

K-5 STONEHARD STD

Hardwearing, Abrasion Resistant Monolithic Industrial Flooring Compound



Description :

K-5 STONEHARD STD is supplied as a ready to use factory controlled, dry shake cementitious system blended with special aggregates, selected for high abrasion and wear resistance and additives. K-5 STONEHARD STD is used to obtain a dense, tough, abrasion resistant industrial floor with non dusty and nonslip characteristics. Where an extremely heavy floor is required, we recommend 12 mm thick K-5 STONE HARD HD ready to use monolithic floor hardener. A separate data sheet is available on this product.



Benefits:

Ready to Use, Factory Controlled, Eliminates On Site Mixing Dense, Non Porous Surface, Hard Wearing, Abrasion Resistant, Monolithic Bond with the Base concrete,
Non Dusty and Non Slip Surface, Facilitate Easy Cleaning Long Life and Low Maintenance, Long Track Record, Non-metallic and Iron Free - does not rust.

Product : A factory blended ready to use cementitious system with special fillers.

Uses : 2.5 Kg/m² to 12 Kg/m² of K-5 STONE HARD STD per square meter.

Pack : 25 Kg Lined HDPE Bags.

Where To Use :

Loading bays, Factories, Warehouse, Car Park, Trucking Lanes, Workshops, Garages, Subways, Power Stations & Abattoirs.

Properties :

ABRASION RESISTANCE : K-5 STONEHARD STD has been tested with FUNDITOR ABRASION MACHINE using Silicon Carbide Wheels. The sample was tested for 10,000 revs at a fixed speed and the amount of wear assessed by measuring the depth of the groove by abrasion wheels at four points around the perimeter. The results show that K-5 STONEHARD STD improves the abrasion resistance compared to grano by over 150%.

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH : The K-5 STONE HARD STD cubes when tested for compressive strength have typical strength of over 600kg/cm² at 28 days. Mho's scale hardness of K-5 STONE HARD STD aggregates between 7 to 8 scale.

COLOUR RANGE : Presently available in Natural Grey.



Instruction For Applying K-5 STONE HARD STD :

BASE CONCRETE : The base concrete should have a minimum cement content of 300 kg/m³ with a slump of 40-60 mm with a low water cement ratio. To improve the quality of concrete mixes and enable low w/c ratio to be kept, KCRETE N normal plasticizer may be used at a dosage rate of 150-200 ml/50 kg cement.

METHOD OF LAYING BASE CONCRETE : The base concrete must be laid in accordance with good concrete practice either in bays or long strips. Particular care must be taken at the corners and edges of the bays to obtain good compaction and to maintain level for subsequent troweling operations. If too much of free water is seen on the surface, subsequent water content in concrete must be reduced to obviate the presence of free.

Application Of K-5 STONE HARD STD :

The time of application is very important in order to derive full benefits of K-5 STONEHARD STD. If K-5 STONEHARD STD is applied too early, it will absorb water and may sink to the bottom. If application of K-5 STONEHARD STD is delayed, no moisture from the concrete surface will be available to hydrate K-5 STONEHARD STD, resulting in poor pitted surface. As a guide, the application should be made between 1 hour- 2 hours, i.e. when the surface water on concrete has completely evaporated. (When tested with Thumb, it leaves an impression but concrete does not stick to the Thumb). The application rate is 5 kg/m² of K-5 STONEHARD STD powder.

The application is made in two stages. First 50% of the required material is broadcast evenly manually and when the surface darkens with the absorption of water, the surface is floated. The second application is made immediately after, by evenly broadcasting the balance 50% material and when the surface has darkened with the absorption of water the surface is floated. Power floating would be ideal. Two floorings are recommended with half or full disc. The second troweling is done after the surface has sufficiently stiffed, i.e. after two hours of the first troweling to close any pores and remove any undulations on the surface. Final hand troweling is recommended to remove any disk marks.

Curing :

After final troweling, as soon as the surface has hardened sufficiently to prevent damage, it should be covered with and polythene sheet and made air tight by placing sand around the sheet for a minimum period of 7 days. Alternatively, curing by water podding.

Surface Sealing :

If surface sealing is thought to be necessary, two coats of epoxy clear floor sealer may be applied for added protection against penetration of oils, grease, water and mild chemicals. Or alternatively, two coats of epoxy floor coating can be applied to provide further protection to concrete and steel surface apart from aesthetic appearance.

Joints :

All expansion joints must be filled with Polysulphide sealant. The saw cut construction joint may be filled with flexible epoxy resin.

Storage :

6 months period in dry, shaded condition in original sealed packs.

Technical Service :

While new advances and changes will take place one thing will never change is quality and meeting special needs of customer. Technical personnel & experts are available to provide additional information and technical assistance. We are eager to work with you in development of new product and solve your problem.

Note :

The information given in this data sheet is based on both current development work and many years field experience. Whilst every effort is made to ensure that the information is reliable, we can not accept responsibility for any work carried out with our materials as we have no control over methods of application, site conditions etc. In view of the continuing research and development being undertaken in our laboratories we advise customers in their own interest to ensure that this data sheet has not been superseded by a more up-to-date publication. All products are sold subject to our standard conditions of sale which are available on request. Field services, where provided, does not constitute supervisory responsibility.