

Color Grout Mortar

codex Brilliant Color Xtra

Water-repellent, flexible, coloured grout mortar for joint widths ranging from 1 – 6 mm

Areas of application:

Flexible colour grout for jointing ceramic tiles/slabs with more absorbent characteristics, natural and artificial stone coverings which are not sensitive to discoloration as well as ceramic coatings with sensitive glazes. The product is also suitable for heated floors as well as for interior and exterior wall and floor coverings.

codex Brilliant Color Xtra meets the requirements of CG 2 in accordance with DIN EN 13 888.

Suitable for:

- ▶ earthenware
- ▶ stoneware
- ▶ small mosaics, medium mosaics and glass mosaics
- ▶ artificial and natural building stones which are not sensitive to discoloration
- ▶ ceramics with sensitive surfaces
- ▶ bath and shower areas
- ▶ shower facilities in commercial and industrial areas
- ▶ hotels, hospitals and homes for the elderly
- ▶ floor coverings on heated floors



Product Properties / Benefits:

Xtra codex Brilliant Color is a powdery, plasticized, normal setting dry mortar without quartz sand. After mixing with water it creates a grout which is smooth, stable and hydraulically hardened. codex Brilliant Color Xtra can be poured as part of the slurry bonding system and is open to vapour diffusion after hardening.

- ▶ For joint widths of 1 – 6 mm
- ▶ Water and dirt resistant
- ▶ Smooth and easy to process
- ▶ Results in smooth, fine joint surfaces
- ▶ High level of colour resistance
- ▶ Waterproof and frost-resistant
- ▶ For interior and exterior areas
- ▶ GISCODE ZP 1/Chromatarm

Technical Data:

Product is supplied in:	5 kg foil lined bags 12.5 kg paper sack
Packsize:	5 kg (all colours) 12.5 kg silver-grey
Colours:	see overleaf
Mixing water:	approx. 1.3 – 1.4 litres per 5 kg bag
Working time:	approx. 2 hours*
Set to foot traffic:	approx. 12 hours*
Load bearing:	approx. 48 hours*
Working temperature:	+ 5 ° C to + 30 ° C

*At 23 °C and 50 % humidity.

Substrate Preparation:

Rake out fixing-mortar from the joints to the strength of the tiles. Following this, clean the surface thoroughly. Only joint the covering after the hardening and drying of the fixing mortar is fully complete. The point in time jointing takes place is determined by the thin bed mortar which has been applied.

Observe the product data sheets of the jointly used codex products.

Application:

1. Put 1.3 – 1.4 litres of cold, clean water into a clean container.
Scatter the contents of the bag (5 kg) whilst stirring vigorously and mix to a smooth, lump-free mortar. For small amounts, use approximately 260 – 280 ml of water per 1 kg of powder.
2. With a rubber trowel, rubber feeder or cellular rubber jointing board place the grout deep into the joints ensuring that the surface is flush. If necessary, add a subsequent slurry mix. Allow as little grout as possible to lie on the surface of the covering.
3. After letting the grout stand (finger test) clean the tile surface with a damp sponge or a sponge board. Always use clean water and if necessary, change several times. In so doing, wash the sponge out several times and wring well.
4. If necessary, remove the remaining film with a slightly damp sponge after the hardening of the joint has taken place to a large extent (after approx. 1 hour). When cleaning, do not use a dry sponge.

Colours:

anthracite, bahama beige, brilliant white, dark grey, jasmine, manhattan, pergamon, silver-grey, sun yellow, vanilla, pacific blue, light blue, turquoise, mint, chocolate, cotto, sand beige, fox red, salmon, stella.

Consumption:

Tile format	Approx. consumption	Approx. coverage per 5 kg bag
10 x 10 cm	0.6 kg/m ²	8.3 m ²
15 x 15 cm	0.4 kg/m ²	12.5 m ²
20 x 20 cm	0.3 kg/m ²	16.5 m ²
25 x 33 cm	0.3 kg/m ²	16.5 m ²

Important Notes:

- ▶ Storage capacity in original sealed containers and subject to storage in a dry environment: Foil lined bag – at least 24 months, paper bag - at least 12 months. Seal opened containers carefully and use up the contents as soon as possible.
- ▶ The product is best applied at + 15 °C to 25 °C. Lower temperatures slow down and higher temperatures accelerate the hardening period.
- ▶ In the case of weak or non-absorbent surfaces such as fine stoneware, the waiting time between placing and washing down can be substantially delayed.
- ▶ On account of the partly heavy colouring, trial jointing is to be carried for open-pored surface material (incl. micropores).
- ▶ Protect freshly laid surfaces from drafts, and the effects of the sun and heat.
- ▶ For swimming pools, use codex products according to the current use codex product summary.
- ▶ Not suitable for areas with high chemical or acid exposure. In such cases, use codex products according to the current codex product summary.
- ▶ Different absorption characteristics of the covering as well as different levels of moisture availability during the setting can influence the colour consistency of the grout.
- ▶ In order to avoid colour variations of the grout on an object, where possible, only process grout from one batch.
- ▶ In the case of coverings with a rough or unglazed surface, wash as soon as possible after jointing in order to avoid the hardening of film. If possible, test the washability of the covering before jointing or apply a trial surface.
- ▶ Documents which are jointly applicable and/or which, among other guidelines, standards and bulletins, require special attention include:
 - DIN 18 352 "Tile and slab work"
 - DIN 18 157
"Carrying out ceramic works using thin bed mortar"
 - ZDB bulletins:
 - "Movement joints"
 - "Exterior coverings"
 - "Coverings on heated cement screed surfaces"
 - "Coverings on unheated cement screed surfaces"
 - "Coverings on calcium sulphate screed surfaces"

Protection of the Workplace and the Environment:

Contains cement low in chromate acc. Directive 2003/53/EC. Cement produces strong alkaline on reaction with water. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In the event of contact, rinse immediately with water. In the event of skin or eye irritation, seek medical advice. When mixing wear a protective dust-mask. Use protective gloves. Presents no physiological or ecological risk when fully cured.

Disposal:

Where possible, collect product residues and re-use. Do not allow dispersal into drains, sewers or ground. Empty paper bags containers are recyclable. Collect waste material, mix with water and allow to harden, then dispose as Construction Waste.