Hidra®
a dry solution

HEGEA TECHNICAL MANUAL 2016

TECHNICAL MANUAL 2016

HEGEA TREATMENT FOR RISING DAMP

HEGEA TREATMENT FOR RETAINING WALL DAMP

HEGEA WATERPROOFING TREATMENT

Why

Introduction

The presence and spread of damp in buildings is a problem that causes significant inconvenience and damage, and affects new building work as well as various aspects of restoration and conservation.

The condition, the nature and the form of the buildings themselves and the ambient conditions (type of soil, groundwater and precipitation), make up the set of variables at play in different climatic conditions.

It is therefore essential to reconstruct the dynamics of these variables in order to identify the most appropriate solution.
Capillary rising damp and penetrating damp in containment structures or in below ground structures, are among the primary causes of degradation in buildings.
Hidra® offers effective and proven solutions, with a low thickness system for remedial work and waterproofing: Hegea®.

In sectors dominated by very expensive and highly invasive solutions, Hegea® remedial and waterproofing treatments combine the effectiveness of the treatments with the practicality of non-invasive procedures. Hence the possibility, and the convenience, of being able to apply treatments where the underlying surfaces can still be recovered and in situations that are usually considered impractical, make the Hegea® range of waterproofing and remediation products extremely efficient and versatile.

Where

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

Different Hegea® treatments can be adopted, depending on the circumstances in which the work is being carried out.

CAPILLARY RISING DAMP

Remediation through the dehumidification of brickwork showing signs of rising damp, surface degradation and erosion and the formation of efflorescence as a result of the absorption of water from the soil below

WATERPROOFING AGAINST RETAINING WALL DAMP

Negative waterproofing of soil-retaining structures such as ramps or embankment walls and below ground structures with basements or cellars, where there are localised or widespread seepages from the soil behind.

WATER-PROOFING OF RETAINING STRUCTURES

Positive waterproofing of structures such as tanks, swimming pools, planters and water or soil retaining structures that are experiencing localised or widespread seepages caused by cracks, crevices or incorrectly treated materials.

Capillary rising damp, development of efflorescence with lifting of paint and render.

Negative waterproofing in soil retaining structures exposed to pressure from the soil behind.

Positive waterproofing: localised or widespread seepage in structures for containing liquids or soil.

What

Product range

Hegea® Range of Renders

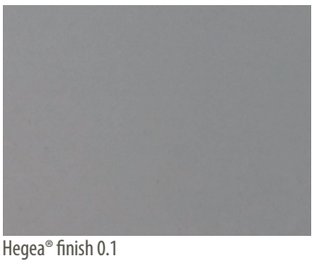
Hegea® base 2.0 and Hegea® finish 0.8-0.6-0.3-0.1 are grey rendering plasters, with the exception of finish 0.1 which is white, for internal and external use, with remedial waterproofing properties when used as part of specific treatment cycles.

Hegea® base 2.0

Hegea® finish 0.8

Hegea® finish 0.6

Hegea® finish 0.3



Hegea® finish 0.1

Hegea® base 2.0

Grey, fibre reinforced render, with Hegea treatment dehumidifying or waterproofing properties.

Grey fibre reinforced render for substrates, for internal or external use, with a white 52.5 cement base, special additives, fibre and silica sand ca. 2-1.5mm ø with dehumidifying or waterproofing properties when used as part of a specific treatment cycle. It forms the basis of all Hegea's dehumidifying and waterproofing treatments.

Hegea® finish 0.3

Grey finishing render, with Hegea treatment dehumidifying or waterproofing properties.

Grey finishing render for internal or external use, with a white 52.5 cement base, special additives and silica sand ca. 0.1-0.3mm ø with dehumidifying or waterproofing properties as part of a specific treatment cycle. For use exclusively as a finish for Hegea dehumidifying and waterproofing treatments.

Hegea® finish 0.8

Grey finishing render, with Hegea treatment dehumidifying or waterproofing properties.

Grey finishing render for internal or external use, with a white 52.5 cement base, special additives and silica sand ca. 0.4-0.8mm ø with dehumidifying or waterproofing properties when used as part of a specific treatment cycle. For use exclusively as a finish for Hegea dehumidifying and waterproofing treatments.

Hegea® finish 0.1

White finishing render, with Hegea treatment dehumidifying or waterproofing properties.

White finishing render for internal or external use, with a white 52.5 cement base and special additives (0.1mm), with dehumidifying or waterproofing properties when used as part of a specific treatment cycle. For use exclusively as a finish for Hegea dehumidifying and waterproofing treatments.

