
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-09330 (August 2002)

Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding
UFGS-09331N (September 1999)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated 25 June 2004

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SECTION 09330

CHEMICAL-RESISTANT QUARRY TILE 08/02

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for quarry tile with chemical resistant grout and setting bed for use in medium to large dining facilities and other areas subject to spillage of acids or other chemicals.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

NOTE: On the drawings, show:

1. Rooms, areas, or spaces to have chemical-resistant quarry tile floors including under ranges, kettles, and ovens and areas 600 mm 2 feet beyond such items, as well as 600 mm 2 feet outside trough areas; within dish-and pot-washing areas, food-preparation areas, serving areas, and garbage rooms. If quarry tile with conventional mortar and grout is also included in the project, areas for each type must be clearly indicated.
2. Depressed concrete slabs, 16 mm for 13 mm 5/8 inch for 1/2 inch tile and 22 mm for 19 mm 7/8 inch for 3/4 inch tile so that tile surfaces will align with adjacent finish materials. See detail F 131-83 or F 133-83 in Tile Council of America Inc. Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation for recommended details.

3. Slope of floors to drain.
4. Treatment at expansion joints in tiled floors.
5. Thresholds at doorways.
6. Details at floor sinks, floor drains, intersections with walls, equipment bases, and trough areas.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI A108.1 (1999) Installation of Ceramic Tile; including A108.1A-C, 108.4-.13, 118.1-.10, A136.1

ANSI A137.1 (1988) Ceramic Tile

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 267 (2001) Chemical Resistance of Mortars, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing and Polymer Concretes

ASTM C 395 (2001) Chemical-Resistant Resin Mortars

ASTM C 413 (2001) Absorption of Chemical-Resistant Mortars, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing and Polymer Concretes

ASTM C 658 (1998; R 2003) Chemical-Resistant Resin Grouts for Brick or Tile

1.2 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item

should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Chemical-resistant quarry tile[; G][; G, [____]]

Grout[; G][; G, [____]]

SD-04 Samples

Chemical-resistant quarry tile[; G][; G, [____]]

Grout[; G][; G, [____]]

SD-06 Test Reports

Grout[; G][; G, [____]]

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Chemical-resistant quarry tile

Grout[; G][; G, [____]]

1.3 FACTORY TESTS

1.3.1 Chemical Resistance

NOTE: The chemicals and strengths are those considered necessary for use in food preparation and serving areas of medium to large dining facilities. For other types of projects modify the list of chemicals to reflect the exposure likely to be encountered.

Test mortar and grout in accordance with ASTM C 267 except as modified herein. Immerse test specimens in the test solutions for 28 days, and maintain solutions continuously at 79 degrees C 175 degrees F for furan and 60 degrees C 140 degrees F for epoxy. The test specimens shall not change in weight more than 5 percent after immersion, or exhibit a compressive strength of less than 90 percent of the compressive strength of specimens that have aged in air at 21 to 26 degrees C 70 to 80 degrees F during conditioning period. Test for chemical resistance to the following solutions:

- a. Acetic acid, 5 percent
- b. Citric acid, 5 percent
- c. Lactic acid, 5 percent
- d. Sodium hypochlorite, 5 percent
- e. Trisodium phosphate, 5 percent
- f. Household ammonia (test at room temperature)
- g. Sugar, saturated solution
- h. Vegetable oil

1.3.2 Physical Properties

After curing for 7 days at 21 to 26 degrees C 70 to 80 degrees F, the mortar shall: (1) have a water absorption of not more than 0.5 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C 413; (2) have a hardness of not less than 90 percent of its initial hardness immediately before exposure, when tested after being exposed for 6 hours at 54 degrees C 130 degrees F for epoxy resin mortar and 93 degrees C 200 degrees F for furan resin mortar. Hardness tests shall be made on 10 by 20 mm 3/8 by 3/4 inch samples with a Barcol Hardness Tester, within 30 seconds after the samples are removed from the oven.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Do not start tile work unless ambient temperature of work area is at least 16 degrees C 60 degrees F and rising, and slab temperature is not less than 16 degrees C 60 degrees F. Maintain room and slab at these minimum temperatures without interruption while work is in progress and for at least 3 days after completion of work.

1.5 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials to the site in manufacturers' original unbroken packages or containers plainly labeled with manufacturers' names and brands. Grade mark tile containers. Store materials in dry locations. Handle materials in a manner that will prevent inclusion of foreign materials and damage by water, dampness, or temperature extremes. Store materials in area in which they will be used at temperatures not lower than 16 degrees C 60 degrees F at least 24 hours before use.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Shall conform to the standards, specifications, and other requirements listed below:

2.1.1 Quarry Tile

NOTE: Check availability of tile colors in the sizes specified before specifying color. Also, check availability of tile thickness before specifying.

ANSI A137.1, standard grade, [____] by [____] [150 by 150 mm] [6 by 6 inches] by [min. 13 mm 1/2 inch] [____] thick, color [indicated] [selected by the Contracting Officer from the manufacturer's standard color samples.] [Minimum thickness in Garbage Room shall be 30 by 200 by 200 mm 1 1/4 by 8 by 8 inches.] Quarry tile shall have flat or serrated back.

2.1.1.1 Slip-Resistant Quarry Tile

NOTE: Slip-resistant quarry tile should be specified for areas where food and water spillage cause the floors to be slippery and hazardous (e.g., dishwashing areas, sculleries, food-preparation areas).

