

Check and Evaluation of Substrates



Measuring instruments for substrate humidity



Measuring of the substrate moisture:
Moisture content < 4% by weight
e.g. Sika Tramex moisture meter

Measuring instruments for substrate humidity



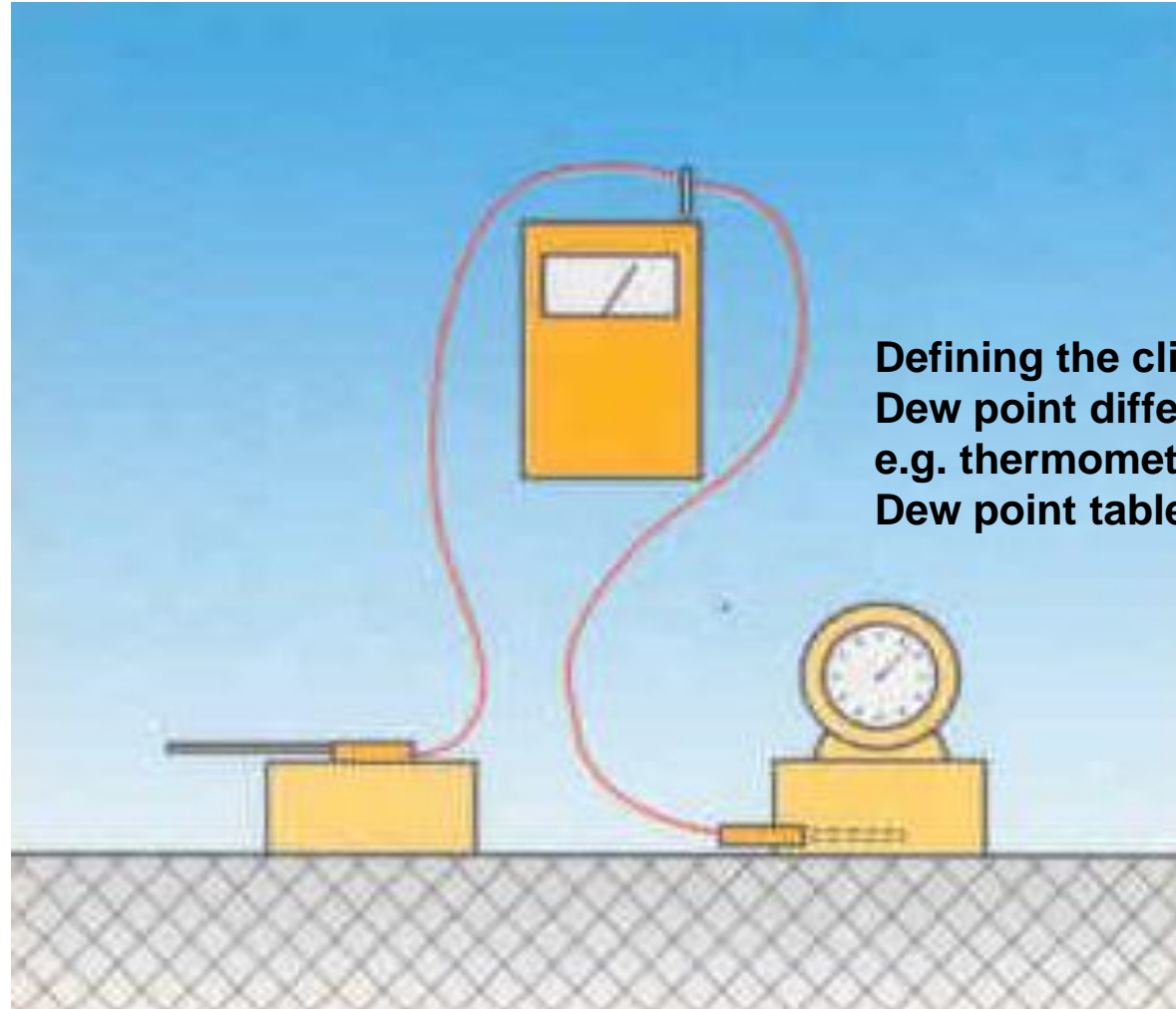
Measuring instruments for substrate humidity



Temperature and Moisture



Measuring instruments for temperatures and air humidity



Defining the climatic conditions:
Dew point difference $> 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
e.g. thermometer, hygrometer,
Dew point table.

