

WATERPROOFING SYSTEM FOR BATHROOMS FLOORS



Summary of application

STEP 1: Pouring of the slab with the addition of **Max Flo Integra 3 (Powder)** in the concrete mix.

STEP 2: Application of **Water Guard 491** over the slab.

STEP 3: Food Test of the slab.

STEP 4: Covering of conduit pipes over the slab with **Patch 365 Plus** & coating it over with **Water Guard 491**.

STEP 5: Laying a screed with the addition of **Resse SBR 5850** and **Silmix** in the screed mix.

STEP 6: Finishing the bathroom floor with tiles using **Resse TA 230** and **Resse TC Bath Seal 2K**.

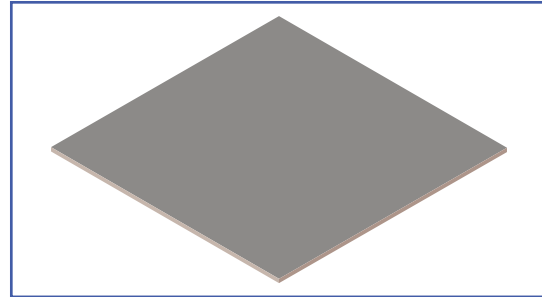
Detailed description

Bathroom floors are usually critical as once the structure is in use and habited, the possibility of renovation and maintenance of bathroom floors on a regular basis is usually unlikely or exceedingly difficult to execute. It is for this reason Recesschem proposes a variety of products as a solution for the waterproofing of bathroom floors at the time of its construction.

The intention behind this solution is that once the building is in use, there should be little to no maintenance.

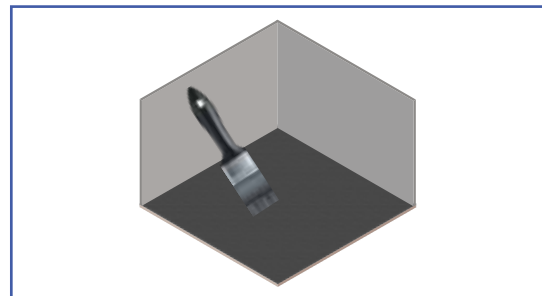
Step 1: Pouring of the slab.

It is important that good quality concrete is used when pouring an area as critical as bathroom floors, a good quality integral waterproofing admixture is recommended for use in the concrete. **Max Flo Integra 3 (Powder)** is the recommended admixture to be used with the cement of the concrete. It is recommended to use 1 KG of **Max Flo Integra 3 (Powder)** admixture with every 50 KG Bag of cement. The Dosage can be optimized with a proper mix design of the concrete as well. Once the concreting works have been executed, it is recommended to have the walls of the bathroom erected prior to the application of **Water Guard 491** & other subsequent materials. It is also recommended to have the level of the shower areas at least 2 to 3 inches below the slab. If this is achieved during the pouring of the concrete, it will enhance the life of the bathroom. Otherwise, the depression of the shower area can also be achieved in the floor screed as well.



Step 2: Application of Water Guard 491 over the slab.

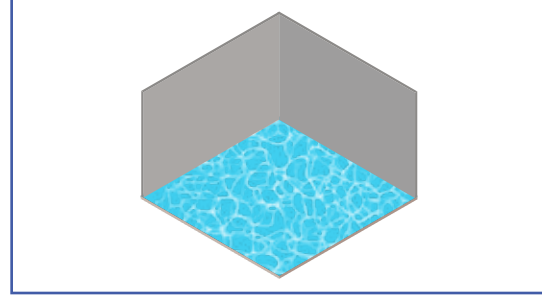
Once the slab of the bathroom floor has been casted, it is essential to apply the waterproofing coating of **Water Guard 491**. It is a 2 component highly flexible cementitious copolymer coating ideally designed as an excellent waterproofing coat over concrete and other cementitious surfaces to resist positive water ingress. It is essential to apply **Water Guard 491** correctly, it is recommended to apply 2 coats of the material in right angled directions. If the first coat is applied top to bottom, the second coat should be applied in a left to right direction (Please refer product datasheet for further information).



