

# Epoxy- cement resin against rising damp and water infiltration







### Characteristics and advantages



#### Components





**Part A** Epoxy mortar: In combination with the catalyst, it guarantees an universal barrier against water, and its consistency allows application on vertical and horizontal surfaces, without the risk of slumping.

**Part B** Catalyst: It allows Watstop to mature perfectly in any climatic conditions It guarantees the perfect curing of Watstop and allows the application even on damp surfaces.

**Part C** Special cement compound: The powder component gives the product the right mechanical resistance to resiste hydrostatic pressure. In addition it guarantees the perfect adhesion on different types of surfaces and makes Wastop a suitable support for the application of several kind of coatings.

### Technical Data



\*1680 hours of accelerate aging test are compared to 10 years of normal life of material.

#### Packaging





### Application fields









### **NEGATIVE SIDE** WATERPROOFING

Perfect waterproofing for underground building elements.





### Application fields





#### Vapour barrier

Applicable to all supports which may be affected by rising damp. Watstop creates an efficient damp proof membrane and at the same time it acts as an universal bonding primer.



## Rising damp encapsulation

Watstop is a solution for walls affected by rising damp. In **just a few millimeters** it **encapsulates humidity** and it can be directly coated with paints, smoothers or plasters. This is a solution suitable for **indoor** and **outdoor**.





## Negative side waterproofing

In all situations in which it is not possible to intervene in positive pressure, Watstop is able to block definitively water infiltrations on the negative side. This is a solution for all underground walls and floors, elevator pits, swimming pools.



### Vapour barrier and adhesion primer



- 1 Cement / Concrete substate
- 2 Watstop
- 3 Diasen resin coating / Diasen waterproofing system

Vapour barrier + adhesion primer IN ONE SOLUTION







### Applications

Vapour barrier before laying of tiles

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- 1 Support
- 2 Watstop
- 3 Adhesive for tiles
- 4 Tiles

Vapour barrier before the laying of liquid coatings/waterproofings .....





- 1 Support
- 2 Watstop
- Diasen resin coating / Diasen waterproofing system







- 1 Support
- 2 Watstop
- 3 Diasen Sport Flooring system



#### UNIVERSAL ADHESION PRIMER

Watstop has an optimal adhesion to any surface, and it is an ideal bonding primer for different kind of coatings:

 cement	 tiles
 concrete	 wood
 plasters	 metals
 smoothers	 stone



### Encapsulation of rising damp - Outdoor



More details on application of Watstop are shown on the data sheet available at **www.diasen.com** 



### Encapsulation of rising damp - Indoor



3 Finishing with plaster/skim coat/paint



A Damp wall



**C** Watstop application



**B** Cleaning of the support



**D** Finishing with paint



### Waterproofing of underground walls



- 1 Support
- 2 Watstop
- 3 Wall or floor coating

FAST & EASY OPTION to traditional damp proofing systems





### Watstop

#### System for floors at ground level: Watstop + Diathonite Screed



This system involves the use of Watstop as damp proof membrane, and Diathonite Screed, lightweight cork based screed. This floor system is completly protected from water infiltration and, at the same time, it provides comfortable living and energetic saving, thanks to the thermal inculation



to the thermal insulating properties of Diathonite Screed.

4 Flooring



#### System for underground walls: *Watstop + Diathonite Deumix*



This system involves the use of Watstop to prevent water infiltation, and Diathonite Deumix - The cork-based dehumidification plaster. Diathonite Deumix contributes to thermal insulation and energy savings thank to its thermal properties. At the same time it helps to regulates indoor



relative humidity thanks to its hygroscopic abilities.

- 1 Ground wall
- 2 Watstop
- 3 Diathonite Deumix
- 4 Argacem skim coat



### The system

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3

Suitable substrates				
√	Concrete / Cement	$\checkmark$	Timber	
√	Platers / Renders	$\checkmark$	Tiles	
√	Stones	$\checkmark$	Metals	

#### Watstop coverage

Depending on the field of application, Watstop has 3 different coverages:

Vapour barrier	Encapsulation of rising damp	Waterproofing of underground walls
0.6 kg/m²	1 kg/m²	2 kg/m²

#### Suitable finishing coats

√	Tile adhesive
√	Skim coats/Renders
√	Plasters/screeds

$\checkmark$	Paints
$\checkmark$	Diasen liquid coatings
$\checkmark$	Diasen liquid waterproofing

#### Watstop + C.W.C. Stop Condense



- PREVENTS CONDENSATION
- AVOID THE FORMATION OF MOLD
- INCREASES THERMAL COMFORT

#### Watstop + Diathonite Cork Render



- HIGHLY ELASTIC: IT AVOIDS CRACKS
- IT PREVENTS THERMAL LOSSES
- ENERGY EFFICIENT SOLUTION



### The Application

#### Preparation and cleaning of surface

It is important to apply Watstop to a strong and solid substrate. Therefore, remove in advance detaching or deteriorated parts.





#### Mixing of the three components

Mix the three components with a mixing drill. Water can be added depending on the consistency required. Always follow the application guidelines provided in the data sheet.





#### Application of Watstop

Watstop can be applied by roll, brush, trowel or, in the case of large areas, also by special airless equipment.









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#### Laying of the finishing coat

When watstop is completely cured, prooced with the application of the choosen finishing coat.







### The positive hydrostatic pressure

Waterproofing in **positive pressure** is found whenever **the liquid exercises its pressure directly on the surface** of **the waterproofing layer**.

In this kind of application the most important characteristic of the waterproofing product is its ability to stop water infiltation.

Examples of waterproofing in positive pressure:

- the waterproofing applied on a roof;
- the waterproofing applied inside a swimming pool or a water tank;
- the waterproofing applied to the external side of a foundation wall.



The waterproofing coating, (shown in orange) is in direct contact with the liquid that has to be contained, and which exercises its pressure directly on the waterproofing coat.





#### Some examples of waterproofing to positive pressure:

- A. Waterproofing of a foundation wall with the waterproofing coat applied on the external face of the wall (which will be in direct contact with the soil).
- B. Waterproofing of a swimming pool
- C. Waterproofing of a dome



![](_page_13_Picture_16.jpeg)

### The negative hydrostatic pressure (counterthrust)

Waterproofing in **negative pressure** is found whenever **the liquid exercise its pressure on the interface between the building element** and the **waterproofing layer**.

In this kind of application the most important characteristics of the waterproofing product are its ability to stop water infiltation and the bonding strength to the substrate.

### Examples of waterproofing in negative pressure:

- The waterproofing on the internal face of an underground wall;
- The encapsulation of rising dampness on the lower part of a masonry;
- The damp proof membrane applied on a wall affected by rising damp;
- The waterproofing of a floor at ground level.

![](_page_14_Picture_8.jpeg)

The waterproofing coating (shown in orange) is not directly exposed to the pressure of the liquid, which is instead exercised on the interface between the support and the waterproofing material.

![](_page_14_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### Some examples of waterproofing in negative pressure:

- A. Encapsulation of humidity on a wall affected by rising damp
- B. Waterproofing in counterthrust of an elevator pits
- C. Waterproofing in counterthrust of ground retaining walls

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![](_page_14_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_17.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

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