



EPOXY TERRAZZO

Description

A nominal 1/4" or 3/8" thick resin matrix veneer placed upon a level concrete slab; also can be specified with glass, synthetic, or granite aggregates in lieu of marble to provide brilliant colors or chemical resistance.

Advantages

Unlimited matrix colors, color control, resiliency, chemical resistance and tensile-compressive strengths not found in cement based systems. This product is excellent for multi-colored patterns and designs. Light weight and flexibility make it ideal for multi-story use. Epoxy terrazzo has the lowest maintenance cost due to non-absorbency. It can be installed with minimal dividers, providing seamless characteristics. When used in conjunction with a flexible membrane as a specified extra, it can absorb some horizontal concrete crack or control joint movement. It also has the quickest pour to grind installation time. It can also be used over properly installed and prepared plywood.

Thickness

Nominal 1/4" or 3/8" Epoxy Terrazzo topping. 0-1 chip sizes opt. #2 chip for 3/8".

Weight

3-4 lbs. PSF.

Dividers

Most systems adhere to the concrete and require dividers to be placed precisely above any concrete joints. To prevent the concrete from cracking and therefore the terrazzo, "ACI 302.1 R.89 Concrete Joint Placement" must be followed. Some of these requirements include: Concrete joints should occur a maximum of three times in feet the depth of the concrete in inches. (Example: A 4 inch slab should have concrete joints at a maximum spacing of 12 feet). Concrete joints should run off all corridor intersections and corners. They should not be spaced more than 1.5 times the width of the concrete pour. (Example: A 6 foot wide corridor should have concrete joints at a maximum of 9 feet.)

In addition other dividers can be set to separate colors or as an accent themselves. In these systems the dividers not located over concrete joints are strictly decorative. They do not function as leveling devices or as crack prevention.

Dividers vary in width from 18-gauge to 1/2-inch. 16-gauge or 1.8 inch are standards. Zinc is standard but brass and colored plastic are readily available.

Architects should design structural inset expansion plates between areas where major movement is anticipated.

Note: The standard finish on terrazzo is an 80 grit carborundum polish. When used in conjunction with a U/L listed "slip resistant" sealer this provides a 0.6 anti-slip coefficient of friction. Higher polish grits that tend to deepen and darken the aggregates are available