

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

Architectural decorative profiles, guidance and supporting information

Please note:

This guidance document covers the application of Parex architectural decorative feature profiles to a suitable sound substrate for Sheltered, Moderate, Severe and Very Severe exposure zones.

For parapet and coping applications or similar types of application, Parex offer specific application guidance which details using an external grade render board to bridge the cavity and a weatherproof sealant before applying the profile. It is important that the correct type of render board substrate is used. Do not use any timber-based board e.g. marine ply, Cement Particle (CP) board etc, as this will absorb moisture and over time will expand and rot.

Though Parex render systems and solutions conform with the NHBC Chapter 16 and have system approvals from the LABC and Premier Guarantee, ensure the building application the profiles are being applied to conforms with the building regulations or the building designer's requirements, technical standards e.g. NHBC / LABC / Premier Guarantee or other similar building warranty providers, before commencing the application, as the profile designs may need to be adapted to meet a specific remit. The decorative profiles are unable to benefit from the Parex warranty when applied to non Parex render systems.

Ensure that profiles where appropriate have sufficient drips and slopes to shed water away from the surface and are suitable for purpose in relation to their specific application.

Ensure the building design allows for movement joints.

Check the Fire Regulation requirements for the building the profiles are being applied, to ensure the profiles conform with the main buildings requirements. Parex can provide advice and assistance if required.

Check if any leadwork detailing and sealing of the same, is required in conjunction with the profiles as this may need to be accommodated within the design and installed by others, prior to the application. This may also need to be co-ordinated within the construction programme. Parex are unable to take any responsibility for the installation of associated leadwork and all weatherproofing work in relation to the leadwork must be correctly installed, prior to installation of the Parex Profiles.

Ensure any sealants used are water based and not solvent based.

It is advisable to obtain a specific project specification as this guidance may not cover all application remits.

Consult Parex typical details for additional guidance and installation procedures.

Fire classification:

Coated EPS profiles - B - s2, d0

System Components: Parex architectural decorative profiles

1. Profile: Pre-base coated with **Maite**, Graphite EPS 250E Graphite (minimum compressive strength 250kN/m²), Performance in relation to fire classification 13501-1 - E fire retardant grade manufactured to BS EN 13163. Profile shape as per client's design or as per standard details.
2. Profile adhesive: **Maite** or **572 Proliflex HP**.
3. Profile jointing: **Maite**.

4. Primer: **DPR Primer/Revlane+ Regulateur.**
5. Top coat: **DPR/Revlane+ Ignifuge top coat – Sand Smooth.**
DPR/Revlane+ Ignifuge Optimum top coat – Sand smooth.
Micamax 3.
Metallic.
6. Light Reflective Values (LRV) The LRV of top coat colours is based upon a percentage range, 0 (black, absorbs all light) to 100 (white, reflects all light).
The LRV of the standard top coat Micamax finishes are detailed below;
Cotswold 10011 – LRV 88
Portland 10113 – LRV 81
Bathstone 10108 – LRV 78
Millstone Grit 10097 – LRV 74
Buff 10048 – LRV 72
7. Sealer coat – Optional **Paraguard** – Ideal for providing additional weather protection. Recommended for highly exposed locations or when near to coastal locations.

System Components: Additional products for weather sealing parapets and other possible void locations

8. Render board: External grade A1 fire-resistant render board – For suitable boards, consult the Parex recommended render boards information guidance.
9. Weather sealing: **Weathertech Weatherseal Trowel-On** is designed to create a DPC/DPM solution on specific applications or can provide a secondary weather barrier and should be applied vertically and horizontally or as required to form a weather protective barrier to all openings and interfaces between dissimilar materials and to seal joints e.g. Parex parapet solution. Parex can provide design guidance if required.

General Application Guidance – To be read in conjunction with the following data sheets.

Maite
572 Proliflex HP
DPR Primer
DPR finishes
Micamax 3
Metallic
DPR Textured Finishes
Weathertech Weatherseal Trowel-On
Paraguard

The installation of the Parex profiles must be completed by suitably qualified application companies or ideally Parex registered applicators. It is important that lines and levels are maintained to create the desired effects

Substrates:

It is recommended that a Parex Pre-Installation Inspection form is completed.

