



Dry Set Grout

(Silver Crocodile Grout)

Silver Crocodile Grout "Dry-Set" Grout is a chemically intensified portland cement based grout which possesses exceptional working qualities and permanent joint life. It is non-shrinking. Non toxic and odorless.

AREA OF USE

Silver Crocodile Grout is used in any installation area, residential or commercial, where joint widths will not be in excess of 7 mm. It is most commonly used with absorptive or semi-vitreous ceramic tile in both interior & exterior use. Silver Crocodile Grout, because of its very fine texture, is an excellent grout for highly glazed tiles to produce a smooth, dense joint. Only the addition of water is required. As an alternate to water, other admixture can be used to intensify its bond, and flexural strength plus improve its color intensity and stain resistance for installations subject to exterior or severe use.

LIMITATIONS

Silver Crocodile Grout, because of its Portland cement base, should not be used where high acid resistance is required. The potential for efflorescence is inherent in all cement based products and is not considered a manufacturing defect.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

Silver Crocodile Grout may be used in installations that must conform to ANSI 108.1, A108.4, A108.5, A108.7, A108.10 and ANSI A118.6-H2.3.

COLORS - Silver Crocodile Grout is commonly available in more than 40 colors.

TEXTURE - Fine powder, consisting of Portland cement, organic and inorganic chemicals.

PACKAGING - 1 kg plastic bag.



INSTALLATION

PREPARATORY WORK

Evaluation of the job conditions and the materials to be used will be the primary controlling factors that will determine the outcome of the job. As in all cases, if proper precautions are taken before a job is started, many problems that are within the realm of your control may be prevented, assuring a satisfactory job. The following is a suggested check list that one should follow to produce the best possible results when grouting a ceramic tile installation.

1) Wait a minimum of 48 hours before grouting a Dry-Set installation. Wait 72 hours before grouting a conventional mortar bed installation. Portland cement mortar beds that are excessively wet or have moisture coming through the slab may be producers of efflorescence. If this is the case, extra drying time may be required to reduce the problem of efflorescence later on the grout joint. If organic adhesives are used, a minimum of 48 hours is required for the evaporation of solvents which will kill cement mortars. When epoxies are used, a minimum of 24 hours is required for the evaporation of solvents which will kill cement mortars. These recommendations are made on the premise that the ambient temperature is 70°F, therefore, allowances should be made if the temperature is other than this. A longer time should be allowed for cooler temperatures, and shorter times may be possible if the temperature is higher.

2) The width and depth of all the joints should be the same. If tile spacers or construction debris is present, it should be removed prior to grouting. Also, if excessive setting mortar (1/3 the depth of the joint) is in the joints, it should be removed so as to be uniform.

3) Plan your day's work so the next day's grouting does not join in the center of conspicuous areas.

4) On exterior work and also sometimes on interior work, it may be necessary to use shades or screens to prevent rapid water evaporation due to sun or wind. The grouting should be done at the coolest part of the day. During winter months, it will be necessary to prevent the grout from freezing conditions for the first 72 hours.

5) If grout colors contrasting to the tile are to be used in grouting, it may be necessary to use a grout release, If is





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Curing

During the first 72 hours, care must be taken to prevent the grout from drying out by covering the installation with natural Kraft paper. Plastic sheeting or newspaper should not be used. If additional water is required to maintain a moist joint on non-latex modified grouts, it should be applied in even amounts, but in no case should standing water be allowed. During this time, it is also important to keep the installation covered with Kraft paper, not polyethylene, to prevent staining and dirt being worked into the fresh grout joints by other construction trades.

Final cleaning

After 10 days, the floor may be re-cleaned to remove any remaining grout from the surface of the tile. Scrubbing the floor with a hot water and soap method if best. It is not recommended that acids be used. If acid is required, a solution not too strong. It is important that before the acid solution is placed on the surface, that the grout be thoroughly saturated with water first. Cleaning in this manner will most likely cause color alteration of the grout joint, the degree of which can be determined by doing a small test patch in an inconspicuous place.

Sealing and staining

Sealer, waxes and stains may be used to further enhance the grout by offering richer colors and future prevention of unwanted stains. A period of at least 30 days and complete satisfaction of grout conditions should be allowed before these products are applied. Some sealers may have adverse effects on grout joints, such as softening or discoloration. Try small test area to be sure.