Dew point table

Table for the determination of the dew point

Air temperature	Dew point temperatures in °C at a relative air moisture of					
+ °C	40 %	50 %	60 %	70 %	80 %	90 %
20	6,0	9,3	12,0	14,4	16,4	18,3
19	5,1	8,3	11,1	13,4	15,5	17,3
18	4,2	7,4	10,1	12,5	14,5	16,3
17	3,3	6,5	9,2	11,5	13,5	15,3
16	2,4	5,6	8,2	10,5	12,6	14,4
15	1,5	4,7	7,3	9,6	11,6	13,4
14	0,6	3,7	6,4	8,6	10,6	12,4
13	- 0,1	2,8	5,5	7,7	9,6	11,4
12	- 1,0	1,9	4,5	6,7	8,7	10,4
11	- 1,8	1,0	3,5	5,8	7,7	9,4
10	- 2,6	0,1	2,6	4,8	6,7	8,4
9	- 3,4	- 1,0	1,6	3,8	5,8	7,5
8	- 4,1	- 1,5	0,7	3,0	4,9	6,5
7	- 4,8	- 2,0	- 0,2	2,2	4,1	5,5
6	- 5,4	- 2,5	- 0,7	1,4	3,3	4,5
5	- 6,0	- 3,0	- 1,2	0,6	2,5	3,5

Example:

at +10°C air temperature and 80 % relative air moisture is the dew point at substrate temperatures of + 6,7°C.

At substrate temperatures of less then $6,7 + 3,0 = 9,7°C$, it is not possible to apply coating systems.



Measuring instruments for temperatures and air humidity



Combination of a **Hygrometer** and **Thermometer** with mit integrated dew point table.

Measuring instruments for temperatures and air humidity



„Hygrothermograph“

Writes as well
* *Temperatures*

as

* *relative air
moisture*

Measuring instruments for temperatures and air humidity



„Hygrothermometer“

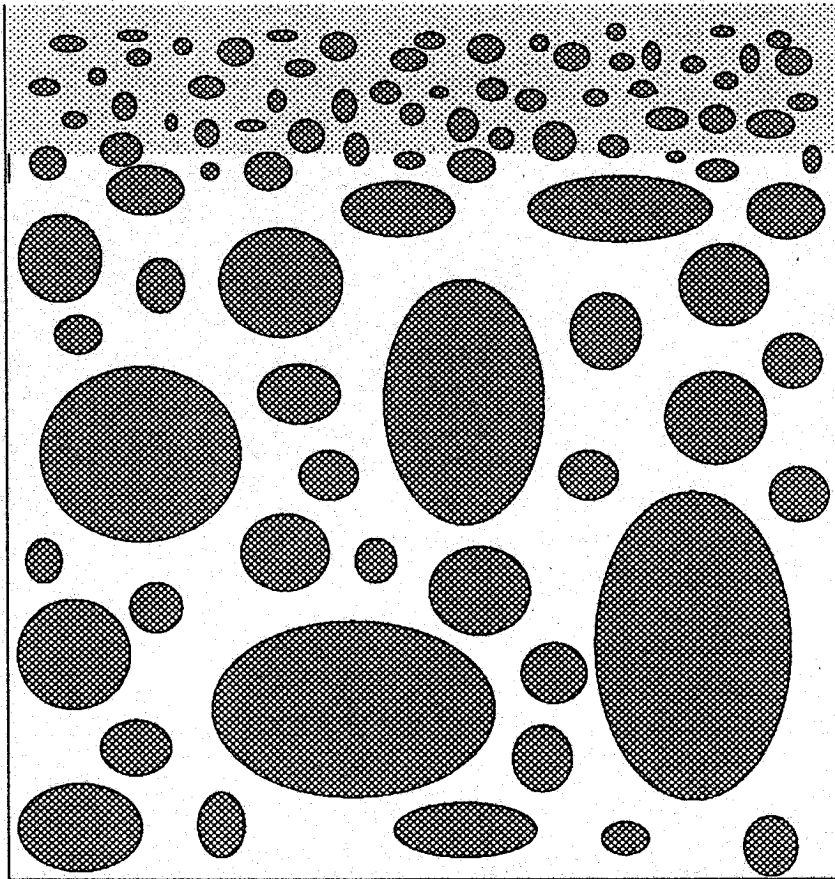
To measure:

- relative air moisture,
- air temperature
- temperature of the substrate

Measurement of compressive strength

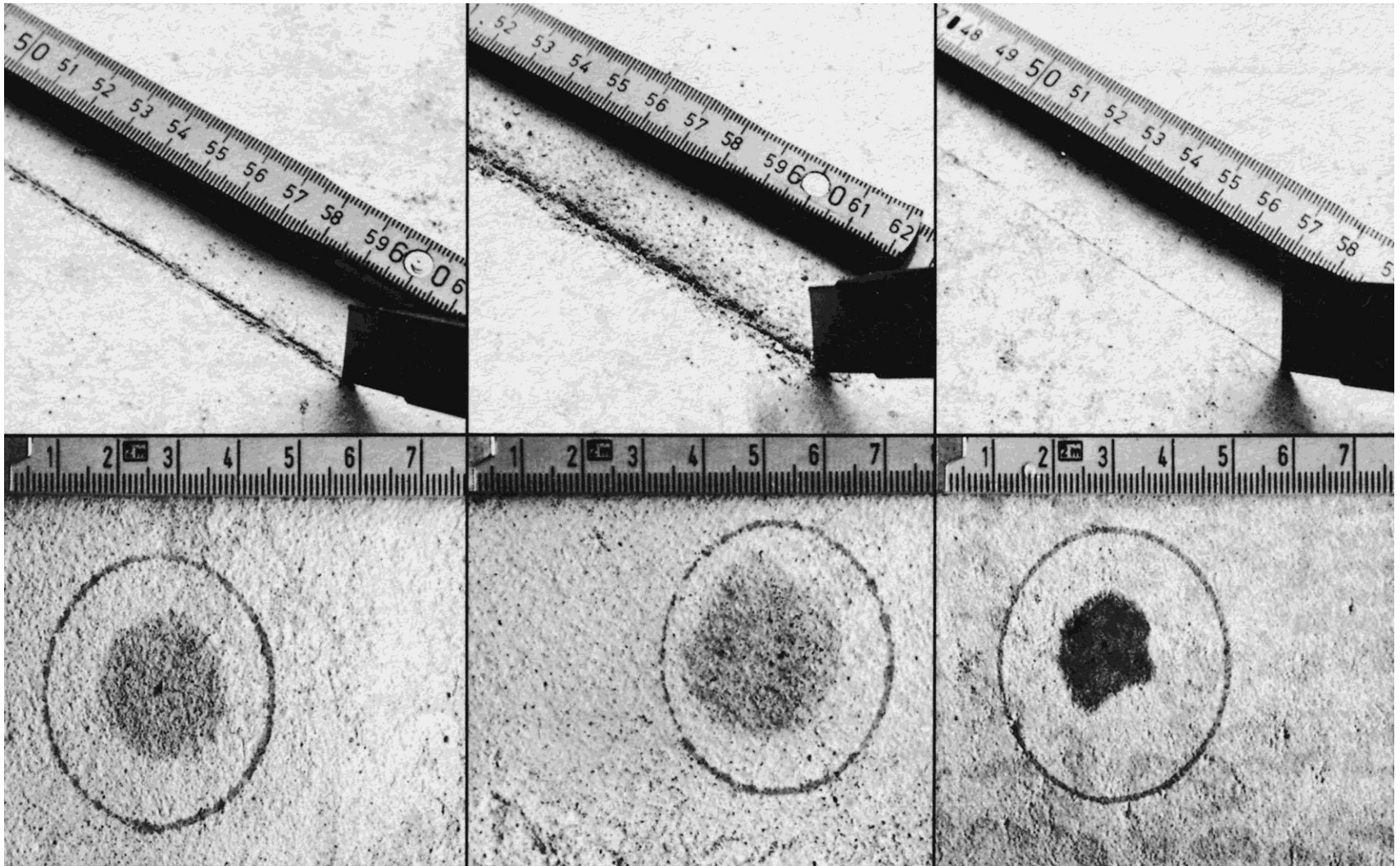


Concrete - Cross-section



← watery area

Scratch- and absorbing test method



Pull-off test



Testing of the substrate cohesion:
Pull-off strength $> 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
e.g. Proceq pull-off tester

Pull-off test



Pull-off test

The unit is independent from of power supply, because of accumulator operation.



