

Volumetric and horizontal (cut-off) water proofing of concrete, brick and other building units by means of waterproofing agent "Hydrophobizator" - hydrobarrier

Water proofing			
Methods	Surface	Volumetric and horizontal (cut-off) water proofing by injecting	
		Without pressure	Under pressure
Materials	All the construction materials	For porous, dry or slightly wet materials	For dense and deeply wet materials

Execution phase

Injecting without pressure

Bore holes should be drilled along the walls at the height 25-30cm from the base. When laying is thick, boreholes are drilled at two levels. Bore hole should pierce at least one horizontal joint of the stacking (laying). The lesser is the distance between the boreholes, the higher is reliability of work. Electrical smooth drilling machines with the corresponding boring bits or heads should be used. Bore holes should be located on both sides in cases when the wall depth is more than 60cm and in the corners of the buildings. The time of soak treatment should be not less than 24 hours.

Injecting under pressure is used for treatment of dense and deeply moistened surfaces. In cases when absorbing qualities of material are low boreholes should be drilled in two rows shifting the centre to appr 8cm. When the laying is fulfilled out of natural stone boreholes should be drilled in the joints of the [quarry stone masonry](#). Injection is fulfilled through the special packers under the pressure 0,7 Pascal. Injection should be finished when wet spot emerges around the bore hole.

Equipment:

http://www.st-proofing.ru/materiali/inekcionnoe_oborudovanie/
http://www.germostroy.ru/injectionnoe_oborudovanie_p2.php
<http://desoi.com.ua/pakery.html>

Scope of use: tanks, foundations, swimming pools, dams, basements, tunnels, pipe canals, bridges, overpasses, piers, viaducts, docks, wells, airtanks, cooling stacks, tube railroad, etc.

Approximate consumption of "Hydrophobizator"

Wall depth, cm (Y)	Bore hole depth at an angle 45°C, cm	Distance between boreholes, cm	Amount of agent applied on the running meter of the wall, kg
to 14	(Y-5) x 1,4	14,5	3

to 25	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	12,5	4
to 38	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	11,0	4,5
to 45	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	9,0	5,5
to 51	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	14,5	7
to 64	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	12,5	8
to 77	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	14,5	10
to 88	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	12,5	12
to 95	$(Y-5) \times 1,4$	15	13

Real consumption depends on material porosity