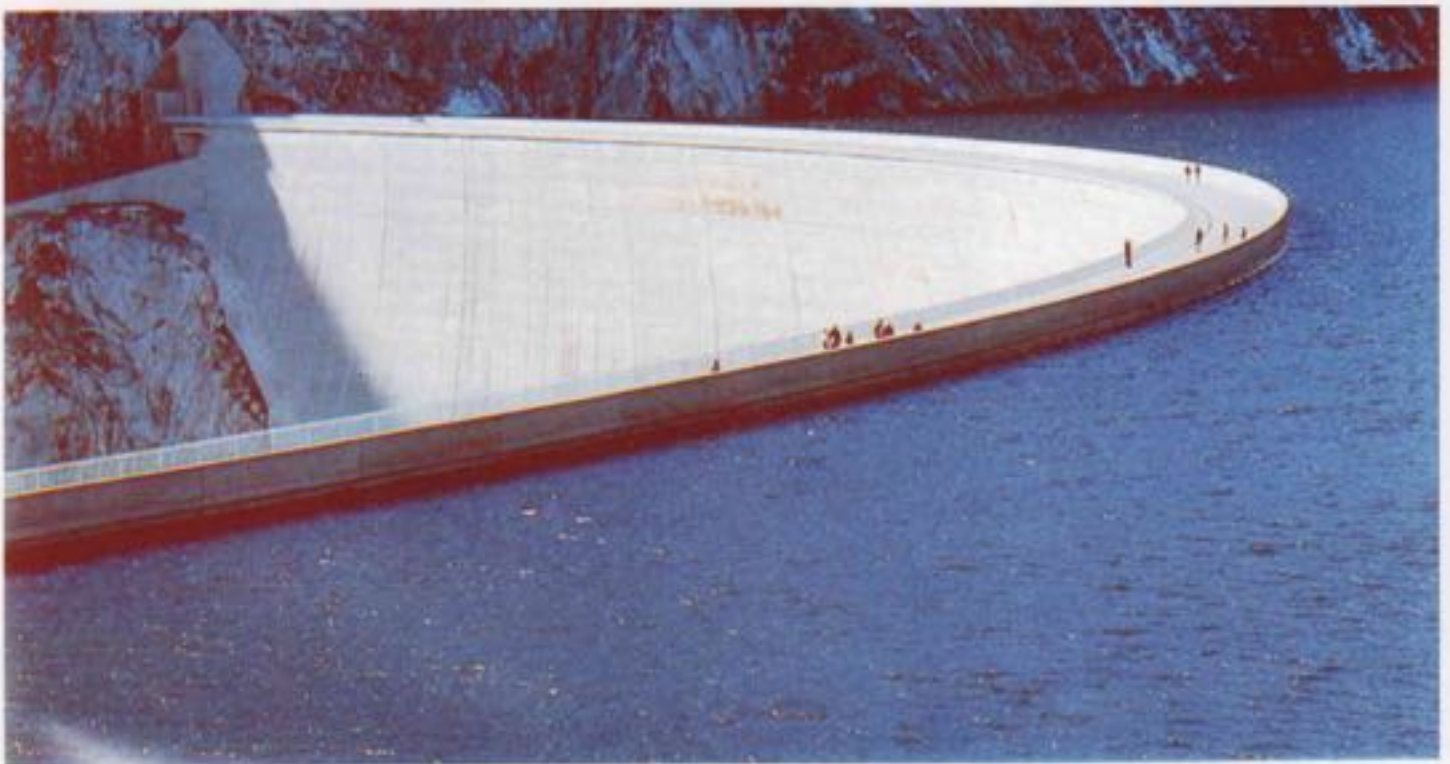


The environmentally friendly solution

bestho
all-in-one



The revolution in sealing for new construction, old buildings and renovation.

The Causes

Owing to capillary action, it is possible for water to rise against gravity within building materials until the equilibrium capillary action = gravity is reached. Basically the more dense the building medium is, the greater the capillary action since the evaporation rate is reduced. This is usually caused by defective or non-existent horizontal sealing of the construction. Another reason for damp is water which presses against the wall.

Three types of moisture load may be identified:

- Ground water
- Non-pressurised leakage (seepage)
- Pressurised water (Fluctuating ground water level)

Basically the cause for problems which arise is non-existent or defective external sealing of the building material.

The Consequences

Excessive moisture saturation of the building material leads to:

- Crumbling or flaking of plaster or paint
- Unpleasant odours
- Water or lime spots on walls
- Mould or salt deposits on the surfaces of walls

The result leads to:

- Unpleasant environment for the inhabitants
- Damage of the building materials
- Loss in value of the property
- Health hazard owing to the presence of mould spores

The Solution - bestho

bestho seals, preserves and provides permanent protection of all types of natural stone, brick and concrete available on the market. Different types of wood are rendered permanently water-proof when treated with bestho. In addition, materials treated with bestho represent no fire hazard. Moist cellars and walls and mould are permanently sealed. Hundreds of applications in the industrial and private sectors may be covered.

bestho is a universal product and may be applied to different materials. Concrete, natural stone, brick and wood are permanently preserved.

bestho is a non-poisonous, non-flammable, odourless clear liquid, miscible in water, in brief it is simple and safe to use. Competitive products require an inherent basicity whereas bestho makes use of the alkalinity available in the medium to which it is applied.



