



KÖSTER Deuxan 2C

Technical Data Sheet W 252 032

Issued: 2019-10-22

- BBA Certification 18/55091
- Industry classification "Deuxan" registered at the German patent office, K 50 863
- Official test certificate for approval by the building authorities P-2001-4-3472/02-K by the MPA for construction engineering in Dresden, Waterproofing against pressurized and non-pressurized water
- Official test Certificate by the MPA Dresden – according to the guideline of the Association of the German Chemical Industry "Guideline for the design and the application of waterproofing of construction members with ground contact using polymer modified bitumen thick film sealants" from June 1996 in accordance with DIN 18195- Official test certificate by the AMPA Hannover – slotted disk water pressure test
- Tested for tightness against radon gas - University of Saarland
- Test report for waterproofing against water pressure, Institut IGH d.d., Zagreb, Nr. 72530-V/030-031/19

Crack-bridging, robust, 2 component polymer modified bitumen thick film sealant (PMBC) for waterproofing construction members according to DIN 18533

 1020	KÖSTER BAUCHEMIE AG Dieselstraße 1-10, 26607 Aurich 14 W 252 EN 15814:2012 KÖSTER Deuxan 2C Polymer modified bitumen thick film sealant (PMBC) for the waterproofing of underground structures
Watertightness Crack bridging ability Resistance against water Bending properties at low temperatures Stability at high temperatures Reaction to fire Compressive strength Durability of watertightness and reaction to fire	Class W2A Class CB2 No discoloration of the water / No debonding of the inlay No cracks No sliding and yielding Class E Class C2A passed

Features

KÖSTER Deuxan 2C is a two component, polystyrene-free, fibrated, polymer modified bitumen thick film sealant (PMBC) for the secure waterproofing of building structures according to DIN 18533, water exposure classes W1-E, W2.1-E, W3-E and W4-E.

KÖSTER Deuxan2C bridges cracks in the substrate against pressurized water and through the addition of a powder component, it cures faster and builds in a cured state a harder surface than a one-component product. KÖSTER Deuxan 2C is also radon-proof.

Technical Data

Material base	bitumen / rubber with a reactive powder
Density of the mixture	1.07 g / cm ³
Heat resistance	+ 70 °C
Elongation at break	approx. 100 %
Waterproof after full cure (in accordance to DIN 1048 part 5)	waterproof up to 5 bar
Curing time at + 20 °C	approx. 24 hours
Min. temperature during curing	+ 2 °C
Mixing time	min. 3 minutes
Pot life	approx. 90 minutes

Application temperature	+ 5 °C to + 35 °C
Substrate temperature	+ 5 °C to + 30 °C
Effectiveness against radon	gasradon gas-proof

Fields of Application

KÖSTER Deuxan 2C is designed for the secure and permanent exterior waterproofing of basement walls, foundations, floor plates, etc. and for intermediate waterproofing of balconies, terraces without inhabited sub-structures, underneath screeds as well as for wet and damp rooms. KÖSTER Deuxan 2C is also suitable for bonding insulation and drainage boards.

KÖSTER Deuxan 2C can also be used in a variety of other applications, such as waterproofing foundations, pillars or columns in contact with the soil, bridge abutments, embankment and retaining walls, etc.

Authoritative according to DIN 18533:2017-07:

- W1-E: Soil moisture and water without hydrostatic pressure
- W2-E: Water with hydrostatic pressure
- W3-E: Water without hydrostatic pressure on earth-covered ceilings
- W4-E: Splash water and soil moisture on the wall base as well as capillary water within and under walls

The execution of the waterproofing has to be made in accordance with loading conditions according to DIN 18533, Part 1, Section 5. The loading condition (water exposure class) have to be determined by the planner prior to the application.

Substrate

The substrate should be dry or slightly damp, (no visible water), frost-free, free of tar and oil and free of loose particles. Remove mortar residues, break edges, and vertical and horizontal inside corners and transitions should be rounded out by installing mineral fillets.

Mineral substrates always have to be primed with KÖSTER Polysil TG 500 (approx. 100 – 130 g / m²) by spray application. Strongly absorbent surfaces may require up to 250 g / m². Priming is also necessary when applying a subsequently scratch coat. Priming is not necessary on polystyrene substrates. By existing botuminous residues, priming the substrate with KÖSTER Bitumen Primer is recommended.

Surface roughness and irregularities up to 5 mm are filled with a scraped layer of KÖSTER Deuxan 2C in order to reduce the risk of blister formation on the coating. If defects are deeper than 5 mm, level them beforehand with KÖSTER WP Mortar. Allow the scraped layer and repair mortar to dry far enough so that it will not be damaged by the application of the KÖSTER Deuxan 2C waterproofing layer. Scraped

The information contained in this technical data sheet is based on the results of our research and on our practical experience in the field. All given test data are average values which have been obtained under defined conditions. The proper and thereby effective and successful application of our products is not subject to our control. The installer is responsible for the correct application under consideration of the specific conditions of the construction site and for the final results of the construction process. This may require adjustments to the recommendations given here for standard cases. Specifications made by our employees or representatives which exceed the specifications contained in this technical guideline require written confirmation. The valid standards for testing and installation, technical guidelines, and acknowledged rules of technology have to be adhered to at all times. The warranty can and is therefore only applied to the quality of our products within the scope of our terms and conditions, not however, for their effective and successful application. This guideline has been technically revised; all previous versions are invalid.

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layers do not count as waterproofing layers.

