagonally from the surface of the tiles.
- After about 20 minutes, sprinkle the grouted surfaces with warm water and using a rough Scotch Brite sponge, using circular movements, profile the joint at the same time removing residual grout.
- Next, using a regular sponge, remove the resulting emulsion and perform the final profiling of the joint.
- Wash at least two times.

SPECIFICATIONS:

At a temperature of +23o C and relative humidity of 50%:

- Mixing ratio by weight (A: B): 8.9 : 1.1 (light colours) and 9.1 : 0.9 (dark colours)
- Grout density: 1.35 g/cm3
- Working temperature: +10 oC to +25oC
- Workability time of ready-to-use grout: 20-30 min.
- Pre-cure time: 24 hrs.
- Full chemical resistance: after 14 days

INGREDIENTS:

Two-component material based on epoxy resin: component A - epoxy resin with filler component B - curing agent

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT:

The product should be stored in a dry place at temperatures between +5 to + 25 °C. If the conditions of storage are followed, in factory-sealed packaging the storage time is 18 months from the production date on the packaging.

EXPIRY DATE:

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

PACKAGING:

Grout is supplied in 1.2 kg and 5 kg packaging.

COMMENTS:

The parameters contained in the specifications above refer to a temperature of +23o C and relative humidity of 50%. Higher temperatures and lower humidity accelerate, and lower temperatures and higher humidity lengthen the treatment and hardening time of the grout.

After curing, the product is inert to the human body. The resin components in an uncured state are irritating to eyes and skin. They may cause sensitisation by skin contact. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Wear suitable gloves and eye or face protection.

Discolouration may occur on the surface of the joint due to the effects of aggressive chemicals. Before using the product on ceramic cladding with components made of plastic, metal, coated with paint, unstable metallic enamel or other unstable decorative elements as well as in the case of an absorbent natural stone, always carry out a test to determine the effect of material on the grouted
surface. Fresh stains should be cleaned with water and hardened ones removed mechanically