

Surface Protection Systems

APPLICATION ADVICE

Substrate preparation concrete: Prior to application of the surface protection system all concrete substrates to be coated must be tested for load-bearing capacity. The concrete substrate must be clean and free from all loose particles, dust, oil and any other contaminants. Accumulation of cement laitance must be removed. Thorough cleaning by means of steam jetting is usually sufficient. Following substrate preparation the surface tensile strength of the concrete substrate must comply with the relevant technical regulations.

Substrate preparation old coatings: Prior to application of the surface protection system all old coatings to be overcoated must be tested for load-bearing capacity. The adhesion of the old coating to the substrate must be tested by means of a cross-cut test or an acute-angle test. The adhesive strength is determined by means of a pull-off test. Steam jetting or hydraulic blasting is suitable for cleaning of the old coatings. The prepared surfaces should dry sufficiently prior to application of the surface protection system. We recommend a drying time of at least 7 days. Calcareous or insufficiently adhering old coatings are generally to be removed completely.

Substrate preparation masonry: All masonry surfaces to be coated must bear flush joints. Steam jetting or hydraulic blasting is suitable for cleaning. The prepared masonry substrate should dry sufficiently prior to application of the surface protection system. We recommend a drying time of at least 3 days. In case of highly absorbent masonry the drying time is to be extended accordingly. Masonry substrates must generally be primed prior to application of the surface protection system.

Application on horizontal areas: Surface protection systems are suitable for application on non-accessible and non-driven-on surface (vertical / overhead). If horizontal partial areas at vertically rising components are to be coated, e.g. balcony balustrades, capstones etc., the substrate must be in proper condition for coating and bear an effective slope of 2 %. Existing pores and blowholes must be opened by means of sweeping and filled with Nafufill fine fillers according to the application instructions of the relevant products.

If an effective slope does not exist it may be created in the same work step.

Anmerkung: Note: The information contained in this data sheet is based on our experience and is correct to the best of our knowledge. It is, however, not binding. It will need to be adapted to the requirements of the individual structure, to the specific application and to non-standard local conditions. Application-specific conditions must be checked in advance by the planning engineer/specifier and, where different from the standard conditions indicated, will require individual approval. Technical advice provided by MC's specialist consultants does not replace the need for a planning review by the client or its agents in respect of the history of the building or structure. Subject to this prerequisite, we are liable for the correctness of this information within the framework of our terms and conditions of sale and delivery. Recommendations of our employees deviating from the information given in our data sheets are only binding for us if they are confirmed in writing. In all cases, the generally accepted rules and practices reflecting the current state of the art must be observed. The information given in this technical data sheet is valid for the product supplied by the country company listed in the footer. It should be noted that data in other countries may differ. The product data sheets valid for the relevant foreign country must be observed. The latest technical data sheet shall apply to the exclusion of previous, duly superseded versions; the date of issue in the footer must be observed. The latest version is available from us on request or may be downloaded from our website. [999999999]