

weber.tec 946

Injection cream

Silane-based injection cream for subsequent horizontal waterproofing of masonry against rising damp

Fields of application

For the subsequent cross-sectional waterproofing of masonry against rising damp. It is applied in boreholes in the low-pressure injection method. Suited for masonries with a moisture content up to 95%. Suitable for all common masonries.

Description

weber.tec 946 an aqueous, solvent-free injection cream based on silane With official test certificate according to the WTA leaflet 4-10 "Injection methods with certified injection materials against capillary rising moisture" (WTA =International Association for Science and Technology of Building Maintenance and Monuments Preservation).

Composition

Silane resin

Main features

- ready-to-use
- particularly suitable for hollow masonry, no uncontrolled run-off
- also suitable for lattice bricks and cellular concrete
- simple & safe use
- processing with manual gun, pressure sprayer (for ex. Gloria sprayer) or electrical pump
- convenient for masonries with a moisture content up to 95%
- water-based cream penetrates into the finest capillary pores
- no formation of harmful salts for the masonry
- belongs to the system "**Simple & safe masonry repair system**"

Technical values

Application temperature:	> +5°C
Density:	approx. 0.9 kg/dm ³
Consistency:	creamy
Maximal moisture content of masonries:	95%
Active ingredient content:	approx. 80%

Quality control

weber.tec 946 is subject to a regular quality control.

General notes

- Drying of the walls above the injection zone up to their balance moisture, if there are no dense wall coverings (remove renders and paint) and if adequate drying conditions are present in the treated rooms.
 - Depending on the extent of damages, it may be necessary to implement additional measures, like either a functional vertical waterproofing on exterior side of basement walls (for ex. the 2- comp. lightweight bitumen waterproofing thick coating **weber.tec Superflex 10**) or on the interior side of the walls (for ex. the 2-comp. reactive waterproofing slurry **weber.tec Superflex D 2**) and/or a damp-proof render (for ex. **weber.san 953**, **san 954** or **san 958**).
 - Take care that at least one horizontal joint is injected via a butt (vertical) joint.
 - For wall corners drill holes on both sides of the walls.
 - For application comply with the national standards and/or guidelines (for ex. above-mentioned WTA leaflet 4-10); if not issued and if necessary, request technical advice.
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Special notes

- Do not mix with other building materials.
 - Observe the **Weber** application tip "Basement waterproofing - Old buildings - Easy and safe renovation of damp masonries".
 - In case of fair-faced masonry, the risk of discolouration cannot be excluded; therefore, carry out a trial test in advance.
 - When used with a pressure sprayer, note that the filled material is discharged via a connection at the bottom of the sprayer unit.
 - When used with a curved spray lance, the bow including the nozzle thread must be removed.
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- In case of masonries with a large number of cavities, the resin should be processed using the patented "wet-in-wet" injection method. For such masonries the first operation is to inject the borehole suspension **weber.tec 942** (highly sulphate-resistant and low shrinkage cement-based mortar) through suitable packers prior to subsequent injection of **weber.tec 946**. This method creates a stabilized and solid injection area for the injection works and increases the alkalinity of this area which allows the resin to react.

Substrate preparation

- Remove old, crumbly, and poorly-adhering plasters/renders and paints until the sound and load-bearing substrate is reached.
- Scrape masonry joints to a depth of approx. 2 cm and clean the masonry surface mechanically.
- Replace or supplement damaged masonry.
- Extend the preparation works by at least 0.8 m beyond the area affected by dampness.
- For tailing inner walls or vault ceilings, extend the preparation works by at least 1 m in width, measured from the exterior wall.
- Drill holes of a diameter of approx. 16 mm and at interval of approx. 8 - 12 cm, preferably into a horizontal masonry joint. The position of the row to be injected depends on the maximal water level and the existence of an external waterproofing.
- The borehole length is 5 cm less than the masonry thickness.
- When the maximal water level is very low and an external waterproofing exists, inject **weber.tec 946** in the lowest horizontal masonry joint. In this case the application of a damp-proof render (for ex. **weber.san 953**, **954** or **958**) is recommended on the prepared wall surface.
- When the maximal water level is high and an external waterproofing is not existing, inject **weber.tec 946** in the highest horizontal masonry joint under the basement ceiling. In this case use **weber.tec 933** as watertight patching mortar and **weber.tec Superflex D 2** as waterproofing layer. In case of subsequent application of damp-proof render, apply **weber.tec 933** as bondcoat and a damp-proof render, for ex. **weber.san 954**.
- For further information request technical advice.
- If the boreholes must be completely closed in follow-up, drill the masonry joints or the brickwork at an angle of 45°. The holes must reach up to 5 cm from the outside of the wall.
- In case of masonries with a high moisture content (> 75%) drill holes in two rows staggered rows. Do not exceed a height offset of 8 cm in the case of a double-row arrangement.
- Before injection blow out boreholes with oil-free compressed air.
- The substrate preparation must be adapted to the specific job site conditions.

Working instructions

- The injection of **weber.tec 946** is done either with a hose bag and a manual gun, a pressure sprayer or an electric pump out of the plastic bucket.
- In case of use with a manual gun insert the hose bag into the manual gun **weber.sys Hand-druckspritze no. 3**. Screw the dock nozzle onto the bag adapter. Push the injection pipe onto the nozzle shaft.
- In case of use with a pressure sprayer out of the plastic bucket all common sprayers come into question. The filled material is discharged via a connection at the bottom of the sprayer unit. For curved spray lances remove the bow including the nozzle thread. Best practice is the use of a garden pump like the Gloria sprayer "Gloria hobby *exclusiv*" with straight telescopic lance without spray head. Remove the nozzle head incl. screwable cone. As a rule, always remove the filter in the handle of the spray lance. A pressure of approx. 2 bars is recommended.
- The injection starts with the lower row of boreholes. They must be completely filled with the injection cream from back to front. The injection pipe must be pulled back regularly during the filling process.
- After the injection cream has been completely absorbed by the brickwork, close the boreholes with the borehole suspension **weber.tec 942** or plugged with the watertight mortar **weber.tec 933**.
- In case of direct continuation of the wall renovation works, plug boreholes with **weber.tec 933** and afterwards dam up the area of the borehole row with **weber.tec 933**.

Practical information

Colours:
white

Tools:

Manual gun **weber.sys Handdruckspritze no. 3** + accessories, pressure sprayer (e.g "garden pump" Gloriaspritze) or electrical pump.

Storage:

The product can be stored at least 15 months in its original unopened packaging, if kept dry and frost-free.

Consumption / yield

Wall thickness in cm	24
approx. consumption in ml/m	360
yield per 600 ml hose bag in meters	approx. 1.6 m

- Consumption per m² of cross section: approx. 1.500 ml/m²

Technical Data Sheet



- The consumption will vary depending on the specific wall set-up, its amount of cavities and its structure tightness.

Packagings

Type	Sales unit	Number / euro-pallet
Aluminium hose bag	600 ml	6 pieces / cardboard
Aluminium hose bag	600 ml	12 pieces / cardboard
Plastic bucket	10 liters	48 buckets

The information in this technical data sheet is based on our current knowledge and experience at the time of printing. However, they do not guarantee in the legal sense.