**CONCRETE
MORTAR
JOINTLESS FLOORS
PAVEMENT**
Refinement of concrete
Preservation of concrete

**BRICK
GYPSUM
NATURAL STONE
LOAM**
Sealing of surfaces with
penetration

**WOOD
WOODEN STRUCTURES
HALF-TIMBERED
CONSTRUCTIONS**
Preservation
Impregnation
Protection against
insect attack



The most important features at a glance:

- Single application
- Penetration depth 10 - 30 mm
- Cured after 28 days; pedestrian traffic permitted after 30 minutes
- May be used as a membrane hardner (fresh concrete). Cured after 34 days
- Pressure resistant to 5 bar

- Seals all types of concrete
- Increased pressure- and friction-resistance
- Increased resistance to freezing/thawing cycles
- Prevents ingress of moisture yet retains the ability to diffuse water vapour
- Water cannot penetrate deeper than 0,2 mm and cannot flow into the material

- Environmentally friendly
- Non-flammable
- Acid resistant to pH 2,5
- Improves adhesive properties of coatings
- Seals terrazzo after cutting and polishing
- Stable for 6 months after opening the container
- Guaranteed for 10 years

CONCRETE
MORTAR
JOINTLESS FLOORS
PAVEMENTS

Refinement of concrete
Preservation of concrete

Application

Seals all vertical and horizontal and alkaline building materials.
May be applied to moist and clean dry surfaces.

Areas of application

May be used as a replacement for bitumen or fibrous sealant for new constructions and renovation.
Used for cellars, flat roofs, parking garages, balconies, terraces, concrete, jointless floors, mortar and plaster.

Features

Allows diffusion of water vapour
Covers cracks up to 0,2 mm
Non-flammable
Provides a strong even protective layer on the surface
Penetrates to a depth of 10-30 mm
Increased pressure resistance to at least 5 bar
Acid resistant to pH 2,5
Wear and tear is greatly reduced
Unlimited effect
May be used as a horizontal barrier

Properties

Fluid
Neutral colour
Curing time depends on material, do not use below 5°C
Rainproof after 5 hours
Permits pedestrian traffic after 30 minutes
Completely cured after 28 days
May be coated after 48 hours with a water-soluble, porous material. Other coatings after curing.

Consumption

0,3 l/m² dependent on material foundation



**Sealing of surfaces
with penetration**

**BRICK
GYPSUM
NATURAL STONE
LOAM**



Application

Seals all vertical and horizontal and alkaline building materials.
May be applied to moist and clean dry surfaces.

Areas of application

May be used as a replacement for bitumen or fibrous sealant for new constructions and renovation.
Used for cellars, flat roofs, parking garages, balconies, terraces, limestone, porous concrete, marble, granite, gypsum.
Used on new constructions, interior walls (gypsum) and repairs.

Features

Allows diffusion of water vapour
Covers cracks up to 0,2 mm
Non-flammable
Provides a strong even protective layer on the surface
Penetrates to a depth of 5-30 mm
Increased pressure resistance
Acid resistant to pH 2,5
Wear and tear is greatly reduced
Unlimited penetration effect

Properties

Fluid
Neutral colour
Curing time depends on material, do not use below 5°C
Rainproof after 1 hour
Permits pedestrian traffic after 30 minutes
Completely cured after 28 days
May be coated after 48 hours with a water-soluble, porous material. Other coatings after curing.
Slight irritant R 36-37-38 (keep out of reach of children)

Consumption

0,3 l/m² dependent on material foundation



**WOOD
WOODEN STRUCTURES
HALF-TIMBERED
STRUCTURES**

**Preservation
Impregnation
Protection against insects**

Application

Seals and preserves all untreated wood.
May be applied to moist and clean dry wooden surfaces.

Areas of application

Used for all types of wood, with best results on soft woods such as pine, fir, larch, ash, birch, cherry.
Used as a replacement for known wood protective coatings.
Non-poisonous.
Resistant to water, insect attack, wood-worm, acids.
Paint last three times longer.
May be used on fresh or old untreated wood.

