

Chemical Resistant Water Cleanable Tile Setting and Grouting Epoxy

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

EVERWHITE® 932 is a three component 100% solids blend of epoxies and silica fillers specially formulated to retain its brilliant white coloring even during prolonged exposure to direct sunlight. It is to be used for the setting and grouting of ceramic tile and pavers over a wide variety of substrates. It produces a mortar that is stain resistant, impermeable, and high in strength and shock resistant. EVERWHITE 932 has exceptionally high resistance to acids, alkalies and most solvents.

▶ BASIC USE

EVERWHITE 932 can be used as both a setting and grouting mortar for virtually any tile available. It may be used for both floor or wall installations. It is used in a mortar as thin as 1/16" to 1/8" (1.6 to 3 mm) after tiles have been properly embedded. It is water cleanable before curing, non-flammable, and easy to work. EVERWHITE 932 is not affected by prolonged contact with water, but does not necessarily form a waterproof barrier unless special precautions are taken to maintain a continuous film of epoxy mortar 3/32" (2.4 mm) thick with no gaps.

▶ AREAS OF USE

Suitable backings, when properly prepared, include plumb and true masonry, concrete, cured Portland cement mortar beds, brick, ceramic tile, cementitious backer units, glass, steel and fiberglass. Exterior grade plywood and gypsum board are suitable substrates in dry interior areas only.

▶ LIMITATIONS

EVERWHITE 932 should not be used in an environment above 250°F (121°C) for any extended period of time and must be mixed and used exactly as directed on labels. When used to install tile in an area that will be continually wet (e.g. swimming pools, gang showers, etc.), it is recommended that the complete installation shall be cured a minimum of 3 days prior to water exposure. A thoroughly dry, full cure of 14 days is necessary prior to full submersion with chemically treated water.

Use of EVERWHITE 932 with porous tile or rough textured ceramic tile, natural stone or marble shall be tested for possible staining or slight color changes due to the absorptive or textured characteristic of the tile or stone units. Epoxy, epoxy residue, or wash water will discolor painted or anodized surfaces upon contact. Protect or prevent these surfaces from exposure. Vertical grout joint width shall not exceed 3/16" (5 mm).

▶ APPLICABLE STANDARDS

Conforms to requirements for chemical-resistant, water-cleanable tile setting and grouting epoxy found in ANSI 108.6 and A118.3. Color — White.

Texture — Two separate organic liquids and a special graded silica sand packaged by weight to form a plastic mortar when combined.

▶ PACKAGING

A 1/2 Gallon (1.89 L) Unit consists of: 1 Part A 0.6 lbs. (0.27 kg) epoxy hardener, 1 Part B 1.38 lbs. (0.63 kg) epoxy resin, and 1 Part C 5.25 lbs. (2.38 kg) silica.

INSTALLATION

▶ PREPARATORY WORK

All surfaces on which tiles are to be set must be dry, structurally sound, and not subject to temperatures below 65°F (18°C) or above 95°F (35°C). Surfaces must be dry and free of all grease, oil, dirt, dust, curing compounds, sealers, coatings, efflorescence, old adhesive residues, gypsum based underlayments and any other foreign matter. Detailed installation procedures and use of epoxy mortars may be found in the TCA Handbook and in ANSI A108.6.

▶ CEMENTITIOUS SUBSTRATES

Cleaning may be accomplished via mechanical sanding, scraping or chipping. Surfaces may be cleaned with muriatic acid if thoroughly flushed and neutralized. (Use proper precautions.) Smooth steel troweled concrete floors must be roughened to ensure a superior bond. Dry porous concrete should not be pre-dampened with water before applying EVERWHITE 932 mortar. Instead, skim-coat a thin layer of epoxy mortar first, then apply sufficient mortar to be notched.

