

Emer-Proof 750

High performance, tough, flexible, polyurethane waterproofing membrane for internal and external under tile areas

SECTION A: GENERAL COMMENTS

HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE WORKING

It is suggested that, for temperatures above 35°C, the following guidelines are adopted as good working practise:

- (i) Store unmixed materials in a cool (preferably temperature controlled) environment, avoiding exposure to direct sunlight.
- (ii) Try to avoid application during the hottest times of the day, arrange temporary shading as necessary.
- (iii) Make sufficient material, plant and labour available to ensure that application is a continuous process.
- (iv) Application should not be undertaken if the temperature is below 5°C or is 5°C and falling, nor when the prevailing relative humidity (RH) exceeds 90%.
- (v) In cold weather, materials should be stored between 15°C – 20°C for 24 hours before use.

EQUIPMENT

It is suggested that the following list of equipment is adopted as a minimum requirement. Product users must adhere to the current OH&S requirements applicable to their site and all relevant statutory legislation.

- Protective clothing: - Protective overalls
 - Good quality gloves, goggles and face mask
- Application equipment: - Roller, trowel or squeegee
 - Wire brush

APPLICATION – POINTS OF NOTE

Parchem operates a policy to encourage the use, where possible, of approved applicators. This ensures that the membrane application is completed satisfactorily so that long-term performance of the materials is assured. For contractors who wish to apply the materials themselves, Parchem is able to offer technical assistance.

SECTION B: APPLICATION METHOD

1.0 GENERAL

- 1.1 The installation of the *Emer-Proof 750* membrane should be carried out strictly in accordance with the current material technical data sheets (TDS). Other materials used in conjunction with the membrane system should be compatible and approved by Parchem.

2.0 SUBSTRATE SURFACE PREPARATION

- 2.1 All surfaces to be waterproofed must be clean, sound, dry and free of all surface contaminations such as form release agents, curing compounds, laitance, dust, dirt, cavities, projecting nibs, etc. Laitance should be removed from concrete by grit blasting or wire brushing.
- 2.2 Moss and lichen must be removed physically, followed by treatment with a solution of household bleach (1 part bleach to two parts water) to kill any spores and inhibit any further growth. Bleach must be thoroughly washed off with clean water and the substrate allowed to dry.
- 2.3 Ensure the substrate surface is dry, smooth, and any surface imperfections repaired with a suitable cementitious repair mortar. All small blow holes must be filled with either a heavy coat of *Emer-Proof Aqua Barrier* or a prime coat of *Emer-Proof 750*.
- 2.4 All metal surfaces should be clean and free of paint, oils, rust and other contaminants. Abrade the surface to expose bright metal, then wipe clean with *Solvent 10*. Prime with *Primer 4* and allow to dry, prior to coating with *Emer-Proof 750*.

3.0 SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

- 3.1 Priming is not normally required on good quality concrete substrates. Highly absorbent, pitted surfaces or surfaces containing small blow holes are best sealed using a heavy coat of *Emer-Proof Aqua Barrier*, or alternatively, a coat of *Emer-Proof 750* cut with up to 40% *Solvent 10*. Both of these priming systems must be scrubbed into absorbent surfaces such as porous concrete or sand/cement screeds to seal pin holes and reduce excess absorption of *Emer-Proof 750*.

Inadequate priming will be indicated by pin holes reflecting through the waterproofing membrane. Allow the prime coat of *Emer-Aquashield* or *Emer-Proof 750* to dry for a minimum of 3 hours for ambient temperatures above 20°C, or 6 hours below 20°C. *Emer-Proof Aqua Barrier* should not be applied below 10°C.

- 3.2 Use *Primer 4* for metal, and *Primer 9* for PVC surfaces. All metal and PVC surfaces should be cleaned and abraded prior to priming. After application, *Primer 4 & 9* should be allowed to dry for a minimum of 15 minutes before the application of *Emer-Proof 750*.

