

HORIZONTAL INSULATION

MINERALIT RESTAURO
MWSK

Micro-mortar for filling gaps and caverns



MAIN ADVANTAGES

- No shrinkage
- High compressive strength
- Very good flow and cavern penetration
- No sedimentation

AREAS OF APPLICATION

A mineral injection mortar with very fine grain and high strength for filling holes, scratches and voids (i.e. caverns) in walls. The product after mixing with water creates a liquid and easily pumpable mixture with a rapid increase in strength and high final strength. The material is designed for use in masonry injections.

TECHNICAL DATA

Base binder: Portland cement, modifiers

Mixing ratio: approx. 6.8 l per 20 kg bag

Efficiency: from one package of the product, after adding the appropriate amount of water, we can obtain approximately 14.5 litres of ready-to-use product

Temperature of application (air and substrate): from +5°C to +25°C

Shelf life: 12 months from the date of production printed on the packaging.

Protect against moisture

Bending strength of hardened mortar after 7 days of maturing – 4.8 [N/mm²]

Bending strength of hardened mortar after 28 days of maturing – 7.8 [N/mm²]

Compressive strength of hardened mortar after 7 days of maturing – 23.3 [N/mm²]

Compressive strength of hardened mortar after 28 days of maturing – 33.6 [N/mm²]

Water absorption coefficient caused by capillary action of hardened mortar after 24 h – 0.15 [kg/m²]

Modulus of elasticity, E – 10.0 [GPa]

Packaging: Disposable paper packaging containing 20 kg of product

Storage: The product should be stored in original sealed packaging, in dry rooms, on pallets, at a temperature ranging from +5°C to +25°C

HOW TO USE

Pour about 6.8 litres of clean cold water into a clean mortar container, mix thoroughly and for a long time (approx. 3-4 minutes). **Note:** Too small amount of water results in insufficient liquidity. Both too long and too intensive mixing may lead to excessive aeration of the mortar and, consequently, lowering its strength parameters. When filling voids without pressure, pour the material through a funnel. When injecting under pressure, suitable injection equipment should be used. At the earliest, 7 days after the mortar has been introduced, the injection holes should be re-bored with a drill with a diameter about 2 to 4 mm larger and a hydrophobic diaphragm against capillary moisture should be made using MICROSILEX RESTAURO. If it is not possible to meet the timing provided, it can be immediately soaked with the preparation, in which case a second row of holes should be drilled approx. 5 cm higher.