▶ WOODEN SUBSTRATES

All wood flooring, when placed over conventional floor joists or other systems, should be of a design and thickness so as to maintain substrate deflection not to exceed 1/360 of the span, including live and dead load. Further, the flooring to receive the EVERWHITE 932 mortar should be exterior grade plywood only, secured with screw-type nails and glued where possible. A gap of 3/16" (5 mm) shall be left between sheets of plywood and between the plywood edges and all materials which they abut. During application of epoxy to plywood surfaces, force epoxy between edges of plywood sheets to completely fill the gaps. In addition, all wooden surfaces must be for interior use only and protected from exposure to water.

▶ MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTRATES

Other substrates like steel, glass and fiberglass must be roughened to ensure a proper bond. It is also absolutely essential that the existing surface be structurally sound and firmly attached to the supporting structure.

▶ EXPANSION JOINTS

Expansion joints shall be installed in accordance with local building codes. See EJ 171 in TCA Handbook for detailed specifications.

▶ MIXING

Open Part B and stir to eliminate any effects of settling. Slowly add Part C the small bag of powder to Part B while stirring to produce a homogenous consistency. Then, add the Part A and mix sufficiently to produce a uniform appearance in the material. DO NOT MIX PARTIAL UNITS. Pot life is approximately 45 minutes at 70°F (21°C).

▶ APPLICATION FOR SETTING

Spread mortar with flat side of trowel to key into substrate, then reapply additional mortar to a depth sufficient to be notch with a suitable trowel that will leave only enough mortar to give 100% contact with back of tile and a subsequent mortar bed of 1/16" (1.6 mm) for ceramic mosaic tile to 1/8" (3 mm) for quarry tile. Temperature affects set time; therefore, it is advisable to occasionally remove a tile to be sure mortar has not skinned over and sufficient transfer is being made. Approximate tack time is 30 minutes at 70°F (21°C). It is also required that tiles be embedded to obtain good transfer of mortar to tile and for proper alignment. Should epoxy mortar get on surface of tile, it will be necessary to remove it with a damp sponge before it cures.

NOTE: As a practical test it is recommended that 3 or more separate twelve inch square (.3 m²) areas of tile be bonded to the properly prepared surface with the actual tile and bonding materials that will be used on the finished installation. These should be allowed to cure for 3 to 7 days and then removed with a hammer and chisel. At this point, one can determine if adequate bond has been obtained or if a problem exists.

▶ APPLICATION FOR GROUTING

Allow tiles to set firmly before grouting, 48 hours minimum. Mix grouting mortar in same fashion as outlined for setting mortar. Apply grout, using diagonal strokes with a hard rubber float, forcing enough EVERWHITE 932 into the joints to ensure no air bubbles or voids are trapped in the grout joint. When grout joints are full, hold the grouting float perpendicular to the tile and use as a squeegee to remove excess material. Clean the remaining residue of grout off the surface of the tile using clean water only (e.g. do not use any acid based products) and a Scotch-Brite™ pad or a stiff sponge with rounded edges. Use as little pressure as possible on the sponge to avoid disturbing the grout joint. This should be done immediately after application. Remove any final residue or thin film using a dampened terry cloth towel, dragging it flatly across the tile. During

cleaning process, change water frequently and thoroughly rinse sponges and towel with clean water. DO NOT ALLOW EXCESS MATERIAL TO CURE ON THE SURFACE OF THE TILE OR ON TOOLS. If any film remains on the tile after grout has hardened, clean off with a white powdered kitchen cleanser and a Scotch-Brite pad within 24 hours. Rinse thoroughly with clean water. DO NOT USE ACID FOR CLEANING RESIDUE FROM TILES AS IT IS INEFFECTIVE AND WILL DAMAGE THE GROUT PRIOR TO FULL CURE.

NOTE: On porous or rough tiles, sealing with a grout release may be necessary to prevent staining. Try a test patch to be sure.

► CURING

Protect setting material and grout 1 day from light traffic and 3 days from heavy traffic. Protect from harsh industrial cleaners for 7 days and from chemicals for 14 days. Protect from construction debris for a minimum of 3 days. Initial maintenance for the first 7 days shall be accomplished using clean water only.