4.0 MOVEMENT JOINTS / CRACKS

All expansion and movement joints should be first sealed with a suitable sealant, such as *Emer-Seal PU25*. Consult Parchem Technical Services as to the best sealant method for your application.

- 4.2 Before application of *Emer-Proof 750* across a crack, a 50mm wide polyethylene bond breaker tape should be applied over the crack. All shrinkage and non-moving structural cracks should then be pre-treated with a not less than 1.5mm thick coating of *Emer-Proof 750* extending 100mm either side of the crack. Allow all pre-treatment areas to cure before general application of the membrane.

5.0 RIGHT ANGLE BENDS

- 5.1 A coving detail can be formed by the application of a bond breaking tape to the corner followed by the application of one coat of *Emer-Proof 750*, allow the first coat to cure overnight before general application of the membrane.
- 5.2 A coving detail can also be formed by the application of a bead of *Emer-Seal PU25* which has been allowed to skin before general application of the membrane.

6.0 CURING AND PROTECTION

- 6.1 *Emer-Proof 750* is not UV stable and must be cured for a minimum of 24 hours at 25°C before placing protection. Tiling should commence within 5 days.
- 6.2 Where damage to the membrane is possible (by traffic, backfilling, etc.), it should be protected by a cementitious screed or protection board such as *Emer-Proof Drain V*.

7.0 FLOODTEST

- 7.1 Prior to the placement of protection, flood to a minimum depth of 50 mm of water for 24 hours. Drains should be plugged and barriers placed to contain the water.
- 7.2 On large decks where the membrane is to be covered with a self supporting concrete screed which may be exposed to thermal or shrinkage movement, two layers of plastic sheeting must be laid over the entire membrane surface to act as a slip sheet system.

8.0 SAFETY

- 8.1 In applications where ceramic tiles are to be laid over *Emer-Proof 750*, a cement based screed may be laid over the membrane to create the required falls, or tiles may be bonded directly* to the membrane using *Emer-Proof Tilebond Flex*.

Where a screed is installed, the normal range of suitable tile adhesives may be used. In applications where the tile adhesive is to be bonded directly to the membrane, either on walls or floors, care must be taken to ensure that the tile adhesive offers long term compatibility with, and adhesion to, both the membrane and the tile.

- 8.2 The selection of a suitable tile adhesive will depend on a range of factors including the type of tile, the rigidity of the substrate, the likelihood of future structural movement, and whether tiles are to be directly bonded to the membrane.

* In applications when tiles are to be bonded to a cementitious screed, *Tilebond Flex*, a cement based tile adhesive, may be used. If *Tilebond Flex* adhesive is to be used directly in contact with the membrane, the membrane must be seeded with a coarse sand (30/60 or 16/30) into the final wet coat of membrane to blind the surface. Any loose or excess sand must be vacuumed away before applying *Tilebond Flex*.

Where third-party tile adhesives are to be used over *Emer-Proof 750*, the tiler must take care to ensure the compatibility of the selected materials.

9.0 CLEANING

- 9.1 Tools and equipment should be cleaned with *Solvent 10* immediately after use.

10.0 LIMITATIONS

- 10.1 *Emer-Proof 750* must not come in contact with bitumen surfaces. In applications where trace quantities of bitumen are present, a prime coat of *Emer-Aquashield* may be used to isolate the bitumen. Contact Parchem Technical Services for specific advice in these circumstances.
- 10.2 *Emer-Proof 750* is not suitable for long term exposure to sunlight. *Emer-Clad* or *Index Mineral Sheet Membranes* should be considered in UV exposed applications.

SECTION C: IMPORTANT NOTE

This method statement is offered by Parchem as a 'standard proposal' for the application of the *Emer-Proof 750* membrane system. It remains the responsibility of the Engineer to determine the correct method for any given application.

Parchem does not accept any liability either directly or indirectly for any losses suffered in connection with the use or application of the product whether or not in accordance with any advice, specification, recommendation or information given by it.

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				4