



ONE UNIT = ONE TREE

**VURA**<sup>®</sup>

Time To Build Better

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VURA **Oxi**<sup>®</sup>

## METHOD STATEMENT

**Two – component chemical-resistant epoxy mortar/grout for installation and grouting of tiles, mosaics and stones, where hygiene is of utmost importance such as bathrooms, kitchens, living room, bedroom, hospitals, laboratories, food & beverages industries, dairy industries, swimming pools, showrooms, airports and high traffic areas. It is chemical resistant joint filler and is available in 20 colors. VURA Oxi is classified as R2T & RG as per EN 12004/EN13888 & ISO 13007.**

### 1. SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

- 1.1 **Vura Oxi** adheres to all sound, load-bearing, clean and dry substrates free of substances that may impair adhesion.
- 1.2 Clean the surface/tile joints and remove any unsound or loose material.
- 1.3 Prior to grouting of tile/stone joints, the surface, thin-bed mortar or bedding mortar must have set sufficiently hard and all joints must be uniformly raked to the same depth and width.

### 2. MIXING

#### 2.1 MIXING RATIOS

Component A: 93 parts by weight

Component B: 7 parts by weight

The two parts are pre-batched in their respective containers

#### 2.2 MIXING

- a. Add the hardener (component B) contained in the plastic bottle to the resin (component A) and mix with a low speed electric drill and stirrer (approx. 400 rpm) until the mixture is completely free of lumps.
- b. Scrape the sides and the bottom of the container, using a steel spatula, to make sure that all the paste is catalyzed.
- c. Partial Hand mixing can be done. The two parts are pre- batched in their packaging.

### 3. APPLICATION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF TILES

- a. Vura Oxi is applied using the thin-bed method.
- b. The notch size of the trowel must be adapted to the respective tile format in accordance with the local norms.
- c. The working time, which is identical with the correction time, is approx. 45 minutes at room and container temperatures of +23 °C.
- d. Press the tile in place with a twisting and sliding action to ensure a positive full adhesion with the adhesive.

#### 3.2 GROUTING

- a. Work the mixed compound with an epoxy grout float into the clean, dry joints. Make sure the joints are completely filled without any voids.
- b. Afterwards remove any excess material by skimming it diagonally off the tile surface with the grout float.
- c. For large surfaces, an electric single-brush floor maintenance machine equipped with an abrasion-resistant rubber scraper can be used.

### 3. CLEANING & FINISHING

- a. The grout work must be cleaned and finished while the product is still wet and in any case in the shortest possible time.
- b. Take care to not remove product from the joints or leave stains on the tile/stone surface.
- c. Immediately, with a wet sponge, wet the entire surface with water to emulsify the residual epoxy film on the surface of the tiles.
- d. Use slightly damp sponge going on circular motion to emulsify the residual epoxy film on the surface of the tiles, make sure not to remove any grout from the joints.



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- e. Wipe clean the surface using suitable moist sponge.
- f. Clean the sponge by frequent rinsing in clean water during the cleaning.
- g. Final cleaning should take place immediately after the grout has hardened.
- h. Cleaning and finishing can be performed either manually or using an electric single-brush machine equipped with a felt disc.

#### 4. PLEASE NOTE

- The product's pot life and hardening time is strongly dependent on the ambient temperature.
  - The ideal temperature for application is between +10°C and +35°C. In these conditions the product is an easily workable smooth mortar, with a pot life of about 45 minutes. It is ready for foot traffic after 24 hours.
  - At a temperature of +15°C it takes three days before the surface is ready for foot traffic.
  - The floor is ready to use and resistant to chemicals after 5 days at a temperature of +23°C and after 10 days at a temperature of +15°C.
  - In hot weather it is advisable to apply the product to the floor as quickly as possible so as not to shorten further the pot life due to the reaction heat in the container.
  - Some kind of tiles (e.g. polished porcelain tile) and natural stones have rough, microporous surfaces, making them susceptible to staining and very difficult to clean. In this case preliminary test application should be performed.
  - The product must not be used for grouting chemical tanks containing aggressive substances with which only occasional contact is permitted (see chemical resistance table).
  - Do not mix the product with water or solvents.
  - Remove excess product from the tile / stone surface rapidly because once hardened it will have to be removed mechanically.
  - Do not use for applications not stated on this technical sheet.
- Should you need support or advice, please consult our advisory service for architects and craftsmen on the contact information you will find on the local VURA website.

#### REQUIRED EQUIPMENT / TOOLS

- Slow speed mixing drill fitted with mortar mixing paddle
- Adequate power source
- Flat trowel / Scraper / Spatula / Rubber floater
- Notched Trowel
- Rubber backed squeegee
- Good quality Sponge
- Ample Amount of Clean water
- Clean empty buckets

#### APPROVAL AND VARIATIONS

This method statement is offered by Vura Bau-Chemie LLP as a 'standard proposal' for the application of **VURA Oxi**. It remains the responsibility of the Engineer to determine the correct method for any given application. Where alternative methods are to be used, these must be submitted to Vura Bau-Chemie LLP for approval, in writing, prior to commencement of any work. Vura Bau-Chemie LLP will not accept responsibility or liability for variations to the above method statement under any other condition.

#### - TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT