

Priming recommendation KEMPEROL 1K-PUR waterproofing

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suitable = ✓

unsuitable = -

Individual test = •

This table serves as a guidance for planning and execution and should only be seen as a recommendation. However, for individual objects suitability tests (individual tests) may be necessary as the whole system design has to be considered. All substrates must be free from material which may affect adhesion (grease, separating agents, loose talcum etc. - also refer to Technical Information TI 21). You can request information on primers that are not specified here from our Technical Hotline on +49 561/8295-5555.

Substrates	KEM- PERTEC AC Primer	KEMCO 1K Primer	KEM- PERTEC EP / EP5 Primer	KEM- PERTEC R Primer	KEM- PERTEC FPO Primer / KEMPER- PLAN Primer	KEMCO POX 2K Primer	KEM- PERTEC Glass Primer	without priming
Flexible bitumen sheeting (V 13, V 60, G 200, PYE (SBS))	-	✓ ^{4,8}	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
Flexible APP bitumen sheeting	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-
Asphalt, weathered	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Flexible synthetic sheeting (EPDM, PE, PP, PIB)	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	-
Flexible synthetic sheeting (PVC-P, PVC-EVA)	-	✓ ²	•	✓ ²	•	•	-	-
Flexible FPO or TPO synthetic sheeting	-	-	-	-	✓ ²	-	-	-
Plastic elements (PVC-U, PVC-C)	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-
Plastic elements (HDPE, HDPP, PE-HD, PP-H)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-
Board materials (fibre cement, gypsum boards and gypsum fibre-boards)	-	✓ ^{4,8}	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Clinker, bricks, split tiles, face brickwork (grind surface)	-	✓ ^{4,8}	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Concrete, screed, plaster (MG P II/III)	-	✓ ^{4,8}	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Plastic-modified screeds and mortar (PCC)	-	•	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Bricks and blocks for structural shell (lightweight concrete, sand-lime, concrete, Aerated concrete, pumice stone, etc.)	-	•	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Tiling - MEK cleaned	-	-	✓	•	-	•	-	-
Glass (non-tempered - uncoated) - MEK cleaned	-	-	✓	•	-	•	✓	-
Zinc, galv. steel	-	✓ ^{2,3,4}	✓ ^{2,3,4}	✓ ²	-	•	-	-
Copper, lead	-	✓ ^{2,3,4}	✓ ²	✓ ²	-	-	-	-
Steel, stainless steels (V2A, V4A), aluminium	-	✓ ^{2,3,4}	✓ ^{2,3}	✓ ^{2,3,4}	-	•	-	-
Open-pored insulating materials (polystyrene, mineral wool, foam glass)	-	-	✓ ^{4,6}	✓ ^{4,6}	-	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-
closed-cell insulating materials (polyurethane etc.)	-	-	✓ ^{4,6}	✓ ^{4,6}	-	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-

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wooden boards, plywood, chip-board, OSB	-	-	✓ ⁶	✓ ⁶	-	✓ ⁶	-	-

- 2 Cleaning with KEMCO MEK Cleaning Agent and mechanical pre-treatment (only the area to be sealed) is necessary.
3 In the event of increased requirements mechanical fastening is recommended.
4 On this substrate, overlapping of more than 10 cm is required.
6 Necessary measures according to relevant and applicable guidelines.
8 Observe the technical data sheet KEMCO 1K Primer and the Technical Information TI23 - Solvent-based products.

When using this priming table, the application instructions and technical information of KEMPER SYSTEM must be strictly adhered to. Please observe our warranty clause for application instructions:

Working time - pot life:

The pot life of a reactive material denotes the length of time for which the product remains usable. It is also occasionally referred to as “usable life”. It is the time between beginning to mix a multi-component product (or from the moment of opening the container in the case of a single-component product) and the end of its usability, in other words the length of time during which the substance can still be “taken out of the pot”. The end of the pot life is usually indicated by a noticeable rise in the viscosity (increase in stickiness), which prevents further proper use of the product. Pot life and working time are generally not the same thing for our products! The reason for this is that the pot life is determined by means of a viscometer upon reaching a defined viscosity, but this is greater than the working time relevant in practice. Quite obviously, a change in the viscosity has a considerable influence on the penetration and saturation behaviour (with respect to the substrate or fleece). At the end of the pot life the viscosity of a product is so high that it is no longer possible to use it properly or to achieve an adequate bond with the substrate. Therefore, our working times are approx. 3–5 minutes shorter than the pot lives as measured. As a rule of thumb, a product whose viscosity is clearly greater than that of liquid honey (~ 10000 mPas) should no longer be used. This specifies the minimum length of time before a subsequent coat or wearing course can be applied. This length of time is determined by an adequate strength or degree of curing being achieved but also by the release (evaporation) of any solvents present in the product. Depending on the weather conditions, any additional covering should be applied within 14 days.

Here, the period of time is given after which a subsequent protective layer / wearing course can be applied at the earliest. This period is determined on the one hand by the time needed until a sufficient strength or curing is reached and on the other hand by the outgassing (evaporation) of solvents which may be necessary. Depending on weather conditions, the subsequent layers should be applied within 14 days.

Sanding:

It is generally recommended to scatter two-component primers with an appropriate product. For all epoxy resin-based products scattering the surface with the appropriate product is imperative (KEMPERTEC EP Primer / KEMPERTEC EP5 primer). By scattering natural quartz (at least 2.0 kg / m²) onto the primer, a surface with the appropriate roughness is achieved ensuring an optimum adhesive bond with the next layer. This also serves as a protection of the primer against UV radiation, especially if longer work interruptions (longer than 2 weeks) are necessary.

Products:

KEMPERTEC primers are designed to provide ageing resistance, but as a rule they do not offer UV resistance. KEMPEROL waterproofing products are designed to provide ageing resistance or UV resistance and our decorative KEMPERDUR products are designed to provide UV resistance and colour fastness.

UV radiation resistance:

The ageing resistance with respect to light (UV radiation) in accordance with ETAG 005 has been verified for our waterproofing products.

Colour fastness:

The durability and constancy of the colour when exposed to (UV) light and environmental influences (“non-fading”).

Yellowing:

As no non-fading raw materials are used in our waterproofing products, “yellowing” is possible depending on the degree of weathering and the effects of UV radiation, but this does not impair the function of the waterproofing.