CEMENTITIOUS GROUT

APPLICATION GUIDE

The following instructions detail the general installation procedures for grouts manufactured by The Euclid Chemical Company. The contractor and engineer are encouraged to consult the individual product's technical data sheet regarding possible additional suggestions for successful installations.

Note: If the contractor is not familiar with standard grout placement techniques, a pre-job meeting is suggested to review the project details unique to the particular job. Contact your local Euclid Chemical Company representative for additional information.

This guideline is written specifically for DRY PACK GROUT, EUCO PRE-CAST GROUT, HI-FLOW GROUT, HI-FLOW METALLIC GROUT, NC GROUT, NS GROUT, and NS METALLIC GROUT.

General Guidelines

Careful preparation is a must for a successful grouting operation. Grouts generally work best at 50°F to 80°F (10°C to 27°C). Cold weather retards strength gain and set time. Hot weather accelerates setting time and causes premature drying of the grout. Provide heating or cooling, as necessary, to compensate for extremes in ambient temperatures and resulting variations in cure time.

Directions

Surface Preparation: Surfaces to be grouted and the underside of the baseplate should be clean and free from rust, grease or oil. Determine work schedule and plan for grout placement, then prepare strong, properly braced forms to retain the grout and provide relief holes, if needed. The concrete surface should be saturated with water and maintained in a saturated condition for a minimum of 24 hours before grouting. Remove all excess surface water immediately before grouting.

Forming: Forms should be rigid and sealed with caulk or sealant to prevent grout leakage. Forms should be coated with release agent but do not allow release agent to contact underside of the baseplate or the concrete surface. Forms should extend at least 1” (2.5 cm) above the bottom of the baseplate on all sides. A headbox must be constructed on one side of the baseplate so that a pressure head can be developed. The headbox should begin 2” (5 cm) from the baseplate and slope away from the plate at approximately 45 degrees and provide a minimum grout head of 6” (15 cm). The headbox should be caulked/sealed to the form to generate the head pressure required to ensure proper grout flow. The form on the side opposite the headbox and forms parallel to grout flow should all be at least 1” (2.5 cm) from the plate edge. This allows air to vent during grout placement. Closer-fitting forms may cause air entrapment under the baseplate.

![FIGURE 1 FORMING REQUIREMENTS](image)
Precautions/Limitations

• Keep grout from freezing until it reaches a minimum strength of 4,000 psi (28 MPa).
• Proper curing is required.
• Do not add admixtures or fluidifiers, cement, or sand to the grout.
• Store bagged grout in a dry place.
• Do not use materials at temperatures that may cause premature freezing.
• Employ cold weather or hot weather grout practices as the temperatures dictate.
• Do not use grouts as a topping or repair material.
• In all cases, consult the Safety Data Sheet before use.