

## Standard specification for Chevaline DEXX waterproofing to WET AREAS onto compressed sheet lining and plaster screed floors

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Ref: P3015

Dated: May 2005

### 1.0 PREAMBLE:

This specification is for the application of the **Chevaline DEXX** Waterproof Membrane System to compressed sheet lining to wet areas and as the final waterproofing membrane and wear surface. **Dexx** will also be applied to the walls as the waterproofing surface.

### 2.0 SURFACE PREPARATION:

#### 2.1 General Responsibility:

Unless expressly agreed otherwise at time of contract pricing, all work in this section shall be the responsibility of the Main Contractor, whether carried out by his own staff, other sub-trades or the Specialist Finishes Sub-Contractor. In the latter case, such preparatory work shall be priced separately from work defined in Sections 3.0-5.0 inclusive.

#### 2.2 Application of compressed sheet lining:

Shall be the responsibility of the main contractor so that the compressed sheet lining is ready for application of the **Dexx** membrane. Confirmation of correct installation is required in writing from the main contractor to the Equus approved applicator prior to any **Dexx** works commencing.

### 3.0 SURFACE PRETREATMENT:

#### 3.1 Surface Defects:

All surface defects shall be flushed with **Epar 802** which shall be allowed to cure before membrane application is begun. This shall include any gaps because of irregularities in sheet edges at tight-butt joints.

#### 3.2 Upstands, Junctions and Joints:

All vertical/horizontal transitions and joints shall have a sealant bead applied to the transition as a minimum 10mm x 10mm fillet and allowed to cure. A minimum 150mm wide strip of 225 gsm glass fibre mat embedded in **Chevaline DEXX** and centred on the transition/joint as additional stress reinforcement must also be applied. This shall be done after priming and before application of the **Dexx** membrane layer.

#### 3.3 Plaster screed - Falls

All existing concrete floor surfaces for shower floors shall be acid etched before the application of the **Thermexx** Plaster screed, so as to provide a profile for the plaster adhesion. All plaster screeds shall be **Thermexx Binder** and **Premix M14** from 10-3mm and **Thermexx Binder** and **Premix M1** from 3 to 0mm. All new plaster surfaces shall be lightly sponged to provide a key for subsequent coatings. Allow a minimum of 48 to 72 hours for curing of all plaster.



**4.0 MEMBRANE APPLICATION:**

**4.1 Priming:**

All surfaces to be coated shall be primed with **Chevaline Epistix** Where **Epistix** is used, care shall be taken with mixing and dilution, and an overnight dry shall be allowed.

**4.2 Membrane Application:**

The membrane comprises **Dexx** and **225 gsm** glass fibre mat applied in the following sequence:

**Shower upstands**

**Shower walls and floor areas covered over Equus modified plaster screed**

Bodycoat

Bodycoat

Glassfibre mat (laid into wet Bodycoat)

Glassfibre mat (laid into wet Bodycoat)

Bodycoat

Bodycoat

Glassfibre mat (laid into wet Bodycoat)

Bodycoat

Bodycoat

Bodycoat

**N.B. Bodycoat is to be trowelled to a smooth finish in all areas.**

1<sup>st</sup> coat of **Traxx 2000 Wearcoat** at 9 sqm/litre

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2<sup>nd</sup> coat of **traxx 2000 Wearcoat** at 10 sqm/litre

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**N.B.** On shower floor **Traxx 2000 Wearcoat Non Skid** should be used on either or both of the topcoats in the standing area.

Application shall at all times be in accordance with Manufacturers instructions particularly with regard to spreading rates and dry times, to ensure a sound tight membrane is achieved.

**5.0 GENERAL NOTES:**

**5.1 Upstands/Coves/Sumps/Downturns:**

The **Dexx** Membrane shall be taken 100mm up all associated upstands, and turned into any water sumps which may be incorporated in the floor slab.

**5.2 Water Entry Points:**

Ensure that all likely construction details which may allow water entry to the area beneath the membrane are adequately sealed.

**6.0 MAINTENANCE:**

**6.1 General:**

Because the **Chevaline Dexx Waterproof Membrane** in this type of application is an exposed membrane subject to wear, there are three types of likely damage that must be taken into account.



## 6.2 Long-Term Exposure:

The surface of the membrane will slowly degrade as a result of exposure to hot water, dilute acids and body fats, periodic scrubbing and cleaning with chemical cleaners and other deleterious substances. This type of damage will be typified by a dulling of the surface and possibly some erosion.

This surface effect can be forecast and can be accommodated by periodic resurfacing during the life of the structure so as to maintain a protective finish over the body of the membrane which performs the waterproofing function.

## 6.3 Gradual Surface Wear:

This will occur primarily at high stress areas (shower floor) and will be typified by a physical erosion of the surface, including possible removal of non-slip aggregate encapsulated within the membrane system.

The wear may be reasonably predicted, and may be accommodated by designed/programmed maintenance. However, until use patterns are established, the frequency of such maintenance in any particular area cannot be accurately assessed. For this application we will be reliant somewhat on the vigilance of the tenants and/or the facility manager/owner to notify the Applicator as soon as any maintenance is required. This can be easily assessed by using a different coloured topcoat so that as the topcoat finish is worn through and the underlying light Grey Dex material is exposed, this will predict the time for rejuvenation.

## 6.4 Vandalism/Instant Mechanical Damage:

This type of damage is totally unpredictable as to location or frequency and is the type of damage most likely to create problems in the waterproofness of the membrane.

Repair of such damage is straight forward, but cannot be programmed.

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