

# SBR BOND



Stone Federation  
Great Britain

SBR Bond (Larcem 25) is a synthetic rubber polymer emulsion used to make polymer mortars, screeds and renders. SBR Bond can be mixed with cement as a bonding grout for screeds and renders. The improvements allow the production of high strength screeds, thin section screeds, patching/repair mortars and waterproof mortars.

- IMPROVES FLEXURAL STRENGTH**
- IMPROVES TENSILE STRENGTH**
- IMPROVES ABRASION RESISTANCE**
- IMPROVES CHEMICAL RESISTANCE**
- REDUCES SHRINKAGE**
- REDUCES WATER PERMEABILITY**
- NON-CORROSIVE TO STEEL**



**TECHNICAL INFORMATION**
**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>FORM:</b>	Liquid
<b>COLOUR:</b>	White
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	1.0 g/ml
<b>SOLUBILITY:</b>	Miscible with water
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	100°C (Water-based)
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	No Risk
<b>MIN. APPLICATION TEMP.:</b>	5°C

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

Mix Design	Bonding Grout	(A) General Purpose	(B) High Performance	(C) Heavy Duty
<b>Usage</b>	Bonding Agent for Screeds, Renders and Repairs	Water resistant repairs, floor patching, screeds, renders & pointing	High performance water resistant, thin section screeds	Very heavy duty, water resistant floor screeds, toppings and repairs
<b>Thickness</b>	1-3 mm	25 - 150 mm	10 - 50+mm	25 - 150 mm
<b>Cement (Cem I 42,5N)</b>	2.8kg	50kg	50kg	50kg
<b>Sand (0/4mm MP)</b>	-	150kg	125kg	75kg
<b>Aggregate (4/6mm Quarried stone)</b>	-	-	-	75kg
<b>SBR BOND</b>	1L	5L	10L	10L
<b>Total Water (including moisture in sand)</b>	-	up to 15L	Approx. 8L	Approx. 6L
<b>Approx Yield</b>	2L	0.1m <sup>3</sup>	0.085m <sup>3</sup>	0.09m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Approx Coverage</b>	2m <sup>2</sup> @1mm	4m <sup>2</sup> @25mm	8.5m <sup>2</sup> @10mm	3.6m <sup>2</sup> @25mm
<b>Typical 28day Compressive Strength</b>	N/A	25N/mm <sup>2</sup>	40N/mm <sup>2</sup>	50N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Typical 28day Flexural Strength</b>	N/A	5N/mm <sup>2</sup>	8N/mm <sup>2</sup>	10N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Drying time to receive finishes</b>	N/A	1 week per 25mm in good drying conditions		
<b>NOTES</b>	Approx 2vol cement to 1vol SBR Bond		To improve wear resistance use granite chippings or other high abrasion resistant aggregate	

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### PREPARATION

The substrate must be free of all oil, existing sealers or other contaminants. All loose material should be removed and a key provided using suitable mechanical preparation techniques. The surface should be well soaked but free from standing water prior to application of the bonding grout.

### PRIMER

SBR Bond may be diluted with water for use as a priming solution. Typically apply a first coat diluted 1:5 with clean water and a second coat diluted 1:3 with clean water prior to the application of tile adhesives, levelling compounds, etc.

### BONDING GROUT

Mix one part SBR Bond with two parts Ordinary Portland Cement to produce a stiff grout. Scrub this grout onto the pre-dampened/primed concrete. Apply subsequent layers wet on wet (within about 20 minutes of applying bonding grout).

### APPLICATION

Mix should be designed as per attached table. Maximum dilution should be 1:3 with clean water. Free fall mixers are not suitable for SBR Bond mortars; high performance-forced action paddle-type mixers are recommended for more efficient and speedier mixing of the mortars. For small quantities, a slow speed drill and paddle is ideal. Always keep the water/cement ratio to a minimum to enable correct working and compaction. Thick screeds should be laid in layers of 25 mm, thoroughly compacted, and immediately followed by another 25 mm (wet on wet). This is repeated to the desired thickness.

Ensure hardened layers are well keyed, wetted and bonding grout used prior to subsequent layers.

Screeds should be finished by wooden float or similar as required. Care should be taken to prevent rapid drying of SBR Bond mortars by the use of standard curing methods for a minimum of 2-3 days.

Do not "feather edge" SBR Bond screeds.

### RESTRICTIONS

All work should be carried out to current best practice, trade body advice and BS8204. Screeds should be cured under polythene for 2-3 days. Drying times will be affected by screed thickness, finish, ambient temperature, humidity and airflow. All drying times provided in this datasheet are based on trials carried out in controlled environments. Freshly laid screed should be protected from rapid drying as result of draughts, strong direct sunlight or similar. All cement-based materials will take longer to harden and set at lower temperatures, and should not be used below 5°C. Attempting to accelerate drying by heating or forced ventilation may result in cracking of the screed. Always test moisture contents before laying impervious floor coverings. It is always recommended to install bonded, for floating or unbonded constructions, contact our Technical Dept for advice.