

ALSAN RS Basic Information on the application of PMMA systems

General information:

- Whenever you encounter unknown substrates, are unsure about the mixing procedure, sequence of layer etc., always telephone ALSAN RS (+41 (0) 56 / 4185930 for Switzerland or +32 (0) 23 07 07 for Belgium).
Any telephone call is 1000 times cheaper than a complaint.
- Curious residents should be treated in a friendly way and kept informed – it's worth it.
- Always give advance notice, especially to owner occupiers.
- Always cover the area used for storage and mixing with film / a plastic sheet; make sure the area is clean when you leave.
- Check existing layers for continuity and clean if necessary; do not rub down with cleaning agent.
- Check for possible problems behind or under the substrate (cracks / joints in vertical structural elements; sand-lime brickwork or similar) and notify the site manager / client.

Preparation of the substrate:

- All substrates must be cleaned, i.e. ground or sand-blasted.
- Metals, uPVC must be rubbed down with cleaning agent at least, although it is also better to grind the surfaces.
- Existing coats of paint must be removed completely.
- Cavities, such as occur with joints or under door frames, must be filled e.g. with polysulphide, rigid PU boards or similar, depending on the size.

Substrate pre-treatment:

- Non-absorbent (metal, uPVC, bitumenised sheet or similar) → No primer
- Normally absorbent (screed, concrete, wood or similar) → ALSAN RS 276 Primer
- Highly absorbent (aerated concrete, cellular concrete or similar) → ALSAN EPR + sand
- Bituminous coatings (asphalt, cold bitumen or similar) → ALSAN RS 222 Primer
- Apply the primer so that it forms a visible film; if necessary render the primer slightly thixotropic for application to vertical surfaces.
- If possible fill pores in the substrates by repeated roller application.
- Smooth out small indentations (up to 5 mm) such as joints in brickwork or tiles with Surfacer or ALSAN RS 233 Self-levelling mortar to create a flush surface.
- Fill larger indentations (up to 10 mm) with ALSAN RS 233 Self-levelling mortar + to create a flush surface.
- Fill larger indentations (up to 10 mm) with sand; (max. mixing ratio of ALSAN RS 210 : ALSAN RS 223 : quartz sand (e.g. 0.7 –1.2 mm) → 10 to 23 to 17 pbw)
- **Areas of major unevenness (from 10 to 50 mm) must be filled with ALSAN RS 242 Mortar (mix 1 part ALSAN RS 227 with 9 parts ALSAN RS 215; important – please note: do not add any catalyst, ALSAN RS 215 already contains catalyst).**

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Waterproofing level:

- Use a lambswool roller to apply and distribute a generous first layer of material (**ALSAN RS 230 Resin/260 Resin GM**). Insert the fleece (strips) and gently apply the lambswool roller, working outwards from the centre to remove any air inclusions and excess material (the fleece layer will turn grey)
- Apply more material to saturate the fleece layer, ensuring an even spread.
- If further layers of PMMA are to be applied, the tips of the fleece may be allowed to be visible; if not, the surface must be smooth.

Top coats or wear layers:

- If topping is to be applied to the top coat, the topping itself must be ready in advance (taken up the scaffolding, set out along the main area, sacks opened etc.).
- The material **ALSAN RS 233 Self-levelling mortar/ALSAN RS 263 Self-levelling mortar GM** must be stirred thoroughly (stir **ALSAN RS 210**, transfer to hobcock, continue stirring while adding **ALSAN RS 223 Sand**, preparing partial amounts if required and stirring in the catalyst thoroughly), then poured onto the surface.
- The material is normally spread with a smoothing trowel, but a notched trowel (for floors) or a long-handled float (2 mm, large smooth areas) may also be used.
- Do not smooth out any trowel marks that become visible under a different light. It is better to grind them once the coating has hardened – if required (using a grinder is very easy and quick).
- The material from later containers must **not be poured in front of**, but **into** the material already distributed.
- Any marks left because of sectional work or interruptions are not serious and can be ground away later (see above).
- Sprinkle a generous amount of topping (to excess) immediately into the resin while it is still wet (from above, not flat – and slightly staggered) or spray-apply.

Sealer/Finish:

- Always use **ALSAN RS 288 Finish**, as sealer. Only in exceptional cases should **ALSAN RS 220 Resin** be used.
- Always seal areas that are exposed or subject to wear.
- Always use a lambswool roller to apply material to smooth surfaces.
- Use a lambswool roller to apply material to surfaces containing topping; or better (because a more even spread is achieved) use a hard rubber float and smooth out with a lambswool roller.
- Chips should be sprayed onto smooth surfaces and may be sprayed onto surfaces with topping.
- To achieve a more even finish, the Chips should be applied with a hopper spray gun.

Textured coating:

- **ALSAN RS Textured Coating** is used for areas subject to high mechanical stress.
- The material should always be applied onto **ALSAN RS 233 Self-levelling mortar/ALSAN RS 263 Self-levelling mortar GM**, never directly onto the waterproofing level with **ALSAN RS 230 Resin + fleece** (risk of cracking).
- The Textured Coating must not be applied to expansion joints.
- Always apply with a smoothing trowel, not with a notched trowel or long-handled float.
- If traffic signs, markings or logos are to be incorporated, then masking tape must be applied to cover or outline the shapes so that these are not coated with material until a textured coating of the appropriate colour is applied and a flush surface created (→ marquetry-type coating).

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