EPOXY GROUT

Application Guide

EUCLID CHEMICAL

The following instructions detail the general installation procedures for epoxy grouts manufactured by The Euclid Chemical Company. The contractor and engineer are encouraged to consult the individual product's technical data sheet regarding possible additional suggestions for successful installations.

Note: If the contractor is not familiar with standard grout placement techniques, a pre-job meeting is suggested to review the project details unique to the particular job. Contact your local Euclid Chemical sales representative for additional information.

These instructions are written specifically for E³-FLOWABLE, E³-DEEP POUR, and E³-XTREME.

General Guidelines

Careful preparation is a must for a successful grouting operation. Grouts generally work best at 50°F to 90°F (10°C to 32°C). Cold weather retards strength gain and set time. Hot weather accelerates setting time and causes premature curing of the grout. Provide heating or cooling, as necessary, to compensate for extremes in ambient temperatures and resulting variations in cure time. The testing data listed on the product technical data sheets was under laboratory conditions at a temperature of 70°F (21°C).

Directions for Use

Surface Preparation: Surfaces to be grouted and the underside of the baseplate should be clean and free from rust, grease, oil, laitance, and other contaminants. Concrete should be mechanically roughened to a Concrete Surface Profile (CSP) of 5-9 in accordance with ICRI 310.2R. Any anchor bolt holes to be filled must also be clean and sound. Mechanical preparation is recommended with the holes being flushed with water and blown dry with oil-free compressed air. The baseplates of machinery that will be grouted must also be free of rust, grease, oil, and other contaminants. Sandblasting to a "white metal" finish is desired and recommended for full effectiveness of the grout.

Form Preparation: Forms must be liquid tight. Seal all joints with a joint sealant, putty, or other means to create a waterproof barrier. Forms must be strong and well braced. To facilitate stripping, forms should be coated with two coats of a paste wax or individually wrapped in polyethylene film. A head box should be used in conjunction with the form work to facilitate placement. A 45° slope angle on the head box will be sufficient and aid in flowing the grout under the equipment. Forms should be set slightly raised higher than the plate itself. This ensures that 100% bearing is attained.

Mixing: DO NOT ADD WATER, SOLVENT OR ANY OTHER CHEMICALS TO THE PRODUCT! Mix the A & B components separately for 1 minute each prior to mixing together. Be sure to clean the mixing paddle in between. Secondly, using a drill and a prop mixer, mix the A & B components together for 2 minutes. For ease of mixing, add the Part B to the Part A (not the reverse). The epoxy must be well mixed to ensure the proper chemical reaction. After 2 minutes, place the epoxy into a clean and dry mortar mixer. Add the bags of Part C (aggregate) and mix for 2 or 3 minutes until the aggregate is completely wetted out. Place immediately.

Placement: If space permits, place the mortar directly into the voids and blockouts using a funnel to insure proper direct placement. When grouting machinery plates, pour mixed epoxy grout into the head box to aid in flow of material under the machinery. If a head box is not used, flow the grout across the shortest dimension of the baseplate. Pre-placing straps underneath the machinery can aid in moving the material across the area, especially if it is cooler and the grout is more viscous. Epoxy grouts should be placed at a minimum thickness of 1 inch (2.54 cm) and a maximum of 3-6 inches(7.6-15.2 cm), depending upon the product. E³-DEEP POUR epoxy grout can be placed up to 18 inches (46 cm) per lift. Please refer to the individual product data sheet for placement limitations. Epoxy products cure by exotherming. If the material is placed too thick, excessive heat buildup can cause the material to crack. Cracking occasionally occurs with epoxy grouts. This does not mean the grouting job was a failure. If it is possible for detrimental fluids to seep through the grout into the substrate, then the cracks in the grout may be filled with a low viscosity epoxy product produced by The Euclid Chemical Company. Note: Please bring all epoxy grout materials and working areas as close to 70°F (21°C) as possible. Colder temperatures will significantly reduce flowability of grout, thus making it more difficult for placement, which could have an effect on bearing. Higher temperatures will increase initial flowability, but it will also cut down on working time. Vibrating epoxy grout in any case is not acceptable.

Finishing: If a smooth finish to the visible area is desired, a light misting of EUCO SOLVENT on the surface followed by a trowel is acceptable.

Curing: Epoxy grouts do not require special curing procedures.

Precautions/Limitations

- Wear protective gear, gloves, and safety goggles when handling epoxies.
- Do not use over frozen concrete.
- Grout should be placed at ambient temperatures of 50°F to 90°F (10°C to 32°C).
- Store all materials at room temperature hours prior to use; 70°F (21°C) is optimal.
- Rate of strength gain is significantly affected by temperature
- In all cases, consult the Safety Data Sheet for the product prior to use.