

Spettabile:

Alla C.A.: | |

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Mail:



TECHNICAL FEATURES

WATER BASED, ECOLOGICAL FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE OPERATORS

VOC = 0

NANOTECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCT

EASY TO APPLY USING THE PREDOSED KIT, IT PREVENTS ANY ERROR IN THE BUILDING SITE

RESOLUTIVE AGAINST HUMIDITY

ANALYSIS

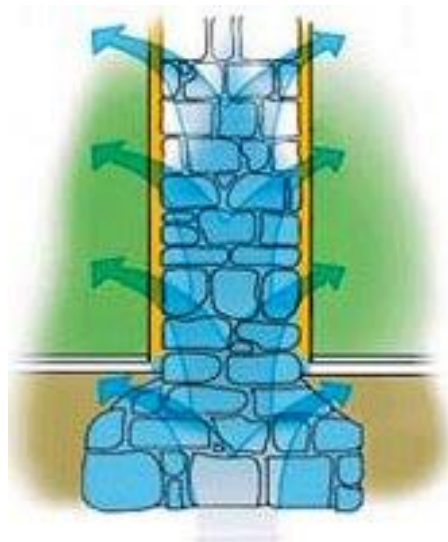
The rising damp is caused by a physical phenomenon of vehiculation, i.e. the ability of water to penetrate into the walls and to rise upwards through the capillaries present in the materials constituting them.

The phenomenon of ascent by capillarity manifests itself every time a liquid comes in contact with a small vessel, called capillary.

In fact, the water rises from the ground in the wall through its capillaries, until the forces at stake find a balance

The rising damp is then disposed by the normal process of evaporation through the surface of the masonry, triggering a process of crumbling of the elements that constitute it, causing the following damage:

1. widespread presence of salt stains and efflorescence;
2. detachments of the plaster from the masonry due to the presence of salts carried by the water and coming from the ground or from the building materials that make up the masonry;



The salts are the main authors of the damage caused by rising damp.

The salts, generally sulphates, chlorides and, less frequently, nitrates dissolved in water, are conveyed to the surface, where, due to evaporation, they turn into solid state and, increasing in volume, saturate the pores of the materials of which the masonry is composed causing the swelling and the subsequent detachment of the plaster.

NOTES: On the Masonry it was not necessary to measure the relative humidity as the phenomenon present on the walls is obvious and the coatings are in an advanced state of deterioration.

SOLUTION

CIR, for the resolution of the rising damp problem, provides a professional, practical and easy-to-use system, **BARRIER ACQUA PLUS**, for the realization of a hydrophobic chemical barrier. The construction of the chemical barrier makes it possible to interrupt the water rising in the wall, hydrophobizing the capillaries of the materials, making the adhesion forces that cause the phenomenon null and void, so as to prevent the water from rising and with it the disruptive action of the salts conveyed from the ground.

*The intervention consists in drilling holes in the masonry through which **Barrier Acqua Plus** is introduced; its active principle is able to waterproof the treated material. For the specific intervention it is advisable to intervene with the injection by a low pressure pump, as the intervention must be performed only from the inside of the wall.*

METHOD OF USE

DEMOLITION

Completely remove the plaster for the entire area involved in the dehumidification operation, as the mortars and their finish are damaged and now compromised.

It is advisable to remove the whole by scraping the masonry above the visible level of degradation and the rising damp.