Pull-off test

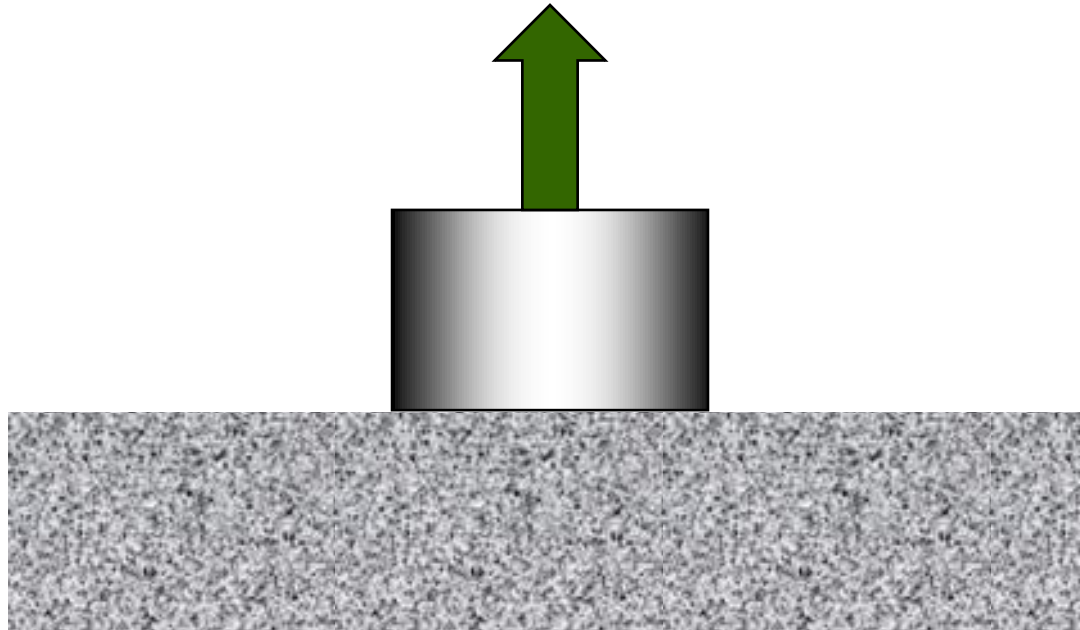


Pull-off test



Pull-off test

Requirements



$$f_{ct,m} \geq X, Y \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (average value)}$$

(X,Y depending of application!)

