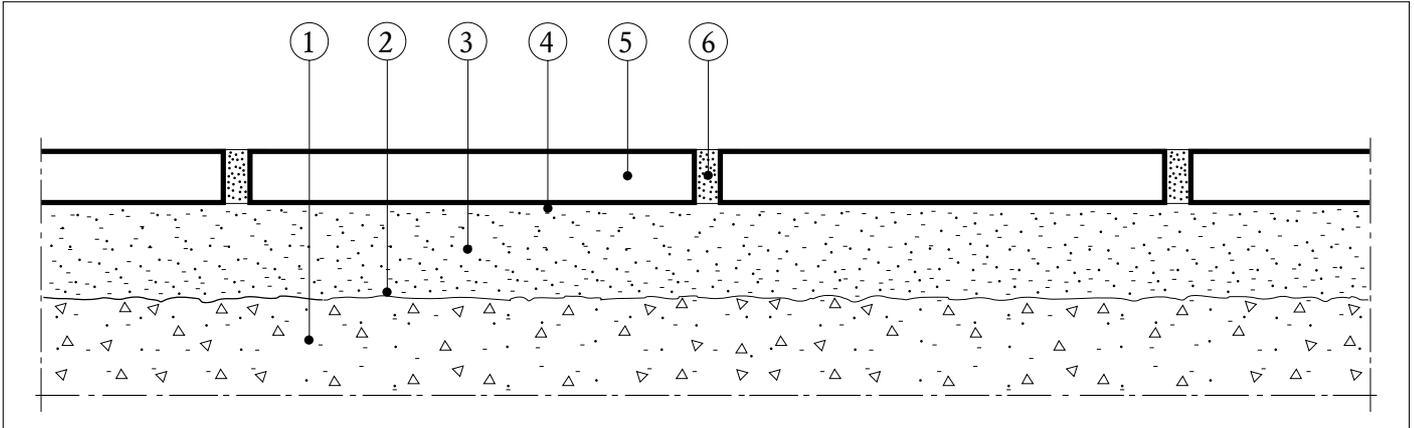


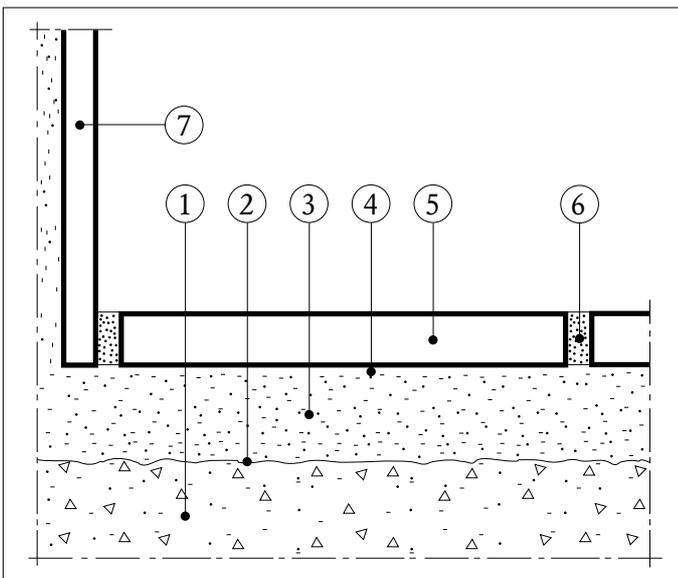
## Applications

The G1 floor should normally be used only for applications that are exposed to minor variations in temperature and moisture. The concrete sub-floor should not have any major long-term deformations as a result of shrinkage.

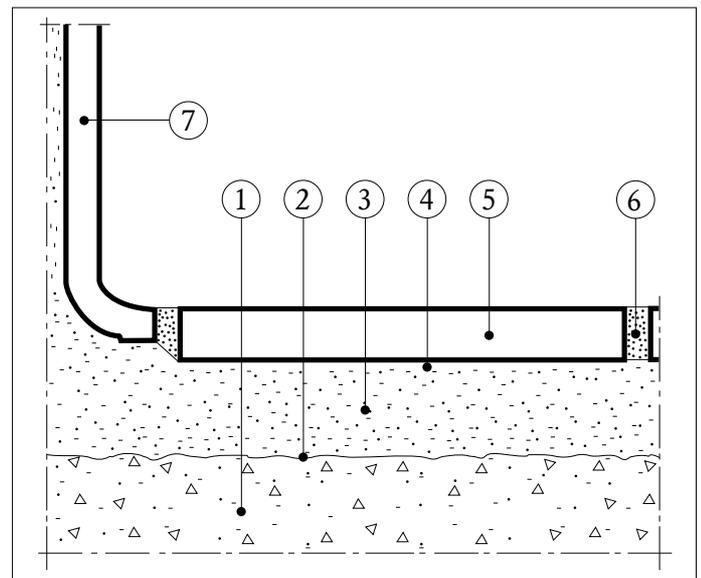
## Design



Typical cross-section.



