

vdw 800 Epoxy Pavement Jointing Mortar

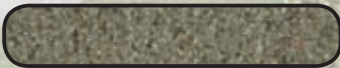
High performance for light to medium traffic loads



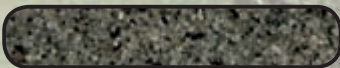
Jointing Mortar for natural stone, reconstituted stone, and concrete block pavement surfaces on patios, paths, pedestrian areas and precincts etc., with joints > 5 mm wide.

- Fast, durable, cost effective
- Clean, stain free – low residue
- Water permeable
- Easily applied
- Mechanical sweeper resistant
- Abrasion resistant
- Frost and de-icing salt resistant
- No weeds or boring insects
- Permanently filled joints
- Low temperature application (+7°C)
- Reduces trip hazards
- Environmentally inert when cured

- Natural (Light Sand)



- Stone Grey



- Basalt (Dark Grey)



GftK

Product information

Site requirements:

Stable base. Base, sub-layers and pavement layer need to be correctly designed for the relevant traffic loads.

- In pedestrian areas: The paving should be laid as directed by the manufacturer or as stated in BS 7533.
- In areas of vehicular traffic: The paving should be laid on a permeable concrete or mortar bed in accordance with the relevant traffic loads and BS 7553.
- The joint mortar cannot be used to compensate for any settling of the sub-layers.
- The joint depth must be at least 30 mm, joint width from 5 mm. The paving, grout and ambient temperatures min. 7°C.

Tools:

Compulsory forced action mixer or a drill with twin spherical mixing paddles for small quantities. Mains water supply, hose with spray nozzle, watering cans, mortar buckets, wheelbarrows, rubber bladed trowel and coconut bristle (or similar soft bristle) brush.

Preparation:

Clean the surface of all dirt, cementitious residues, vegetation, organic material or other contaminants.

Pre-wetting:

Pre-wet the pavement surface until saturated.

Mixing the pavement jointing mortar:

Mix the components using all of Component B in a compulsory mixer (5 minutes) or using a drill with a suitable twin mixing paddle in a container (5 minutes).

Adding water:

Add a quantity of clean water equal to double the quantity of Component B (use the empty B bottle as a measure), to achieve the desired consistency.

Filling the joints:

Spread the mortar across the whole surface using the rubber blade of the trowel and work thoroughly into the joints. Higher temperatures will reduce working life while lower temperatures will increase the time required for curing and rain protection.

Brushing off:

After approximately 10–15 minutes (at 20°C) the mortar should have achieved a semi-dry consistency. At this stage, remove any excess mortar completely using a damp coconut bristle brush. Do not brush this residual mortar into any unfilled joints. Cordon off the freshly jointed areas for a period of at least 12 hours after which the areas can be walked over. Protect the freshly laid area from rain or water flow for a period of at least 12 hours (do not place the covers directly onto the paving: ensure that the air can circulate freely over the surface). The area can be fully opened for use by all traffic after 7 days. A very thin film of the resin binder will remain on rough surfaces or any surfaces that are not cleaned thoroughly. This film will disappear after a period of exposure to traffic and the elements. Practical experience has shown that on some reconstituted stone, the film can make the stone appear darker, or to have a 'wet look'. With critical stone surfaces and colours the product should be tested first. Tools can be cleaned with water whilst the mortar is fresh. Cured mortar can only be removed mechanically.

Consumption:

The consumptions stated in the table below refer to areas of natural stone setts with cropped edges and has been compiled from our own extensive experience. The natural shape of setts and different laying designs or techniques, may result in variations to these values. There is no allowance for any loss or wastage, etc. If in doubt, determine actual consumption based on a test area. The joint depth in all of these examples is 30 mm.

	Dimensions in mm		Approx. in kg/m ² for joint widths		
	Width	Length	5 mm	10 mm	15 mm
Cubes	40	40	10,7	19,2	26,2
	50	50	8,7	16,0	22,2
	40	60	9,0	16,5	22,7
Small setts	100	120	4,2	8,1	11,6
	100	100	4,6	8,7	12,5
	80	100	5,1	9,7	13,8
Larger setts	60	80	6,5	12,2	17,2
	160	180	2,8	5,3	7,8
	140	180	3,0	5,7	8,3
Flags/Slabs	120	160	3,4	6,5	9,4
	600	400	1,0	2,0	2,9
	400	400	1,2	2,3	3,5
	300	300	1,6	3,1	4,6
	200	200	2,3	4,6	6,7

Key technical values:

All GftK pavement jointing mortars are designed to have the ideal correlation between their compressive, flexural and modulus of elasticity values, according to their recommended areas of use.

Compressive strength: approx. 15.0 N/mm²

Flexural strength: approx. 5.0 N/mm²

E Modulus: 3400 N/mm²

Bond strength: >1.5 N/mm²

Permeability: Good (60 l/min/m² @ 20% joints)

Storage: 1 year in original, unopened, sealed and undamaged packaging, kept dry and frost-free.

Safety information:

- When using vdw 800 Epoxy Pavement Jointing Mortar avoid contact with skin and wear protective clothing including safety glasses, gloves, etc.

No direct legal liability can be assumed based on the data in this product information or from any verbal advice unless the content of this verbal advice is expressly confirmed by us in writing. This product information renders all previous product information invalid.

Rheinbach-Flerzheim, 31.03.2007

Contact:

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