



FIXCER

ADHESIVES AND CHEMICAL
PRODUCTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

FIXCER
Construction
Systems

OUTSIDE TERRACES



Useful solutions for professionals

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED:

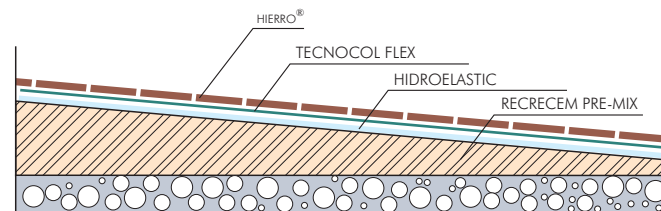
There are two ways to waterproof a terrace:

OPTION A: with a HIGHLY ELASTIC, WATERPROOF mortar in situ and without overlaps:

1st. Add the **compression substrate** with mortar directly to the base of the terrace, giving it a slope of at least 1% for rainwater to drain away correctly.

2nd. Make this sloped support watertight. This must ALWAYS be done. Apply two layers of **HIDROELASTIC** using a brush or notched trowel, or a pneumatic spraying system.

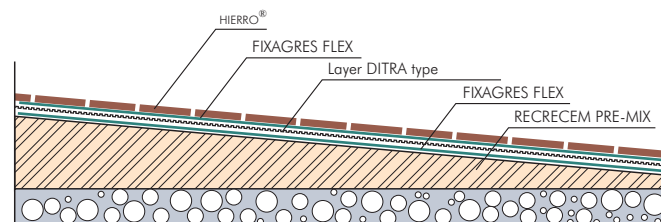
3rd. Some 24 to 36 hours (at +20°C), you may then go on to lay the ceramic tiles using **TECNOCOL FLEX**.



OPTION B: with a layer DITRA type substance

1st. Add the **compression substrate** with mortar directly to the base of the terrace, giving it a slope of at least 1% for rainwater to drain away correctly.

2nd.- On this sloping substrate, directly place a Ditra-Schlüter type waterproof layer with cement-glye and then stick on the tiles using the appropriate cement-glye.



2 The compression substrate:

You can make the substrate traditionally, mixing sand and Portland cement in a 4:1 ratio. The resistance to compression of these substrates must never be less than 20MPa, and in addition it should be allowed to dry at 7-10 days per cm of thickness.

The traditional method requires a long drying time; it requires the right granulometry of sand; it requires mixing on site.

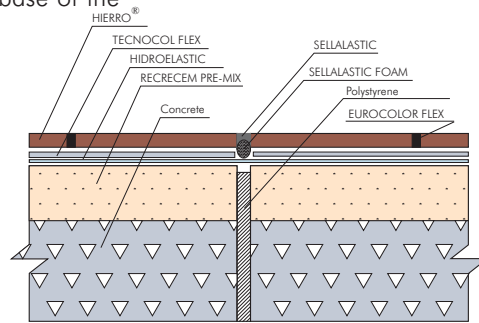
In cases where a shorter time is required or you simply wish to avoid mistakes in the job, you can make the base with **RECCEM PRE-MIX**. It is a pre-mixed mortar which only needs water adding. It is easy to use, it prevents errors of dosage and enables tiles to be installed **after only 24 hours**.

The mixture can be made in a cement mixer or an automatic pump. The mortar can be levelled, screed and smoothed as if it were a normal mortar.



3 Working seals:

During the making of the compression substrate, you must leave working seals of a maximum of 25-30m². These seals will be made by interposing strips of "polystyrene" in the base of the mortar.



4 Choice of tiles:

It is important to choose slabs that are suitable for outside use such as **Rosa Gres®**. They are slabs that in addition meet the regulations for being non-slip, offering a safety plus by preventing slips when the terrace is wet from rain.

Other properties we must look for in the tiles is that they are resistant to impact and wear, that they do not stain, that they clean easily and that they have special pieces: skirting board tiles, steps, handrails, etc.



5 Installation of the tiles:

Some 24 to 36 hours (at +20°C) after applying the **HIDROELASTIC**, you may then go on to lay the ceramic tiles using a cementitious adhesive that meets the requirements for adhering waterproof sheets, such as **TECNOCOL FLEX**.

You should mix the cement-glue chosen only with water and spread it evenly using a toothed trowel with 10 mm teeth. Then, fill in all the pieces, tapping them with a rubber mallet.



6 Grouting the ceramics:

The grouting is very important. An installation that will last over time depends, to a great deal, on the treatment you have given all the elastic joints as well as the expansion ones.

In both cases you should ensure that the material used for the sealing is resistant to abrasion and is elastic.



For static joints, we recommend using **FIXCOLOR 0-4** coloured mortar for joints of 0 to 4 mm thickness and/or **FIXCOLOR 4-16** for joints of 4 to 16 mm. They are coloured mortars with different granulometry. They are available in 8 colours and their price is very competitive.

If you want to choose from a greater range of colours, you could use **EUROCOLOR FLEX**: a coloured mortar available in 20 bright colours and without efflorescence. Its special formulation means it can be placed in joints of 0 to 16 mm thickness.



7 Expansion joints:

The expansion joints of the ceramic tiles must always coincide with the working joints of the substrate. The expansion joints will be previously filled with **SELLALASTIC FOAM**: closed cell polyethylene strip. Then must then be sealed with **SELLALASTIC** polyurethane filler, available in White, Pale Grey, Brown and Black.

