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منتج
QATARI
قطري
PRODUCT



INDUSTRIAL FLOORINGS CATALOGUE

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i. ABOUT MONNELI

Introduction

Monnelli is a multinational local manufacturer established in communion with Monnelli Italy to manufacture material products and finishes for all types of uses.

Monnelli was founded in Italy and has been expanding its reach across the globe building on its group partner's experience of more than 40 years. The mission of our company is to provide building solutions to local consultants and contractors in Qatar by assembling a full line of products including cementitious products from renders, tile adhesives to chemical construction materials such as concrete repair, epoxy, polyurethane and surface treatment.

We provide technical support on all ranges of products and assistance by our sales and specification team, who have a combined experience of more than 100 years.

Monnelli Manufactures Wide range of construction chemicals and specialty products for various applications divided into following products group:

- Concrete Repair
- Industrial Flooring and Protective Coating
- Plasters and Masonry
- Grouting and Anchoring
- Tile Adhesive and Grouts
- Surface Treatment
- Render and Finish
- Waterproofing
- Specialty Products
- Joint Sealants

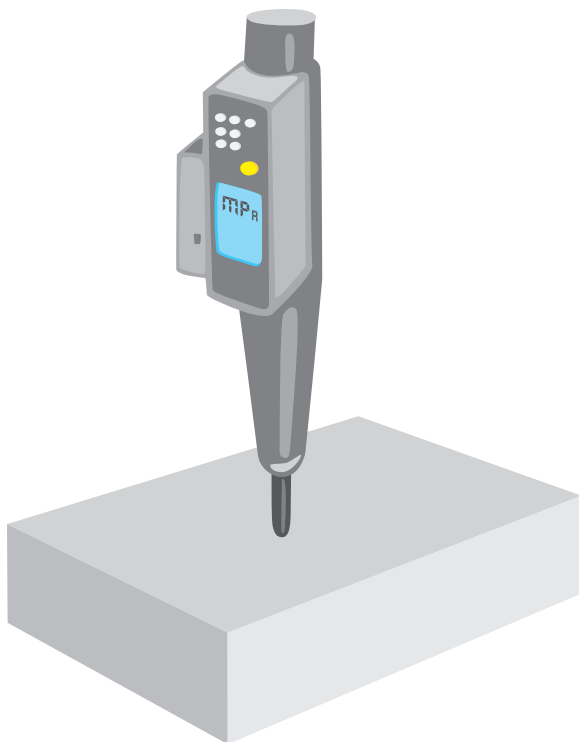


Cases

1. SUBSTRATE INSPECTION AND PREPARATION

Thorough inspection and assessment is essential

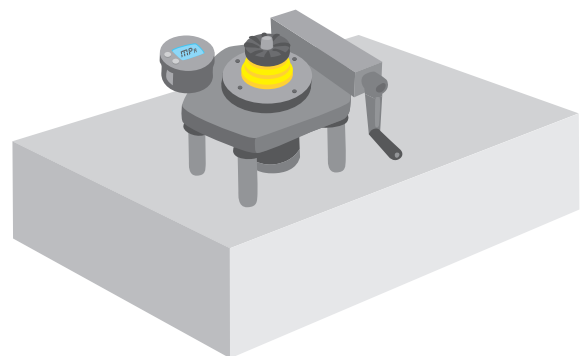
Substrate is the basis of a floor, whether it is new or old, thorough inspection and assessment is essential to determine the correct substrate preparation for successful flooring system.



Measuring the compressive Strength

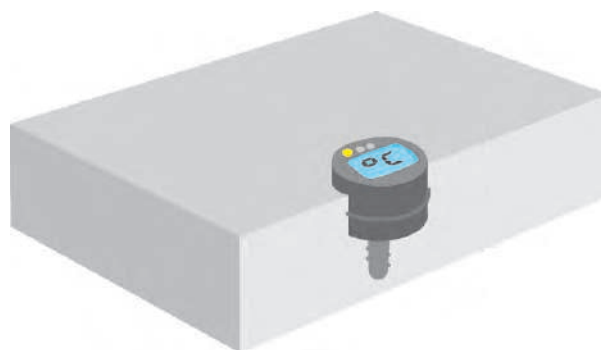
Concrete strength is of very great importance. The concrete substrate must be sound and ensure a minimum compressive strength of 25 MPa with a minimum pull off strength of 1.5 Mpa in tension at the time of application.

For other substrates, cement skin, also called laitence layer, has a tensile strength down to 0.1 MPa, and must always be removed prior to coating. This is best accomplished with steel-ball blasting or grinding.



Determining the cohesive Strength

Concrete substrates generally have cement laitence with low strengths in the top few mm (mils). This weak layer must always be removed. Stresses from concrete shrinkage, thermal shock or excessive loading may also lead to reduced cohesive strength. The minimum should be: $\geq 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ($\geq 1.5 \text{ MPa}$). Any inadequate areas must be removed and replaced.

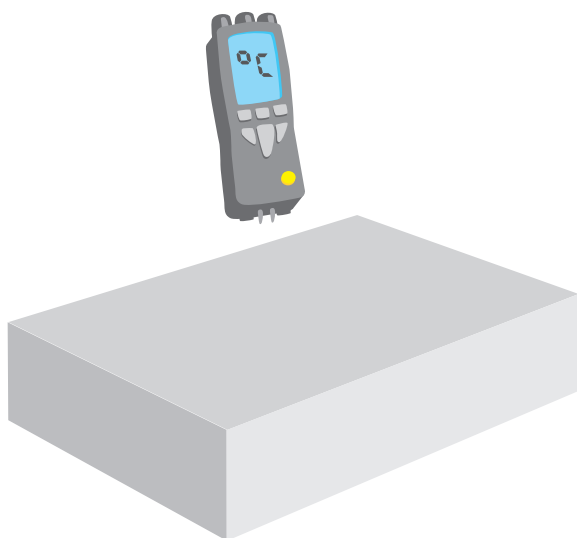


Temperature

Before coating with epoxy plastic, the surface temperature must be checked. Temperatures between $+13$ and $+25^\circ\text{C}$ seldom lead to problems.

For temperatures under $+8^\circ\text{C}$, some form of heating should be applied; under 4°C hardening is so slow that one should avoid treating with epoxy.

Thorough inspection and assessment is essential



Ambient Climate

If atmospheric climate factors are ignored, serious flooring defects such as poor adhesion, water marks, void formation, irregular surfaces and inadequate curing may occur. Therefore the following data must be checked several times, before, during and after application to ensure that they are within the system limitations.

