

Priming Recommendation KEMPEROL LF

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suitable = ✓

unsuitable = --

Individual test = •

This table serves as a guidance for planning and execution and should only be seen as a recommendation. However, for individual objects suitability tests (individual tests) may be necessary as the whole system design has to be considered. All substrates must be free from material which may affect adhesion (grease, separating agents, loose talcum etc. - also refer to Technical Information TI 21). You can request information on primers that are not specified here from our Technical Hotline on +49 561/8295-5555.

Substrates	KEM- PERTEC AC Primer	KEMCO 1K Primer	KEM- PERTEC EP / EP5 primer.	KEM- PERTEC R Primer	KEM- PERTEC FPO Primer / KEMPER- PLAN Primer	KEMCO POX 2K Primer	KEM- PERTEC Glass Primer	KEM- PERTEC Rapid SF	without priming
Flexible bitumen sheeting (V 13, V 60, G 200, PYE (SBS))	-	-	•	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓ ⁴
Flexible APP bitumen sheeting	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	•	•
Asphalt, weathered	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	•
Flexible synthetic sheeting (EPDM, PE, PP, PIB)	-	-	•	-	•	•	-	•	•
Flexible synthetic sheeting (PVC-P, PVC-EVA)	-	✓ ²	•	-	✓ ²	•	-	✓ ²	✓ ^{2,4}
Flexible FPO or TPO synthetic sheeting	-	-	-	-	✓ ²	-	-	-	-
Plastic elements (PVC-U, PVC-C)	-	-	•	-	•	•	-	✓ ²	✓ ^{2,4}
Plastic elements (HDPE, HDPP, PEHD, PP-H)	-	•	•	-	•	•	-	-	•
Board materials (fibre cement, gypsum boards and gypsum fibreboards)	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓ ⁴
Clinker, bricks, split tiles, face brickwork (grind surface)	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓ ^{2,4}
Concrete, screed, plaster (MG P II/III)	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓ ^{4,7}
Plastic-modified screeds and mortar (PCC)	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓ ^{4,7}
Bricks and blocks for structural shell (light-weight concrete, sand-lime, concrete, Aerated concrete, pumice stone, etc.)	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓ ⁴
Tiling - MEK cleaned	-	-	•	-	-	✓ ²	-	•	✓ ^{2,4}
Glass (non-tempered - uncoated) - MEK cleaned	-	-	•	-	-	✓ ²	✓	-	✓ ^{2,4}
Zinc, galv. steel	-	-	•	-	-	✓ ²	-	•	✓ ^{2,4}
Copper, lead	-	-	✓ ²	-	-	✓ ²	-	•	✓ ^{2,4}
Steel, stainless steels (V2A, V4A), aluminium	-	-	•	-	-	✓ ²	-	•	✓ ^{2,4}

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Open-pored insulating materials (polystyrene, mineral wool, foam glass)	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	✓ ^{4,6}	•
closed-cell insulating materials (polyurethane etc.)	-	-	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-	✓	-	✓ ^{4,6}	•
wooden boards, plywood, chipboard, OSB	-	-	✓ ^{4,6}	-	-	✓ ⁶	-	✓ ^{4,6}	✓ ^{4,6}

2 Cleaning with KEMCO MEK Cleaning Agent and mechanical pre-treatment (only the area to be sealed) is necessary.

4 On this substrate, overlapping of more than 10 cm is required.

6 Necessary measures according to relevant and applicable guidelines.

7 Only on substrates that are not soaked from the rear.

When using this priming table, the application instructions and technical information of KEMPER SYSTEM must be strictly adhered to. Please observe our warranty clause for application instructions:

Working time - pot life:

The pot life of a reactive material denotes the length of time for which the product remains usable. It is also occasionally referred to as “usable life”. It is the time between beginning to mix a multi-component product (or from the moment of opening the container in the case of a single-component product) and the end of its usability, in other words the length of time during which the substance can still be “taken out of the pot”. The end of the pot life is usually indicated by a noticeable rise in the viscosity (increase in stickiness), which prevents further proper use of the product. Pot life and working time are generally not the same thing for our products! The reason for this is that the pot life is determined by means of a viscometer upon reaching a defined viscosity, but this is greater than the working time relevant in practice. Quite obviously, a change in the viscosity has a considerable influence on the penetration and saturation behaviour (with respect to the substrate or fleece). At the end of the pot life the viscosity of a product is so high that it is no longer possible to use it properly or to achieve an adequate bond with the substrate. Therefore, our working times are approx. 3–5 minutes shorter than the pot lives as measured. As a rule of thumb, a product whose viscosity is clearly greater than that of liquid honey (~ 10000 mPas) should no longer be used. This specifies the minimum length of time before a subsequent coat or wearing course can be applied. This length of time is determined by an adequate strength or degree of curing being achieved but also by the release (evaporation) of any solvents present in the product. Depending on the weather conditions, any additional covering should be applied within 14 days.

This indicates the time period for the earliest possible application of a subsequent protective / wear layer. This period is determined on the one hand by the achievement of sufficient strength or hardening and on the other hand by the outgassing (evaporation) of solvents that may be necessary. Depending on the weather, subsequent coats should be applied within a period of 14 days.

Sanding:

Sanding of two-component primers is generally recommended. Sanding is mandatory for all epoxy resin-based products (KEMPERTEC EP Primer / KEMPERTEC EP5 primer). By sanding the primer with natural quartz (at least 2.0 kg / m²), a surface with appropriate roughness is achieved, which ensures an optimum adhesion bond with the subsequent layer. As a secondary task, sanding also protects the primer from UV radiation - especially if longer work interruptions (longer than 14 days) are necessary.

Products:

KEMPERTEC - primers are designed for aging resistance - UV resistance is usually not existing. KEMPEROL sealant products are designed for aging resistance or UV resistance and our decorative KEMPERDUR products for UV resistance and color fastness.

UV radiation resistance:

The ageing resistance with respect to light (UV radiation) in accordance with ETAG 005 has been verified for our waterproofing products.

Colour fastness:

The durability and constancy of the colour when exposed to (UV) light and environmental influences (“non-fading”).

Yellowing:

As no non-fading raw materials are used in our waterproofing products, “yellowing” is possible depending on the degree of weathering and the effects of UV radiation, but this does not impair the function of the waterproofing.