



Material Performance Specification

Five Star® HTR Grout

- A. Non-shrink cementitious grout shall be a flowable, pre-packaged, cement-based grout requiring only the addition of potable water. The grout shall not contain metallic aggregate, expansive cement, or gas generating additives such as aluminum powder. The grout shall contain an air release aggregate to generate positive expansion.
- B. The manufacturer shall be ISO 9001 certified and have a minimum of 25 year's experience in the manufacture of non-shrink cementitious grouts. The manufacturer shall offer technical services and provide a representative at the jobsite upon request with sufficient notice (5 working days).
- C. The grout material shall meet all the following typical performance criteria when cured at 70 °F (21 °C): ¹

1.	Compressive Strength , ASTM C942 (C109 Restrained) ²			
	1 Day	4,000 psi (27.6 MPa)		
	7 Days	5,500 psi (38.0 MPa)		
	28 Days	6,500 psi (44.9 MPa)	5,000 psi (34.5 MPa) at 1000 °F (538 °C)	2,000 psi (13.8 MPa) at 2400 °F (1,316 °C)
2.	Early Height Change , ASTM C827		0.0 - 4.0%	
3.	Hardened Height Change , ASTM C1090		0.0 - 0.3%	
4.	Effective Bearing Area (EBA)		95%	
5.	Bond Strength , ASTM C882, 28 days		2,500 psi (17.3 MPa)	
	Thermal Coefficient of Expansion , ASTM C531		5.0 x 10 ⁻⁶ in/in/ °F (9.0 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm/mm/ °C)	
6.	Working Time		20 minutes	
7.	Neat Placement Depth		1 inch – 3 inches (25 mm – 75 mm)	
8.	Application Temperature		40 °F - 95 °F (4 °C - 35 °C)	
9.	Meet performance requirements of ASTM C1107-02, Grades A, B and C, ASTM C1107/C1107M-20; CRD-C 621-93			

An acceptable product which meets these criteria is: **Five Star® HTR Grout** as manufactured by Five Star Products, Inc., Shelton, CT [203-336-7900].

- D. The grout shall be installed in accordance with the grout manufacturer's installation instructions. Any deviations to the grout manufacturer's handling, mixing, and/or installation instructions that are required shall be approved in advance by the project engineer and/or the project manager.

¹ The data shown above reflect typical results based on laboratory testing under controlled conditions. Reasonable variations from the data shown above may result in the field. Test methods are modified where applicable.

² The ultimate compressive strength of a material is affected by elevated operating temperatures and thermal cycling. Higher temperature exposure results in lower operating strength and requires additional curing time.

