



Do The Grout Work Easier

User Manual

Dual-Cartridge Type of Epoxy Tile Grout

Model: ETG



Preface:

There is a saying in the engineering industry that “to get a perfect outcome, materials account for 30% and construction 70%”. Tile grout work is no exception. If the construction is not done well, no matter how good the materials are, it is difficult to get good results.

If you are a DIYer, then you are trying to unlock a new craft and do a work which is only applied by a professional technician before. The right procedure could lead the perfect outcome. It is strongly advised to read this manual thoroughly before kick-off.

Important:

1. This product is NOT water cleanable. The operating process is different from traditional cement-based or epoxy grout in pails or bags.
2. For joint width: 1/16" - 3/8".
3. Spread the cleaning paste (working as grout release agent) on any non-glazed tiles.
4. In cold weather (below 60°F), the grout may become viscous thus difficult to be squeezed out. Put the cartridges into warm water (around 140 °F) or a heating bag (if warm water is not available or inconvenient to get) for 10 minutes to soften the material before use.
5. Each new cartridge needs a new mixing nozzle. Any used mixing nozzle is prohibited to match a new cartridge.
6. Personal protection equipments like eyeglasses should be worn at all times.

Coverage

- Calculate by length:

For a 1/16" width, 1/8" depth joint, one cartridge could grout 95 ft long.

- Calculate by area:


















Approximate ft² coverage per unit (13.5 fl oz / 400 ml)

	Joint Width			
Tile Size	1/16"	1/8"	1/4"	3/8"
6×6×1/4"	19.4	9.7	4.8	2.9
8×8×3/8"	26.7	13.3	6.6	4.0
12×12×3/8"	40.2	20.1	10.1	6.7
18×18×3/8"	56.2	28.1	14.0	7.0
24×6×3/8"	32.2	16.1	8.0	5.3
24×12×3/8"	50.2	25.1	12.5	8.3

Note: Data is based on the assumption of a 1/8" joint depth being fully filled. Loss of material is not taken into account.

e.g. for a floor area of 100 ft², the tile size of 8×8×3/8", the joint width of 1/8", then 7 units (100/13.3) is good.

Tools Related:

	Mechanical caulk gun
	Hydraulic caulk gun
	Cordless caulk gun
	Hook (clean the spacer or debris in the joints)
	Knife (clean the joints, bur the tile edge, cut the nozzle outlet)
	Brush (clean the debris on the joints)
	Masking tape
	Cleaning paste (working as grout release agent)
	Gloves
	Flat surface grout shaper
	Outside corner grout shaper
	Inside corner grout shaper
	Outside corner grout shaper
	Inside corner & flat surface grout shaper
	Screw driver (reverse the blade of the scraper)
	Scraper
	Heating bag

Note: it is not that every tool above is needed for an installation or maintenance. Some tools have the same functions. Use the tools which you are good at. Leave the tools which you do not need.

Step 1: Ready the Site

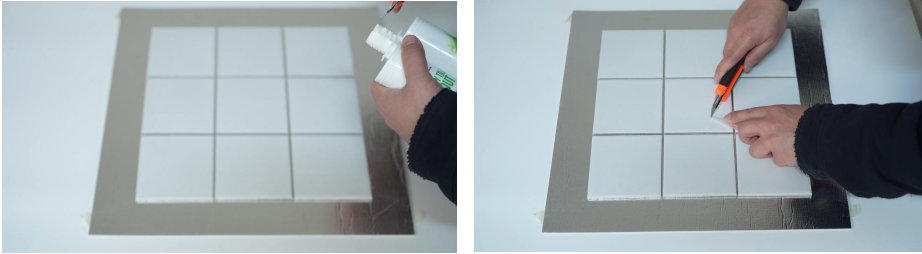


1. A good preparation makes a half success. It's very important to clean the tile joints thoroughly before the grout work. Use the hook, knife or scraper to clean up the mud, sand and spacers in the gaps. Wet wipe and vacuum the tile surface.



