

ROMEX[®]-ADHESION ELUTRIANT

Application

ROMEX[®]-ADHESION ELUTRIANT contains trass cement and is tempered with plastic. It is used as an adhesion bridge for the laying of natural and concrete stone slabs on bonded ROMEX[®]-TRASS BED.

Mixing: To achieve a consistency that is plastic and can be spread, pour 8,5 litres | 2,3 gal of cool, clean water into a container. Then add 25 kg | 55,1 lbs of ROMEX[®]-ADHESION ELUTRIANT and stir for 3 minutes. After 3 minutes of maturing time stir through again briefly. Always use up the entire container!

Application (two variations):

1st variation:

When laying slabs, ROMEX[®]-ADHESION ELUTRIANT is applied to the slab underside with a layer thickness of approx. 3-5mm | $\frac{1}{8}$ "- $\frac{3}{16}$ " using a broad brush/notched trowel and then hammered into the freshly laid drainage mortar.

2nd variation:

Dip the slab 2-3 cm | $\frac{7}{8}$ "-1 $\frac{3}{16}$ " deep into a tub of ROMEX[®]-ADHESION ELUTRIANT then immediately hammer into the freshly laid drainage mortar.

Application data:

Application time:	approx. 2 hrs (at +20°C +68°F)
Low in chromate acc. to TRGS 613:	Yes
Material consumption:	25 kg 55,1 lbs = 19 litres 5 gal of fresh mortar approx. 1,3kg/mm layer thickness/m ² 2,86 lbs / $\frac{1}{16}$ " layer thickness/sqm For layer thickness 3-5 mm $\frac{1}{8}$ "- $\frac{3}{16}$ " = 3,9-6,5kg/m ² 0,80-1,33 lb/sq ft = Ø 5 kg/m ² 1,02 lb/sq ft
Addition of water:	8,5 litres 2,3 gal of water per 25 kg 55,1 lbs
Application temperature:	from +5°C bis +30°C 41°F bis 86°F, do not use on frozen ground

Technical data:

Dry density:	1,5 kg/dm ³ 0,87 oz/in ³
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Storage life: 6 months, dry in original, sealed sack

Important instruction:

- Bonded paved stone and slab coverings may have cracks appear as a result of weather influence, temperature swings and traffic loads .
- Base courses/bed that have no drainage capacity may get damaged when moisture penetrates .
- Sawed stones should be roughened on the underside and sides and then treated with ROMEX[®]-ADHESION ELUTRIANT .
- Paved stone work is done by hand, not using a vibratory plate or similar compacting machinery .
- Expansion joints should be laid according to relevant guidelines.
- On impermeable surfaces, measures need to be taken to drain seeping water



Fill in water first



Then pour in material and mix



Mix



Apply



Hammer

CONSTRUCTION VARIATIONS

Preparation of subsurface and jointing:

Paving jointing mortars cannot withstand settling of the subsurface. Any expansion joints present in the substructure should be incorporated into the paved stone surface. Expansion joints should be laid according to construction principles. The subsurface should be dimensioned according to the expected traffic loads and be water permeable. Valid regulations should be heeded. ZTVT, ZTVE, RStO, DIN 18318, MFP1 and TL, DNV leaflet, work paper FGSV etc.

Minimum joint depth: $\geq 30\text{ mm}$ | $1\frac{3}{16}"$ with pedestrian loads, $\geq 2/3$ of the height of the stone for traffic loads.

Depending on type of paving stone, a gap remains between joint and bed. For cost reasons, this can be filled with a filter stable, water permeable, firm and shrinkage free filler material, i.e. a high quality sand-gravel mixture or if the joints are wide enough, with ROMEX® TRASS BED (sweep it dry into the joints to the minimum jointing depth and then immediately clean the paved stone surface with a fine water jet spray). Alternatively, ROMEX® paving jointing mortar can be worked into the joint completely..

Minimum joint width: 3-8 mm | $\frac{1}{8}"$ - $\frac{5}{16}"$ depending on ROMEX® PAVING JOINTING MORTAR
For joint widths larger than 15 mm | $\frac{3}{5}"$, the joint depth must be at least double the joint width.

Preparation of stone surface:

Before jointing, the stone surface should be cleaned thoroughly of all soiling such as dirt, oil, rubber residue or rust. Old paving stones: Remove any mortar residue on sides of stones completely.