Moisture Content

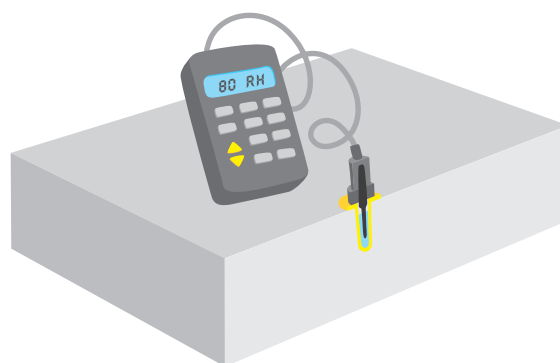
Measuring the moisture ensures that the structure is dry enough before starting the next construction phase.

Accurate moisture measurement optimizes the construction schedule and decreases the probability of future repairs while the project is under warranty and beyond. In renovations, accurate moisture measurement helps detect the actual source of the moisture and the scope of the damage.

The Relative Humidity Test (ASTM F-2170) measures the percentage of moisture within the concrete by holes that are drilled into the concrete slab.

Probes are inserted into the holes that report the Relative Humidity.

The ASTM F-2170 standard requires that the holes be drilled at 40% of the depth of the concrete to achieve accurate results.⁸ Acceptable Relative Humidity probe testing results are up to 80% RH.



2. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SELECTION OF A FLOORING SYSTEM INCLUDE

Selection Parameter

1.



1. Life expectancy

Owners want a flooring system that will last forever, and will be guaranteed. feasible or actuality, a given system will require periodic maintenance. Maintenance procedures must be clearly outlined and understood in order to provide a significant life expectancy.

3.



3. Traffic and Wear

Abrasion is often the greatest wear or exposure occurs. Some areas as trucking aisles may require special or additional treatment.

2.



2. Structural Requirements

Loadings imposed during construction and use should be considered.

Flooring system withstand these demands but it can only function as well as the substrate to which it is applied, strengthening systems.

4.



4. Chemical resistance

Chemical attack is a major factor for many floor finishes. Monnelli flooring protects concrete floor and the environment around it, helping prevent damage from exposure to corrosive compounds. Assess the effects on the floor of chemicals present, concentration, both at the time of the spillage and after evaporation. Higher temperatures usually increase the aggressive nature.

Selection Parameter

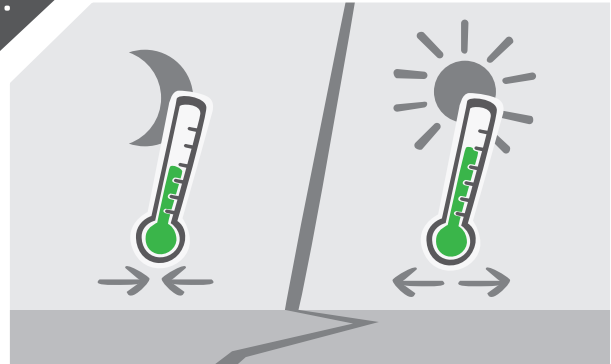
5.



5. Slip Resistance

Slip resistant flooring and other coatings are required by most facilities with good reason. Virtually all spaces, both commercial and industrial, are susceptible to the high risks of a wet and slick floor. Slip resistant flooring and coating come in a variety of finishes, from the very mild to coarser textures.

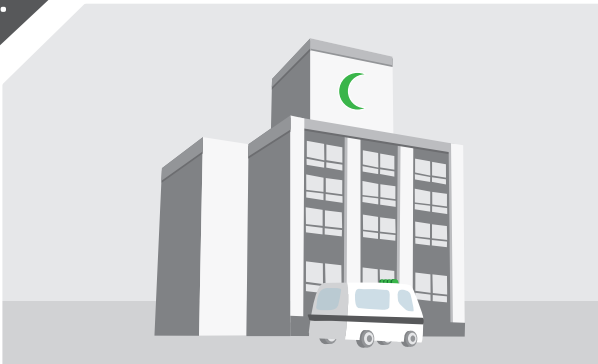
7.



7. Temperature

All flooring materials expands and contracts with changes in temperatures. Thermal shock can be a major cause of premature industrial floor failure. When it occurs at a rate significantly different from that of the concrete substrate underneath it can lead to delamination, cracks, bubbles and other deterioration.

6.



6. Hygiene

Many industries such as pharmaceutical, food, beverage and chemical have demanding hygiene requirements. These industries often need "clean room" environments, totally dust free, floor must be without cracks or angled corners, and easily cleanable, yet still satisfy the other specific requirements for the area; such as chemical and mechanical resistance.

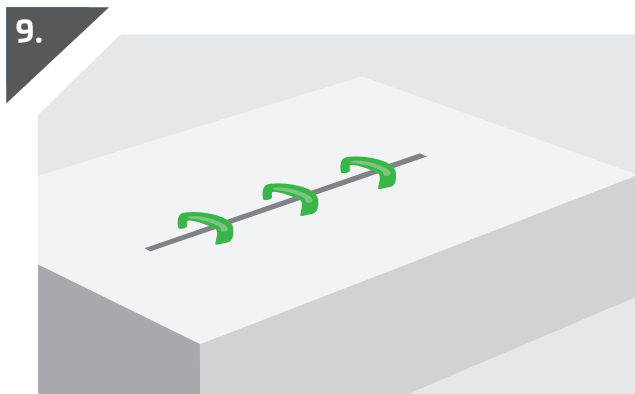
8.



8. Impact

Great number of industries where goods are handled in specific spaces, such as production lines, warehouses, loading bays, car repair garages need impact resistant flooring. Damage may occur if no allowance is made for the resultant high point loads in the floor. It is essential to ensure that the stresses generated are not higher than the strength of the flooring material and its substrate.

Selection Parameter



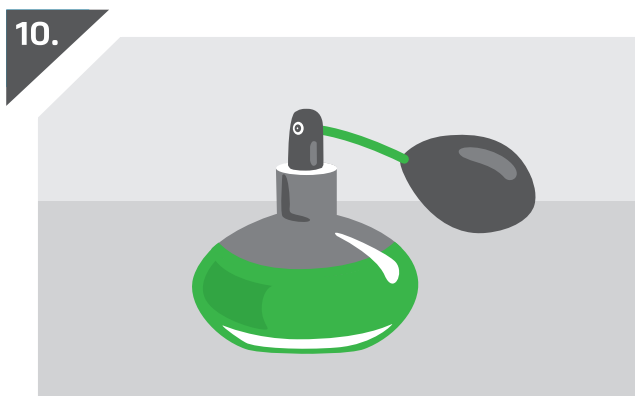
9. Crack Bridging

Structural loading particularly dynamic loading, plant vibration and traffic movement in some specific areas. The floor finish must be dynamically crack-bridging, for instance, in exterior car parks or in production facilities where aggressive liquids are present, or in "clean room" areas. sufficient stress relief or movement joints must be incorporated into the substrate during construction to prevent future movement cracking.



