Alkali-Resistant Silicone Water Repellent

Code 111 25 litres

Code 11110 10 litres

USE
A solution for surface treatment of above ground exterior masonry to prevent penetrating damp from rainfall. Also effective on concrete, roughcasts, renders, sandstone, synthetic stone etc.

PROPERTIES
Excellent penetration depth
Extremely high alkali resistance
Tack-free drying
Application to still slightly wet materials also possible

DESCRIPTION
W290 is the most intensively researched water repellent. It produces excellent results on almost all absorbent mineral substrates. Particularly worth mentioning are its resistance to alkalis, its good penetration power and its outstanding beading effect. For many types of natural stone, in particular, there is, to date, still no alternative to W290. Since it contains a condensation catalyst, the hydrophobic, densely crosslinked silicone resin forms within a few hours, even on non-alkaline substrates.
It hydrolyses under the influence of atmospheric humidity and condenses to a tack-free polysiloxane.

METHOD
The product can be applied using a low pressure/large particle spray or by brush. However, it is preferable to run the fluid down walls with minimum use of pressure, to avoid loss by misting. A run down of 300 mm (12 inches) on surfaces of average porosity should be achieved. To achieve maximum penetration the surfaces must be as dry as possible. On very porous surfaces a second application can be made after the solvent has evaporated. Windows, paintwork and vegetation must be protected from splash. White spirit or methylated spirit can be used to remove silicone from glass.
The resin cures after approx. 24 hours and reaches its full water repellency at this stage.

CONTENTS
Polysiloxane water repellent in white spirit.

COVERAGE
2 to 5 sq metres per litre per coat depending on the roughness and porosity of the surface being treated.

SAFETY
Read the product label for full safety data.
Flammable, flash point 40°C, can dissolve expanded polystyrene, some rubber, plastic and bitumen products vapour may linger, mist may cause irritation of the eyes.

PACKAGING
Packed in 25 litre containers.

STORAGE
In a cool place away from naked flames.

RAIN PENETRATION THROUGH WALLS
In general, solid brick walls give satisfactory protection against rain penetration in areas of low exposure to wind-driven rain. When water does get through the wall, penetration is often linked with certain building features. Remedies for solid walls If mortar joints are leaking, they should be raked back to a depth at least equivalent to the height of the joint, and repointed (though not by *recessed* pointing;) using a mix compatible with the existing mortar and masonry unit. For less exposed areas, applying masonry water repellent can be inexpensive and can have a lifetime of up to 10 years on normal clay brickwork.
Take care in the choice and application of the repellent, ensuring that the background is suitable to receive the treatment. In areas of severe local exposure, walls can be rendered or given a protective cladding of tiles or slates. Rain penetration occurs most commonly on exposed gable ends, and partial cladding of these, i.e. down to first-floor level, may be sufficient. In walls, which are already rendered or clad, make good any defective detailing of joints round windows, doors, airbricks, etc, cracks in the render or defects in the cladding.