1. **MATERIAL DESCRIPTION**

Maite coloured render is pre-applied to the profiles and is also supplied ready to use as an adhesive and jointing material. **572 Proliflex HP** is a non-slip external application adhesive. Only the addition of clean water is required for mixing these products.

DPR/Revlane+ Regulateur Primer, DPR/Revlane+ Ignifuge top coat, Micamax 3, Metallic Coating and Paraguard, are water based synthetic ready mixed coatings either factory or site applied.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Surface preparation requirements for **PAREX** renders, coatings and adhesives are to conform with BS 13914-1 Code of practice for “Design, preparation and application of external rendering” and BS 8000 code of practice “Workmanship on Buildings Sites” Part 10 should be followed.

Only clean water should be used.

Ideally scaffolding should be independently tied to allow uninterrupted application. Ensure there is sufficient space between the inner scaffold board, the wall being applied to and the profile.

Protection must be provided when applying **PAREX** renders, adhesives and coatings in rain or other inclement weather. Application should cease in temperatures below 5°C or where rapid freezing is considered to be a potential threat.

Profiles should not be applied to substrates which are frost laden or which have recently been subject to prolonged rain.

Do not apply the profiles onto saturated substrates as this may affect the bond strength and may cause lime bloom (discolouration), salts to occur and patchiness.

Local weather and site conditions must be taken into account by the applicator before any cement or acrylic product is applied.

The quantity of material required for a given area should be of the same batch number or if not, the different batches must be thoroughly mixed together to avoid shade variations.

When applying in hot weather, it is advisable that work coincides with the shaded areas of the building. During longer periods of hot and dry weather it may be appropriate and necessary to apply an even mist spray of clean water to the substrate before application subject to substrate, site and weather conditions.

3. SURFACE PREPARATION

All surfaces must be clean, suitably dry, sound and free from anything that may interfere with the adhesion of the material to be applied. Read fully and take particular note of the product data sheets and follow the surface preparation and suitability checks in full.

All mortar joints are to be flush pointed and should have a minimum of 7 days curing allowed before the application of the profiles. During prolonged wet spells this period is likely to increase.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this guidance that the existing substrate is new, well-constructed masonry and there are no surface defects, delamination or cracks. Where cracks are evident the application company must be satisfied, these have been dealt with in the appropriate manner.

Further advice may also be included in the Substrate Application section below.

4. TEST PANEL & COLOURS

Prior to commencement on site it is recommended that a test panel is produced for inspection by the client, customer, architect etc. so that they may satisfy themselves with the texture, colour and appearance of the finish.

Parex can provide colour samples for planning applications or for design consideration. Colour samples are for guidance only and it is important that a test panel is produced on site for final approval. Variation in shade, due to weather, site conditions and method of application should be expected. Colour will vary depending on the type of finish selected. Spray applications particularly a textured application will generally increase the depth of colour and always check the materials are from the same batch but if this is not the case make sure the materials are well mixed together.

International, UK and Parex colour reference guides/charts should be considered as indicative colours only and therefore colour matching to these guides or an existing render, whether a mineral or acrylic render/coating, is difficult to achieve. A nearest match will be offered by Parex initially for consideration and approval. Ensure the Parex general guidelines, conditions, product data sheets, instructions and precautions are taken into consideration when using coloured renders.

This information is provided as guidance only and it is the individual's responsibility to ensure that they and the client are satisfied with any colour matching. Parex are unable to offer any colour matching guarantees.

5. SUBSTRATE APPLICATION

Maite is suitable for most masonry, rendered and approved render board substrates as both a base coat, adhesive, jointing material and top coat finish application but certain precautions or surface preparations may be required, particularly where different materials are to be found on the same façade. **Maite** does not have any structural capability and may be liable to crack if the substrate has not been designed or constructed in accordance with good building practices to accommodate potential material movement, either through initial drying out or normal flexural movement within the building fabric. These types of movement will occur in structures due to seasonal and daily weather conditions. Parex are able to offer some design and construction advice to assist both designers and contractor to alleviate some of these potential problems, the outlines of which have been detailed in these general recommendations.

Construction should conform to BS 5628 code of practice for use of masonry and the relevant codes for steelwork and timber framing.

Despite all suitable precautions being taken, it must be accepted that buildings continuously move due to seasonal and daily weather conditions. If poor construction techniques have been applied or insufficient movement/restraint has not been allowed for in the design, cracking of the substrate will occur, generally at the weak points in the building, namely around openings or near corners. The application contractor must ensure the suitability of the backing substrate provided, prior to applying the profiles. Failure to complete the necessary checks may result in the application contractor being held responsible for any remedial repair works.

SUBSTRATE

It is the responsibility of the specifier to ensure the proposed substrate is suitable for purpose and has been constructed in accordance with recommended procedures and building guidelines.

Where substrates are constructed of different materials, ensure allowance has been made to accommodate the possibilities of differential movement.

PROFILES

The profiles are generally delivered to prescribed sizes and dimensions to fit the application on site. Ensure all profiles meet the project requirements. DO NOT cut the profile shapes except in their length to fit the application.

6. ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE PROFILE APPLICATION

1. Ensure all substrates are sound, weatherproofed and suitable to be applied to. Ensure all horizontal surfaces have sufficient weather protection works completed e.g. for cavity parapets and similar locations an external grade render board has been installed.
2. Using an 8mm notched trowel, mix and apply the **Maite** or **572 Proliflex HP** to the whole of the surface face of the profile that is to be bonded to the substrate. The notched ribbon concept should be of a uniformed thickness, run vertically on vertical surfaces and reaches the perimeter edges of the profile. Bond the profile to the surface with firm pressure to flatten the adhesive ridges, ensuring the profile is well adhered. Once the profile has been applied to the wall, ensure it is level and lined using a straight edge and level. For long elevations, it is recommended to use a line or laser line. Ensure the **Maite** or **572 Proliflex HP** is pointed at the edges and there are no gaps. Where movement joints are located, ensure the profiles do not bridge these

but correspond accordingly. In certain applications, the use of a temporary non-solvent adhesive e.g. CT1 construction adhesive or Geocel 'The Works', can be used to provide an initial temporary adhesive grab to hold profiles in position whilst the **Maite** or **572 Proliflex HP** adhesive cures.

3. Ensure all profile corners and joints are fully sealed against weathering ingress and correctly installed to avoid any gaps or misalignments. Corner profiles should be pre-formed off-site. In instances where this is not possible, ensure that the corners are neatly cut and formed, and the two mitres meet across the full cut of the profile. Ensure the joint is fully bonded together to provide a weathertight seal before applying the top coat finish.
4. Always ensure the profile line is straight and true and there are no exposed faces that can be viewed to the underside e.g. particularly relevant to parapet copings.
5. There should not be any exposed edges or faces left open. These must be treated using **Maite** to seal the exposed face.
6. Where required, fully point all joints using **Maite**.
7. Mix and apply the **DPR/Revlane+ Regulateur Primer** and **DPR/Revlane+ Ignifuge, Micamax 3** or **Metallic** specified finish top coat as directed on the data sheet to achieve the desired finish.
8. Allow the **DPR/Revlane+ Ignifuge/Micamax 3/Metallic** top coat finish to fully dry before mixing and applying the **Paraguard** sealer as directed on the data sheet.

7. MOVEMENT JOINTS

Movement joints should be introduced into the structure as recommended by the designer/substrate manufacturer and in accordance with the guidelines offered under BS5628 – Code of practice for use of masonry and BS 6093 – Code of Practice for design of joints and jointing in building construction. As a guide these are generally placed at 6m centres and within 3m of a corner. Locations often correspond with down pipe locations. To avoid the use of movement joints the introduction of bed joint reinforcement will be required.

The decorative profiles should be applied to correspond with the building movement joints. Movement joints created solely within the profiles will NOT prevent cracking.

8. BED JOINT REINFORCEMENT

For timber or steel framed constructions where a direct render system or insulated façade system is being applied etc. bed joint reinforcement is not required.

In masonry substrates, cracking of the supporting substrate can be significantly reduced by introducing bed joint reinforcement within the mortar (Murfor RND/S stainless steel from Bekaert or similar approved). Ideally this should be applied throughout the building during construction and in accordance with the substrate manufacturer's recommendations. As a general guidance, reinforcement is generally placed at 450mm centres vertically (every 2 blocks) for masonry panels between 6 and 9m. For masonry panels between 9 and 12m the reinforcement should be placed at 225mm centres (every block course). Please ensure that the reinforcement is continuous, joints are lapped in accordance with the manufacturers requirements, generally 450 - 500mm laps and continued around corners. Specialist corner units are likely to be required (check with the manufacturer).

The incorporation of bed joint reinforcement will enable the designer to increase the distance at which movement joints are required.

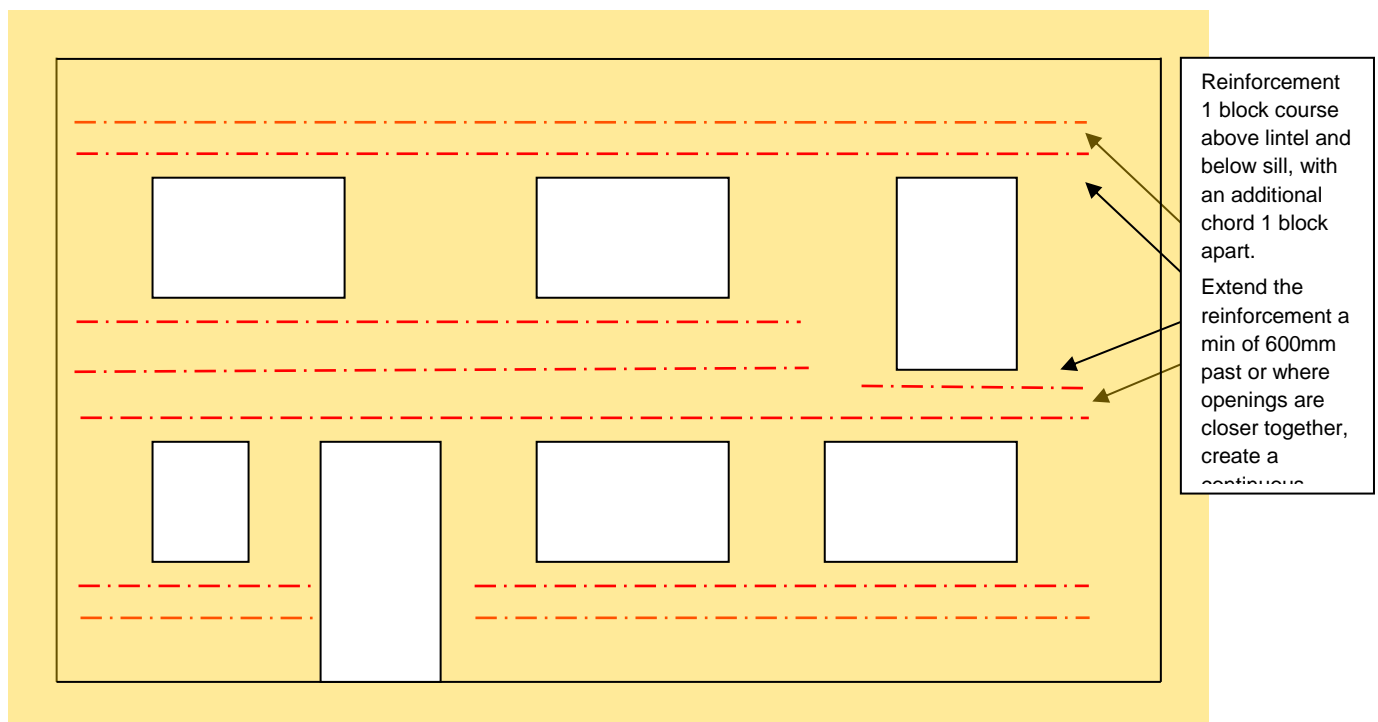
Introducing reinforcement at weak points such as above and below window and door openings is strongly recommended as a minimum requirement in all applications as it will greatly assist in minimising cracking to these areas. For guidance please see the **Typical Bed Joint Reinforcement Application** detail below.