Hegea® finish 0.6

Grey finishing render, with Hegea treatment dehumidifying or waterproofing properties.

Grey finishing render for internal or external use, with a white 52.5 cement base, special additives and silica sand ca. 0.2-0.6mm ø with dehumidifying or waterproofing properties when used as part of a specific treatment cycle. For use exclusively as a finish for Hegea dehumidifying and waterproofing treatments.

Hegea® 0.0 Waterproofing

White finishing coating with exclusive Hegea treatment waterproofing properties.

Hegea 0.0 waterproofer, is a white powder coating, which can be applied with a brush and that provides for the total waterproofing of surfaces. A white 52.5 cement based inorganic product, it is configured as part of specific Hegea waterproofing treatments depending on the problem being addressed.

How

Preparing the Surface

The simplicity of use of Hegea® treatments starts from the ease with which suitable surfaces can be identified; cured and bare cement based plaster with a sound surface and properly roughened reinforced concrete are especially well suited.

Unlike invasive solutions that call for the indiscriminate demolition of surfaces, the thinness of the treatments provided by the Hegea® range enable them to be used in all situations where the underlying structure is still in a sound and solid condition.

1 SPECIFYING THE AREA

When treating rising damp, work in continuous horizontal sections at a height of at least 100cm above the highest visible level of the damp. For negative waterproofing of soil retaining or containing structures, treat the entire surface.

2 SANDING

Treat the bare cement surface. Remove all efflorescence, flakes, damaged paint and renders by mechanical sanding. Treat surfaces to a depth of about 5 mm from the main level using a wall grinder.
Be especially careful to remove any existing finishes or renders. When completed, clean thoroughly with a pressure washer.

3 SUITABILITY OF THE SURFACE

Prepare the cement by taking it back to a bare surface (concrete). The surface must be solid, cured and sound, free from any flaking paint or render.

4 APPLICATION

TREATMENT FOR RISING DAMP p.12
WATERPROOFING RETAINING STRUCTURES p.16
POSITIVE WATERPROOFING p.18

2

SANDING

WALL GRINDERS

Renovation grinders carry out surface sanding that can remove coatings, renders, glues and paint.
The precise amount to be removed can be specified by adjusting the depth setting on the grinder, thus obtaining a uniform and flat surface, with uniform thickness in the treatment areas. When the Hegea® treatment is applied, the original level is restored without changing the aesthetics of the walls or facades.

3A

CONSOLIDATION

Hegea® SILI LIT

Ideal for restoring the solidity of loose (not detached) mineral plaster.
Effective penetration of more than 20mm into the surface.
The solidity of loose plaster is restored without affecting its ability to breathe

3A

CONSOLIDATION

Where the plaster is loose with light to medium powdering but has not become detached, restore the cohesion with Hegea Sili Lit. Lithium silicate based, non film-forming, transparent and invisible consolidating impregnator.
Following mechanical sanding, apply several coats in succession, diluted in a 1: 3 ratio, for complete absorption into the base until saturation point. Ready for working in 3-5 days.

The variables to be found in the surface material have led to the introduction of a number of corrective measures to make surfaces, that would otherwise not meet the required conditions, suitable for treatment.

3B

RESTORATION

Normally it is not necessary to remove sections of plaster, but surfaces that have become degraded, lacking solidity or detached must be removed until a surface that can be used for anchoring is reached. Repair indentations or sections by using Hidra Rin® Hidra® Rip or Hidra® Cem mortars. Once fully cured, apply the treatment.

3B

RESTORATION

SPECIAL RESTORATION MORTARS

Hidra® Rin : Cement-based mortar for rendering and general restoration with lime, fibre and selected fillers. Suitable for rendering old and degraded walls with a single application up to 2-3cm (min thickness 0.8cm) Hidra Rip.
High-performance fibre-reinforced shrink-proof thixotropic mortar, for vertical restoration of cement-based plasters and concrete
Can be applied in thicknesses up to 4cm with no shrinkage (min. thickness 1cm).
Hidra Cem®: Fibre-reinforced thixotropic shrink-proof rendering mortar for vertical restoration suitable both for high-thickness applications and residential type rendering (few mm).
It is particularly versatile for restoring indentations with variable levels and for levelling uneven surfaces. (2mm-2cm).

