

SANOFAR®

Dehumidifying technology to stop rising damp

DESCRIPTION

Dehumidifying technology with low-pressure injection of compounds with silanic prepolymers and monomers held in the aromatized solvents or water. Patented Sanofar technology is used for resolving rising capillary humidity in masonry and/or faces in brickwork, stone, rock, tufaceous rock, concrete etc. - also when high levels of salinity are found.

USES

Sanofar technology provides three basic types of formulation for injection:

1. Sanofar I: for application in masonry with low saline content. This type is usable in most cases.
2. Sanofar SI: for application in masonry where the saline contents (especially chloride) is very high e.g. near the sea or when buildings are used for particular purposes.
3. Sanofar W: with aqueous base for application in poorly - ventilated environments.

ADVANTAGES

In consideration of the high level of reliability of Sanofar technology, established in twenty years of use in historical buildings, civil - engineering works and rural construction both in Italy and in other European countries, this product can be defined as a final solution for the problem of rising damp.

The product is extremely versatile and can be used in any kind of masonry (as differentiated by type, consistency, capillary pressure and salinity level), in all categories of buildings (historical, urban, suburban or rural etc.) and in various types of structure/construction (above - ground, underground, in water beds, etc.)

Other advantages include very good penetration capacity, permeability to water vapour, high chemical resistance to alkali and micro - organisms and durability.

Sanofar technology is fully guaranteed by Maxfor all over Europe.

Highly - specialised personnel is available for assistance in application.

TECHNICAL DATA

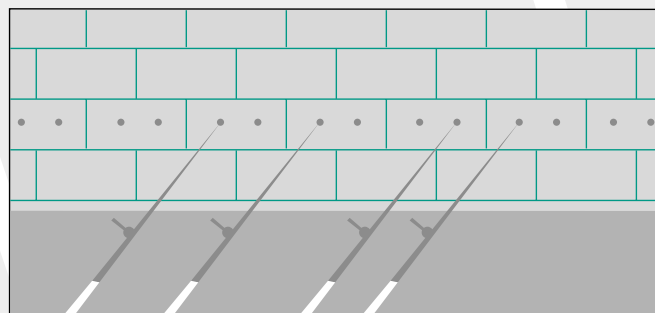
Type	<u>I - SI</u>	<u>W - WS</u>
- Sp. Gr.	0.85 g/cm ³	0,98 g/ cm ³
- Viscosity at 20°C	25-35 cps	30 - 35 cps
- Reduction of permeability to vapour (DIN 52615)	≤ 5%	≤5%
- Frost (freeze/thaw) test on treated brick (DIN 53122)	≥20 Cycles	≥20% cycles

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Before injecting the product, the construction or masonry to be treated has to be examined and analysed chemically to determine the degree of humidity present, the saline content, masonry type and to establish whether any plaster is present.

Sanofar is applied in the phases described below:

- Preparation of the support with removal of any plaster over a section of at least 50 cm. from the



floor level. It is generally best to remove plaster in an area extending to about 50 cm. above the evident line of humidity and saline laitance or efflorescence.

- Preparation of the holes used for injection. The holes must be located at about 15 cm. above the indoor floor level and/or external ground level if the latter is at the same height as the internal flooring surface. Any differences in level between internal and external floor/ground levels must be taken into consideration when determining the height of areas in which the product is to be applied.

- Holes, which should have a basic diameter of 12 mm., are bored along one horizontal line if the face is in brickwork or along two horizontal lines if the face is formed by stone and/or other materials embedded with absorbent mortar. The centre distance of the holes can vary from 10 to 15 cm. depending on the degree of absorption of the materials found in the masonry face. Depth of the holes is normally equal to 75-80% of the total thickness and is reached in subsequent stages. The remaining 20-25% is reached by the liquid by diffusion.

- When thickness exceed 90 cm., it is preferable to work on both sides of the masonry. For high masonry thicknesses (above 90 cm.), where injection will be carried out on one side only, the hole diameters should be larger (14-16 mm.) to facilitate boring. It is usually preferable to make the holes with a downward inclination of 3-5%.

- The Sanofar liquid is injected into the holes at variable pressure, depending on the absorption of the masonry, at an average of 5 bar. The equipment used is a special pump (SA 16) fitted with build – in pressure gauges and injectors with rubber rings for control of liquid flow.

The injectors are introduced in the holes and then sealed.

Injection, which, on average, least 10-15 minutes, can be considered as terminated when the impregnating liquid visibly wets the surface of the masonry face. For subsequent plastering operations refer to Maxfor Technical Manuals.

YIELD

Consumption of Sanofar liquid in masonry depends on various factors such as type and porosity level of the wall, capillary pressure, consistency, presence of fissures or void spaces. Normally consumption of Sanofar liquid is approx. 180-250 g/m/cm. of bored thickness, while consumption of concentrated Sanofar W-WS liquid is approx. 23-27 g/m/cm.

COLOUR

Transparent/colourless.

PACKING

Sanofar I – SI is available in 20 kg. cans and 165 kg. drums.

Sanofar W-WS is available in 25 kg. cans.

CAUTION

Sanofar I-SI liquid generates flammable vapours and it is therefore very important to avoid direct contact with open flames or other sources of heat during the application phase.

Use glasses to protect the eyes against accidental splashing or spraying, which may cause irritation.

STORAGE

Shelf – life of at least 12 months when stored in a dry place in the original sealed packaging.