As a minimum, we would recommend the use of reinforcement one course above and below all door and window opening and extend the reinforcement a minimum of 600mm past the reveals though 1000mm would be preferable. If openings are closer together then continue the reinforcement in one continuous run.

Where the distance between the window/door head and the sill above are greater than 1.2m it is advisable to introduce an additional intermediate course of reinforcement.

Though we are able to offer guidelines, we strongly recommend that you consult the substrate and reinforcement material manufacturers and obtain their technical guidance regarding these matters.

Typical Bed Joint Reinforcement suggestions within a masonry substrate (minimum requirement)



KEY:
- - - Bed joint reinforcement

9. OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Cut profiles

Do not leave any cut edges exposed to the elements. In situations where the profile has required site adjustment, the exposed edge must be cut back, and the end filled with **Maite** then flattened and smoothed, and a matching top coat finish applied.

Mechanical fixings

The profiles are not designed to be mechanically fixed. Do not use mechanical fixings to temporarily hold the profile

Gutters and down-pipes

Must be designed to ensure they keep water away from the profiles.

Flashings, overhangs, sills and copings, string bands

These should be suitably designed with sufficient angle, overhangs and drips to avoid creating a pooling effect, which may cause water to collect in a single location. Overhangs should be of sufficient design to prevent water washing or splashing on to the adjoining vertical surface as this could cause staining.

Parapets

These should be suitably designed with sufficient angles, overhangs and drips to avoid water pooling. Overhangs should be of sufficient design to prevent water washing or splashing on to the surface of the substrate as this could cause staining. As an alternative solution to traditional methods, Parex can provide a comprehensive parapet design solution.

DPC

Profiles should not bridge the DPC. A suitable design solution should be created at the DPC level. We strongly advise that in normal applications you should not apply profiles below the DPC level as they will be prone to staining, lime bloom and may also delaminate from the substrate. For below DPC applications seek further advice from Parex Ltd.

Pipes, Cable, Gas Vents and other projections

It is advisable to ensure the profiles do not bury or hide pipes or cables and are not installed directly adjacent to gas vents to ensure the air flows are not disrupted. For projecting pipes these must be sleeved using an appropriate material that is at least 10mm larger than the diameter of the pipe or projecting item. For gas vents or similar, these should have an appropriate sleeve or receive a stop bead neatly fitted around the vent, leaving an even 5mm gap around. In all instances an appropriate weatherproof sealant such as **Parex Joint Acrylic** should be used to seal the gap.

For pipes and cables running up or along the wall an appropriate Parex access duct should be installed.

Chimneys

Do not apply the profiles to working chimneys unless a designed solution has been provided for fire purposes.

Lead flashings

When a lead flashing is required to be applied over the profile, ensure suitable, movement, weatherproofing and appropriate lead sealing into the substrate has been allowed for and the lead has been correctly sealed with an appropriate sealer/patination oil to avoid lead staining occurring. After application, seal the joint between the profile and lead using a proprietary lead sealant. **Do not use silicone sealant.**

Check if any leadwork detailing and sealing of the same, is required in conjunction with the profiles as this may need to be accommodated within the design and installed by others, prior to the application. This may also need to be co-ordinated within the construction programme. Parex are unable to take any responsibility for the installation of associated leadwork and all weatherproofing work in relation to the leadwork must be correctly installed, prior to installation of the Parex Profiles.

Timber cladding

Where possible, avoid placing profiles directly below timber cladding. Untreated timber can leach tannins and other residues which can cause surface staining.

Sealing to openings and other areas

It is important to ensure that any gaps or joints are correctly filled and sealed against water ingress, with appropriately designed materials, before the profile works are installed. After the profile installation has been completed, it is equally important to apply appropriate sealants to deal with weathering, daily movement, durability etc to all vulnerable locations e.g. soffits, fascia's, barges, canopies, lean-to's, projections, openings, doors, vents, movement joints or similar scenarios.