CAPILLARY RISING DAMP TREATMENT

1

2

Once the area of application has been identified, work in a continuous horizontal section, at a height of at least 100cm above the highest visible level of the damp.
Fig:1-2

Treat the bare surface of cement based plasters. Remove efflorescence, paint and render by mechanical sanding. Treat surfaces to a depth of about 5mm from the original level using a wall grinder. Be especially careful to remove any existing finishes or renders
Fig::3,4

3

4

CONSOLIDATION

Where the plaster is loose with light to medium powdering but has not become detached, restore the cohesion with Hegea® Sili Lit. Apply in a 1:3 dilution until full absorption (saturation) Ready for working in 3-5 days.

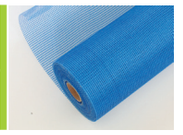
RESTORATION

Surfaces that have become degraded, lacking cohesion and detached must be removed until a surface that can be used for anchoring has been reached. Restore plaster with Hidra Rin® , Hidra Rip® o Hidra® Cem. Allow it to cure fully.

5

Carry out a thorough cleaning with a power washer.
Confirm that the surfaces are sound and cohesive, then thoroughly soak the walls.
Fig:5

Apply a first skimmed layer of Hegea® 2.0. Always insert a 150/160gm^2* fibre mesh
Fig:6,7,8



6

7

8

9

10

After at least 12 hours, dampen the application area again.
Apply a second layer of Hegea 2.0.
(total thickness ca. 4-5mm).
Fig: 9,10

11

12

After at least 12 hours, after first- dampening, apply finishing renders,
Hegea 0.8, 0.6, 0.3 or 0.1.
(thickness ca. 1mm)
Fig:.11,12,13

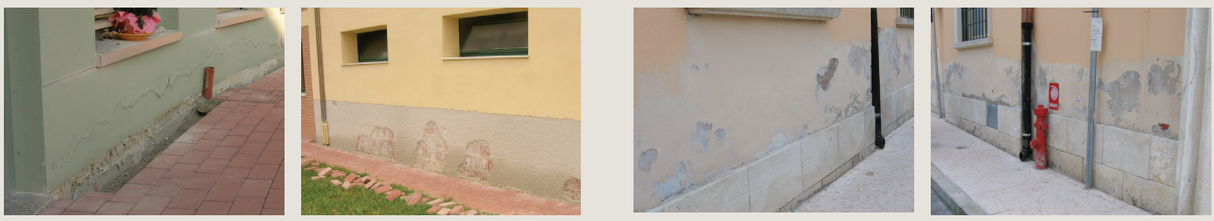
* If a mesh is interposed between the two layers of Hegea® base 2.0, treatment can be carried out using the wet-on-wet technique.

Hegea® treatment on condominium garages characterised by a continuous alternation of different surfaces.
Traditional plasters and concrete underwent the same treatment without compromising levels and evenness.

TIPS

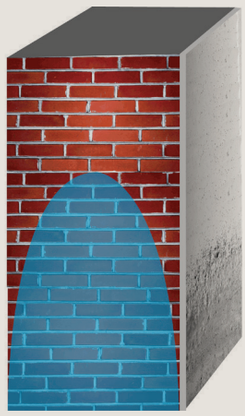
Laying inter-locking paving on sand, allows rainwater to penetrate and stagnate, bringing it into direct contract with the buried sections of wall. It is good practice to reduce the problems detected at source, by removing a few rows of blocks, in order to apply an effective layer of Hidra Flex waterproofing to the buried sections.

An external stone plinth drastically limits the ability of the wall to breathe in that area, causing the sections of exposed brickwork above to become overloaded. Keeping plinths and stones therefore means that the treatment is to be applied in other sections.