11. Rapid Curing

In maintenance works, processing areas with continuous production can often not afford downtime for longer than 48 hours. Therefore flooring systems with rapid curing properties are necessary.



10. Neutral Odor, VOC-free

Strong-smelling and solvent-containing products are often responsible for sensitivity reactions of applicators and end users.



12. Surface Preparation

Areas of weak substrate or surface laitence will compromise the adhesion of any installed flooring system, if not fully re-moved, surfaces must therefore always be mechanically prepared down to a sound substrate. Any contaminants will also reduce or prevent adhesion of any topping so this must also be removed by thorough cleaning.

Selection Parameter

13.



13. Waterproofing

Floor coatings have to provide an impermeable seal to protect both the concrete and the underlying ground water from the leakage of pollutants.

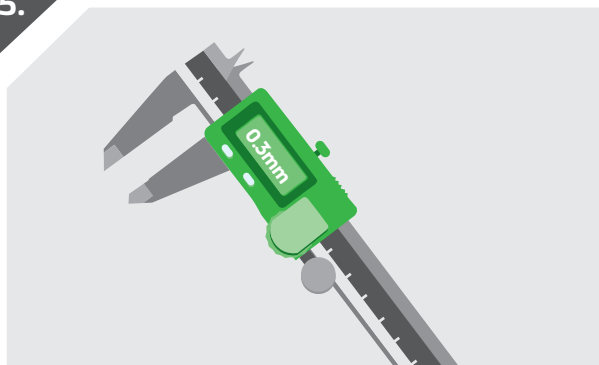
14.



14. Aesthetics

The final appearance of the floor surface is more important than many people perceive it to be. An owner's thinking on how the floor was going to look versus the final appearance is sometimes quite divergent. In the current marketplace, identical performance characteristics can be obtained with a variety of decorative appearances and surface textures.

15.



15. Resin type and thickness

Choosing type of resin material, application, and applied thickness. polymer resin flooring for concrete can be classified by:

Thickness

Thin-film 25-250 μ

High-build 250-1000 μ

Slurry/broadcast 1mm - 3mm

Topping/overlay 3mm-12mm

Polymer type: Epoxy, polyurethane, acrylic or other

3. SURFACE PREPARATION

Proper surface preparation is an extremely important factor

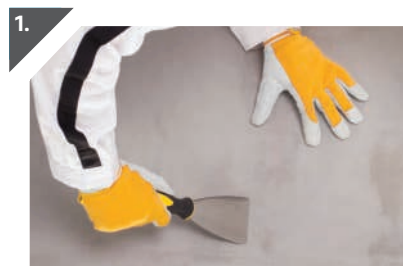
The following concrete surface preparation guidelines, serves as an aid to owners, design professionals, specifiers and contractors. All surfaces to receive Saveto sealers, flooring systems must be structurally sound, clean. Proper surface preparation is an extremely important factor in the immediate and long-term successful performance of applied flooring systems.

The contractor responsible for the installation of the polymer system shall be provided a substrate that is clean, durable, flat, pitched to specifications, free of surface contaminants.

Methods of surface preparation

Depending upon conditions of the concrete one or more methods of surface preparation may be required. It is common for decontamination to precede mechanical preparation, and if necessary a second decontamination to follow.

The preferred methods for creation of a surface profile, including the removal of dirt, dust, laitence and curing compounds, is steel shot-blasting, abrasive (sand) blasting or scarifying. The steel shot-blasting or vacuum blasting process is commonly referenced by equipment brand names, such as, Blastrac, Vacu-Blast, Shot-Blast, etc.



1. Inspection of the concrete substrate

To determine its general condition, soundness,

and presence of contaminants, presence of moisture vapor emissions and the best methods to use in preparation of the surface to meet the requirements of the owner or the owner's appointed representative is critical.

A proper evaluation will lead to the selection of the proper tools and equipment to accomplish the objective.



2. Removal and replacement of non-durable concrete

This process be accomplished prior to installation of the polymer system. Localized weak or deteriorated concrete must be removed to sound concrete and replaced with cementitious or polymer concrete repair mortars.



3. Decontamination of the concrete surface

requires the removal of oils, grease, wax, fatty acids and other contaminants, and may be accomplished by the use of detergent scrubbing with a heavy duty cleaner/degreaser, low pressure water cleaning (less than 5,000 psi), steam cleaning, or chemical cleaning.

The success of these methods is dependent upon the depth of penetration of the contaminant; which is completely dependent upon the contaminant's viscosity, the concrete's permeability and the duration of exposure.

Proper surface preparation is an extremely important factor



4. Creation of surface profile

can be accomplished by a number of methods each utilizing a selection of

tools, equipment and materials to accomplish the intended purpose. Selection is dependent upon the type of surface to be prepared and the type of system to be installed.

Regardless of the method selected or tools employed, we must provide a surface that will accept the application of polymer-based products and allow the mechanical bond of the polymer securely to the concrete.



5. Repair of surface irregularities including bug holes, spalls, cracks, deteriorated joints,

slopes, areas near transition zones, such as around drains and doorways, etc. must be repaired prior to the placement of the polymer system and/or the system must be designed to off-set the thickness of the irregularities.

The following table provides a guide for the degree of surface profile required for the coating or overlay to be applied and the preparation methods used to generate each profile

Table 1: Surface preparation method in relation to surface profile of coating or overlay

APPLICATION	PROFILE	SURFACE PREPARATION METHOD
Sealers	0 -75 μ	Detergent scrub Low-pressure Water Grinding Acid Etching (not recommended)
Thin Films	100 -250 μ	Abrasive Blast Steel Shot Blast Grinding Acid Etching (not recommended)
High-Build	250-1000 μ	Abrasive Blast Steel Shot Blast Scarifying
Self-Leveling	1250 μ - 3.2mm	Abrasive Blast Steel Shot Blast Scarifying Needle Scaling High Pressure Water Jetting
Mortar Screed	3.2 - 6.4mm	Abrasive Blast Steel Shot Blast Scarifying Needle Scaling High Pressure Water Jetting Scabbling Flame Blasting

CAUTION: The use of high pressure water jetting will introduce large amounts of water, which may contribute to moisture related problems.

4. FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN SELECTING EQUIPMENT

There are 10 important factors to consider

1. Type of material are you trying to remove.

Removal and replacement of unsound concrete, epoxy coatings, mastics, paint, laitence and loose, friable material. Example elastomeric coating needs scarifying or grinding.

2. Thickness of the material you are trying to remove.

1-12 mm thickness can be removed by mechanical surface preparation machines, A grinder may be ineffective at removing coatings thicker than 1/8 inch

3. Condition and age of the base concrete.

Checking if there is delamination or relatively sound , what will be compressive strength. Older floors are typically harder as concrete gains strength as it ages.

4. Degree of concrete surface profile are you trying to achieve.

For surfaces to be coated, the goal is a profile that will provide enough "tooth" for coating adhesion yet will be hidden by the thickness of the coating or overlay you will be applying. also the concrete surface profile number should be indicated for the specified product as per international repair institute guidelines.

5. What will be applied over the prepared surface?

A thin coating will generally require inly light profiling while a thick overlay or self-leveling coating will adhere best to a heavily textured surface, such as that achieved by a scarifier or shot blaster, Refer to Table 1.

6. What are the specifications?

Surface preparation method should be specified to be able to get the desired profile. on some jobs machine may be specified

7. Restrictions on noise, dust, equipment weight or size, exhaust fumes, and disposal of waste.

During surface preparation, safety rules and special requirements, disposal of waste regulations should be followed

8. How large is the job, and what is the time frame for completion?

Most machine specs will indicate the maximum number of square meters of surface per hour their equipment can prepare, this will tell you the production rate you need to achieve. However, that rate will vary depending on job conditions, and it doesn't account for obstacles that may slow your progress and require handwork, such as corners and areas around obstructions.

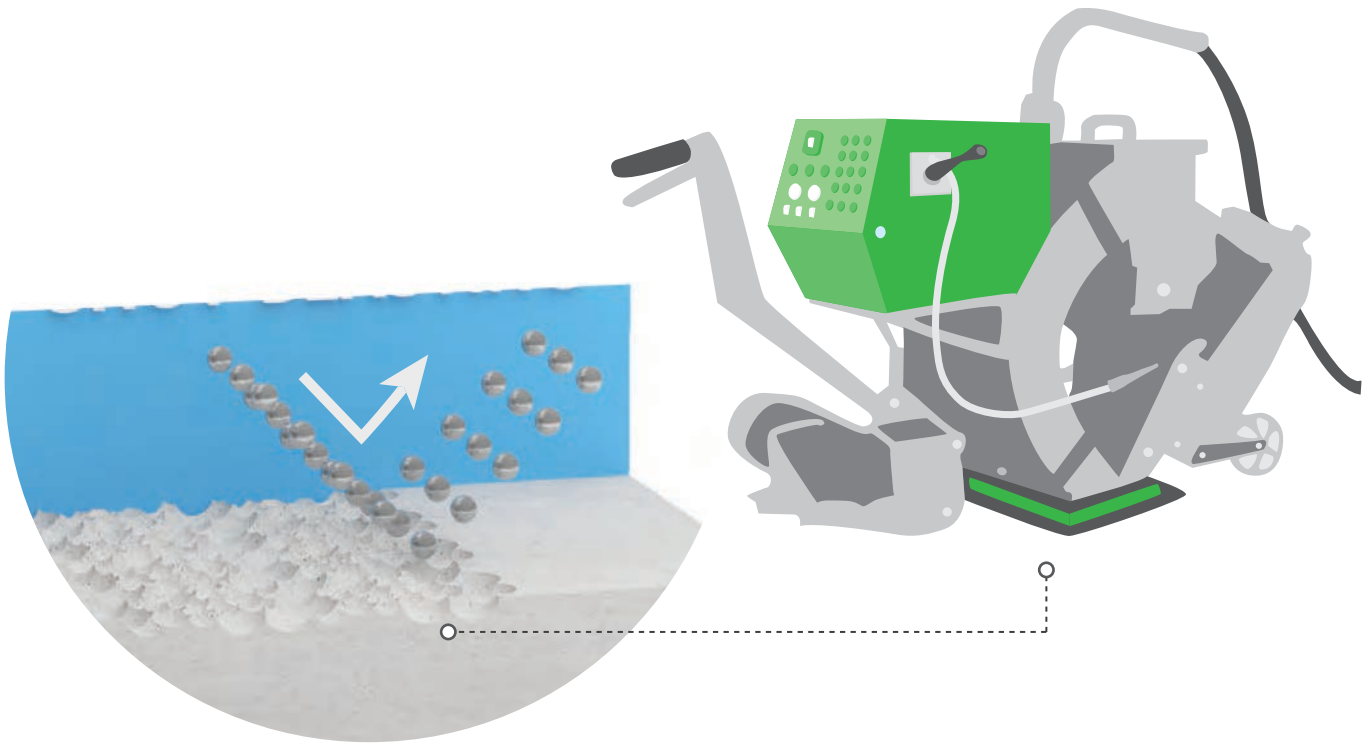
9. What attachment options are available?

Machines that can be fitted with a wide assortment of attachments will offer greater versatility.

10. What type of power source is desired?

There are machines that run on gasoline, propane, electricity, or compressed air, based on these choices we can choose the best power source suited for your needs and job conditions.

Shot Blasting



SHOT BLASTING is a one-step surface preparation technique that removes, cleans and profiles the surface in a single application.

It can effectively remove laitence, paint, old coatings, dirt and other contaminants that are in or on concrete.