Fixtures and fittings

The profiles are not designed to be fixed to. If any fixings are required to be installed through the profiles, ensure that the appropriate type of non-corrosive fixing is used, and the correct drill type is used e.g. rotary hammer (cuts the hole as it drills – less damage to the substrate) and not an SDS hammer drill (chisels out the hole as it rotates – causing potential damage to the substrate), otherwise rust stains could form or the substrate surface could be blown respectively.

Always ensure the fixtures and fittings where appropriate are correctly sealed either during the installation and/or upon completion to prevent water penetration occurring.

Maintenance

There are a range of maintenance & fixing guidance notes for the Parex render systems on the Parex website.

The above are not an exhaustive list of recommendations and guidelines, but should you have particular design considerations, please contact our Technical Department.

10. SITE PRECAUTIONS

Applications shall only be carried out in appropriate weather conditions, unless suitable precautions are taken

Consideration should be given to the likely weather conditions to ensure that adhesives and coatings cure satisfactorily.

The following conditions should be considered:

- Moisture conditions of the background
- Temperature (hot and cold)
- Wind
- Precipitation

When applying the adhesives and coatings:

- Air temperature should be at least 5°C and rising
- The background should be free from frost
- The background should not be saturated

At times of the year where adverse weather conditions are likely to occur, it is recommended that backgrounds intended to be applied to are protected from adverse weather at the earliest opportunity.

Protect the profiles against damage and if pre-top coated, avoid placing the profiles on top of each other for long periods of time and left exposed to the elements as water may trap between the profiles, which could damage the top coat finish, requiring re-finishing works to be carried out.

Before applications begin, ensure the scaffolding has been positioned to provide suitable access to the whole of the facade. Avoid placing scaffold tubes close to the walls as this causes application difficulties.

Due to the nature of the top coat finishes ensure that water is not allowed to splash onto the finished face particularly during the first 48 hours after application as this could cause staining particularly noticeable on strong colours. If in doubt place temporary protection to vulnerable areas.

Ensure that all guttering and temporary down-pipes are in position well before rendering commences. This is essential to avoid wet patches being formed where a concentration of water has collected from an open down-pipe hopper.

11. REPAIRS

Repairs can be carried out, but certain skills and requirements will need to be observed dependent upon the damage that has taken place.

For assistance contact Parex.

12. MASKING

Full masking should be used to give protection to adjacent areas of work, windows, doors etc and to give clean straight edges. It should be removed immediately after finishing.

Carefully remove splashes of material, from substrates and especially glass or aluminium immediately as they may etch the surface and leave a permanent mark.

13. CURING

Care must be taken to protect cement and acrylic products soon after the application from rapid freezing and heavy rainfall. It is important to prevent rapid drying of the coatings and adhesive as it is important to ensure complete hydration of the cement and acrylic finishes can take place.

14. MAINTENANCE

Every finish requires some maintenance to keep it looking fresh and clean and therefore all schemes are likely to require periodic maintenance and depending on the building location and other factors, may need regular cleaning to be carried out to remove algae, mould and other contaminants. It is recommended that a regular cleaning programme is scheduled.

In geographic areas prone to microbiological fungus and algae growth, a regular schedule of cleaning is advisable. This is a surface contaminant that affects all surfaces and is not specific to render finishes. At the first signs of organism growth, the affected area should be cleaned. Parex can offer some simple cleaning advice if required.

15. STORAGE

Before application, the profiles and associated products must be stored off the ground, under cover and in dry and frost-free conditions. When the profiles have a factory applied finish, avoid leaving them stacked together for a period, particularly during wet and damp conditions as the finish can re-emulsify, which can create a patchy finish. Should this happen, the top coat will need to be reapplied to provide a neat finish.

If adhesives and top coat products are stored in a hot container or allowed to get hot, do not mix, as it will be difficult to apply and is likely to fast cure. This is likely to affect the product performance. In these instances, allow the product to cool before mixing and using. In these situations, leave the products in a shady location.

The above information is offered as general guidance only and is not an exhaustive list of applications and situations.

We would strongly recommend that you contact Parex Ltd at an early stage to provide specific technical advice and guidance.