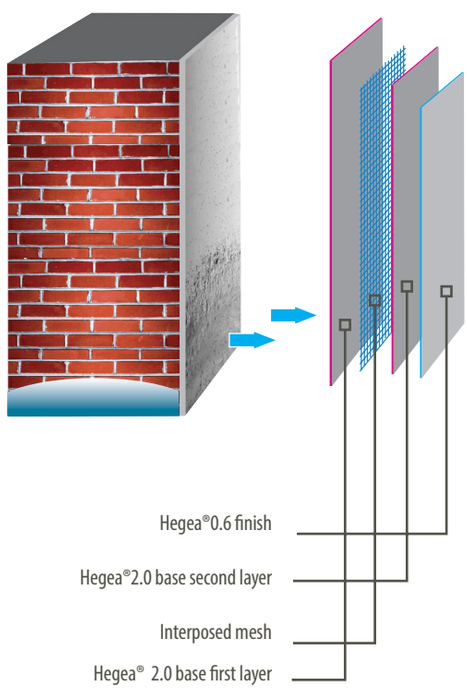
CAPILLARY RISING DAMP

Capillary rising damp is one of the most common types of damp. Generally the appearance of rings, damp areas and efflorescence are the natural effects of the evaporation of the water content retained within the wall.
As the salts present gradually crystallise the pores become blocked, the surface material weakens and is subjected to strong pressure from behind; in short, degradation and lifting of paints and renders takes place followed by the disintegration of the plaster. It is therefore essential to assess the nature and concentration of the salts contained in the walls. The physical phenomenon of capillary action is the main cause of water absorption in brickwork. As this phenomenon takes place, water is drawn upwards through the wall. Influenced by a number of elements, such as the composition and thickness of the brickwork, the nature of the ground and the groundwater, it is significantly different from the communicating vessels principle. Indeed, capillary absorption causes fluid contained in the capillaries to rise, and the smaller the section, the higher it rises. Hence it is essential to analyse the type of the construction materials, since this action can take place in different ways depending on the materials used.



REMARKS

Sanding of the surface alone and the reduced thickness of the treatment make it possible to recover surfaces that are still viable and sound or to treat surfaces that present problems for remediation systems (e.g. reinforced concrete), with a considerable reduction in time, costs and materials.
The only by-product of sanding the surface is the waste dust contained in the suction unit and not rubble; moreover, because of the shallow depth of the treatment, it is possible to treat brickwork clad with very thin plaster without altering the original levels. Hegea restoration systems operate on three basic principles:
1. Resistance to disintegration: all Hegea products are immune to attack and consequent degradation by hygroscopic salts. The gradual concentration of Salts in the surface layers results in the structure of the wall's fabric disintegrating with a consequent degradation of the surface layers themselves, initially paints and renders, but then involving plaster and mortar. The layers of Hegea® interrupt this destructive process by filtering the hygroscopic salts and keeping the walls flushed out and the moisture evaporated.
2. The quest for balance: in a structure seriously affected by rising damp in which surface evaporation is forced, the increase in evaporated water generates an increase in the water assimilated from the foundation to an extent that is directly proportional to the amount extracted in the upper sections. Brickwork has a tendency to rebalance the areas where rapid drying was forced, by drawing up water from the foundations at the same rate as it is being extracted. Once the Hegea® restoration system has solidified deep in the capillaries of the construction material, it functions in the surface layers where the process of degradation begins, facilitating a slow and continuous evaporation of water until a static state gradually develops between the damp layers below and the recovered areas above, with no efflorescence or crystallisation developing to degrade the surfaces.
3. Filtering function: several operating principles are based on the accumulation and storage of hygroscopic salts inside the cavities intended to accommodate the crystals in solid form. In cases of particularly heavy saline concentrations over a long period, the structures can become saturated causing treatment problems. The Hegea treatment, on the other hand, constantly filters the expelled water, while always keeping the hygroscopic salts in a liquid state in the sections behind. This essential function does not interfere with the constant flow of water vapour, an important factor in counteracting the problem and keeping it localised. As long as the hygroscopic salts present in the water absorbed from the foundation remain dissolved in solution and stay in liquid form, they do not present any particular problems in terms of degradation and flaking. On the contrary, it is once they solidify and crystallise, that the constant breakdown of the brickwork described in point 1) begins. Hence the filtering function is essential to keeping the salts in a liquid state, without ever impeding the expulsion of the water vapour.



PROJECTS

Building with external walls affected by rising damp with serious degradation in certain sections. Treated by sanding the surface and removing loose areas, followed by remediation. Application of rising damp treatment with interposing of mesh.




The presence of mild rising damp on sound plaster had accelerated a clearly visible process of degradation; treatment consisted of removing the surface layers of plaster by grinding followed by application of a Hegea treatment in a way that re-creates a rough effect.




Dwelling with damp problems rising to significant heights, surface sanding, capillary rising damp treatment and interposed mesh.



Apartment block with rising damp and crumbling of the perimeter walls, surface sanding and treatment with Hegea products and interposed mesh.



The presence of rising damp on sound plasterwork was easily remedied by removing only the top layers by surface grinding and subsequent application of a Hegea® treatment.



Plaster recently applied but with poor cohesion, affected by capillary rising damp. In order to ensure the proper consistency of the mortars, after removal of the top layers by surface grinding, it was necessary to apply Hegea® Sili Lit deep consolidator. Once cured, apply the Hegea treatment.


Business property with damp problems at significant heights, surface sanding, capillary rising damp treatment and interposed mesh.