Features

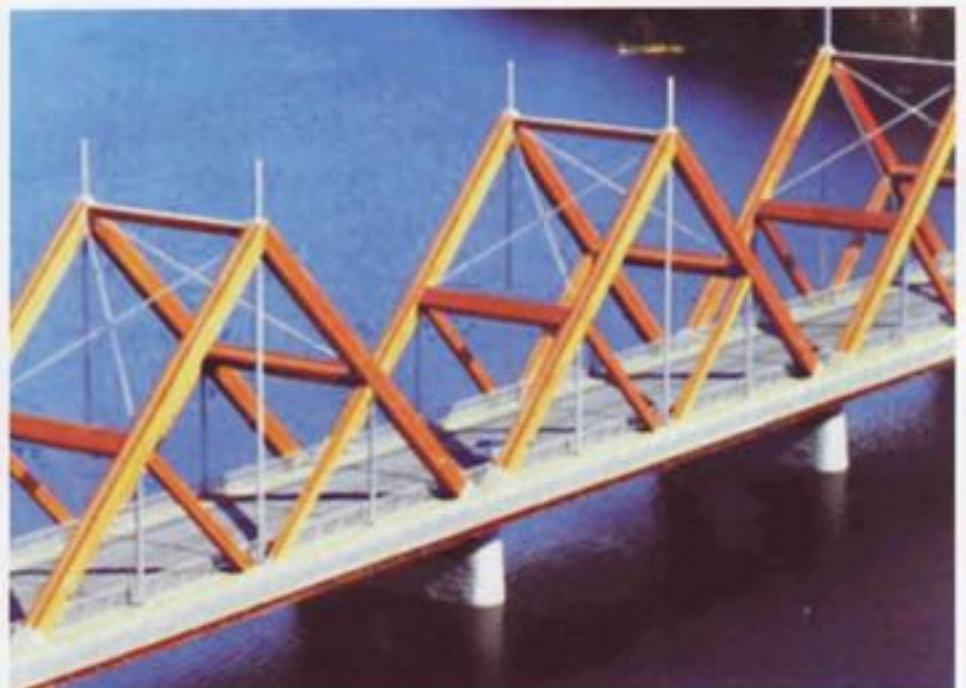
Allows diffusion of water vapour
Non-flammable
Provides a strong even protective layer with the wood fibres.
Penetrates to a depth of 0,5-20 mm
Increased pressure resistance
Acid resistant to pH 2,5
Unlimited penetration effect

Properties

Fluid
Neutral colour
Curing time depends on material, do not use below 5°C
Rainproof after 24 hours
Permits pedestrian traffic after 30 minutes
Completely cured after 28 days
May be coated after 48 hours with a water-soluble, porous material. Other coatings after curing.
May lead to a colour change of the wood.

Consumption

0,3 l/m² dependent on material foundation



Examples of applications

bestho for new constructions

Styropor-Bitumen insulation is no longer required in the construction of new buildings. **bestho** may be used on all alkaline foundations and seals to a depth of 10 - 30 mm without any environmental danger to the soil. Neither moisture nor salts or any other harmful substances can penetrate the treated walls or foundation.

Once the concrete foundation has been poured, it is recommended that **bestho** be applied as rapidly as possible. A 30% saving in labour may be realised since the floor may be subjected to pedestrian traffic and loading after a short period. Abrasion is no longer possible and therefore there is no formation of dust. Expansion joints may be treated with **bestho** and a strong bond is formed with the foundation.

bestho for the renovation of facades

The surface is prepared by acid treatment, sand-blasting or any other similar cleaning method. **bestho** is then applied in overlapping strokes from top to bottom. Normal consumption is 0,3 l/m². After 3 - 4 days the desired coating may be applied. A slight colour change may take place if applied to brick, natural stone, marble, granite, slate or gypsum and therefore it is recommended to prepare a test surface.

bestho for floors

Two types of flooring may be poured:

- Cement
- Gypsum or lime jointless flooring

In the case of cement flooring, **bestho** must be applied as rapidly as possible, the normal consumption being 0,3 l/m².

The foundation is sealed to a depth of 20 - 30 mm. A crystalline structure forms on the pore surfaces and prevents moisture and other harmful substances from penetration and provides an improved loading of approximately 30%. There is no abrasion and therefore dust cannot form.

Other types of flooring material consume 0,1 to 0,3 l/m² of **bestho**.

bestho for renovation

In older constructions, concrete, plaster and other foundation materials are often ruined. In these cases **bestho** is the price-effective solution. The surface to be treated must be cleaned and all loose material removed. **bestho** may now be applied in overlapping strokes from top to bottom. Depending on the porosity of the surface, 0,3 l/m² of **bestho** is required. After initial treatment, any holes or cracks in the material may be filled with plaster or concrete and subjected to a final treatment of **bestho**. **bestho** creates a strong bond with the old foundation and forms a homogeneous surface.

The renovated surface is resistant to water, oil, acid and is absolutely abrasion free.

bestho for wood

bestho may be applied to all types of wood using a brush, roller or spray-gun.

The wood is sufficiently dry after 24 hours and may be exposed to the elements. Should the treated wood be exposed to further moisture within the 24-hour period, it should be retreated with a second light coat of **bestho**.

After this the wood should be subjected to periodic inspection and any white deposits must be removed with a damp cloth.

The wood is only perfectly cured after 28 days after which the optimal resistance to moisture is reached.

bestho may be applied to treated wood, providing the treatment is older than six months. Should the wood have been treated with an oil- or petroleum-based penetrant, it must be treated with a high-pressure cleaning gun to remove all traces. This also applies to stained or coloured wood. **bestho** not only protects the wood against moisture, but also against attack by insects and the formation of mould.