High performance products for tiling & flooring professionals

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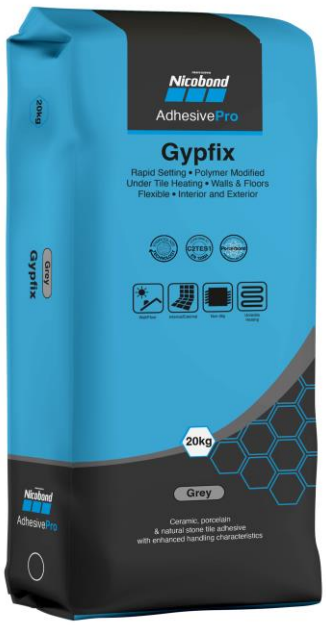
AdhesivePro Gypfix



Uses

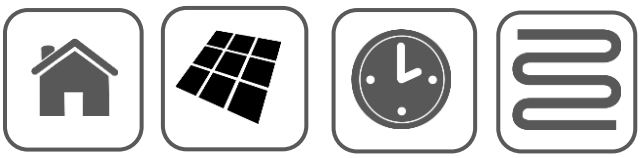
Nicobond Gypfix is a high strength adhesive which achieves levels of bond strength equivalent to a C2 category cement-based adhesive. The product performs exceptionally well with under tile heating and other forms of UFH (under floor heating). In most cases priming is not required – there is no risk of ettringite formation at the interface with this product when used with Anhydrite/Gypsum/Calcium Sulphate floors in internal dry areas. Nicobond Gypfix is easy to mix and apply and is suitable for all formats of tiles.

Features

100% compatibility with Anhydrite Screeds
Tested in conjunction with Gyvlon Sceed
No priming required on nonporous substrates
Suitable for floors with up to ≤75% RH (0.5% by weight)
Rapid bond strength development
20 minutes open time
Thin or thick bed applications
Easy to mix and apply
Designed for use in interior, dry areas and should not be subjected to immersion in water.

Formulated for use on Gyvlon Screeds

Gyvlon Screed



Internal | Internal | Set in 4 hours | Undertile heating

Description

- Nicobond Gypfix is a rapid setting, white, gypsum-based tile adhesive exclusively developed for fast-track direct fixing of ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to Anhydrite, Gypsum and Calcium Sulphate floors in internal dry areas one ≤75% RH has been achieved.
- Traditional cement adhesives cannot be applied directly to this type of screed without additional preparation.
- Gypfix is Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) free to ensure 100% compatibility with calcium sulphate screeds.
- A high tensile strength adhesive which achieves levels of bond strength equivalent to a C2 category cement-based adhesive.
- Priming not always required.
- Optimised for use with Under Floor and Under Tile Heating systems (UFH & UTH).

Application Data	
Colour	White
Mixing Ratio (Clean cold water only)	20kg to approx. 5.0 to 5.2 litres water
Mixing	Add required water to a Nicobond Mixing Bucket or suitable clean rigid sided vessel. Add the powder at a steady rate to the water, whilst stirring continuously using a variable speed mechanical mixer. The material should be mixed until a smooth lump free consistency is achieved. NOTE: Vessels containing either gypsum or cement-based residues may interfere with the setting process.
Consistency of mix	Smooth Paste
Bed thickness	Up to 12 mm maximum
Coverage	Solid bed for floors: 4 to 4.5kg per m² at 3mm thick. 8 to 9 kg per m² at 6mm thick.
Pot Life	Approx 45 minutes at 20ºC
Open Time	Approx 20 minutes at 20ºC
Adjustability Time	Approx 15 minutes at 20ºC
Setting time	Approx 4 hours at 20ºC. Lower temperatures and use of large format porcelain tiles may extend setting time.
Grouting After Fixing	Approx 18 to 24 hours at 20ºC
Ready For Light foot Traffic	Approx. 3 to 4 hours at 20ºC
Installation Temperature	5ºC to 25 ºC
Operating Temperature	- 20°C to 70°C
Shelf Life	At least 12 months from date of packing when kept clear of the ground and stored under dry conditions in unopened packaging. Protect from frost.
Packaging	20kg poly lined paper sack

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Fixing Procedure

Tile fixing should be carried out in accordance with BS5385 and BS8000 Codes of Practice for the installation of wall and floor tiles. Movement joints should be inserted in internal corners, at junctions with the floor and other locations as recommended in BS5385. NOTE there is further information on the drying of calcium sulphate-based screeds is given in Tiling to Calcium Sulphate Based Screeds prepared by The Tile Association.

