

WATERPROOFING OF BALCONIES



THE PROBLEM

The points of a balcony that are more sensitive to moisture are:

- 1) intersection between the baseboard and the floor or the wall.
- 2) cracked or absorptive tile grouts and
- 3) the absorptive coats of a balcony (old mosaic, schists etc.)

The problems of moisture could appear upside or downside of the balcony, to the walls or parapets. Moisture could appear as yellow spots, ablation of colour, weak or crumbling plaster or fallen parts of concrete. Problems of moisture should be solved before the repair of damages. To residences which are under construction, waterproofing of balconies is similar to the one of terraces that will be covered with tiles (as presented in page 7).

PARTIAL SEALING OF DEFECTIVE PLASTER



Penetration of water to the intersection between the baseboard and the tile or the plaster has caused bulge and ablation of the colour.



Primarily, the damaged parts of colour are being removed with a spatula.



Thoroughly cleaning of the surface is necessary.



The surface is primed with **FLEX-PRIMER**.



In order to avoid soiling of the adjacent surfaces, the use of adhesive tape is necessary.



The intersection between the baseboard and the plaster is sealed with **ISOMASTIC- A**.



The mastic should be smoothed while it is still fresh and the adhesive tape should be removed straight after.



After **ISOMASTIC- A** has dried, the surface is painted with **FLEXCOAT**.



The intersection between the baseboard and the tiles is sealed with **FLEX-PU-40** or **ELASTOTAN**.



The mastic should be smoothed while it is still fresh and the adhesive tape should be removed straight after.



Good solution of the problem will provide the construction with durability to time.

MATERIALS

- **FLEX PU-40** Polyurethane moisture cured sealant
- **ELASTOTAN** One component moisture cured sealant
- **ISOMASTIC-A** Elastoplastic acrylic sealant
- **FLEXCOAT** Highly elastic acrylic waterproofing coating (consumption: 150 ml/m²/layer or totally 300 ml/m²)
- **FLEX-PRIMER** High quality acrylic water-based primer (consumption: 100-200 g/m²)

RESTORATION OF CRACKED TILE GROUTS



The damaged tile grout should be removed mechanically (spatula, wheel etc).



The joints should be carefully cleaned from dust or loose particles and then dampened.



MULTIFILL 3-15 is added to water under continuous stirring and is reinforced by adding resin **DS-99**.



Nextly, the grout should be spread all over the joints with a rubber float in a diagonal direction to the joints, in order to fill them completely.



When the grout is dry enough, the surface is wiped with a slightly wet sponge.



A slightly wet sheet is used for the final cleaning.

MATERIALS

- **MULTIFILL 3-15** Tile grout for width 3-15 mm
- **DS-99** Additive for tile adhesives and joint grouts

WATERPROOFING OF ABSORPTIVE TILE GROUTS



The surfaces should be carefully cleaned from dust etc.



PS-21 is exuded onto the surface and applied with a squeegee.



The material is left to act for 5 minutes, next the excessive material is removed using a squeegee.



The surface is cleaned with a slightly wet cloth.



The final cleaning of the surface can be done after 6 hours.



PS-21 penetrates the pores and provides excellent water-repulsion to the surface without changing its face.

MATERIALS

- **PS-21** Colorless water-repellent impregnation without solvents (consumption: 0.2-0.4 lit/m²)