Pull-off test

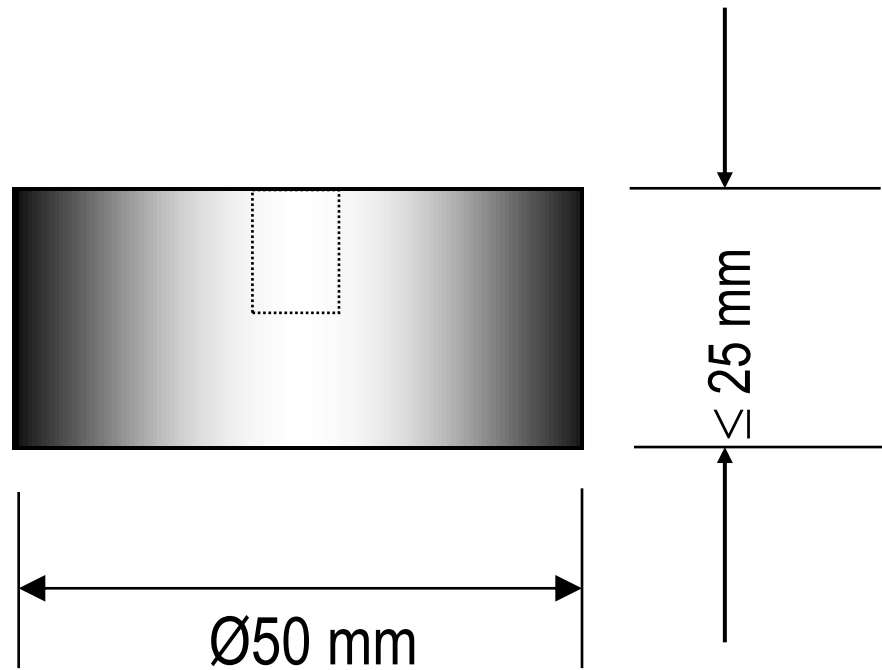
Requirements

Tabelle 2.3: Mechanische Eigenschaften (geforderte Oberflächenzugfestigkeiten des Betonuntergrundes)

	Schutz- bzw. Instandsetzungsmaßnahme: Örtliche Ausbesserung bzw. flächige Beschichtung	Mindestwerte der Oberflächenzugfestigkeit [N/mm ²]	
		Mittelwert	kleinster Einzelwert
	1	2	3
1	Mörtel und Beton	1,5	1,0
2	OS 2 (OS B)	0,8	0,5
3	OS 5 (ohne Feinspachtel) (OS D)	1,0	0,6
4	OS 4 (OS C), OS 5 (OS D), OS 9 (mit Feinspachtel) (OS E)	1,3	0,8
5	OS 11 (OS F), OS 13	1,5	1,0