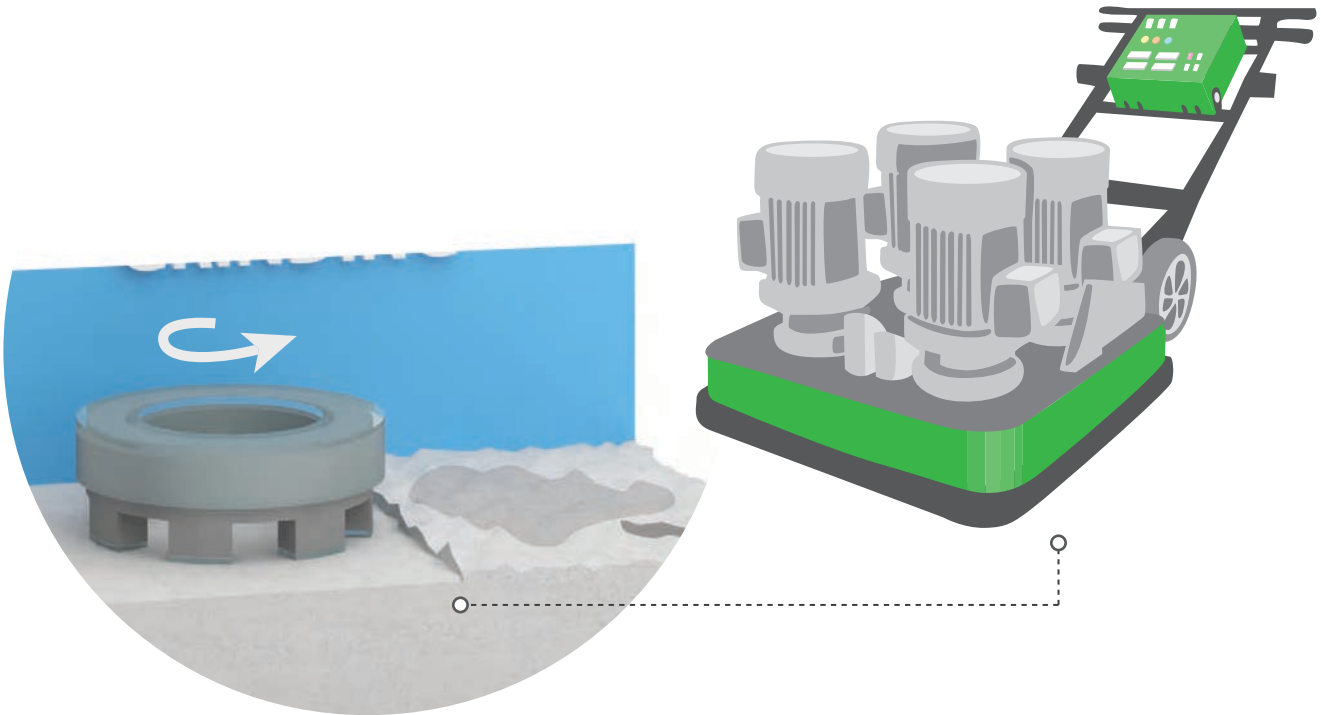
This process will prepare new concrete or steel for coating applications and will enhance and improve the bond for any type of coating system.

SHOT BLASTING is a dust-free method of surface abrasion in which thousands of steel shot particles are propelled at the surface removing the top layer and contaminants and bounce back into the system to be recycled.

The steel shot profiles the surface, while contaminants are removed by the dust collection recovery system.

Fine (S280-300) Shot is recommended for most coat-
ings preparation.

Grinding



DIAMOND GRINDERS use horizontally rotating discs to level, smooth or clean the top surface of a concrete slab.

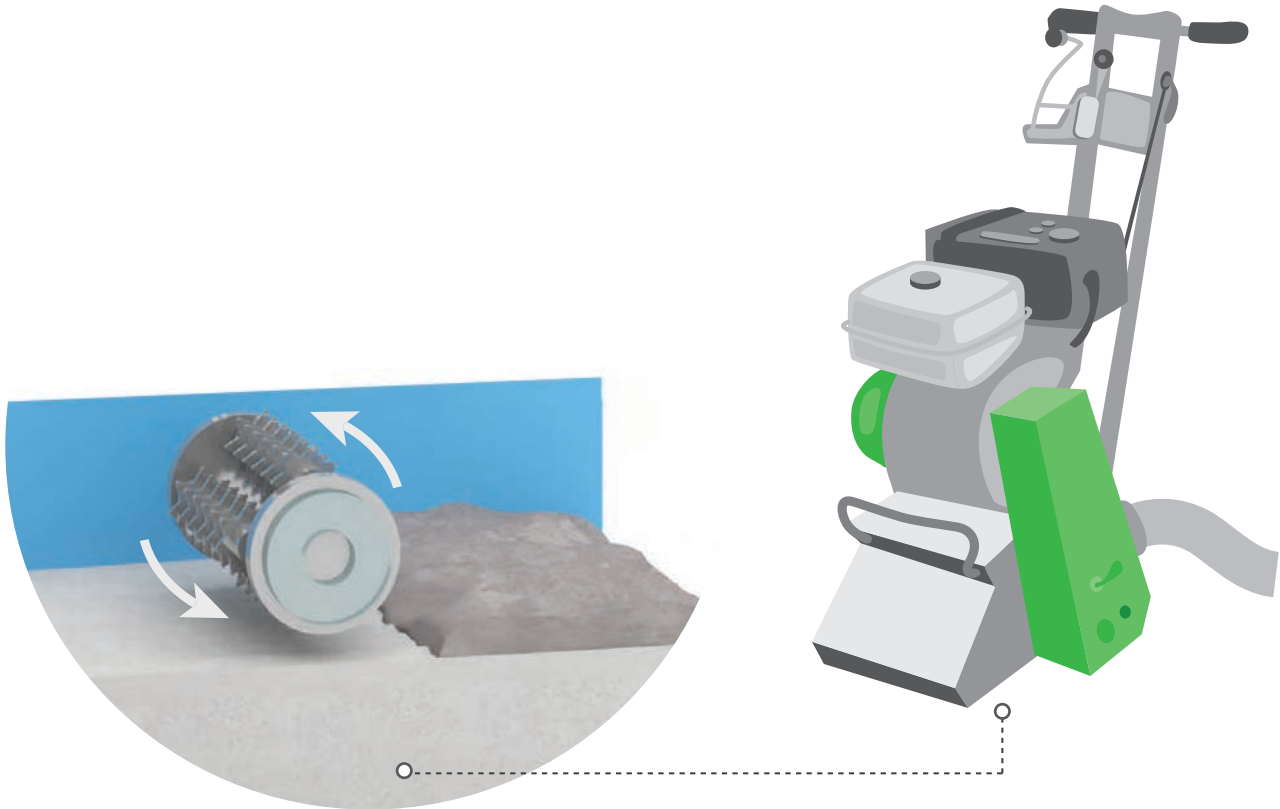
Some Grinders come with a multi-accessory disc that can be loaded with long lasting Dy ma-Certs™ grinding stones or star wheels to level rough surfaces, remove sealers, paints, mastics or glues from concrete slabs. Primarily designed to work the top surface of a floor over large areas, grinders can also be used effectively to level uneven joints or high spots of 1-3mm.

