

## Joint Mortar Epoxy FMY 90

- > Optimum processing properties!
- > large range of colours
- > bacteriologically harmless
- > very resilient



### Product description

Food-safe, waterproof, frost-proof, bacteriostatic, temperature, resistant to ageing and chemicals, 2-component grout based on epoxy resin.

Grouting of ceramic tiles, panels and mosaics in interior and exterior wall and floor areas.

Especially when exposed to aggressive water, vegetable and animal fats as well as chemicals. Joint Mortar Epoxy FMY 90 is also suitable for adhesion and levelling.

### Delivery format

Container	Outer packaging	Pallet
6 KG / KE	-	39 KE
2 KG / KE	-	54 KE
2 KG / KE	1	54 KE

### Storage

Can be stored frost-free, cool, and dry on wooden shelves in the unopened original container for 540 days

### Processing

#### Recommended tools

Low-speed electric agitator, suitable mixing vessel, ridge trowel, hard rubber spatula, hard sponge (viscose sponge).

Clean the tools with water immediately after use.

#### Mixing

Combine the two components (A + B) and ensure that they are completely mixed. Then the components are mixed even more thoroughly with a stirrer. Afterwards, the material is repotted and stirred again.

## Processing

Spread on the material diagonally to the joint direction with a hard rubber spatula. Ensure that the joint is fully filled. Clean the ceramic covering after approx. 5-15 minutes with clean water and a hard sponge. After drying, clean it again with pure water. Poorly cleaned coverings can no longer be rectified at a later time.

After grouting, protect against mechanical strain (access) for approx. 1 day. Freshly grouted surfaces may not be accessed until the material has completely hardened.

## Technical data

Consumption	approx. 1 kg/m <sup>2</sup> depending on joint format
Mixing ratio	A : B = 100 : 7
Joint width	up to max. 10 mm without cracks
chemically load-bearing	after approx. 10 days
Pot life	approx. 30 min.
Accessibility for the next work step	after approx. 24 hours
Processing temperature	above + 10 °C

## Test certificates

### Tested in accordance with (standard, classification ...)

ÖNORM EN 13888

ÖNORM EN 12004

## Substrate

### Suitable substrates

Concrete  
Cement screed  
Anhydrite screed  
Poured asphalt  
Plaster  
Lime-cement plaster  
Masonry  
Gypsum plasterboards  
Slate concrete  
Aerated concrete  
Wooden materials

Not suitable: see compatibility list below.

The substrate must be dry, frost-free, solid, weight-bearing, dimensionally stable, free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, release agents and loose parts, and it must comply with the applicable technical national and European directives, standards and "generally accepted rules of the trade".

## Product and processing instructions

### Material information:

- If processing outside the ideal temperature and/or humidity range the material properties could change markedly.
- Bring the materials to the proper temperature before processing!
- In order to maintain the product properties, do not add any foreign materials!
- Water dosing quantities or dilution information must be strictly adhered to!
- Check tinted products for colour accuracy before application!
- Colour consistency can only be guaranteed within the same batch.
- The colour formation is significantly impacted by the environmental conditions.
- Already mixed material that is beginning to harden may not be diluted further or mixed with fresh material!
- Cementitious grouts are not, or only partially, acid-resistant.

### Environmental information:

- Do not process at temperatures below +5 °C!
- The ideal temperature range for the material, substrate and air is + 15 °C to + 25 °C.
- The ideal humidity range is 40% to 60% relative humidity.
- Increased air humidity and/or lower temperatures may prolong the drying, setting and hardening time, while lower air humidity and/or higher temperatures will speed it up.
- Ensure adequate ventilation during the drying, reaction and hardening phase; avoid draughts!
- Protect against direct sunlight, wind and weather!
- Protect adjacent components!
- Different (environmental) conditions and absorbency (earthenware, stoneware, fine stoneware) can cause a different colour formation of the grout.
- The jointing area must be free of adhesives/contaminants. Scratch off if required!

### Tips:

- We recommend using a test surface first or a small area for initial, small-scale testing.
- Please heed the product data sheets of all MUREXIN products used in the process.
- Keep a genuine original container of the respective batch for later repair work.
- Underfloor heating systems must not be turned on during processing and hardening.
- For porous and rough surfaces, we recommend checking the reaction of grout residues beforehand!
- Dark joint colours can cause an increased cleaning effort of the finished surfaces due to the washed out pigments.
- Moisture can encourage the formation of mould and organic growth.

The information provided reflects average values that were obtained under laboratory conditions. Due to the use of natural raw materials, the indicated values of individual deliveries may vary slightly without impacting the product suitability.

## Safety instructions

This leaflet is based on extensive experience, is intended to convey the best of our knowledge, is not legally binding and does neither constitute a contractual legal relationship nor a subsidiary obligation resulting from the bill of sale. The quality of our materials is guaranteed within the framework of our general terms and conditions. Our products may be used by professionals and/or experienced and accordingly technically skilled persons only. Users are not released from inquiring in case of uncertainties or from rendering professional workmanship. We recommend using a test surface first or a small area for initial, small-scale testing. Naturally, it is not possible to describe or foresee all possible current and future uses and peculiarities. Information that is assumed to be familiar to experts has been omitted.

Please observe the current, technical, national and European standards, guidelines and data sheets regarding materials, substrates and the subsequent construction. Please contact us if you have any reservations or doubt.

This version is rendered invalid if a new version is released. The most recent data sheets, safety data sheets and the terms and conditions are available online at [www.murexin.com](http://www.murexin.com).

## Appendices

### Joint Mortar Epoxy FMY 90

Substance	Resistance
Hydrochloric Acid 1.5%	6 months
Hydrochloric Acid 5%	6 months
Hydrochloric Acid 10%	6 months
Hydrochloric Acid Concentrated	6 months (d)
Sulfuric Acid 5%	6 months
Sulfuric Acid 10%	6 months (d)
Sulfuric Acid 50%	6 months (d)
Sulfuric Acid Concentrated	1 hour (d)
Phosphoric Acid 1.5%	6 months
Phosphoric Acid 10%	6 months
Nitric Acid 10%	6 months
Formic Acid 10%	1 week
Acetic Acid 2%	6 months
Acetic Acid 5%	6 months
Acetic Acid 10%	6 months
Acetic Acid 50%	1 hour
Lactic Acid 2%	6 months
Lactic Acid 10%	6 months
Tartaric Acid 2%	6 months (d)
Citric Acid 10%	6 months
Caustic Soda 50%	6 months
Potassium Hydroxide 50%	6 months
Ammonia 25%	6 months
Saline Solution 3%	6 months
Saturated Saline Solution	6 months
Concentrated Soda Solution	6 months
Trichloroethylene	1 week
Acetone	1 month
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1 month
Toluene	1 month
Xylene	1 month
Ethanol	1 month
Test Gasoline 140/200	6 months
Regular Gasoline	6 months
Premium Gasoline	6 months
Jet Fuel	6 months
Motor Oil	6 months (d)
Hydrogen Peroxide	6 months (d)
Brake Fluid	6 months (d)
Edible Fats and Oils	6 months (d)

(d) = Discoloration possible

The resistance testing was carried out by immersing test specimens in the respective test liquids. The criteria for resistance are the visual inspection of the specimens, as well as surface strength and weight gain.