NOTE: White epoxies normally have a tendency to yellow with age. To compensate for this yellowing, whitening agents have been incorporated into the EVERWHITE 932 to inhibit yellowing. However, these same materials do increase the stainability of EVERWHITE 932. Therefore careful consideration of the stainability should be observed when selecting EVERWHITE 932 for application in an area where staining is probable. If stain producing substances come in contact with EVERWHITE 932, wipe off immediately and wash with detergent. If staining does occur, contact our Technical Services Department 800-895-2874 for possible solutions.

GUARANTEE

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EverWhite® 932

Chemical Resistant Water Cleanable Tile Setting and Grouting Epoxy

EVERWHITE 932 TECHNICAL DATA

TEST	REQUIREMENT	TYPICAL VALUES
A. Water Cleanability	80 Minutes	>80 Minutes
B. Initial Set at 75°F (24°C)	>2 Hours	>2 1/2 Hours
C. Shrinkage	7 Days <0.25%	<0.20%
D. Sag (Vertical joint)	NONE	NONE
E. Bond Strength Vitreous Tile	14 Days >1,000 psi (70 kg/cm ²)	>1,800 psi (127 kg/cm ²)
F. Compressive Strength	7 Days >3,500 psi (246 kg/cm ²)	>10,000 psi (703 kg/cm ²)
G. Tensile Strength	7 Days >1,000 psi (70 kg/cm ²)	>1,200 psi (84 kg/cm ²)
H. Thermal Shock	7 Days >500 psi (35 kg/cm ²)	>950 psi (67 kg/cm ²)
I. Chemical Resistance—Excellent for most solvents, acids, and alkalis. C-Cure can provide specific chemical resistance on request.		
J. Safety—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. For continuous work, wear rubber gloves or other protective clothing as required. Avoid contact with skin where possible and wash exposed skin areas promptly with water.		
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.		
K. Storage Life—One year if kept in sealed containers. Keep from freezing.		

COVERAGE

PRODUCT	SQUARE FEET (M ²) PER 1/2 GALLON (1.89 L)	
	3/16" x 1/4" (5 x 6 mm) V-Notch Trowel	1/4" x 1/4" x 1/4" (6 x 6 x 6 mm) Square-Notch Trowel
EVERWHITE® 932	18 (1.67)	11 (1.02)

GROUT COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS

TILE TYPE	TILE SIZE	JOINT WIDTH	NUMBER OF UNITS OF EVERWHITE REQUIRED PER 100 FT ² . (9.25 M ²)
Wall Tile	4 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 5/16"	1/16" (1.6 mm)	1.1
Ceramics	1" x 1" x 1/4"	1/8" (3 mm)	6.5
	1" x 2" x 1/4"	1/8" (3 mm)	5.1
	2" x 2" x 1/4"	1/8" (3 mm)	3.6
Floor Tile	4" x 4" x 1/2"	1/4" (6 mm)	7.1
		3/8" (9.5 mm)	10.2
	4" x 8" x 1/2"	1/4" (6 mm)	5.4
		3/8" (9.5 mm)	7.8
	6" x 6" x 1/2"	1/4" (6 mm)	4.8
		3/8" (9.5 mm)	7.1
	8" x 8" x 3/8"	1/4" (6 mm)	2.8
		1/8" (9.5 mm)	4.1
	10" x 10" x 3/8"	1/4" (6 mm)	2.3
		3/8" (9.5 mm)	3.3
	12" x 12" x 3/8"	1/4" (6 mm)	1.9
		3/8" (9.5 mm)	2.8
Floor Brick	3 7/8" x 8" x 3/4"	1/4" (6 mm)	8.0
	3 7/8" x 8" x 1 3/8"	1/4" (6 mm)	15.0

This chart is for estimating how much product is needed for a given tile installation. These figures are based on filling the joints to their full depth with no waste.

Members of National Tile Contractors Association,
Materials & Methods Standards Association, Ceramic Tile Distributors Association.

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