Quarry tile for floors of [____] shall contain an abrasive aggregate uniformly embedded into face surface of tile. Abrasive aggregate shall be fused aluminum oxide or other rustproof aggregate of comparable hardness having a grain size smaller than 1.18 millimeters 16 mesh and larger than 150 micrometers 100 mesh (US Standard Sieve Sizes). Tile provided shall contain grains in the surface between 50 percent and 150 percent, on the average by count, and as much aggregate as the approved samples.

2.1.1.2 Quarry Tile Trim Units

ANSI A137.1 standard grade. Provide cove base around perimeter of floors and at vertical projections through floors. Provide bullnose trim around depressions in floors. Provide rounded internal and external corners with 13 mm 1/2 inch minimum radius using appropriate matching corner units.

2.1.2 Chemical-Resistant Mortar and Grout

**NOTE: Insert other items or areas subject to heat
beyond 54 degrees C 130 degrees F.**

Provide chemical-resistant grout for quarry tile floors [in [____]].
Provide a compatible system of setting bed and joint material from a single
source. In addition to the chemical resistance and physical properties
specified, mortar and grout shall conform to the following:

2.1.2.1 Furan Mortar

ASTM C 395. Either two-component or three-component is acceptable.

2.1.2.2 Furan Grout

ASTM C 658.

2.1.2.3 Epoxy

ASTM C 395 for setting tile grouted with furan.

2.1.2.4 Epoxy Mortar and Grout

ANSI A108.1.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Do not start tile work until rough-in for plumbing, heating, ventilating,
air conditioning, and electrical work has been completed and tested [and
membrane waterproofing has been installed and tested]. Protect the work of
other trades in area where tile work is to be done.

3.1.1 Preparation of Tile

**NOTE: Factory-coated units should be specified when
experience indicates that application of wax in the
field is unsatisfactory.**

[Factory] coat with hot paraffin wax to produce a thin continuous film on
the face surfaces only of quarry tile units to be installed and grouted
with furan. Apply wax in such manner that it will not get on edges or
backs of tile. Handle tile in a manner that will prevent waxed surfaces of
units from touching the backs or edges of other units. Remove tile with
wax on edges or backs from the job. Verify that wax used is acceptable to
grout manufacturer. With flatback or serrated back tile use 6 mm 1/4 inch
square notched trowel with notches on 13 mm 1/2 inch on centers.

3.1.2 Preparation of Concrete Floors for Setting Beds

**NOTE: Where tile is to be installed, concrete slabs
should not have air entrainment or other additives**

in the mix, nor sealers or curing compounds applied without specific approval of mortar and grout manufacturer. Slabs should have steel trowel and fine broom finish and be free of laitance. In case of any question on condition of slab, it should be tested for bondability with a Dillon Dynamometer and show a tensile bond of not less than 300 psi. These requirements should be incorporated in Section 03300 CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

Before tile is applied, test structural floor for levelness or uniformity of slope by water. Fill, level, and retest areas as required to meet tolerances specified in Section A-3 of ANSI A108.1 and retest. When specified levelness or uniformity of slope is obtained, prepare floors for setting bed in accordance with ANSI A108.1. Free floors of sealers, coatings, oil, dirt, and dust. Prepare floors before application of resin mortar in accordance with printed instructions and recommendations of the mortar manufacturer.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Except where specified otherwise herein, apply materials in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions, including recommended safety requirements.

3.2.1 Setting Bed

Using a plain (not serrated) trowel, apply a continuous setting bed of chemical-resistant mortar, not less than 3 mm 1/8 inch thick. Apply only over a floor area that can be tiled during "open time" of mortar. Place tile into setting bed and tap lightly to a true plane. Level tile as it is placed. Maintain uniform tile joints of 6 mm 1/4 inch minimum and 10 mm 3/8 inch maximum width. Allow the setting bed to cure sufficiently to anchor tile in place, but not less than 24 hours, at a floor temperature of not less than 16 degrees C 60 degrees F. When furan setting bed is used, first install a glass reinforced asphalt membrane. With flatback or serrated back tile use trowel with 6 mm 1/4 inch square notches on 13 mm 1/2 inch centers.

3.2.2 Tile Joints

After the setting bed has cured, fill tile joints with chemical-resistant grout. Spread grout on surface of tile and work it into the open joints with a trowel. Fill joints flush with top surfaces of tile. Remove excess grout with one pass of a trowel or squeegee pulled diagonally across joints in order to prevent imperfect filling and low joints. Immediately fill voids, pinholes, and depressions with additional grout. Protect completed joints from dampness. Permit grout to harden for not less than 72 hours. Flush cure joints with tile edges; contour depression shall not exceed 1.2 mm for 6 mm 3/64 inch for 1/4 inch wide joints or 2 mm for 10 mm 1/16 inch for 3/8 inch wide joints. Sealants for expansion joints provided by the grout manufacturer shall be compatible with grout and setting mortars. Completely fill joints with no back up foam or rope. Install joints maximum 6000 mm 20 feet on center above slab around room peripheries and columns but not at drains.

3.2.3 Tile Installation

Install and grout tile with water cleanable tilesetting and grouting epoxy in accordance with ANSI A108.1.

3.3 CLEANING

After grout has hardened, scrub and wash tile surfaces with steam or hot water to melt wax coating and remove excess grout. Remove remnants of grout with wide-bladed paint scraper or other tool that will not damage tile. Rinse tile with clean warm water applied with a flat sponge. Remove excess water from floor, and leave floor dry when work is completed. Remove tile from which surface grout cannot be removed without damage to tile. Remove damaged tile and provide new tile.

3.4 PROTECTION

Cover finished tile floors with clean building paper before permitting foot traffic on them. Place board walkways on floors that are to be continuously used as passageways by workmen.

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