

Concrete Protection LF 861

Betonschutz LF 861

colorless, solvent-free coating for exposed concrete and aggregate concrete, for exterior and interior use, can also be mixed in glaze color shades

Properties

Weather-resistant, environmentally compatible dispersion. Silk-matt, solvent-free, low-odor, alkali-resistant, non-saponifiable, with high protective function against carbon dioxide. Additionally, highly water vapor diffusible and very easy to apply. Tested as carbonatization-inhibiting coating for concrete surfaces according to test report no. P 2287-1.

Field of Application

For colorless, weather-resistant coatings on new and old intact exterior exposed aggregate concrete surfaces. Can also be used as glaze on exterior exposed aggregate, structural and exposed concrete surfaces. Can also be used on individual interior surfaces, colorless or as glazing, on load-bearing mineral substrates, e.g. concrete, plaster (MG PII, PIII) and intact dispersion paint coats.

Material description

Color: colorless

Many different glaze color shades can be mixed using the Brillux Color System based on the "Creative Glaze Techniques" color card.

Gloss grade: silk matt

Base material: Pure acrylate copolymer

Diffusion resistance coefficient:

μ (H₂O) = 5,200

μ (CO₂) = 1,700,000

Diffusion-equivalent air layer thickness with 90 μ m dry film thickness:

S_d (H₂O) = approx. 0.46 m

S_d (CO₂) = approx. 153 m

Density: Approx. 1.05 g/cm³

Packaging: 10 l

Use

Thinning

Stir thoroughly before use and mix with approx. 10% water to obtain the required application consistency. In the case of coarse or very rough (aggregate) concrete surfaces, add up to 20% water.

Compatibility

May only be mixed with materials of the same type and the materials specified for this purpose in this data sheet.

Application

Apply Concrete Protection LF 861 colorless using a paint brush or roller.

Applying too much material (e.g. in the indentations on structured surfaces) results in turbidity and/or a milky appearance. Apply Concrete Protection LF 861 uniformly and not too thickly. We recommend always making test applications beforehand to assess the effect and surface appearance.

Consumption (on smooth and fine-textured surfaces)

Approx. 140 to 200 ml/m² thinned material per coat (corresponds to approx. 120 to 170 ml/m² unthinned material). In the case of coarse or very rough substrates, consumption may be higher. Determine exact consumption by means of a test application on the object to be coated.

Application temperature

Do not apply below +5 °C and up to a max. air and object temperature of +30 °C. The temperature limits must be complied with even during the curing time. The air temperature must be at least 3°C above the dew point. Humidity must not exceed 80 %.

Tool cleaning

Clean tools immediately after use with water.

Drying (+20 °C, 65 % relative humidity)

Recoat after approx. 12 hours.

Allow longer drying times at lower temperatures and/or higher air humidity.

Storage

Store in a cool and frost-free location. Reseal opened containers tightly.

Declaration

Note

Contains preservatives.

Water pollution classification

Class 1, according to VwVwS.

Product code

BSW50.

Comply with the specifications in the current Safety Data Sheet.

Coating build-up

Substrate preparation

The substrate must be solid, dry, clean, load-bearing and free from efflorescence, sinter layers, separating agents, corrosion-promoting components or other intermediate layers affecting the adhesion.

Remove fine-grained layers on concrete surfaces mechanically or by means of pressure washing. Check existing coatings for their suitability, load-bearing capacity and adhesive properties. Remove defective and unsuitable coatings thoroughly and dispose of them in accordance with the applicable regulations. Smooth and dense substrates must be roughened and cleaned using a suitable, object-specific technique. Clean areas infested with fungus or algae thoroughly and then treat them with Universal Disinfectant 542*. (* Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.) Treat replastered areas with a fluorine primer. Repair defective concrete surfaces using the Brillux Concrete Protection System. Apply a prime and/or intermediate coat to the substrate as required. Substrate moisture penetration must be avoided. Also see VOB Part C, DIN 18363 and DIN 18349 (Section 3. in each document).

Colorless coating

Substrates	Prime coat	Intermediate coat	Top coat
uncoated, intact exposed aggregate concrete surfaces	Concrete Protection LF 861, diluted with water	Concrete Protection LF 861 diluted with water	Concrete Protection LF 861 diluted with water
suitable interior concrete surfaces			

Glaze coating

Substrates	Prime coat	Intermediate coat	Top coat
uncoated, intact, absorbent exposed, aggregate and textured concrete surfaces	as required Concrete Protection LF 861, colorless, diluted with water (up 20%) or Lacryl Deep Penetrating Primer ELF 595	Concrete Protection LF 861, glaze effect diluted with water	Concrete Protection LF 861, glaze effect diluted with water
concrete surface completely filled with PCC Fine Filler 804			
intact organic coatings, interior e.g. dispersion paints	n/a		

Glaze coats must be adjusted to the substrate color in order to ensure a uniform color effect.

Notes

Coating protection

Do not apply in direct sunlight, on heated substrates, or during extreme weather conditions such as strong wind, rain, hail, etc. Take protection measures, if necessary.

Substrate color

Applying a transparent coating may intensify the color of the existing substrate.

Color changes in concrete

In the case of concrete structures made from white cement or containing white marble additives, color changes may occur. In such cases we recommend coating test surfaces on site and checking the effects.

Do not use on horizontal surfaces

Due to the higher moisture exposure, do not use Concrete Protection LF 861 for coating horizontal surfaces.

