



LayGlass

Latex Based Bedding Mortar for Glass Blocks

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: LayGlass is a latex based mixture of sand, cement, lime and specialty adhesives specifically designed to adhere to coated and uncoated glass blocks. The blend of dry filler with a specially designed binding agent produces a superior bond and a reinforced lattice to support the glass block.

PREPARATION: All surfaces must be clean and free of dirt, oil, grease, sealers, wax, and other foreign matter. Concrete slabs must be sufficiently cured and free of excess moisture. Cover sill area with a heavy coat of asphalt emulsion. Allow emulsion to dry for at least two hours before placing mortar.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: LayGlass is readily mixed in a pail, mortar box, mechanical cement mixer, wheelbarrow, etc. Mixing containers must be clean at all times since unused material left in the container will contaminate new mixes. Mix approximately 4 liters of water with every 20 kg bag of LayGlass Mortar. Stir mixture while adding water to get a stiff consistency.

PACKAGING: Packaged in 20 kg moisture resistant, multi-wall paper bags.

COLORS: White. Custom colors are available by special order.

Coverage per 20 kg bag -- based on 6mm joint width		
Size of Glass Blocks	Number of Blocks	Number of Square meters
15x15 cm	40 blocks	3 m ²
18x18 cm	32 blocks	5 m ²
25x25 cm	24 blocks	7 m ²

LIMITATIONS:

weather exposed to direct sunlight.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Caution: LayGlass contains portland cement and silica sand. Nuisance dust mask should be used when handling powder. Product is corrosive on contact with water. Use mixing paddle and gloves when handling. If mixture comes in contact with skin, rinse area immediately. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children.

Technical Data	
Initial Set	30 minutes
Final Set	12 hours
Compressive Strength	6,000psi
Tensile Strength	600psi
Shear Bond Strength	500psi
Water Absorption	<3%



INSTALLATION:

1. Adhere expansion strips to jambs and headers. Make certain that expansion strips extend to sill.
2. Set a full mortar bed joint to sill.
3. Set lower course of block. Maintain a uniform joint width of 6mm. All mortar joints must be full and flush, not grooved.
4. Do not use steel tools to tap blocks into place. Use a rubber or wood face to tap blocks into position.
5. Do not tap, realign, or move block once initial set of mortar and placement has occurred.
6. For solid glass block and uncoated glass block, it may be necessary to use wedges in the mortar joints of the lower courses to prevent the mortar from being squeezed out.
7. Install the panel reinforcing on 1 m centers, horizontally and inside all joints immediately above and below all openings within panels. *Reinforcing must be placed from end to end of all panels. Lap reinforcing must not be less than six inches whenever it is necessary to use more than one piece. Do not bridge reinforcing across expansion joint.*
8. Install reinforcing in the middle of mortar bed by placing half of the mortar in the bed joint, then press reinforcing into the mortar. Trowel the remaining half of the mortar on top of the reinforcing to achieve the desired joint width and then level the mortar smooth.
9. Place full mortar bed in joints that do not require reinforcing.
10. Set each succeeding course of block, one complete course at a time. Maintain uniform joint width. Space at head of panel and jambs must remain free of mortar.
11. Strike joints smooth while mortar is still plastic and before the final set. At this time, rake out all areas requiring sealant to a depth equal to the width of the space. Remove any surplus mortar from the faces of the glass blocks and wipe dry.
12. Tool and smooth joints concave before final set.
13. After a final set of approximately 24 hours, install foam or equivalent packing between glass block panel, jamb, and all head spaces. Leave space for sealant.

Storage Life: One year if stored in cool, dry location. Do not expose to moisture. Close partially used bags tightly.

Curing: At average temperatures and humidity, 24-hour drying time is recommended. Cooler temperatures or higher humidity will require longer curing times. For best results, a 72-hour damp cure is recommended.

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