Grinders provide contractors a smoother finish than scarifiers or scabblers.

SCABBLING MACHINES Scabblers use compressed air to hammer piston mounted bits onto the concrete surface. They tend to roughen the concrete surface more than grinding or scarifying. A Chip-Deck Scabbler can remove up to 6mm of concrete surface in a single pass.

A typical removal rate for a machine with a 12 inch working width is 20 to 25 square meters per hour at 3 to 6mm depth

Scarifying



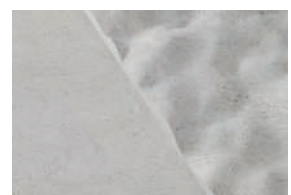
SCARIFIERS allow you to control the depth of the cut more precisely than with scabblers. These versatile machines have various styles of interchangeable cutter assemblies that can be used for cleaning, grinding and light or heavy milling. Production rates range from 35 to 150 square meters per hour (dependent on machine size and horsepower).

SCARIFYING MACHINES impact a cutting wheel to the concrete or steel surface. Tungsten or hardened steel flails strike the surface leaving a clean, roughened or textured surface.

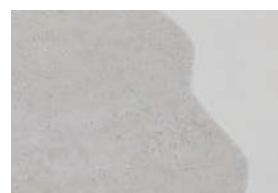
Scarifiers are also referred to as planers, milling machines, rotary cutters or simply surface-preparation machines.



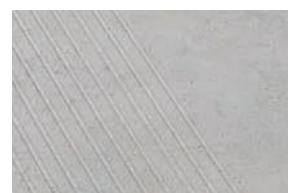
Clean



Leveling



Remove



Groove

Scarifying surfaces

On the pictures, set out below you can see how look treated with different machines surfaces



Grinding SP2



Shot-blasting Light SP3



Scarifying light SP4



Shot blasting Medium SP5



Scarifying medium SP6



Abrasive Blast Heavy SP7



Scarifying Heavy SP9

5. REPAIR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The success of concrete repairs is dependent on determining the cause and extent of concrete distress or deterioration, establishing realistic repair objectives, and developing a repair strategy to address repair needs. Typical steps for a systematic repair are as follows.



1. A condition survey, with a scope consistent with the perceived condition of the structure and the owner's repair objectives, performed by qualified individuals, to document and evaluate visible and non-visible defects and damage as well as potential damage. An assessment of the application and service conditions to which the concrete repair is, or will be, exposed.
2. Determination of the cause of the damage or deterioration necessitating the repair; for example, mechanical damage such as impact or abrasion; design, derailing or construction deficiencies; chemical damage, such as alkali-aggregate reaction; physical damage related to cycle of freezing and thawing or thermal movements; and corrosion of steel reinforcement caused by improper placement, carbonation of concrete, or chloride ingress into the concrete.
3. Determination of the repair objectives, including desired service; and durability planning including service life modeling.
4. Design of a repair project including appropriate specifications for a specific project.
5. In the specific repair project, the specifier should consider outside constraints such as limited access to the structure, the operating schedule of the structure, any limitation imposed by the owner of the structure, including the cost, and the required useful life of the repaired structure.
6. Consideration should also be given to the physical, chemical and electrochemical condition of the existing concrete substrate, the ability of the structure to carry loads, movement and vibration during repair, ambient conditions, and the characteristics of substrate materials and those of the repair materials and systems.
7. Safety and structural stability before, during and after the repair should be maintained in accordance with the specific project specifications and design.

TABLE 1: CLASSIFICATION OF SYNTHETIC RESIN FLOORING TYPES

TYPE	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DUTY	TYPICAL THICKNESS
1	Floor seal	Applied in two or more coats. Generally solvent or water borne.	LD	up to 150 µm
2	Floor coating	Applied in two or more coats. Generally solvent free.	LD/MD	150µm to 300 µm
3	High build floor coating	Applied in two or more coats. Generally solvent free.	MD	300µm to 1000µm
4	Multi-layer flooring	Aggregate dressed systems based on multiple layers of floor coatings or flowapplied flooring often described as 'sandwich' systems.	MD/HD	> 2 mm
5	Flow applied flooring	Often referred to as 'self-smoothing' or 'self-levelling' flooring and having a smooth surface.	MD/HD	2 mm to 3 mm
6	Resin screed flooring	Trowel-finished, heavily filled systems, generally incorporating a surface seal coat to minimize porosity.	MD/HD	> 4 mm
7	Heavy duty flowable flooring	Having a smooth surface.	HD/VHD	4 mm to 6 mm
8	Heavy duty resin flooring	Trowel-finished, aggregate filled systems effectively impervious throughout their thickness.	VHD	> 6 mm

LD (Light duty)

Light foot traffic, occasional rubber tyred vehicles

MD (Medium duty)

Regular foot traffic, frequent fork lift truck traffic, occasional hard plastic-wheeled trolleys

HD (Heavy duty)

Constant fork lift truck traffic, hard plastic-wheeled trolleys, some impact

VHD (Very heavy duty)



Severe heavily loaded traffic and impact



6. SELECTION CRITERIA, CHOOSING THE RIGHT FLOORING

CEMENTITIOUS FLOORING



SELECTION CRITERIA	     					
	Thickness	Foot traffic	Abrasion resistant	Chemical resistant	Impact resistant	Elasticity
Cementitious screed	10-30mm	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	X	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■
Cementitious screed	30-100mm	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	X	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■
Self levelling	2-100mm	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■	X	■ ■	■ ■
Self levelling 2-15mm	2-15mm	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■	X	■ ■	■ ■
Heavy duty screed with exposed aggregates	20-100mm	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	X	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■



7. MONNELI APPLICATION PROCEDURE

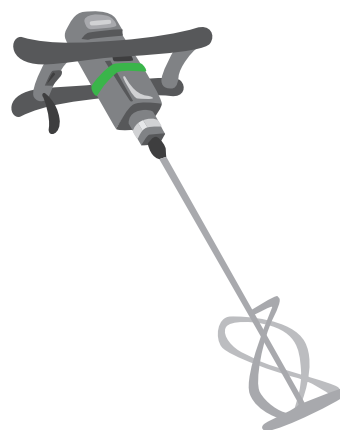
How to do it right

All Monnelli Flooring products needs to be mixed thoroughly prior to application using a slow speed drills of the following types

1. Mixing

This type of mixer used for mixing base and harder without filler.

