

# FIXCER

ADHESIVES AND CHEMICAL  
PRODUCTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

FIXCER  
Construction  
Systems

## INDUSTRIAL FLOORING



Useful solutions for professionals

## STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED:

### 1 Preparation of the floor:

For a thickness of **less** than 4 cm use a layer of cement grouting before making the base, to achieve a perfect union with the support. This layer of cement grouting will be made by mixing 1 part of **PRIMFIX** with 1 part of Portland cement, and applying evenly with a wide brush.



For a thickness of **greater** than 4 cm make a base that is totally independent from the support. Before pouring in the mortar, place a film of polyurethane as a separation layer.



### 2 Making the base:

You can make the base traditionally, mixing sand and Portland cement in a 4:1 ratio. The resistance to compression of these bases must never be less than 25MPa. Before any installation, allow to dry for 7-10 days depending on the thickness.



The traditional method requires a long drying time; it requires the right granulometry of sand; it requires mixing on site.

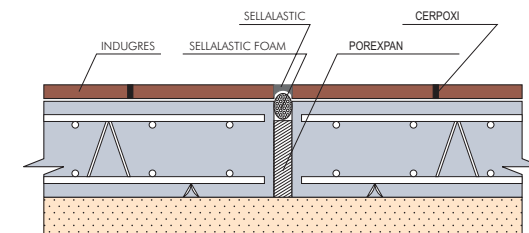


In cases where a shorter time is required or you simply wish to avoid mistakes in the job, you can make the base with **RECRECEM PRE-MIX**. It is a pre-mixed mortar, which only needs water adding. It is easy to use, it prevents errors of dosage and enables ceramics to be installed **after only 24 hours**. The mixture can be made in a cement mixer or an automatic pump. The mortar can be levelled, screed and smoothed as if it were a normal mortar.



### 3 Working seals:

During the making of the base, you must leave working seals of a maximum of 100m<sup>2</sup>. These seals will be made by interposing strips of "porexpan" in the base of the mortar. Once the base is dry, these joints must be sealed to make them watertight.



#### 4 Choice of ceramics:

It is important to choose industrial slabs such as INDUGRES® from Rosa Gres, which are anti-acid, non-slip, resistant to impact, low absorption, stain proof, resistant to wear, to thermal changes, waterproof, and are easy to clean.

They also have all the special pieces needed: skirting board tiles, steps, curved pieces, corner pieces, etc.



#### 5 Installation of the ceramic:

**Walls:** when we want to fix ceramic tiles on isolating sandwich panels, we need a special adhesive like **ELASTICER**.

It is a three-component reactive resin that enables you to stick ceramic tiles on supports that are not absorbent, such as metal.

Mix the three components with a spiral beater. The proportions should not be altered.

Apply the mixture with a toothed trowel with 3 mm teeth and press the ceramic firmly.



#### 6 Floors:

If it is urgent to install the ceramics, use cement-glue **FIXCONTACT FLEX**: flexible, fast setting and with a "self bathing" effect, in other words, you achieve a 100% contact between the mortar and the tile. You need only mix Fixcontact Flex with water and spread it evenly with a toothed trowel. Then place the ceramic tile in place and press.

If the installation permits the use of a normal setting cement-glue, use **FIXAGRES FLEX**: flexible, easy to install and with extraordinary adhesion.

You need only mix the Fixagres Flex with water and spread it evenly with a toothed trowel with 10 mm teeth. Then, fill in all the pieces, tapping them with a rubber mallet.

#### 7 Grouting the ceramics:

The ideal complement for a good ceramic slab is a joint that has the same mechanical properties, resistance to acids, resistance to abrasion and watertightness



comparable to the ceramic tile used.

Therefore, you could use the pre-dosed epoxy mortar **CERPOXI**, or **CERPOXI TECNIC** when you need the best mechanical and chemical properties.

They are both very liquid mortars. They are made to be able to be applied manually with a hard rubber trowel such as **FIX-LLANA** or with a rotary machine for industrial installations of many m<sup>2</sup>.



#### 8 Expansion joints:

The expansion joints of the ceramic tiles must always coincide with the working joints of the base. The expansion joints will be previously filled with **SELLALASTIC FOAM**: closed cell polyethylene strip. They must then be sealed with **SELLALASTIC** polyurethane filler, available in White, Pale Grey, Brown and Black. This filler is ultra-elastic and can be applied very easily with a universal pistol.