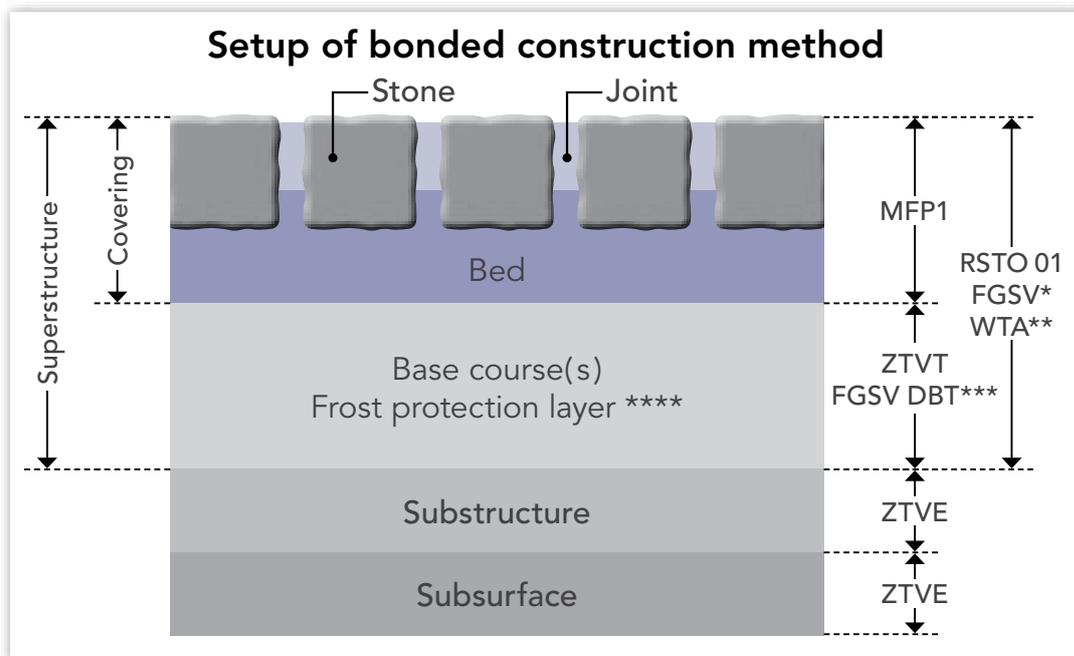
Construction variants for paving:

Basics: The joint is only as strong as it's substructure. Faults in the substructure result in breakage/ cracks, which in turn can lead to damage to intact edge surfaces when subjected to traffic loads.

This applies in general for newbuilds:

- If the paved surface will only be subjected to pedestrian traffic, then the laying of the paving stones/ slabs can be done on firm and settled gravel/sand mixtures, grain size 0/4~0/8. Alternatively: the use of ROMEX® - TRASS BED guarantees a non-settling bed.
- Paved surfaces subjected to vehicle loads, are laid on the ROMEX® - TRASS BED, according to the expected loads. Please take note of the following sketches.

See the following diagrams in this regard:



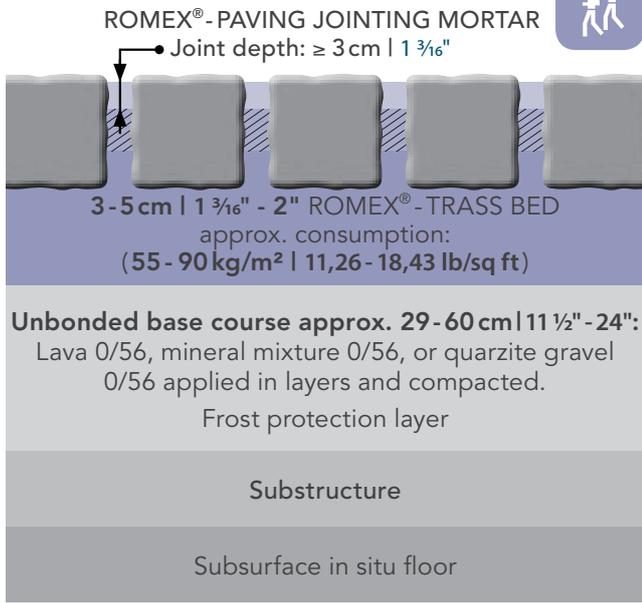
* FGSV Work paper surface fixing with paved stone coverings, bonded construction - Issue 2007 (no.: 618/2)