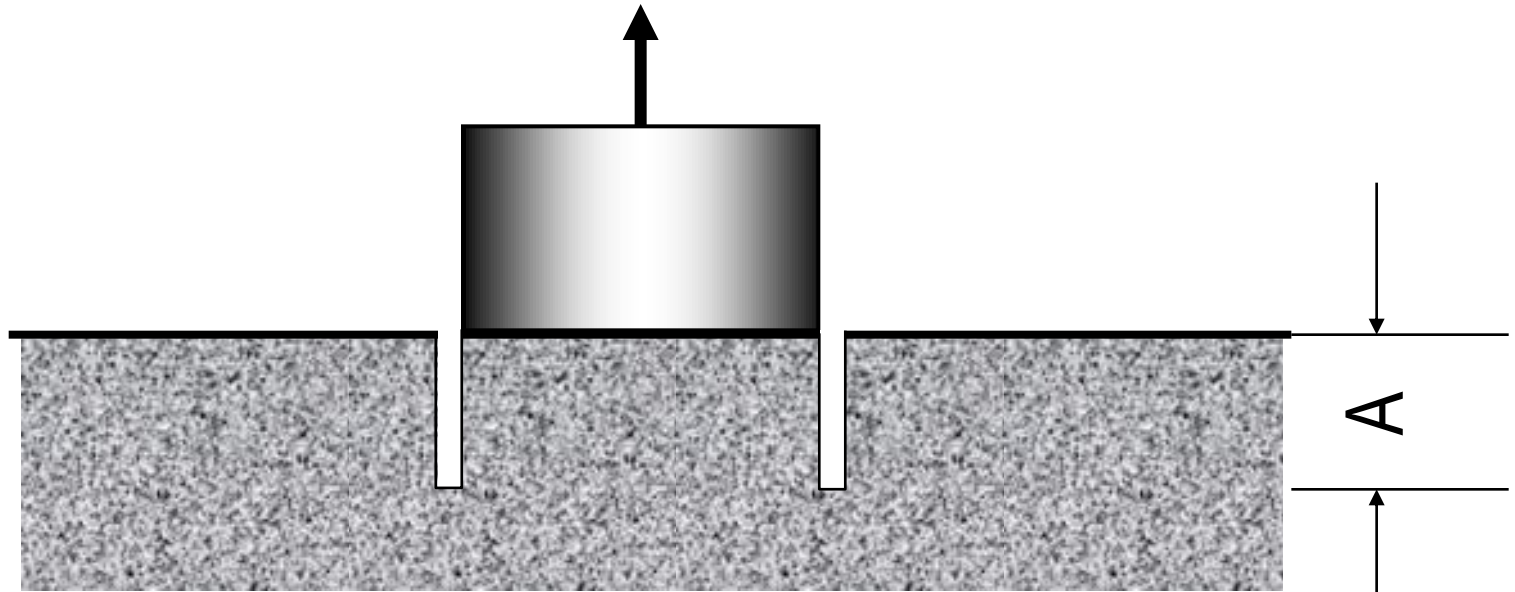
Pull-off test

Requirements of the dolly



Pull-off test

Requirements of the drill deep

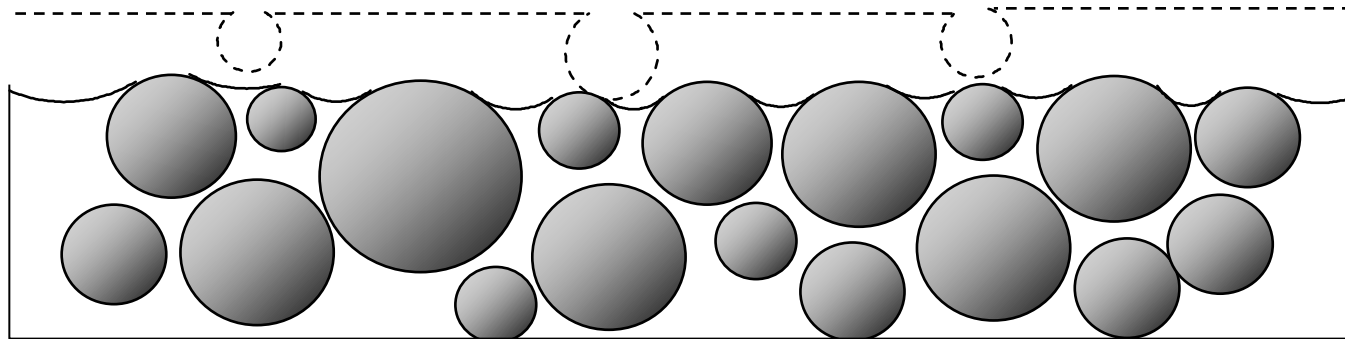
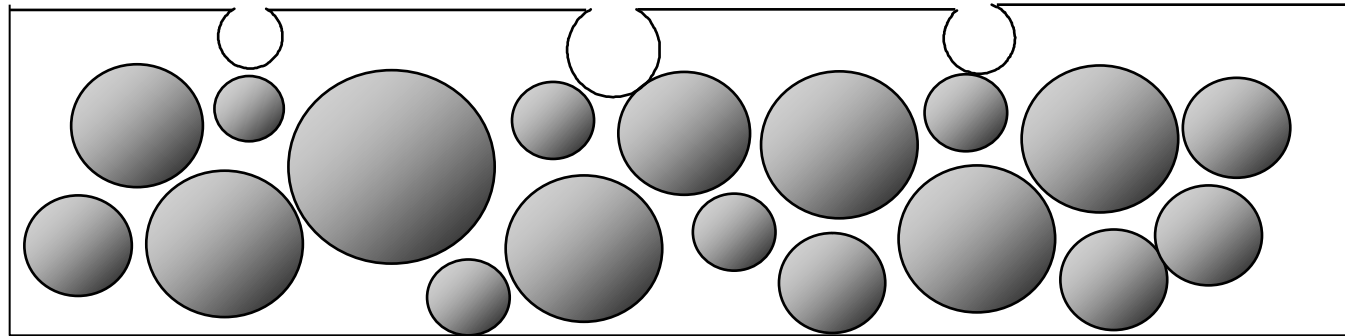


Drill deep A for concrete:

mind. 10 mm

Surface preparation

Substrate before preparation



Surface preparation



**Blastrac
blasting**



Surface preparation



**Blastrac
blasting**



Surface preparation



**Blastrac
blasting**

Surface preparation



Dust free grinding

Sika Services AG

Surface preparation



De dusting by vacuum cleaner

Surface preparation



Surface preparation



Surface preparation



Surface preparation



Surface preparation

Coatings must have a sufficient bonding to the substrate, therefore no contaminations and other separating materials may be exist.

The substrate must be able to take up the stresses, caused by the shrinkage of the coating during the reaction, as well as stresses which the coating can effect after application (mechanical load).

The substrate can meet these requirement first after corresponding surface preparation.



Thank you for your



Attention