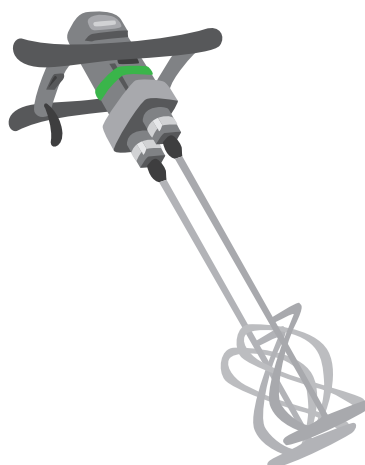
Part B hardener should be added to Part A



2. Double mixing paddle.

Used for all filled binder systems as well as for mortar mixes.

Mix Component A + B together, put the premixed A + B Component or liquid binder in the mixing pail, and then add Powder while stirring. Mix for a 3-4 minutes until the mix is fully homogeneous.



3. Forced action mixer

Designed for mixing of all types of mortar and screed. First of all, put the powder component in the mixing pail, and then add the premixed A + B Component or liquid binder while stirring. Mix for a 3-4minutes until the mix is fully homogeneous.



Tools used in flooring



ROLLERS



FLOOR SCREEDS



SPIKED ROLLERS & SHOES



SPECIAL TOOLS



GAUGED RACK



MORTAR SCREED BOX

8. STANDARD COLOR CHAR FOR EPOXY PRODUCTS

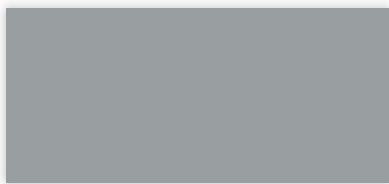
RAL Standard Colors

RAL 1001



BIEGE

RAL 7040



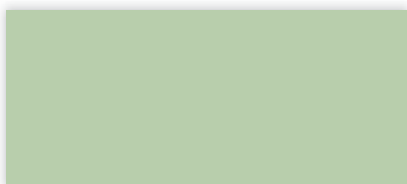
WINDOW GREY

RAL 7030



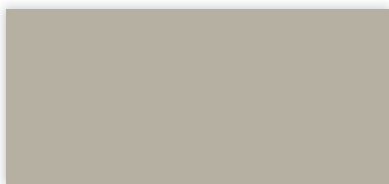
STONE GREY

RAL 6019



PASTEL GREEN

RAL 7032



