

Rapid colour grout mortar

CODEX BRILLANT CRISTAL

Rapid, flexible coloured grout mortar with crystalline water retention for tiles and natural stone coverings

APPLICATIONS

For the jointing of natural stone floor covering, all ceramic floor coverings and glass mosaic sensitive and not sensitive to discolouration. Because of the crystalline water retention efflorescence and edge discolouration of coarse-crystalline bright natural stones is prevented. Can be used for joint widths from 1 to 10 mm on wall and floor surfaces; for interior and exterior use.

The use of codex Elitere is recommended for grouting earthenware tiles.

codex Brillant Cristal meets the requirements CG2 WA according to EN 13888.

LEED: Meets the LEED requirements in IEQ Credit (4.1) Low Emitting Materials (LEED v4)

SUITABLE FOR USE ON

- ▶ Natural stone such as granite, marble, jura, Solnhofen plates
- ▶ Artificial and concrete stones
- ▶ Stoneware, fine stoneware, glass mosaic, glass tiles
- ▶ Bathroom and shower areas
- ▶ Private and commercial use
- ▶ Coverings on underfloor heating

AVAILABLE COLORS

brilliant white	cream white	pergamon	silver grey
manhattan	light grey	agate grey	platinum grey
concrete	grey	graphite	anthracite
piazza grey	villa grey	jasmine	bahama beige
sahara	sand beige	caramel	jurabeige
cashmere grey	havanna	mocca	choco



PRODUCT BENEFITS/FEATURES

- ▶ For joint widths from 1 to 10 mm
- ▶ Crystalline water retention
- ▶ Water and dirt repellent
- ▶ Provides smooth, fine joint surfaces
- ▶ High colour resistance
- ▶ Waterproof and frost-resistant

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Pack type	foil bag
Pack size	5 kg
Shelf life	24 months
Joint width	1 to 10 mm
Minimum working temperature	+ 5 to + 25 °C
Ideal working temperatures	+ 15 to + 25 °C
Water quantity required	1.2 - 1.3 litres/ 5 kg 0.24 - 0.26 litres/ 1 kg
Working Time/ Pot Life	approx. 30 minutes*
Set to foot traffic	after approx. 4 hours*
Resilient	after approx. 12 hours*
Final strength	after approx. 7 days*
Consumption	0.3 - 1.3 kg/m ²

*At 23 °C and 50 % relative humidity.



SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

The joint flanks must be dry, clean and free of materials that would impair adhesion.

Highly absorbent natural stone/tile fragments, especially stoneware, must be pre-wetted with a spray bottle so that the absorbency of the joint edges is reduced.

Scrape mortar residues uniformly deep from the joints while fresh. Then clean the surface thoroughly. Grout the tiles installed in the thin bed after sufficient drying time of the thin-bed mortar. Coverings laid in a thick bed can be grouted after the mortar bed has completely hardened and dried out. Observe the installation/application instructions of the floor covering manufacturers.

Because of the partially strong colouration trial jointing should be performed with open-cell floor covering material (including micro pores) as well as with sensitive surfaces (such as coated glass mosaic, coated profiles or similar) or critical unknown flooring materials. Use a suitable jointing aid, if necessary.

Refer to the product data sheets for other codex products used.

APPLICATION

1. Pour cold, clean water into a clean bucket. Sprinkle powder into the water whilst stirring vigorously and mix to a smooth, lump-free mortar.
2. Apply the grout mortar deeply and flush with the surface into the joint using a rubber putty knife, rubber jointing disc or sponge joint board. Allow as little grout mortar as possible to rest on the surface of the floor covering.
3. After the grout mortar has set (finger test) clean the tile covering with a wet sponge or sponge board diagonally toward the joint. Always use clean water and replace several times, if necessary. Rinse sponge frequently and squeeze well. Use as little washing water as possible and do not leave a water film or pooling on the joints.
4. Any possibly remaining residual film can be removed after the joint has largely set (after approx. 1 hour) using a slightly moist sponge. Do not rub off fresh joints with a dry cloth.
5. Just a few hours after the grout has set, the grouted surface should be evenly moistened with clean water, e.g. by spraying lightly with codex X-Spray or a sponge. This supports the curing process and ensures a brilliantly coloured and resistant joint quality.

IMPORTANT NOTES

- ▶ Store in a cool and dry place. Carefully and tightly reseal opened packaging and use the contents quickly.
- ▶ Best processed at + 15 to + 25 °C. Lower temperatures delay while higher temperatures accelerate setting.
- ▶ Differences in the absorption behaviour of the covering and different moisture levels during setting can affect the colour consistency of the grout and the hardness of the grout.
- ▶ Evenly moistening the hardened grout a few hours after grouting supports the hardening process and ensures a brilliantly coloured and resistant joint quality.

- ▶ Due to the partially strong colouring, a test grouting should be carried out for open-pored covering material (even micro pores).
- ▶ Perform test grouting on sensitive surfaces, such as coated glass mosaic, coated profiles or similar.
- ▶ Protect freshly installed areas from draughts, direct sunlight and sources of heat.
- ▶ For swimming pools use codex products from the respective current codex product guide.
- ▶ Use codex products according to the current codex product guide for areas with increased chemical or acid exposure.
- ▶ Obtain technical application advice for joints widths over 8 mm.
- ▶ Grout mortar from the same batch should be processed to prevent colour variations of the grout mortars on a property.
- ▶ Clean coverings with rough or unglazed surface quickly after grouting to prevent the attachment of mortar films. If necessary, check the washability of the covering before grouting or create a test area.
- ▶ Colour samples and proofs are for orientation only and not binding. Different moisture levels during the curing process can affect the appearance of the joint. A liability claim cannot be asserted for the reasons mentioned. Therefore, we always recommend carrying out a test grouting.
- ▶ Cementitious joints are not acid-resistant. Acid cleaners (e.g. With acetic acid or citric acid) may therefore permanently damage the joints. Use therefore only neutral or slightly alkaline cleaners.
- ▶ Follow the cleaning recommendations and specifications for the joint and the floor covering and carry out test cleaning in a concealed area if necessary.
- ▶ Observe the generally acknowledged rules of the trade and technology for tile and natural stone laying as well as the respective applicable national standards and data sheets (e.g. EN, DIN, VOB, ÖNORM, SIA, SPV, etc.). The following standards and bulletins apply as well, amongst others, or are recommended for special consideration:
 - DIN 18 352 „Tile and slab work“
 - DIN 18 157 „Ceramic work in thin bed processes“
 - ZDB Bulletins:
 - "Cementitious joints"
 - "Movement joints in claddings and coverings from tiles and slabs"
 - "Coverings on calcium sulphate screed"
 - "Coverings on cement screed, unheated"
 - "Coverings on cement screed, heated"
 - "Exterior coverings"

SEALS OF QUALITY & ECOLABELS

- ▶ Low chromate content acc. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)
- ▶ EMICODE EC 1 PLUS / Very low-emission

CONSUMPTION

Special cements, mineral aggregates, redispersible polymers and additives.

PROTECTION OF THE WORKPLACE AND ENVIRONMENT

Contains cement low in chromate acc. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/ 2006 (REACH). 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. Use protective gloves. When mixing wear a protective dust-mask. Presents no physiological or ecological risk when fully cured.

DISPOSAL

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