TECHNICAL DATA

TEST	TYPICAL VALUES
A. Shear bond	
Absorptive Tile 7 days	14 ksc
Semi-Vitreous Tile 7 days	21 ksc
B. Compressive Strength	
7 days	> 169 ksc
28 days	> 246 ksc
C. Water Absorption(%)	< 12%
D. Hardness (Shore D)	> 70
E. Initial Set (ASTM 191-92)	4 Hours
F. Final Set (ASTM 191-92)	8 Hours
G. Bucket Life	2 Hours
H. Slake Time	15 Minutes

CAUTION

May cause eye, skin or lung injury. Contains free silica. Prolonged exposure to dust may cause delayed lung disease (silicosis). Eliminate exposure to dust. Use NIOSH approved mask for Silica dust. Contains Portland cement. If any cement or cement mixtures get into eye, flush immediately and repeatedly with water, and consult a physician promptly. Freshly mixed cement, mortar, concrete or grout may cause skin injury. Avoid contact with skin where possible and wash exposed skin areas promptly with water.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

STORAGE LIFE

One year if kept dry in sealed bag.

PACKAGING

Packaging - 20 kgs multi-wall bag.
- 1 kg plastic bag.



Cera C-Cure Co.,Ltd.

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best to check with the tile manufacturer for his recommendations or do a test panel simulating your job conditions.

6) Dampen the joints and wet the surface of the tile by means of fogging prior to placing the grout on the tile, however, no standing water should be present. This will do three things: First, the grouting of a wet surface is easier. Second, it will reduce absorption of fine pigments and cement into the small pores of the tile, thus reducing clean-up time and possible staining, Third, this dampening of the joints will prevent the rapid loss of water from the grout, improving its color control and final hardness.

7) If expansion joints are present in the job, care shall be taken to prevent grout from getting into the control joint. This expansion joint will have to be later cleaned out and a sealant applied.

8) During winter months care should be taken that both the dry powder grout and mixing liquids are at least 60°F for and the grout installation should be maintained at 60°F for minimum of 24 hours.

MIXING

If possible use the same person to mix the grout for and on job mixing so that the same mixing technique will be used through-out the job. On small jobs, if less than a full bag is mixed at one time, the entire bag should be dry mixed first prior to the addition of water, This is done to prevent a color variance in the finished product that may be possible due to pigments and fine aggregates which have a tendency to settle while being transported. During the mixing process the grout should be mixed with as little liquid as is practical for application. The grout must be mixed thoroughly either by hand or with a low RPM power mixer to insure uniform color and maximum strength. A suggested mixing procedure is as follows : To a mixing container, add approximately 0.38-0.4 Lits of liquid per 1 kg of powder. Add the grout to the liquid using only a small amount of water to adjust consistency of the mortar. Allow the mortar to slake for 15 minutes, then remix, Do not retemper with liquid or powder after this point. Once the grout mortar has become too stiff to work, it must be discarded and a new batch mixed.

APPLICATION

Grout all areas of the installation with the exact same procedure. The most consistent results can be achieved by filling the joints with grout until flush with surface of tile using a hard rubber float working diagonally across the grout joints to both fill and compact the joints. As soon as possible, remove all excess grout with the same rubber float. The least amount of grout left at this time on the face of the tile will make the final clean-up easier. Most importantly, allow the grout to firm in the joint acquiring its initial set before any further cleaning is to be done. The grout is firm when it can only slightly be indented when pressed hard with your fingernail. Do not be concerned about dried grout on surface of tile at this time. Upon initial set of the grout, use a pad of cheese cloth or towel dampened with a minimum amount of clean cool water to clean tile surface by rubbing in a circular motion to further compact the grout. Also, clean off remaining surface grout on the tile at this time. As an alternate to the cloth pad a tool distributed by Gundloch Co. called the "Doodle Bug", a Scotch Brite pad fastened to a float, works very well to remove grout from porous tiles. In no case is a sponge recommended for grouting. To help reduce efflorescence and control color variation, buff the tile surface and grout with a cheese cloth or clean, dry towel within 1-2 hours to remove all weep water and grout residue from the surface of the grout.



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