16. GENERAL INFORMATION

Detailed below are some pictures which highlight what future problems will occur if certain basic requirements are not carried out.

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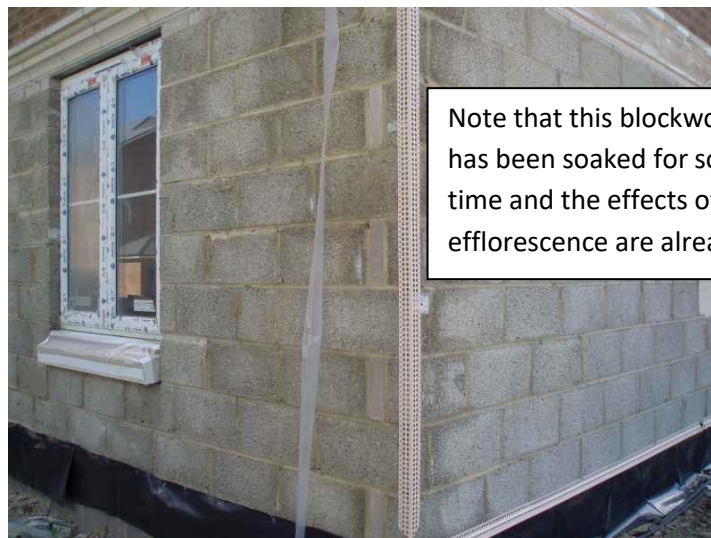
Lime blooming

Lime blooming, is a natural process caused by the migration of soluble salts to the surface of cementitious systems and products. It is generally not harmful and does not affect the strength or durability of the render. Weather is a consideration and damp climatic conditions may cause lime blooming to occur. As such it is advisable to take extra consideration when applying strong and dark colours.



Where algae have formed, it should ideally be removed prior to the application of the render by power washing the wall. In severe cases the application of Parex anti-fungal agent 251 Lockdown may need to be

The effect of poor site control of rainwater from the roof will cause the above effect. This amount of water in the blockwork will take several weeks if not months to disperse from the substrate causing efflorescence to occur. If this is rendered over before the substrate has dried, the render is likely to discolour and lime blooming (discolouration of the finish) will occur. The efflorescence is likely to penetrate through the render and in severe cases; the amount of moisture retained in the blockwork could also affect the quality of the render consistency causing it to spall.

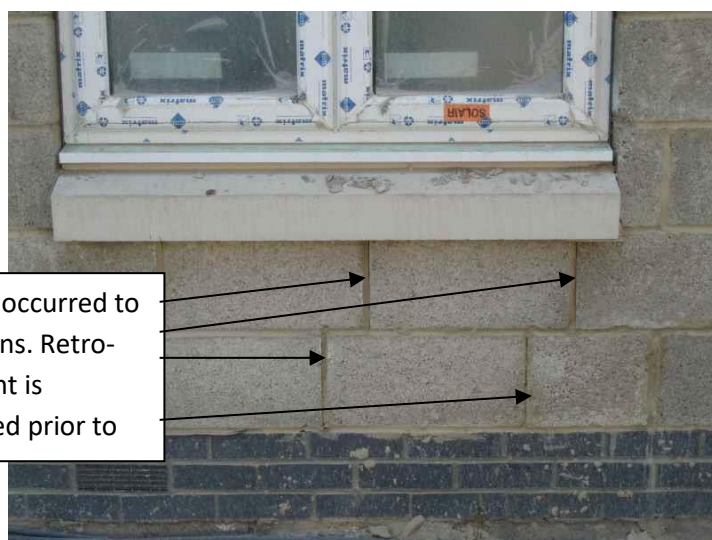
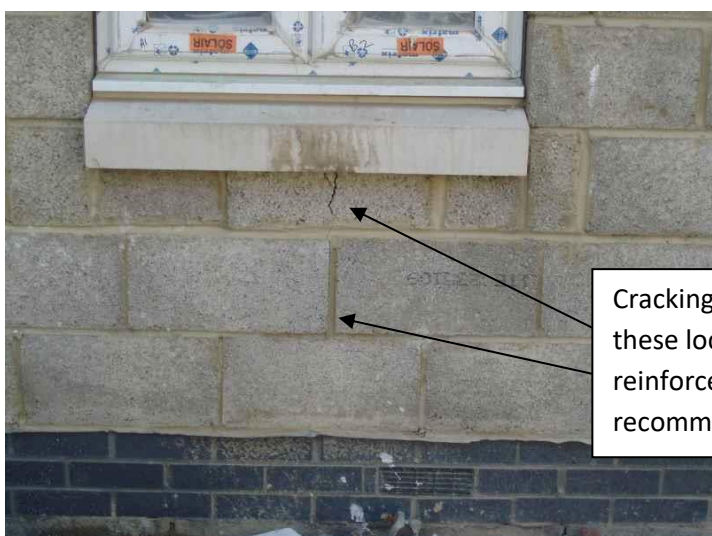