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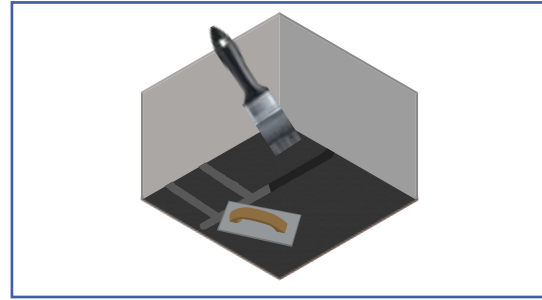
Step 3: Flood Test of the slab.

Once the coating of **Water Guard 491** has been dried, it is recommended to conduct a flood test over the bathroom floor slab by filling it with 3 to 4 inches of water for at least 48 to 72 hours. The leakage points after the flood test should be rectified using appropriate means and the flood test should be repeated until all the leakage points have been rectified. Once the utility lines have been properly covered with **Patch 365 Plus**, it is recommended to coat over the material of **Patch 365 Plus** with at least 2 coats of **Water Guard 491** to ensure proper waterproofing of the utility lines.



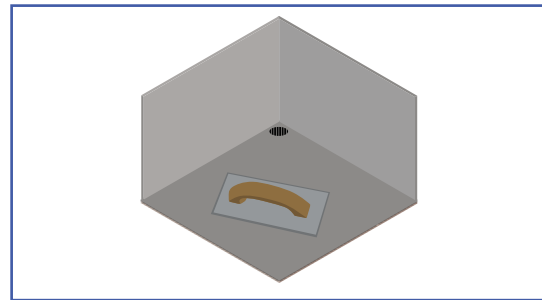
Step 4: Conduit / Utility pipes over the roof slab.

Once the flood test over the bathroom floor slab has been successfully conducted, the utility pipes of plumbing are usually passed through the slab. Once these lines are laid, it is recommended to cover them up with a repair mortar of **Patch 365 Plus**. It is recommended to fully cover these lines with the material with at least a thickness of 4mm to 8mm (Please refer to the product datasheet for further mixing & application details). Once the utility lines have been properly covered with **Patch 365 Plus**, it is recommended to coat over the material of **Patch 365 Plus** with at least 2 coats of **Water Guard 491** to ensure proper waterproofing of the utility lines.



Step 5: Screeding of the bathroom slab.

After properly protecting & covering the utility lines, a screed is usually poured over the slab. It is recommended to use good strong mix design for the screed. It is also recommended to add **Ressi SBR 5850** along with the addition of **Silmix** within the mix of the screed. The recommended dosage of **Ressi SBR 5850** and **Silmix** is 1 Ltr each for every 50 KG Bag of cement used in the placement of floor screed over the bathroom slab. It is to be strictly ensured that the screed is placed in a slope moving towards the water drain points of the bathroom slab. If the slopes are not properly maintained, the functioning life of the bathroom slab will be reduced drastically and will cause many issues within the lifetime of the bathroom.



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Step 6: Finishing of the Bathroom floor.

Once the screed has been laid, cured, & dried out completely, a variety of tile adhesives and grouts are recommended to lay the tiles in the bathroom. **Ressi TA 230** is the recommended waterproof tile adhesive for the bathrooms. It is an ideal tile adhesive for standard ceramic, porcelain, and large format tiles. The Recommended tile grout to be used in this case is **Ressi TG Bath seal 2K**. It is a mild acid resistant tile grout which does not deteriorate as quickly as ordinary cement or standard tile grout (Please refer to the technical datasheets of the product for more information).

NOTE: This entire system is designed by sandwiching the coating of **Water Guard 491** between the slab and the screed. **Water Guard 491** can also be applied after the screeding of the slab as well. However, for prolonged life of the coatings, it is usually recommended to sandwich them for long term waterproofing durability of the bathroom floor.