2. Spread the cleaning paste (working as grout release agent) smoothly and lightly over the tile joint horizontal surface (Note: Do NOT spread the paste into the joints, otherwise it may affect the bonding of the grout). It facilitates the clean up of the cured residual grout material. It is a must for any rough, not smooth surface tile.

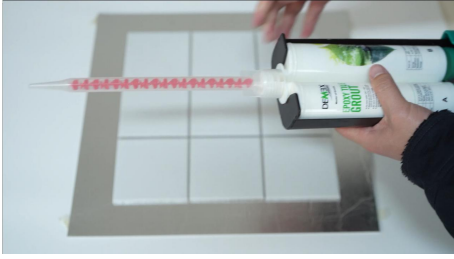
Step 2: Ready the Cartridge



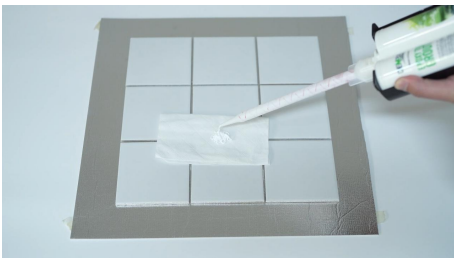
1. Take off the cap and cut cartridge seal. Cut the nozzle outlet to meet the joint width. A vertical cut is advised.



2. Prepare the caulking gun correctly as this picture shows before putting the cartridge in. One thumb presses the spring plate. Meanwhile the other hand pulls backwards the propelling rod. Don't press the trigger at this time.



3. Install the cartridge into the caulking gun. Make sure to lock the slot of the cartridge onto the rail of the gun, as this picture shows. It's important.

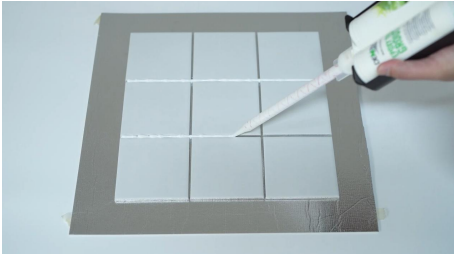


4. Press the trigger to squeeze the grout out to get rid of the initial 1 foot material, which is not mixed evenly and not advised to grout the joint.

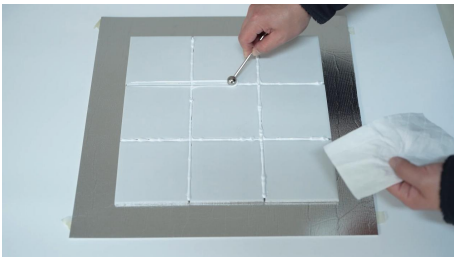


5. Always press the spring plate when you want to stop the grout flowing out.

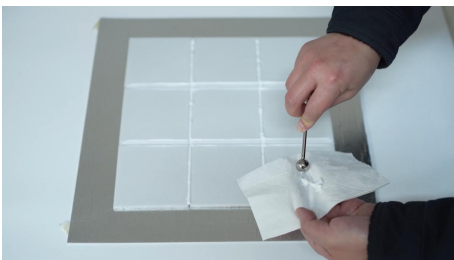
Step 3: Do the Grout



1. Match the nozzle to the tile joint. Press the trigger. Move the gun slowly and steadily to squeeze the grout into the joints.



2. Use the metal ball or metal plate to shape the grout every 10 minutes before it becomes viscous thus difficult to work on. Wear the gloves during this process to avoid hand touching the material. If any voids or vacant areas are spotted, use the grout material on the ball or on the surface to refill.



3. Use tissue, unwanted cloth or towel to clean the metal ball or plate after each press.



4. Leave the site as it is after the grout lines are pressed and shaped, until the material cures. Do not use water to scrub the excess which is not water cleanable. It normally takes around 4 hours in hot and dry weather for the material to set. You can finger touch and feel its hardening. After it sets, scrape the grout residue, clean the floor and the work is completed.

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