Where the floor tiling is likely to be exposed to intermittent wetting, the surface of the calcium sulphate-based screed should be protected by the application of an appropriate waterproof coating or tanking system prior to the installation of the floor tiling to prevent ingress of moisture into the calcium sulphate-based screed beneath the floor tiling. Lateral ingress of moisture from adjacent screeds, walls and other abutting structures, as well as through joints in the floor tiling, should be prevented.

Do not use Nicobond Gypfix in or around swimming pools or other areas of permanent submersion. In these areas only use an adhesive from the Nicobond GelTech Duo range, although these are cement based and cannot be directly applied to the calcium sulphate substrate. See advice in products TDS.

Movement Joints

Movement joints, or other joints in the calcium sulphate screed likely to be subject to movement, should coincide with movement joints in the adhesive bed. Such movement joints should be designed to accommodate differential movement between the separate sections of screed, i.e. of sufficient width to accommodate the anticipated movement. Wherever possible, movement joints in the screed should be formed as straight joints and should intersect with other movement joints at right angles to assist the setting out of the floor tiling. In addition to these locations, intermediate or stress relieving joints, spaced and formed as appropriate, should be incorporated in the adhesive bed and where necessary, in the calcium sulphate-based screed.

With heated calcium sulphate-based screeds, the appropriate movement joints should be incorporated

where the heated screed abuts walls and upstands, across thresholds as well as dividing the screed into approximately square areas not exceeding 40 m² in area or 25 m² for agglomerated stone tiles.

The heated calcium sulphate-based screed should be sufficiently dried; the underfloor heating should

be commissioned after at least seven days, in accordance with BS EN 1264-4, and gradually brought up to operating temperature and maintained at this temperature for the recommended time.

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Surface Preparation

Where required, removal of loose friable skin (laitance) must be carried out at a suitable time after screeding, usually 4-6 days after application using appropriate equipment. This will also assist the drying of the screed.

Drying

Screed drying time is approximately 1mm/day up to 40mm thickness with adequate temperatures and drying conditions. This will increase for screeds thicker than 40mm and in poor drying conditions. In common with other screeds, it is important that good drying conditions are provided for as soon as the screed is laid. The screed should be protected from very rapid drying or draughts on the first day, but thereafter atmospheric humidity must be low, i.e. not greater than 65%RH, and the air temperature must be adequate (e.g. 20ºC) so that moisture can evaporate. Good ventilation or the use of dehumidifiers can assist in reducing the atmospheric humidity. Typical drying times at 40mm thick is 40 days, 50mm thick 60 days and 60mm thick 80 days. Drying times will increase in adverse conditions when temperatures are lower and/or relative humidity is higher. The drying rate of a calcium sulphate-based screed can be improved by increasing the room temperature and or lowering the relative humidity in accordance with the manufacturer's advice.

Drying can also be improved by using heaters and dehumidifiers and any underfloor heating must be commissioned in accordance with the manufacturer's advice and slowly brought up to temperature. Heaters and dehumidifiers should not be directed at the screed. Underfloor heating should be commissioned in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer and may be used to speed drying of the screed 7 days after laying of the screed. If it is desired to force dry or accelerate the screed drying, and the floor contains heating pipes the following should be adopted:

1. Allow seven days drying
2. Increase the heating system temperature by 5ºC per day until the planned maximum input temperature is reached.
3. Keep the planned input temperature constant for a minimum 7 days without reduction.
4. Reduce the screed temperature by 10ºC per day until the screed surface reaches room temperature or not less than 15ºC.

The screed must be checked for dryness by the floor layer prior to tiling. Similar procedures can be applied to electric-based heating systems.

