BUILDING TRUST

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

Application guide on how to repair holes in Sika mineral render finishes

The Sika Technical Information Sheet entitled "What causes holes in my mineral render finish?" provides an overview of reasons why holes sometimes appear in a mineral finish during and after the application process. This information sheet provides guidance on the remedial work necessary to achieve a seamless patch that should last the longevity of the Parex Mineral Render System.

Typical examples of holes found in a finished render system

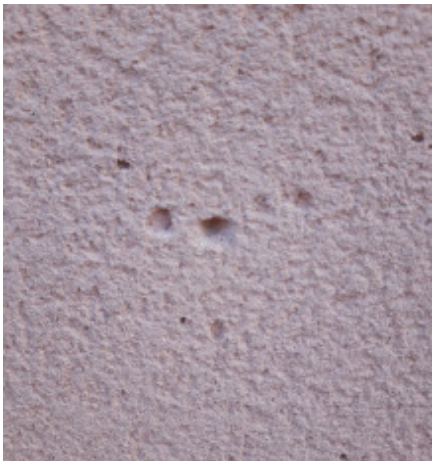

Photo 1

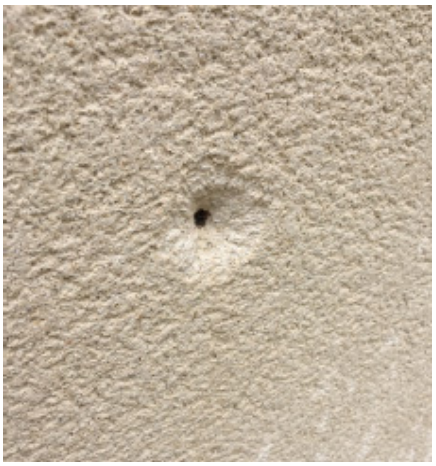

Photo 2

Photo 1 shows an effect commonly known as a "bullet hole". Bullet holes are caused when the render has not been sufficiently aerated prior to application. This causes an air pocket to become trapped in the render which gradually escapes whilst the render is drying leaving the type of hole observed in the photo.

Photo 2 shows an effect commonly known as a "pop out". Pop out holes are caused when the recycled content that is used in the manufacture of some concrete blocks is contaminated with metallic fragments. These fragments react with the alkaline moisture found in cement based materials and expand causing the subsequent surface spalling manifesting as a hole through the render.

Patch Repair Procedure

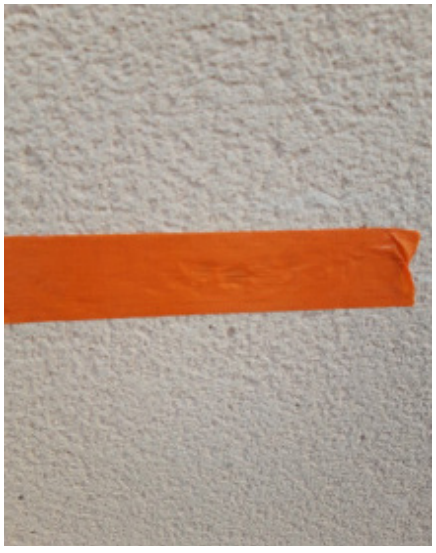

Photo 3

A First locate the affected area and protect the surrounding area by running a strip of protective tape across the holes as shown in photo 3.

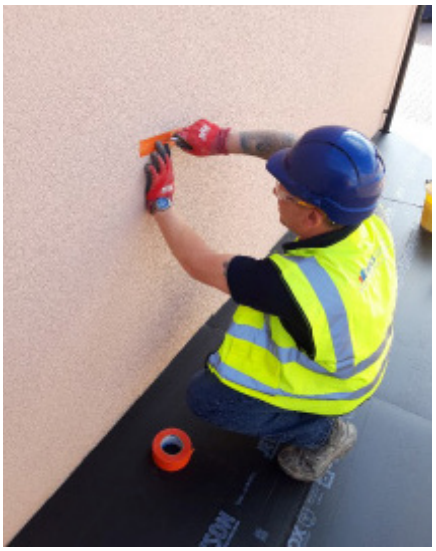

Photo 4

B Using a sharp knife, carefully cut holes through the protective tape around the edge of the holes to be repaired, ensuring that the holes in the render are not made bigger. In some case however, it may be necessary to make them deeper as shown in photo 4.

C Photo 5 shows the affected area has been fully protected and is ready for the next stage.

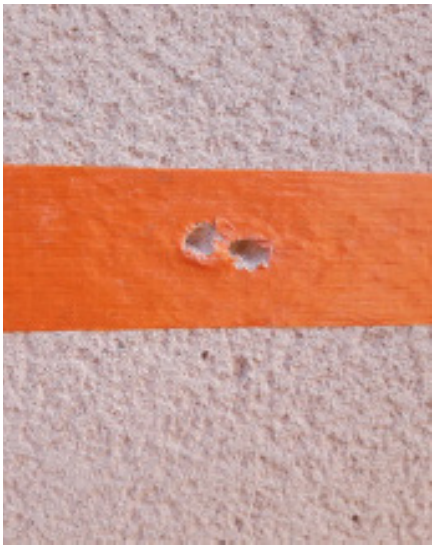

Photo 5

D Using a clean soft brush, remove all excess loose material and dust from the hole that is to be repaired as shown in Photo 6.