** WTA Leaflet – Bonded construction method historical paving stones (no.: E 5/21: Issue 01/2009/D)

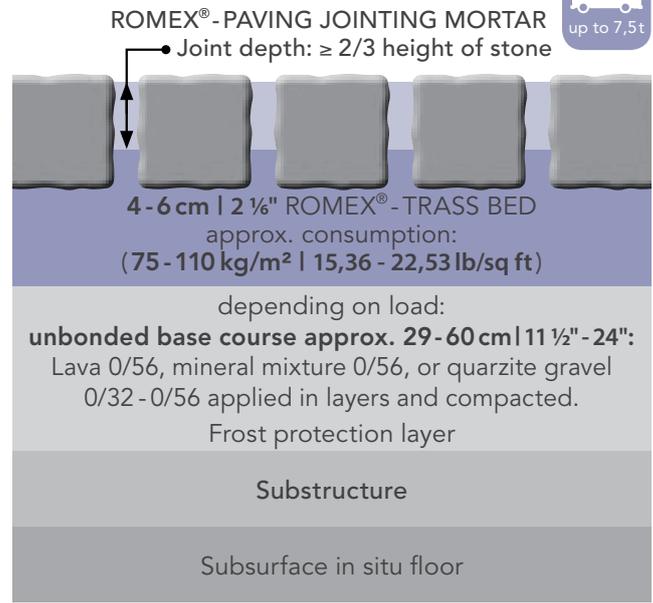
*** FGSV Leaflet for drainage concrete base courses Issue 1996 (no.: 827)

**** Frost protection classifications Germany

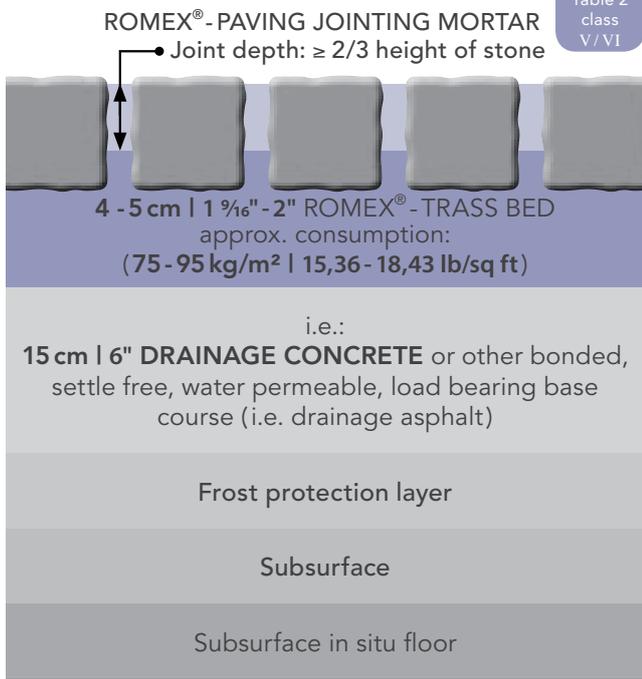
Pedestrian loads* (Patios and footpaths)



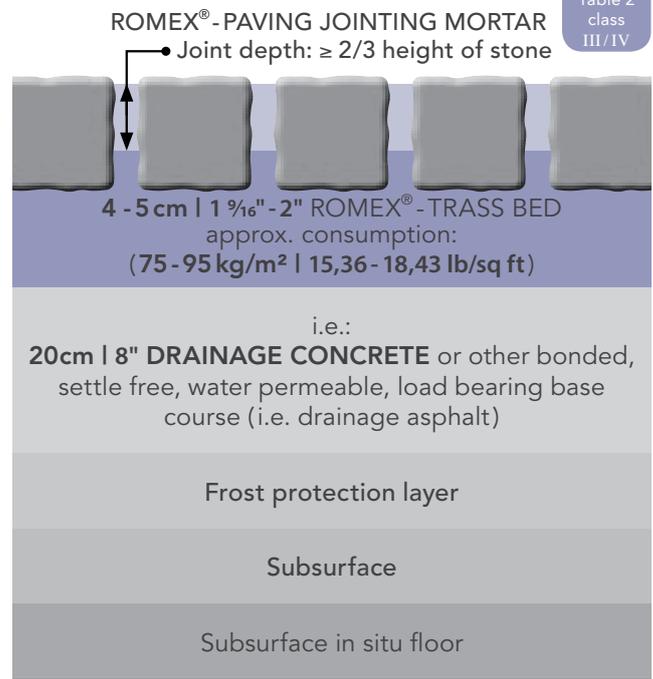
Traffic loads up to 7,5t* (Paved stone surfaces around private homes)



Traffic loads - building classification V/VI**



Traffic loads - building classification III/IV**



 **Pedestrian loads:** Depending on type of paving stone, a gap remains between joint and bed. For cost reasons, this can be filled with a filter stable, water permeable, firm and shrinkage free filler material, i.e. a high quality sand-gravel mixture or if the joints are wide enough, with ROMEX® TRASS BED (sweep it dry into the joints to the minimum jointing depth and then immediately clean the paved stone surface with a fine water jet spray). Alternatively, ROMEX® paving jointing mortar can be worked into the joint completely.

* The construction variations are based on ROMEX® experiential values and the current level of ROMEX® Technology. These contain the ROMEX® system guarantee RSG-5. Please ask us for our detailed system guarantee conditions!

** The construction variations are based on the current issues of the valid leaflets and guidelines for bonded construction methods. Issue 03/2010 – We reserve the right to make changes.