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Moisture Levels
Before ceramic floor finishes are laid, the moisture content of the screed should be checked to ensure that it is adequately dry. Three different tests for determining moisture levels are described below. The responsibility of determining this is down to the main contractor.
The British Standard BS 8203:2017 Annex B method for measuring the moisture condition of a base to receive a floor covering is to use an electronic meter or hair hygrometer. This non-destructive test method for sand: cement screeds may also be used for pumped calcium sulphate-based screeds. This figure equates approximately to 75% relative humidity (the required limit for floor finishes). For correct results, the BS 8203 method must be strictly adhered to, including the use of a correctly sized and insulated box sealed to the floor, a sufficiently long test for equilibrium to be reached, typically 48-72 hours, and the use (where appropriate) of an impervious sheet around the instrument/
The European Standard for testing calcium sulphate screeds recommends the CM (Carbide Method) of testing. A carbide moisture tester may be used, preferably a model which has an appropriate scale reading on the recording dial. Typical requirements will be 0.5% water by weight for moisture sensitive floor coverings (e.g. ceramics and adhesives). This figure equates approximately to 75% relative humidity. At a thickness of 30mm, with ambient temperature of 20ºC and with good ventilation, the screed should reach a moisture content of 0.5% in approximately 30 days.
The moisture content of the screed may be determined by drying a sample of the screed in an oven. The sample is weighed before and after the oven drying to determine the weight loss as a percentage of the dry weight. The oven temperature should be 40ºC (higher temperatures will give false results). Samples should be of full screed depth and are to be wrapped in plastic immediately after sampling to prevent them drying. Electronic meters may be useful in determining where wetter and drier areas of screed are located, but one of the above methods should be used to determine whether a screed is dry enough to receive the flooring.

Floor Tiling
The mixed adhesive should be applied with the straight edge of the Nicobond Notched Trowel up to a depth of approximately 3mm. Lightly comb the top surface of the adhesive using the notched edge of the Trowel. Do not press the trowel through the full depth of the adhesive otherwise full contact cannot be achieved. Tiles may also be bedded in using the buttering method. The mixed adhesive should be applied with the straight edge of the Nicobond Notched Trowel up to a depth of approximately 3mm and lightly combed through. Adhesive is also then spread on the back of the tiles which are then positioned onto the base layer of adhesive.

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Bonding of the Tiles
Fix dry tiles immediately by pressing them firmly into position with a slight sliding or twisting action and tamped firmly or pressed home to ensure solid bedding without voids. Floors should not be opened to traffic until the adhesive has hardened. From time to time remove a tile to check that full contact has been made with the adhesive bed. Where fixing is carried out in hot conditions, the finished tiling should be protected from direct sunlight to avoid premature drying.

Tile Fixing
Tile fixing should be carried out in accordance with BS 5385 and BS 8000 Codes of Practice for the installation of floor tiles and with the TTA publication “Tiling to Calcium Sulphate Screeds”. Movement joints should be inserted in internal corners, at floor perimeters and other locations as recommended in relevant British codes of practice. NOTE In all cases work in small areas of about 1m² with this fast-setting adhesive to avoid premature drying before tiles are fixed.

Commissioning of Heating after Tile Fixing
On completion of tile fixing and grouting allow a period of minimum 10 days for the adhesive and grout to cure before turning on the underfloor or under tile heating.

Grouting
Under normal conditions (at approx. 20ºC) grouting may be be carried out after 18-24 hours after tile fixing; an impervious substrate, use of porcelain bodied tiles and low temperatures may extend the setting time and delay the grouting operation. The minimum width of floor tile joints is 3mm and the minimum depth 6mm unless the tile thickness is less. Grout joints may be filled with Nicobond GroutPro Flexible Cement based grout or for enhanced stain a water resistance in regularly wetted areas Nicobond Starlike evo two-part epoxy extreme performance grout can be considered. Nicobond Starlike evo two-part epoxy extreme performance grout must always be used in wet room installations. Both grouts are available in a wide range of colours. Leave installations a minimum of 14 days after completion of grouting with a cement-based grout before allowing contact with water. Minimum 7 days for epoxy grouts.

Cleaning
During application, any residual adhesive must be washed from the face of tiles before it sets. Tools should be washed in water immediately after use.

See Nicobond ‘’Tiling Systems the directory’’ for full details of our extensive range of tiling and flooring products and tiling solutions. Refer to the latest version of our Technical Data Sheets and Safety Data Sheets to ensure compatibility before use, these can be downloaded from our website www.ncnicobond.com

Manufacturer’s Warranty
Nicobond products are covered by our lifetime warranty. If the materials prove to be defective due to manufacturing, they will be replaced or money refunded. We do not accept any liability for workmanship or any consequential loss or damage.

Health & Safety Advice
Avoid breathing dust. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

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