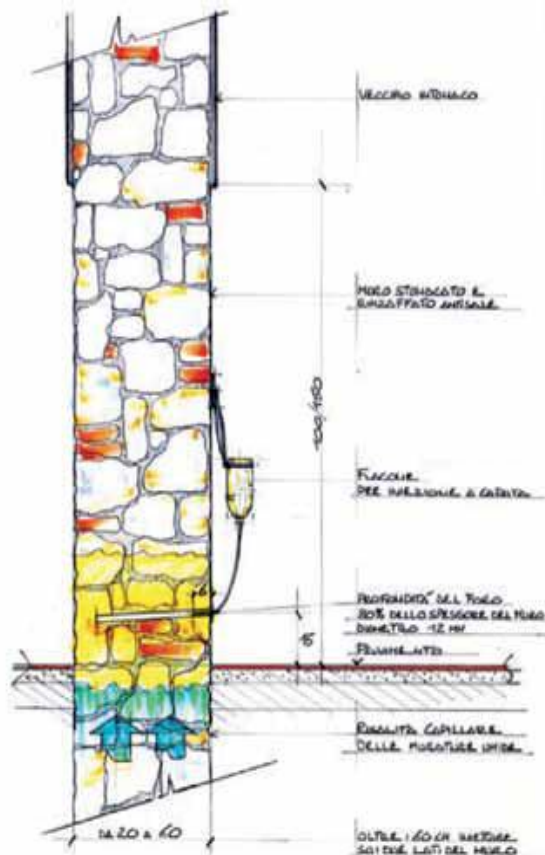
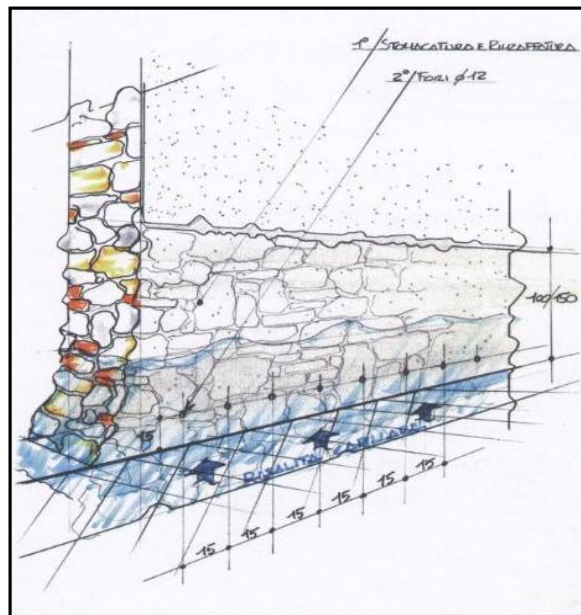
On walls with friable mortar, it is advisable to remove all incompact and inconsistent parts on the masonry, deepening the existing mortar joints for no less than 2 cm and to restore them before the injections. Remove any salt from the surface by scraping or brushing. Absolutely do not work by wetting the masonry.

DRILLING

The holes in the masonry must be drilled by impact drill, having a diameter of 12/14 mm for a depth of 4/5 of the thickness of the masonry.

KEEP A DISTANCE BETWEEN THE HOLES of about 15 cm (a total of 6 holes per linear meter), in case of mixed walls (brick and stone) if the position of the hypothetical hole is in correspondence of a stone, make the hole at the edge of the same so that after the subsequent injection, the product protects the underlying mortars on which it is resting.

DRILL THE HOLES AT A HEIGHT of about 10 cm from the floor or anyway above the baseboard



INJECTION

The injection must be made through a low pressure pump, in order to have a correct penetration inside the wall covering for all its thickness, not being able to drill on the inside of the wall, so the whole of the pores of the materials can be treated.

NOTE:

Following the application of the chemical barrier it is necessary to restore the already removed plaster, using transpiring dehumidifying mortars. For this operation it is advisable to use specific dehumidifying systems with a minimum thickness of 3 cm, composed of:

- Rinzafo (rendering coat), made with the product **Malta Deumidificante Antisale** with resistance to steam diffusion $\mu < 6$ for a thickness of 1 cm
- Arriccio (curl), made with the product **Intonaco Pozzolanico** for the remaining thickness, with a characteristic of resistance to vapor diffusion $\mu < 3$.
- Stabilitura, carried out with the **Stabilitura Sacile**, product, with a characteristic of resistance to vapor diffusion $\mu < 8$

The recommended dehumidifying system, composed of hydrated lime and natural pozzolanic, allows a high breathability of the masonry wall, and at the same time avoids the coming out of salts from the wall during the drying phase following the chemical barrier previously made.

For the wall finishing and painting operations, it is recommended to use highly breathable products, compatible with the plaster system used for restoration, such as high quality lime or silicates or siloxanes.

REFERENZE

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DATA:	15/06/2018



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TIPOLOGIA D'INTERVENTO	Ciclo di Deumidificazione con Barriera Chimica e Trattamento Conservativo delle facciate esterne
ANALISI EFFETTUATE	Misurazioni con Igrometro elettronico
PRESENTI	MM – Original Creazioni





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Analisi Tecnica Per Intervento di Barriera Chimica

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AREZZO li 07/04/2015



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ANALISI EFFETTUATE	Misurazione Umidità relativa con Igrometro Elettronico
PRESENTI	FF--MM--MR--Impresa



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COMMITTENTE	Privato
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TIPOLOGIA D'INTERVENTO	Ciclo di Deumidificazione con Barriera Chimica
ANALISI EFFETTUATE	Analisi Visiva
PRESENTI	FF - MM - MR