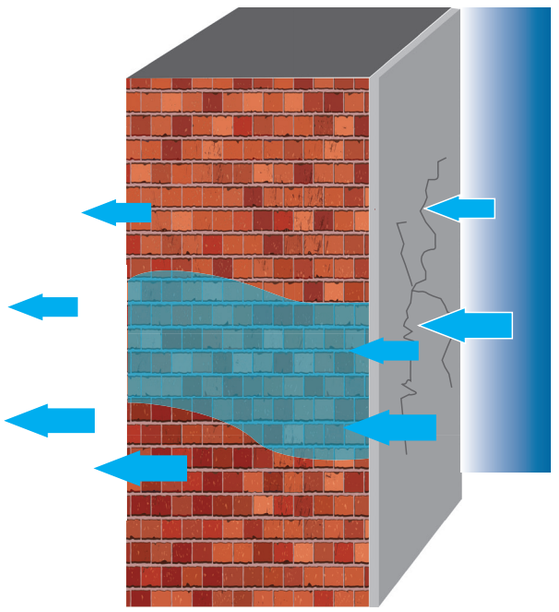

Building in the old town centre with serious damp problems, surface sanding, capillary rising damp treatment and interposed mesh.



DAMP IN BELOW GROUND STRUCTURES

Other problems that are equally widespread are those arising from seepage into structures that are intended for containment (e.g. swimming pools) and in below ground structures (e.g. cellars). In both cases, settling, cracks and the use of unsuitable materials can cause seepages. The degradation and the erosion that develops in containment structures is no less serious than the disintegration of the internal layers of those built into the ground (cellars or basements) caused by the negative counterthrust of water loads in the soil behind.

When localised or widespread seepages occur, the primary need is to counteract the degradation caused by the penetration of fluids into the structures with the use of waterproofing treatments capable of functioning even in sections opposite to where the causes of these seepages lie.



WATERPROOFING BELOW GROUND STRUCTURES

Negative waterproofing. Treat the total height of the structures or in any case at a height such as to ensure treatment to at least one metre above the level of the soil behind. Treat the bare cement surface. Remove efflorescence, paint and render by means of mechanical sanding. Treat surfaces to a depth of about 5mm from the original level using a wall grinder.

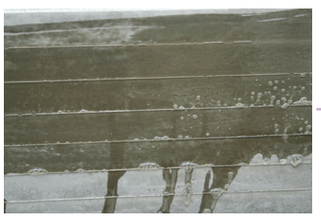
Be especially careful to remove any existing rendered finishes. Mechanically roughen any particularly smooth reinforced concrete or treat with acid followed by washing with water.

Fig:1

Remove loose surfaces and seriously weakened areas, until a surface that can provide a suitable bonding has been reached.

Fig:2

1



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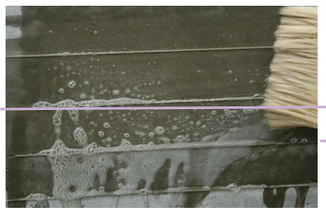


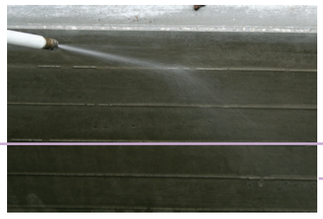
CONSOLIDATION

Where the plaster is loose with light to medium powdering but has not become detached, restore the cohesion with Hegea® Sili Lit. Apply diluted in a 1:3 ratio until full absorption (saturation). Ready for working in 3-5 days.

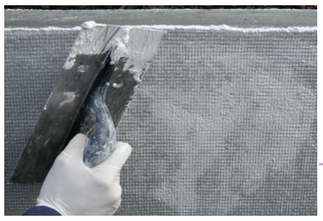
RESTORATION

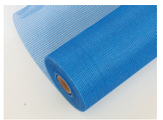
Surfaces that have become degraded, lacking cohesion and detached must be removed until a surface that can be used for anchoring has been reached. Restore plaster with Hidra® Rin®, Hidra Rip® or Hidra Cem®. Allow it to cure fully.

Having confirmed that it is sound and cohesive, thoroughly soak the area to be treated.

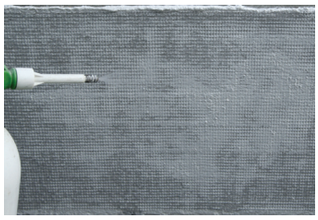


Apply a first skimmed layer of Hegea 2.0. Always insert a 150/160gm^{2}* fibre mesh.