Note that this blockwork has been soaked for some time and the effects of efflorescence are already

Substrate movement



Long expanses of masonry without any control joints will crack, generally around openings as these are the weakest areas. In the picture above, cracking has taken place below each window as detailed in the photographs below. This will have occurred because the concrete blockwork has shrunk, and no allowance has been made for movement. Bed joint reinforcement even to localised areas may have prevented this from occurring. If these areas are rendered over, even with reinforcement mesh within the render, they are likely to crack again as the building will generally move at its weakest location. Ideally the blockwork needs to be retro-reinforced before the render is applied. Parex can offer advice for retro reinforcing the blockwork.



Cracking has occurred to these locations. Retro-reinforcement is recommended prior to

Different materials

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The use of different density materials will result in differential movement occurring in the substrate. This generally results in cracking taking place as can be seen in the above photo. This is a common fault caused by using either clay bricks or much stronger concrete bricks as coursing materials below windows, at floor levels and closures near corners as indicated above. These cracks will eventually manifest themselves through the render finish. Different substrate materials should be avoided at all times.

Staining issues

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Compared to vertical surfaces, horizontal or sloping surfaces will be more prone to dirt build up or organism growth causing discolouration. Sometimes only certain areas are affected and some worse than others. For an organism to grow in a certain environment, different requirements such as abiotic (physical and chemical) and biotic (biological) factors have to be fulfilled. Suitable conditions for growth of organisms require certain ranges in temperature, a high moisture level (Relative Humidity) which could be caused by rainfall or morning dew and high humidity conditions which are found especially during the UK winter periods where for several weeks the humidity can be greater than 80%. In addition, the surface structure, finish, nutrient availability e.g. location of trees and shrubs to the structure, pH value, building position, climate conditions, the weather etc. might all be influencing factors too. Different organisms have different demands on these factors and it is a complex interaction of these different factors that decides if an organism can grow in a certain environment. For additional information, consult the Technical Information sheet; Some background information on contamination to buildings from algae, moulds etc.

Below are detailed some examples of staining that can occur on surfaces.



Sloping surfaces with mainly black mould spores with a light red tinge



Profiles on the side wall showing both green algae and red lichen present but very limited mould black spot showing. These surfaces have very flat horizontal surfaces, allowing water to sit on them attracting the mould and algae spores to settle.



Red lichen and black algae is present. In all cases the areas where the red lichen is worse is on and below the square block corner profile features because the water can collect on the flat surface.

These locations should be suitably designed with sufficient slopes, overhangs and drips to avoid water to pooling or collecting in single locations. Overhangs should be of sufficient design to prevent water washing or splashing on to the surface of the substrate providing a surface for the mould and lichen to attach to.

These features have square recesses that contain horizontal plains where water and debris is able to collect.





The copings on top of these walls and balustrading have very shallow falls which means there is little run-off of water, remain wetter for longer, providing a good habitat for mildew and algae to form. Note the adjacent trees and shrubs providing a suitable habitat for mould and algae growth.



The guidance provided in this document is not all encompassing but is designed to provide a range of supporting information.

For additional information or other Technical Information Sheets, please visit our Web site link http://www.parex.co.uk/Render_Systems/Technical_Information_Sheets_and_FAQs

Or for product datasheets contact;

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