



DESALINATING PASTE





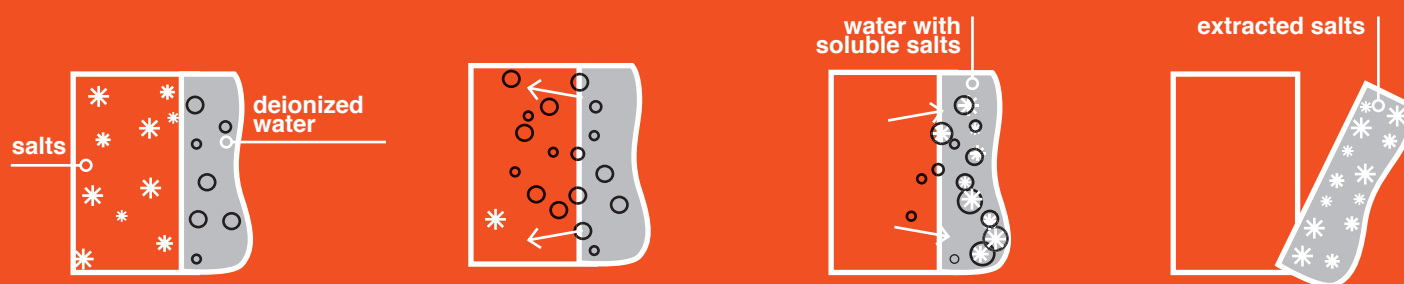
desal

Deterioration process caused by salts

The pores of the masonry are filled with a saline solution from which salt crystals will form. The crystals will occlude the pores by exerting a physical pressure on the internal surfaces causing fractures. If the solution is fed, salt crystals will continue to form. If the solution should withdraw, a formation of saline efflorescence can occur outside the masonry or the growth of crystals until the cracks already formed are widened.

Operating Principle

Masonry subject to contamination by soluble salts can be treated through extraction by means of a paste. The principle is based on the use of deionized water to promote dissolving and the movement to the surface of soluble salts through prolonged contact with the material for treatment.



COMPOSITION

Mix of various ingredients including pure cellulose fiber, quartz flour, bentonite, Fossil filtration adjuvant. The paste does not contain water-soluble materials or chemical products that could damage the treatment materials.

PASTE PREPARATION

Pre-mix the compound with deionized water around 8 hours before in the following proportions:

- 1 part (weight) of powdered mix
- 1.2 parts (weight) deionized water

Mix until the product is completely hydrated. At the end of the process, seal the container with the cover and leave to hydrate for 8 hours. Before application add a further 1/2 part (weight) of deionized water. The application time is typically 48/72 hours, but can vary depending on the type of substrate and the level of contamination of the material.

APPLICATION OF THE PASTE

The treatment surface must be mechanically cleaned beforehand with a brush so as to remove the surface deposits of crystal salts and pre-consolidated depending on the state of conservation of the material. The paste is applied manually or by spraying on the treatment surface to a thickness of around 2cm. The application time can be determined via preliminary in situ tests, so as to optimize the cleaning process. The paste is removed manually, taking care not to damage the treated surface. Pulp residue can be removed with a damp and non-abrasive sponge.

NOTE:

carry out diagnostic tests to ensure that the surfaces do not have water-repellent layers that impede or limit the action of the extractor (e.g. wax residue, polymer-based protective substances, film-forming paint or similar materials).