After at least 12 hours, wet the treatment area again. Apply a second layer of Hegea® 2.0
(total thickness of the base approx. 5mm).

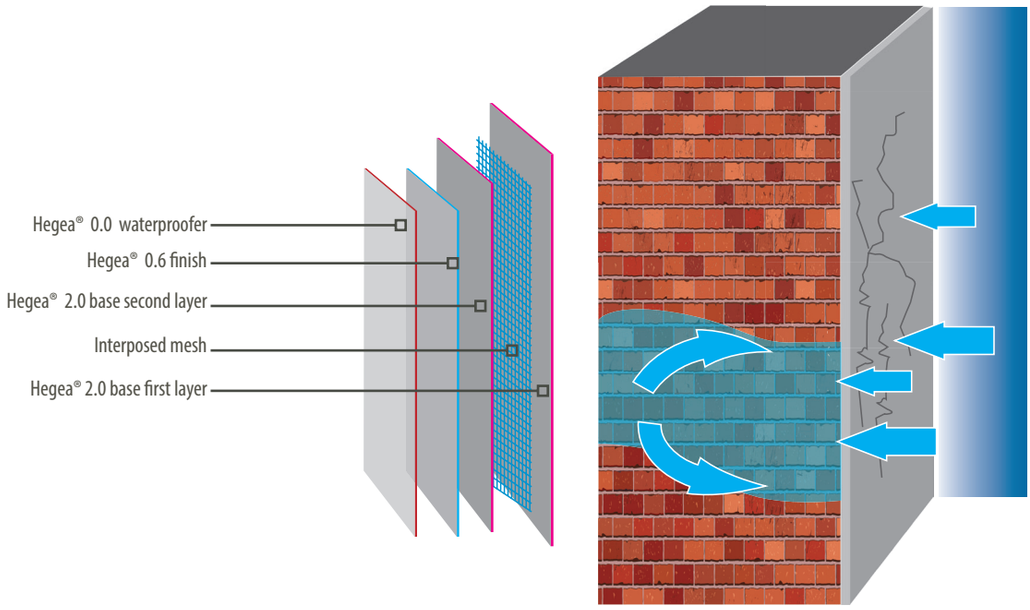


After at least 12 hours, after wetting, apply finishing renders, Hegea® 0.8, 0.6, 0.3 or 0.1 (thickness approx 1mm)

Complete the treatment after 2-3 days with the application of Hegea® 0.0 waterproofing, after wetting the surfaces..

* If a mesh is interposed between the two layers of Hegea® base 2.0, treatment can be carried out using the wet-on-wet technique.

The joint use of the Hegea® range of renders and Hegea® 0.0 waterproofer creates a barrier to the passage of water and water vapour molecules, making below ground structures resistant to seepage from the soil behind.



TIPS

Retaining walls, exterior staircases and balconies often have micro cracks, crevices or general defects in the coping laid along the top as a waterproofing layer. Furthermore, the absence of a drip edge or copper flashing exacerbates the problems described. Rainwater can easily find a way in, soaking into the structure below. It is good practice to try also to reduce the problems at source, by restoring the proper functionality of the copings.

PROJECTS

Exterior staircases laid on embankments, on terraced houses, rings can be seen as well as layers that are becoming detached and uneven areas. Treatment with surface sanding and application of negative waterproofing treatment.
Reinforced concrete retaining walls of basement ramps with problems of seepage from the soil behind. Treatment with surface sanding and application of negative waterproofing treatment.

Reinforced concrete retaining walls of basement ramps with problems of seepage from the soil behind.
Treatment with surface sanding and application of negative waterproofing treatment.

Basement ramp retaining walls with problems of seepage from the soil behind. Treatment with surface sanding and application of negative waterproofing treatment.

Reinforced concrete retaining walls of basement ramps with problems of seepage from the soil behind. Treatment with surface sanding and application of negative waterproofing treatment.

Walls of a sewage water disposal plant, seepages and crumbling originating from the tanks behind.
Treatment with surface sanding and application of negative waterproofing treatment.

WATER-PROOFING OF RETAINING WALLS

Positive waterproofing: Brickwork in direct contact with soil or water requires proper waterproofing in order to protect the structures from seepage. Even walls highly exposed to the weather and in salty environments e.g. buildings close to the coast, are subject to intense degradation and erosion.

1

Treat the complete surfaces. Work on the bare surfaces, after removing any paint, coatings or render by means of mechanical abrasion or sandblasting.
Fig.:1

2

Mechanically roughen any particularly smooth reinforced concrete or treat with acid followed by washing with water.