E Prime the hole with SikaBond SBR+ (as per the product data sheet) ensuring that the entire hole and the edges of the existing render are fully coated as shown in Photo 7. This will ensure a good bond between the new material and the existing render, and decrease the possibility of shrinkage.
Take care to ensure the priming solution does not run from the surface of the protective tape onto the surface of the existing render.

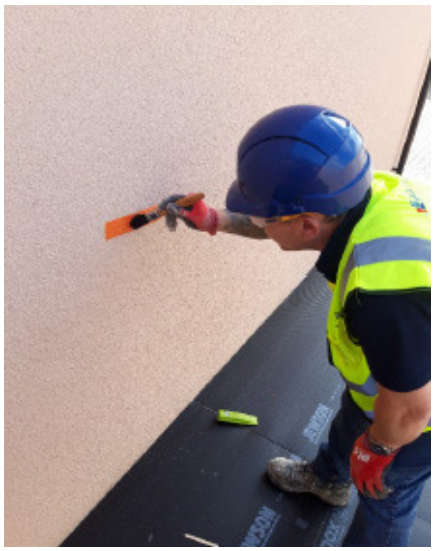

Photo 6

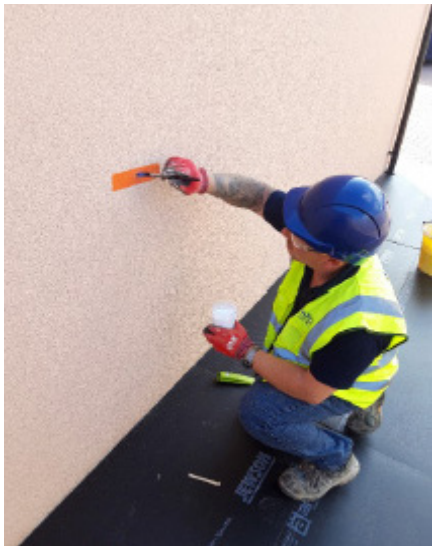

Photo 7

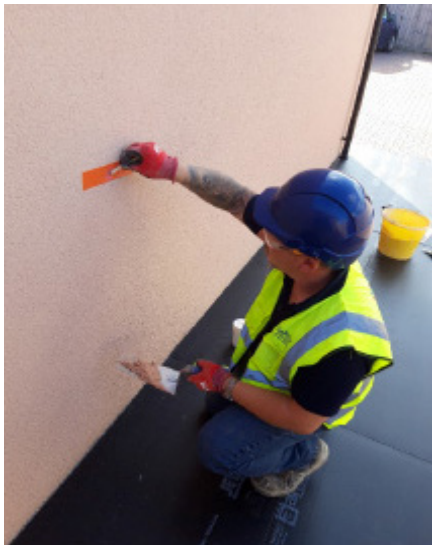

Photo 8

F Mix up a sufficient quantity of the Sika render used for the original installation, following the mixing instructions on the bag. Take care to ensure the render grade and colour are correct.

Using a small tool such as a trowel and/or filling knife, fill the hole with the required quantity of material ensuring no air pocket is present and the new material is left proud of the original render as shown in Photo 8.

G Once the new material has cured but has not full hardened (i.e. the same time frame in which you would scrape a full wall application), remove the top layer with the back of the small tool, leaving the surface of the new render flush with the surface with the old render. This should also leave the desired texture but if not, texture to suit using an appropriate tool.

Photo 9

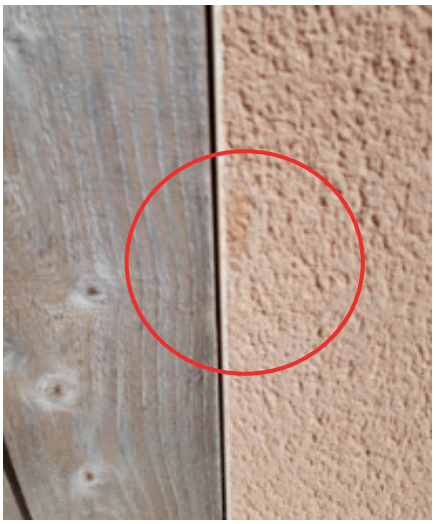

Photo 10

Photo 11

H Carefully remove the protective tape and with a soft brush, brush the surface of the new patch (this will aid the blending of the new materials with the old).

Photo 9 shows the result of the repair that has been outlined in this information sheet. The patch is blended into the original render and the colour has matched well (due to warm and dry conditions at the time of remedial works). This method can be used for all small render repairs as shown in photo 10.

In some instances painting may be required due to the amount of patching or when there is a slight shade variation between the old and new materials, which can occur as the existing render ages. Sika advise that a small sample pot of Sika Crylane is purchased and a test patch is carried out on a discreet area to check for colour conformity before painting commences (as shown in photo 11).

Should it be deemed necessary to paint the elevation to achieve colour uniformity, please follow the below procedure.

Crylane Over Coating

i. Clean the substrate of dirt, algae and dust prior to application, treating areas of algae formation with a fungicidal wash such as Sika Mould Buster prior to application, if required.

ii. Mix the Crylane coating thoroughly and apply using a woollen roller, brush or spray equipment across the façade covering all areas. If the substrate is heavily textured, a primer coat of Crylane diluted with 5% clean potable water may be applied first to aid coverage. For more information, refer to the Crylane technical datasheet.

iii. The Crylane coating may need to be applied in 2/3 coats to achieve the desired even and consistent colour throughout the façade.

For additional information or other Technical Information Sheets, please visit our website gbr.sika.com.

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