Lime efflorescences on concrete

There is a risk of lime efflorescence on concrete facade surfaces. An impermeable coating film prevents water influx from the outside and minimizes this risk.

Early moisture exposure

Protect newly painted surfaces against moisture exposure. Uncured coatings may temporarily turn whitish if exposed to moisture. This is typical for the material and should not cause any lasting complaints. This effect will no longer occur once the material has fully cured.

Further specifications

Follow the instructions on the data sheets of the products used.

Color effect

The color shade and glaze effect are only clearly apparent after drying. The overall effect of Concrete Protection LF 861 depends on several factors. The color shades may vary in effect and intensity depending on the application technique, film thickness and substrate roughness.

We recommend making test applications in the chosen color and desired technique prior to implementation to assess the color shade and glaze effects. In addition to application on white substrates, it can also be applied to colored coatings to create beautiful effects. The closer the color shade of the base coating is to the glaze color shade, the more harmonious the surface appearance will be.

Remark

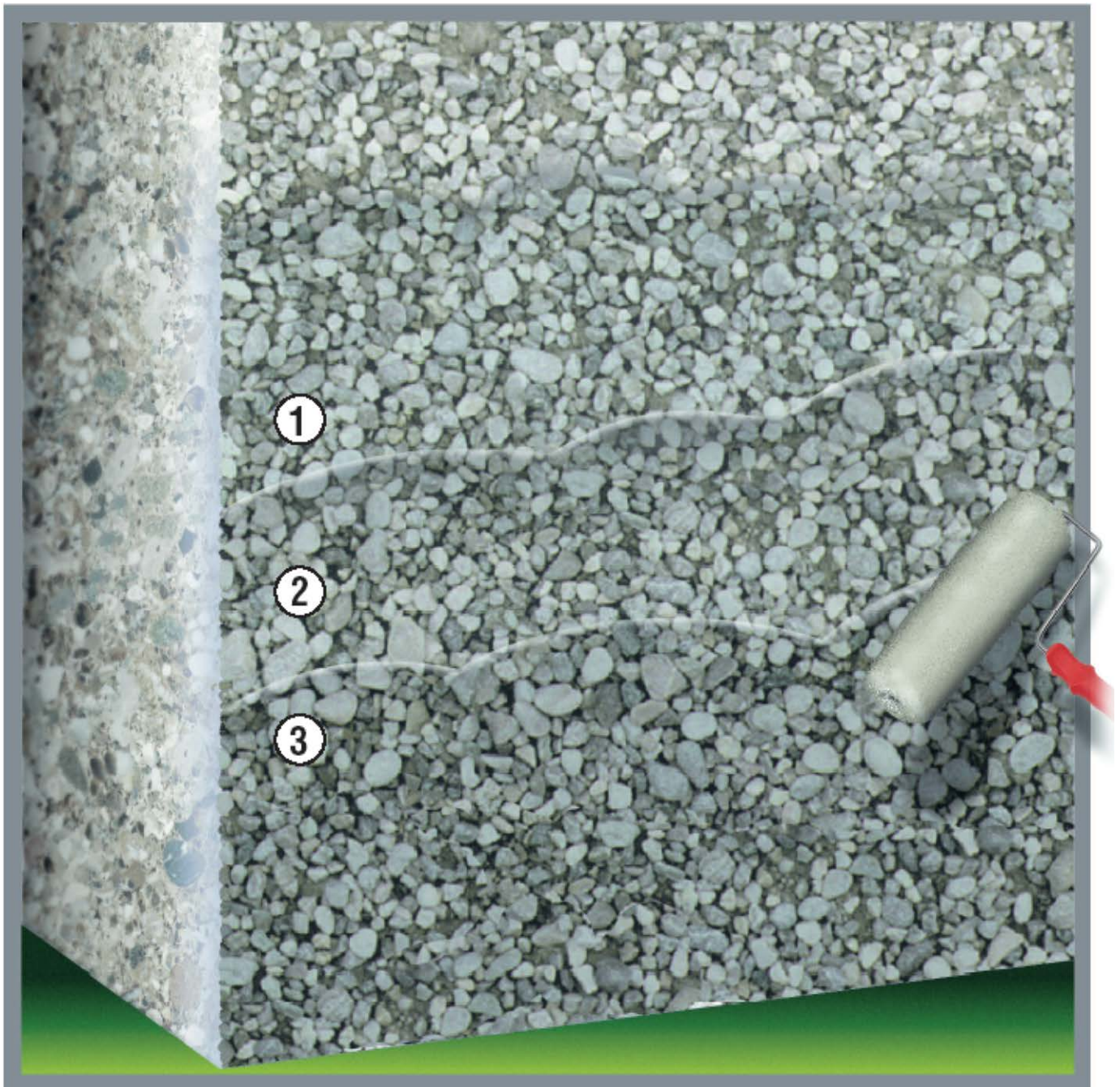
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Figure 1

Colorless coating build-up on intact exposed aggregate concrete surfaces



- 1 Prime coat:**
Concrete Protection LF 861, diluted with water
- 2 Intermediate coat:**
Concrete Protection LF 861, diluted with water
- 3 Top coat:**
Concrete Protection LF 861, diluted with water

Figure 2

Glaze coating build-up on intact concrete surfaces

**1 Prime coat:**

Concrete Protection LF 861, colorless diluted with water

2 Intermediate coat:

Concrete Protection LF 861, diluted with water, with glazing effect

3 Top coat:

Concrete Protection LF 861, diluted with water, with glazing effect