

# BRUNOLENE PS

## AN ALKALINE-STABLE WAX EMULSION PLASTER ADDITIVE

### DESCRIPTION

**Brunolene PS** is an alkaline-stable wax emulsion designed in particular for use in weaker sand/cement mixes (6:1) or sand:lime:cement mixes (6:1:1). This is particularly useful when working with weak substrates. Also suitable for use in Wykamol Renovating Plaster or to improve the moisture resistance of proprietary perlite-based plasters such as Limelite cement backing.

It is common in a wall suffering from rising damp for salts carried in the water to concentrate in the wall. As the wall dries out following insertion of a damp-proof course these salts may be deposited on or near the surface and can give rise to efflorescence. If the salts are hygroscopic, damp patches may also develop when the ambient humidity is high unless steps are taken to ameliorate the problems. Failure to do so may allow or give rise to other dampness problems of a more persistent nature. It is essential, therefore, that a suitable re-plastering schedule is adopted following the insertion of a damp-proof course. **Brunolene PS**, a vapour permeable re-plastering additive, is designed to minimise the passage of liquid water through the pore structure of cement renders, thereby preventing the transfer of salts to the surface.

Re-plastering should be carried out as long as possible after the insertion of the remedial damp-proof course. Ideally the new plaster should be applied to dry walls, but in any case a drying period of at least 14 days should be allowed between installation and re-plastering wherever possible.

**Brunolene PS** should be used as detailed below and other wise in accordance with BS5492:1990 Code of Practice for Interior Plastering.

*N. B. Structures severely contaminated with salts or which may have a very high moisture content at the time of plastering may not be suitable for re-instatement using weaker mixes or lightweight plasters.*

### SITE WORK

#### Preparation

Masonry joints should be raked out and all surfaces thoroughly cleaned to remove dust or other friable material. All trace of previous gypsum plaster must be removed. Any organic matter (including timber fixings) must be removed and, where appropriate, fixing points which necessitate cutting into the background prepared. High suction surfaces should be thoroughly wetted or Wykamol SBR primer used (see separate Data Sheet). Smooth dense surfaces must be hacked to provide a mechanical key or 'Wykamol SBR bonding primer used. Where high levels of salt contamination are present, or suspected, further preparation may be required. If doubt exists as to the extent or nature of the salt contamination the Technical Department of the Wykamol Group should be consulted.

### PLASTER

Backing Coat: For the backing coat, one of the following mixes should be used:-

- A) 1:6 cement:sand
- B) 1:1:6 cement:lime:sand
- C) 1:1:6 cement:lime:perlite pre-mix, such as Wykamol Renovating plaster.

The constituents of mixes should conform to the following descriptions:

1. Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) to BS12:1991.
2. Aggregate – clean sharp washed sand. The coarsest, sharpest sand graded for plastering is preferred (ideally this should conform to BS1199:1976 Type 'A').
3. Water – fit for drinking and free from organic matter.

In each case the mixes should be gauged with potable water containing **Brunolene PS** at a dilution of 1 part **Brunolene PS** to 30 parts water (based on a dry sand mix).

ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD GYPSUM OR ANY OTHER ADDITIVES BE USED.

## APPLICATION

**Backing Coat:** One of the recommended backing coat mixes should be applied to a minimum thickness of 10mm, extending down to 25mm below the top edge of the skirting and finish with a chamfered edge. The backing coat should always finish at least 50mm away from a solid floor. Care should be taken to avoid dripping plaster or other debris through the gap between the wall face and the edge of any suspended floor.

**Float Coat:** Use the same mix as that used for the backing coat, applied to the same thickness, which must not be greater than 15mm in any areas as the backing coat.

**Finish Coat:** This should not be applied until the plaster has set and dried, with a minimum of 24 hours being allowed after the application of the float coat.

Since a polished surface is undesirable, excessive use of the trowel or water brush should be avoided.

## DECORATION

Initial redecoration should be delayed as long as possible and should not be applied within 14 days of the finish coat plaster coat.

Final decorations, which reduce permeability, such as papers and oil paints, should not be applied until the walls have dried out, with at least 12 months being allowed following temporary decoration. The temporary decoration should be limited to a vapour permeable finish such as vinyl matt emulsion paint.

## PRODUCT DATA

<b>Colour</b>	Milky white.
<b>Coverage</b>	0.5 litres per 25kg Wykamol Renovating Plaster, 1 litre per 30kg gauging water in cement or cement:lime mixes, when using dry sand. Expect to use about 10 litres of gauging solution per 50kg dry mortar mix. If the sand is wet use 5 litres of double strength gauging solution then add water to final working consistency.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a dry place and protect from frost, high temperatures and direct sunlight.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	12 months in sealed containers.
<b>Pack Sizes</b>	1 litre, 5 litres and 25 litres.
<b>Thinning/Cleaning</b>	Brunolene PS disperses in water. If spilt, clean area with water and detergent before wax dries.
<b>Safety</b>	Under CHIP III Regulations 2004 is classified as 'Irritant'. For further information on Brunolene PS our Material Safety Data Sheet should be consulted.



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