

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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# LAVAMOSAIC

### WORK DESCRIPTION

Lavamosaic is suitable for interior and exterior surfaces, even for inner surfaces of swimming pools. It is ideal for exterior and interior floors subject to hard use either in public or private spaces. It exhibits outstanding mechanical strength and very strong bonding to the substrate, as well as excellent resistance over time.

### CONSUMPTIONS

10-12 kg/m<sup>2</sup> Lavamosaic (depending on final shade)

0.10 kg/m<sup>2</sup> Alber waterproofing, 0.10 kg/m<sup>2</sup> Lavaplaster varnish

### ADMIXTURES

Lavamosaic is derived from mixing various quartz aggregates and ingredients of a cement-like base. It also contains special resins so that the final thickness of the mosaic can be no more than 6 mm and not 5 cm like that of old type mosaics.

When the mixture is ready, all you need to do is add water and stir it until the mixture is homogenized and ready for use. The quantity of water used does not affect the characteristics of Lavamosaic.

### SUBSTRATE

The substrate of Lavamosaic may be either a smooth concrete or an old tile or pavement flagstone or generally anything stable that does not wobble and has no unsound parts.

In addition, the substrate should be free of dust, oils etc. so as to ensure the best possible bonding.

In case there is a nonabsorbent surface, such as a tile, quartz bonding primer should be applied before the application of Lavamosaic.

Lastly, if there are cracks in the substrate, they should be repaired either with epoxy resin or with elastic stucco based on a cement-like material.

### APPLICATION

Once Lavamosaic is ready and has been mixed with water, it is applied in one layer of a 6-7 mm thickness with a straight spatula. Initial thickness should be at least the same as that of the aggregates contained in the mixture, and should not exceed 1 centimeter.

The next day, if Lavamosaic has completely dried, sand the floor with a "diamond" and then with abrasive paper no. 40. If small gaps still remain after sanding, due to aggregate detachment or trapped air, the surface may be puttied at the right places with Lavamosaic Powder and then sanded with a retrogressive sander and abrasive paper no. 60.

On the third day, and also much later if possible, in order to reinforce resistance, Lavamosaic should be waterproofed. One pass of Alber waterproofing with 50% dilution with water is enough for exterior surfaces. For interior surfaces, after the above pass, you should also apply two layers of Lavaplaster Varnish.

When Lavamosaic is applied inside a swimming pool, no Lavaplaster Varnish is applied, as Alber waterproofing is enough. However, the application of Alber should take place at least 2 days after the sanding of the surface and the swimming pool should be used at least 10 days after the application of the varnish.

Lavamosaic is applied at temperatures ranging from +5°C to +35°C and obviously, when there is rising damp in the substrate, waterproofing is necessary.

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### EXPANSION JOINTS

Due to the high resistance of the floor, there should be expansion joints ideally per 5-6 meters. Expansion joints, especially on exterior floors and inside swimming pools, are obligatory. The specific joints are filled with a suitable sealer. Lavamosaic should not be applied to already existing joints of the substrate.