Fig:2,3

3

Remove loose surfaces and seriously weakened areas, until a surface that can provide a suitable bonding has been reached.

4

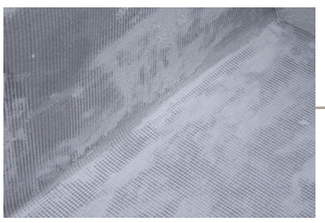
Having confirmed its solidity and cohesion, thoroughly soak the area to be treated.

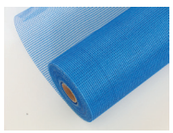
Fig.:4

CONSOLIDATION
Where the plaster is loose with light to medium powdering but has not become detached, restore the cohesion with Hegea® Sili Lit. Apply diluted in a 1:3 ratio until full absorption (saturation). Ready for working in 3-5 days.

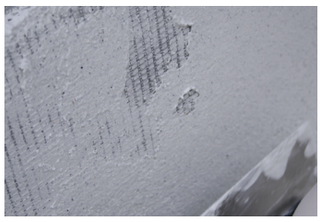
RESTORATION
Surfaces that have become degraded, lacking cohesion and detached must be removed until a surface that can be used for anchoring has been reached. Restore plaster with Hidra® Rin®, Hidra Rip® or Hidra® Cem. Allow it to cure fully.

Apply a first skimmed layer of Hegea® 2.0. Insert a fibre mesh*.





After at least 12 hours, wet the treatment area again. Apply a second layer of Hegea® 2.0 (total thickness of the base approx. 5mm).



After at least 12 hours, after wetting, apply finishing renders, Hegea 0.8, 0.6, 0.3 or 0.1 (thickness approx 1mm).

After the classic 28-day curing period, complete the treatment with the application of a satin paint with a heavy-duty white or coloured pigment base (tone on tone).

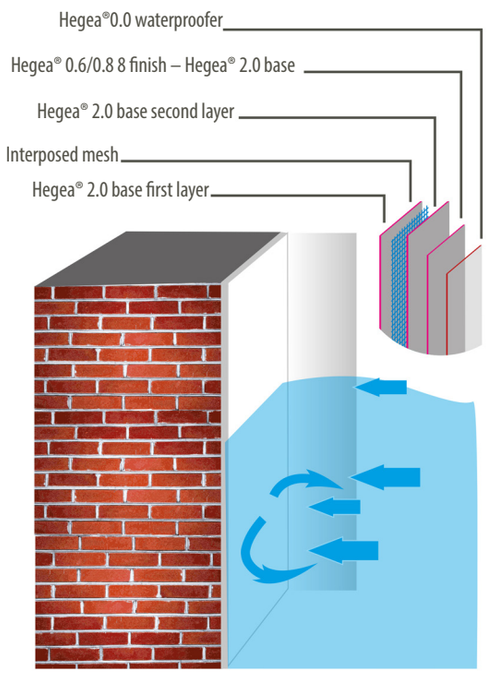
It is recommended that 150/160/gm2 fibre mesh be used. After inserting the fibre mesh there is no need to wait for the times stated before the next application.

PROJECTS

The inside walls of a swimming pool display sections where lifting is taking place and uneven areas. Treatment with surface sanding and application of positive waterproofing treatment.

REMARKS

The joint use of the Hegea® range of renders and Hegea® 0.0 waterproofer creates a barrier to the passage of water and water vapour molecules, making below ground structures resistant to seepage from the soil behind. The treatment of external surfaces with positive waterproofing creates a barrier to water molecules and provides the surfaces with total protection from weather and salt.



he inside walls of a swimming pool display sections where lifting is taking place and uneven areas. Treatment with surface sanding and application of positive waterproofing treatment.

The inside walls of a swimming pool display sections where lifting is taking place and uneven areas. Treatment with surface sanding and application of positive waterproofing treatment.

Internal walls of a swimming pool with problems of seepage from the soil behind. Requires water containment treatment and negative waterproofing.
Treatment with surface sanding and application of positive waterproofing treatment.