Mineral Fillets (leg length 4 – 6 cm) using KÖSTER WP Mortar (Consumption per m: approx. 2.5 kg) must be applied at least 24 hours prior to beginning the waterproofing application in the wall / floor junction. When waterproofing polystyrene materials, the fillet (leg length: 2 cm) is made with KÖSTER Deuxan 2C. The area waterproofing can always only be applied after the fillet has fully cured.

During the construction phase, water acting on the back can have a damaging effect on the waterproofing layer. If the water can not be kept away from the structure, it may be necessary to apply an intermediate waterproofing made of a crack-bridging MDS (eg KÖSTER NB Elastic grey) or a non-crack-bridging MDS (eg KÖSTER NB 1 grey). However, the intermediate waterproofing must not be pressed from the rear side acting water from the building.

The surface temperature during coating must be at least 3 Kelvin above the dew point of the surrounding air.

Application

With regard to the application of KÖSTER Deuxan 2C, the DIN 18533 must always be observed. Applications that deviate from the requirements of DIN 18533 are to be agreed separately. Furthermore, the guideline of the Association of the German Chemical Industry "Guideline for the design and the application of waterproofing of construction members with ground contact using polymer modified bitumen thick film sealants" applies.

Mixing and application

Add the powder to the liquid component in portions and continually mix both components intensively with each other using a slow rotating stirring device until the material becomes a paste-like, lump-free, homogeneous mass (mixing time is min. 3 minutes). When mixing, deposits on the edge of the container should be stripped off and stirred. The application of the liquid component alone is not permitted. Working time is approx. 90 minutes.

KÖSTER Deuxan 2C is always applied in two layers. The KÖSTER Glass Fiber Mesh is embedded into the first layer while it is still fresh. Scraped layers for levelling the substrate (surface preparation) are not considered a waterproofing layer. The layers have to be applied shortly after each other using a plastering trowel or steel float. In the event of work interruptions, the material should be leveled to zero and overlapped by at least 10 cm with a previously applied material when resuming work. Work interruptions must not occur at corners or edges. The waterproofing layer has to be free of flaws, even and in the required thickness.

Rain, frost, water pressure as well as strong sunshine are to be absolutely avoided until the coating dries out. The complete drying is weather-dependent and takes at least 24 hours to several days.

Minimum layer thickness

The actual dry layer thickness $d_{\min}$ must nowhere be less than the required minimum thickness before exposure to soil pressure. The dry layer thickness at any point on the surface must not be more than twice the sum of the minimum dry layer thickness $d_{\min}$ and the thickness addition d_z .

To ensure the minimum dry layer thickness, a layer thickness addition d_z resulting from application related fluctuations d_v and substrate's surface fluctuations d_u must be taken into account ($d_z = d_v + d_u$). When

applying a scratch coat, d_u will be omitted.

The layer thickness addition must be determined and calculated separately. The following estimated values can be used:

$$d_v = 0,4 - 0,5 \text{ kg / m}^2$$

$$d_u = 0,8 - 1,0 \text{ kg / m}^2 \text{ (depending on substrate)}$$

Application

W1-E: The layers can be applied fresh in fresh. A reinforcement layer is not required.

W2.1-E: After the first layer a reinforcing layer has to be installed. This layer must be sufficiently dry before applying the second layer so that it is not damaged when the second layer is applied.

W3-E: After the first layer a reinforcing layer has to be installed. This layer must be sufficiently dry before applying the second layer so that it is not damaged when the second layer is applied.

In combination with a vertical waterproofing made of PMBC, the horizontal waterproofing (eg on protrusions, small ceiling surfaces, etc.) can be carried out in accordance with W2.1-E.

W4-E: If the waterproofing of construction members with ground contact in the wall base area (eg behind cladding) can be continued up to the upper edge of the wall base area, it shall be carried out in the same way as in the ground contacting area.

Layer thickness testing

The wet layer thickness control must be carried out by the applicator. Measurements must be taken during application to ensure minimum dry layer film thickness. For this purpose, at least 20 measurements per object or per 100 m² must be carried out. In the area of multiple construction details, the frequency of measurements should be increased. For multi-layer applications, the layers must be checked individually. Also the material consumption is to be controlled.

The through-drying test must be performed on a reference area by eg. cutting a layer piece. The test specimen and the drying conditions must correspond to the conditions prevailing on the construction site. A documentation of the layer thickness control is specified according to DIN 18533. We refer to the KÖSTER PMBC protocol. The requirements of DIN 18195, Supplement 2, apply to testing the dry layer thickness on the object.

Cross-section waterproofing/ wall-floor junction

In the case of W4-E, this takes place either with sheet-like material or, if the cross-sectional waterproofing is arranged directly on the surface of the floor slab, ideally with a crack-bridging MDS.

a) Connection of the top-side floor slab waterproofing to a cross-sectional waterproofing

By a waterproofing made of PMBC with W 1.1-E, the waterproofing must be brought to the horizontal waterproofing in or under the walls in such a way that no moisture bridge can arise.

b) Connection of the wall waterproofing to the cross-section waterproofing and floor slab

The waterproofing must reach at least 10 cm (15 cm for a floor slab as WP concrete construction) on the front side of the floor slab / foundation. It should also be connected so that no moisture bridge is created.

In the case of projecting floor slabs or foundations, sheet-like waterproofing materials are to be cut flush with the wall and the PMBC must be brought alongside the waterproofing fillet so that no moisture bridges are created. For a cross-section waterproofing made of MDS,

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