Cross-section through wall with straight skirting tiles.



Cross-section through wall with cove skirting tile.

## Legend

1. Sub-floor
2. Cement slurry
3. Bedding mortar
4. Cement slurry
5. Tiles
6. Joints
7. Skirting tiles

### 1. Sub-floor

The sub-floor should be of concrete. The surface should be evened off with a shovel and brushed with a stiff brush. The surface of the sub-floor should be kept moist for about two days before tiling, but not pools of water should be allowed to collect and the surface should be carefully cleaned before starting work.

### 2. Cement slurry

A fluid slurry of cement and water should be brushed into the surface of the sub-floor just before the tiles are laid.

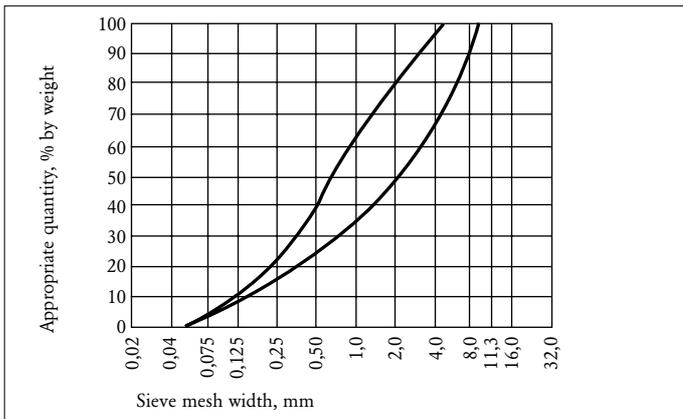
### 3. Bedding mortar

The bedding mortar should normally be about 25 mm thick, although other thicknesses are also appropriate. Mortar for floors in conventional buildings should have an average crushing strength of at least 15 MPa. Mortar for floors in industrial facilities and/or where traffic load exceeds 600 kp per wheel should have an average crushing strength of at least 20 MPa. Crushing strength recommendations refer to tests of finished floors after 28 days of use. The mortar should be carefully compacted to ensure maximum strength. The surfaces of industrial floors should be vibrated or treated mechanically by other appropriate techniques. Bedding mortar with a thickness exceeding 50 mm should be applied in two layers, each of which should be compacted. The second layer should be applied immediately after the first has been compacted.

Special care should be taken to ensure an even surface and well-filled joints in floors that are exposed to traffic with small, hard wheels. Floors exposed to heavy traffic (wheel pressures exceeding 600 kp) should have reinforcement joints across the

direction of traffic and in the door openings. These floors should include bevelled tiles and steel profile reinforcement.

Aggregate for bedding mortar with a thickness of 40–50 mm should correspond as closely as possible to the upper grading curve in the diagram below. For thicker bedding mortar, the lower curve is appropriate. Aggregate should meet maximum requirements for cleanness.



An appropriate mix for bedding mortar consists of 1 part Portland cement and to 4 parts aggregate, by weight. The mix can be determined by volume in a rigid container after checking the weights of the materials together with the container. The appropriate water-cement ratio is 0.38. Appropriate consistency is 8 VEBE (b). The actual water content of the aggregate should be taken into account.

#### 4. Cement slurry

Cement and water should be mixed to a fluid consistency.

#### 5. Tiles

Ceramic tiles. Tile quality should be selected with respect to the type and intensity of stress.

#### 6. Joints

Joint width: 5–7 mm. Cement-based grout Partek-Höganäs FB 20 (grey), FB 21 (brown) or FB 23 (dark grey). Jointing compound for floors exposed to chemicals should be selected in consultation with our Building Materials Dept.

#### 7. Skirting tiles

Cove skirting tiles or straight wall or floor tiles may be used.

#### Försäljning

CC Höganäs produkter säljs genom byggmaterialhandel och plattsättningsentreprenörer över hela landet. Uppgift om närmaste återförsäljare kan erhållas i separat trycksak, "CC Höganäs byggkeramik, återförsäljare och plattsättningsentreprenörer med utställning och lager". eller genom direkt hänvändelse till oss.

#### Byggteknisk information

För kompletterande information eller då tveksamhet råder beträffande val av beläggningstyp, plattor, fogbruk etc. bör kontakt tagas med oss.

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