Conceiving the product

Traditional recovery systems consist of methods that call for the total removal of the plaster followed by the application of special high thickness products. If on the one hand complying fully with the correct working conditions guarantees the success of the project, on the other hand the high invasiveness of traditional treatments is often a deterrent. Where there is cement based plaster that is still in good condition or exposed concrete, the application of traditional treatments becomes somewhat impractical, if not highly inconvenient. Also, thin layers of mortars make it difficult to maintain the original levels. And in addition, traditional restoration methods are the almost exclusive preserve of highly specialised construction companies and are beyond the scope of painting and decorating companies. The products of the Hegea line are used in low-thickness treatments, consisting of renders. In fact, in practicable conditions, Hegea treatments offer the possibility of carrying out remediation work without having to strip off the plaster. This interesting feature makes it possible to carry out low-thickness work with the exclusive use of renders with overall depths of 5-7 mm and not 2-3 cm as with traditional plaster and mortar. Where there is surface degradation, efflorescence or detachment due to rising damp, Hidra offers low-thickness remediation systems, specific to all those types of works where the indiscriminate stripping of solid and sound plaster is inappropriate and highly invasive as well as costly. Thanks to the limited thickness and the ease of identifying and preparing the surfaces, the Hegea range of renders is an effective and practical solution to problems of rising damp. In fact, the Hegea treatment does not consist of thick plaster but of a range of renders consisting of base and finishes. The application of Hegea products, in all those cases where there is clear evidence of surface degradation of the paints and renders, but with solid and sound plaster underneath, enables substantial remediation of the structures without requiring demolition and the application of new plaster. As part of the Hegea treatments, the preparation of the substrates mainly requires a deep sanding of the surface layers, removing only inconsistent areas and finishes until the underlying, cured, sound and cohesive cement plasters have been fully exposed. This highly practical and functional procedure eliminates the problem of demolition, greatly reducing costs, timescales, invasiveness and materials moved, and allowing work to be carried out on concrete walls and structures without altering their original dimensions. This innovative approach to the work site requires the use of renovation grinders. Tools that are easy to handle, practical and fast, not only enable easy removal of inconsistent sections, but also the highly precise elimination of layers of paint, coatings, and renders. Surface preparation by means of renovation grinders enables sanding to be carried out to a controlled depth in order to accommodate low-thickness Hegea remediation treatments without changing the original dimensions. When used in combination with a mobile dust extractor, the creation and spread of dust in the work site is reduced to the minimum. Hidra has chosen Festool as its partner for the supply and distribution of renovation grinders. Low-thickness Hegea remediation treatments are not intended to compete directly with traditional "thick" dehumidifying mortars, but to be a complement to the range. In fact, they do not overlap with typical types of works where demolition is the only solution; on the contrary they offer interesting solutions for all sorts of construction sites where demolition, the type of the surfaces or the thickness of the mortar are key factors.

TECHNICAL REPORT SERVICE

Technical staff are at the disposal of clients for the drafting of technical reports and specifications.

SERVICES

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The concepts, products and solutions outlined in this publication are at times innovative and often go beyond the standards set by the market.
In this regard, our intention is to allow those operating in the sector to be able to carry out their sales, design and application activities to the best of their ability, supporting them with specialised technical personnel, who are available for site consultancy and subsequent drafting of specific technical reports.
In addition to hard copy publications, professionals also have at their disposal digital media such as DVDs, the web site www.hidra.sm and, where applicable, the technical report email service, which can be contacted by sending inquiries to tecnica@hidra.sm.

The promotion and dissemination of the proposed solutions is an essential factor at the point of sale or for technical studies. In this regard technical and sales staff are available to arrange meetings with video presentations.

THE COMPANY

WHY FOUNDED

Hidra was founded specifically to work with functional and effective solutions in the specialist areas of dehumidification, renovation and waterproofing. These sectors are now dominated by groups that offer endless product ranges that increasingly tend to be "all inclusive" offerings. The tendency to generalise all types of works has led industry technicians and operators to take a single approach to the concept of remediation and dehumidification: that of indiscriminate demolition and reconstruction using products that are applied with high thicknesses.
These assessments, with the assistance of important contacts and collaborations, led Hidra's founders to track down and develop a range of remediation and waterproofing products: the Hegea line. The development of new approaches to the concepts of remediation, dehumidification and waterproofing lead to the consideration of a new element: that of specificity.

WHAT WE OFFER

Hidra offers thin layer remediation systems, specifically for all those cases where the indiscriminate removal of underlying structures that are still solid and sound, is inappropriate and highly invasive. Indeed current remediation systems offer a single method of intervention that in almost all cases is the exclusive preserve of highly specialised construction companies and is beyond the scope of painting and decorating companies.
The high level of specialisation of remediation works carried out with the Hegea line has led Hidra to offer a continuous free technical consultancy service for the many types of construction sites and also an offer both of special supplementary mortars, to make it easy to find compatible products even in modest quantities, and of a range of special tools and diagnostic products for a professional approach to work site management.

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