

Priming recommendation KEMPEROL® V 210/ KEMPEROL® V 210 M Waterproofing

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suitable = ✓

This table serves as a guidance for planning and execution and should only be seen as a recommendation. However, for individual objects suitability tests (individual tests) may be necessary as the whole system design has to be considered. All substrates must be free from material which may affect adhesion (grease, separating agents, loose talcum etc. - also refer to Technical Information TI 21). Substrates which are not listed here must always be checked with regard to their adhesion properties.

Substrates	KEMPERTEC® AC-Primer	KEMPERTEC® 1K-Primer	KEM- PERTEC® EP / EP5- Primer	KEM- PERTEC® D / R-Primer	KEMPERTEC® FPO-Primer	Without primer (overlapping > 15 cm)
Flexible bitumen sheeting (V 13, V 60, G 200, PYE (SBS))	✓ ⁴	-	✓	✓ ⁴	-	-
Flexible APP bitumen sheeting	Individual test	-	Individual test	Individual test	-	-
Asphalt, weathered	✓ ⁴	-	✓ ⁴	✓ ⁴	-	-
Flexible synthetic sheeting (EPDM, PE, PP, PIB)	Individual test	-	Individual test	Individual test	-	-
Flexible synthetic sheeting (PVC-P,PVC-EVA)	Individual test	-	Individual test	Individual test	-	-
Flexible FPO or TPO synthetic sheeting	Individual test	-	Individual test	Individual test	-	-
Plastic elements (PVC-U, HDPE, HDPP)	Individual test	-	Individual test	Individual test	-	-
Panel products (e. g.: fibre cement)	✓	-	✓	✓ ⁴	-	-
Clinker, bricks, split tiles, face brickwork (grind surface)	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Concrete, screeds	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Plastic-modified screeds and mortar (PCC)	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Bricks and blocks for structural shell (lightweight concrete, sand-lime, concrete, Aerated concrete, pumice stone, etc.)	Individual test	-	✓	Individual test	-	-
Glass (not-tempered - uncoated) - cleaned with MEK tiles, split tiles	-	-	✓ ⁴	Individual test	-	✓ ⁴
Zinc, galv. steel	-	-	✓ ^{2,3,4}	✓ ²	-	-
Copper, lead	-	-	✓ ^{2,3,4}	✓ ²	-	-
Steel, stainless steels (V2A, V4A), aluminium	-	-	-	✓ ^{2,3}	-	✓ ^{2,3,4}
open-cell insulating materials (polystyrene, rock wool, cellular glass)	✓ ^{4,6}	-	✓ ^{4,6}	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-
closed-cell insulating materials (polyurethane etc.)	✓ ^{4,6}	-	✓ ^{4,6}	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-
wooden boards, plywood, chipboard, OSB	Individual test	-	✓ ^{4,6}	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-
KEMPERWET® board	-	-	-	-	-	-

2 Cleaning with KEMCO® MEK Cleaning Agent and mechanical pre-treatment (only area to be sealed) necessary.

3 In the event of increased requirements mechanical fastening is recommended.

4 On this substrate, overlapping of more than 15 cm is required.

6 Separating layer according to flat roof standards recommended - in combination with solvent-based KEMPEROL products a separating layer is required.

When using this priming table, the application instructions and technical information of KEMPER SYSTEM must be strictly adhered to. Please observe our warranty clause for application instructions:

Working time - pot life:

The pot life of a reactive material denotes the length of time for which the product remains usable. It is also occasionally referred to as "usable life". It is the time between beginning to mix a multi-component product (or from the moment of opening the container in the case of a single-component product) and the end of its usability, in other words the length of time during which the substance can still be "taken out of the pot". The end of the pot life is usually indicated by a noticeable rise in the viscosity (increase in stickiness), which prevents further proper use of the product. Pot life and working time are generally not the same thing for our products! The reason for this is that the pot life is determined by means of a viscometer upon reaching a defined viscosity, but this is greater than the working time relevant in practice. Quite obviously, a change in the viscosity has a considerable influence on the penetration and saturation behaviour (with respect to the substrate or fleece). At the end of the pot life the viscosity of a product is so high that it is no longer possible to use it properly or to achieve an adequate bond with the substrate. Therefore, our working times are approx. 3–5 minutes shorter than the pot lives as measured. As a rule of thumb, a product whose viscosity is clearly greater than that of liquid honey (~ 10000 mPas) should no longer be used. This specifies the minimum length of time before a subsequent coat or wearing course can be applied. This length of time is determined by an adequate strength or degree of curing being achieved but also by the release (evaporation) of any solvents present in the product. Depending on the weather conditions, any additional covering should be applied within 14 days.

Sanding:

Sanding of two-component primers is generally to be recommended. And dusting is essential for all products based on epoxy resin (KEMPERTEC® EP Primer / KEMPERTEC® EP5 Primer). Sanding the primer with natural quartz (approx. 0,5 - 1 kg / m²) achieves a surface with appropriate roughness that ensures an optimum adhesive bond with the following layer. Another reason for sanding is to protect the primer against UV radiation, especially when the work has to be interrupted for a longer period (> 14 days).

Products:

KEMPERTEC® primers are designed for ageing resistance and they are not usually resistant to UV radiation, KEMPEROL® waterproofing products are resistant to ageing and UV radiation, and our decorative KEMPERDUR® products are designed to ensure UV resistance and colour fastness.

UV radiation resistance:

The ageing resistance with respect to light (UV radiation) in accordance with ETAG 005 has been verified for our waterproofing products.

Colour fastness:

The durability and constancy of the colour when exposed to (UV) light and environmental influences ("non-fading").

Yellowing:

As no non-fading raw materials are used in our waterproofing products, "yellowing" is possible depending on the degree of weathering and the effects of UV radiation, but this does not impair the function of the waterproofing.