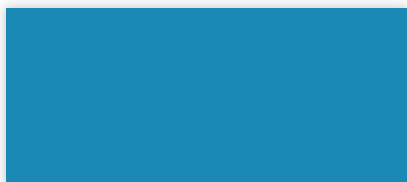
PEBBLE GREY

RAL 7037



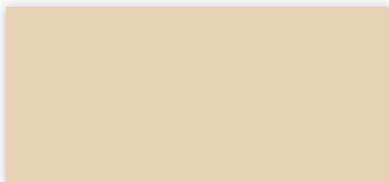
DUSTY GREY

RAL 5012



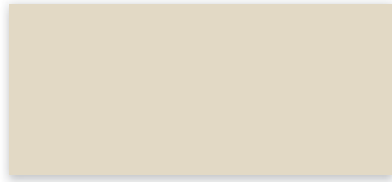
LIGHT BLUE

RAL 1015



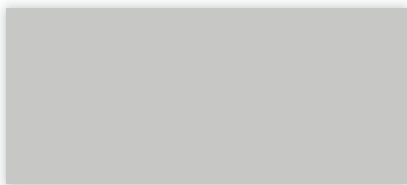
LIGHT IVORY

RAL 1013



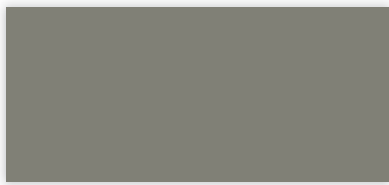
OYSTER WHITE

RAL 7047



TELEGRAY 4

RAL 7023



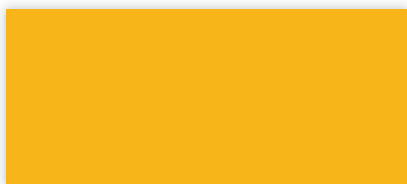
CONCRETE GRAY

RAL 5015



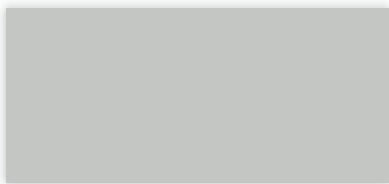
SKY BLUE

RAL 1023



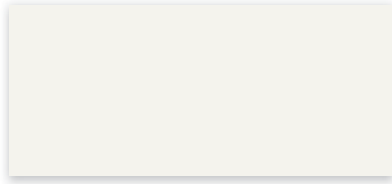
TRAFFIC YELLOW

RAL 7035



LIGHT GREY

RAL 9016



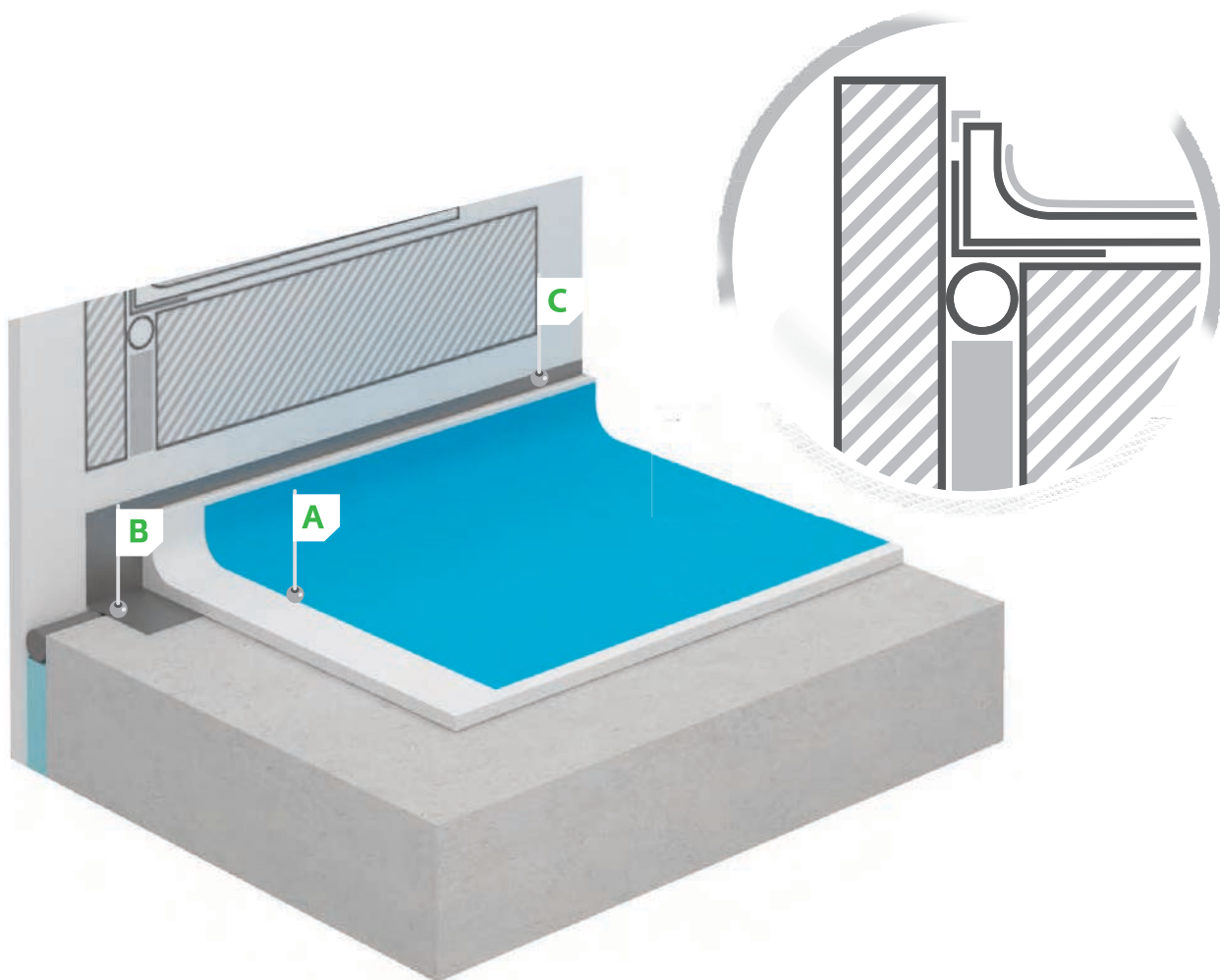
TRAFFIC WHITE

RAL Standard Colors



8. MONNELI STANDARD DETAILS

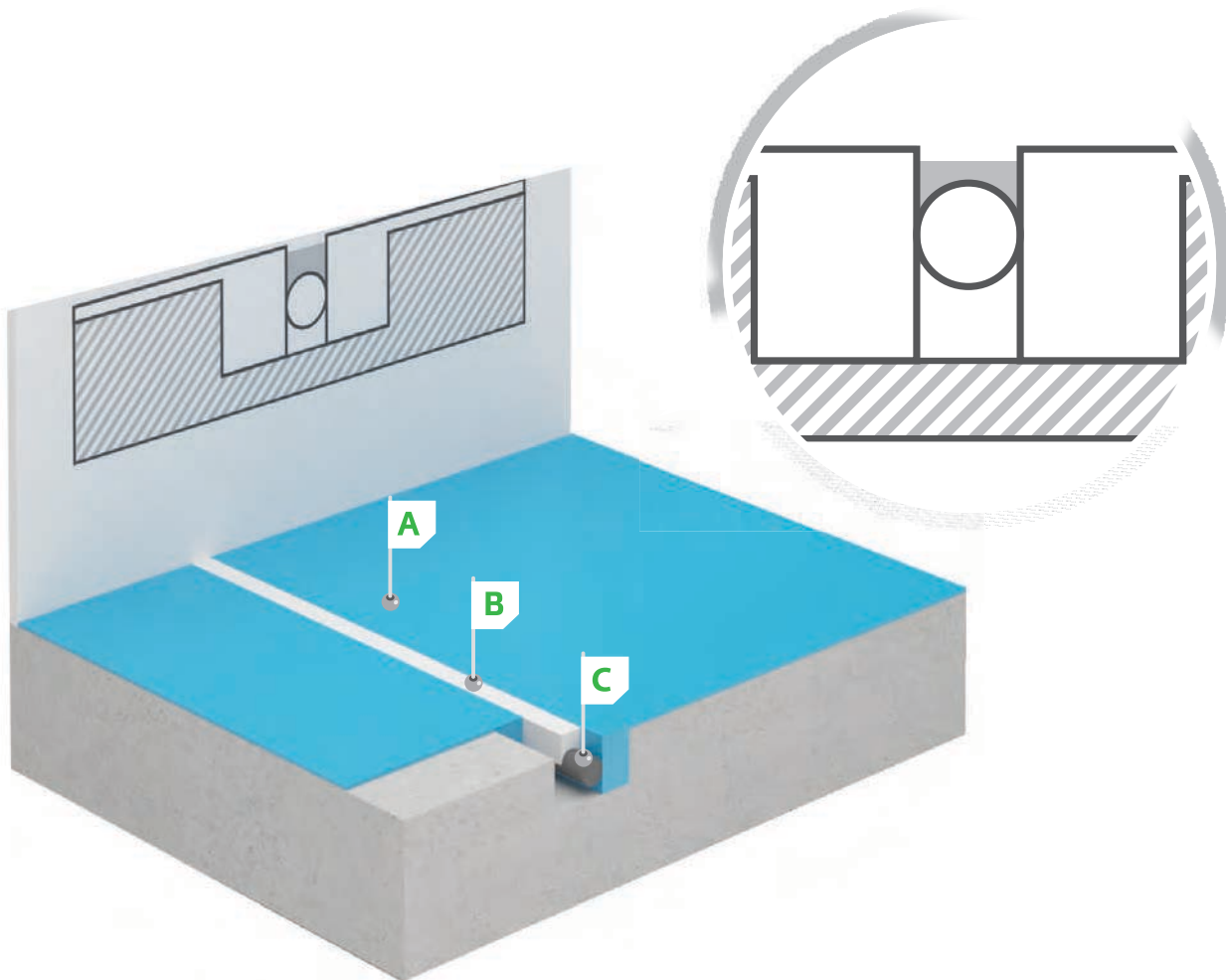
COVE BASE DETAIL



- A** Monnelli Overlayment
- B** Bond breaker (duct tape. etc.)
- C** Metal Cove Strip

Monnelli Cove Base is a multi-component epoxy mortar , applied at thickness of 3 mm and a height up to 15 cm ,It form an impact resistant hard mortar which exhibits high wear, abrasion and chemical resistant and used in conjunction with Monnelli flooring systems.

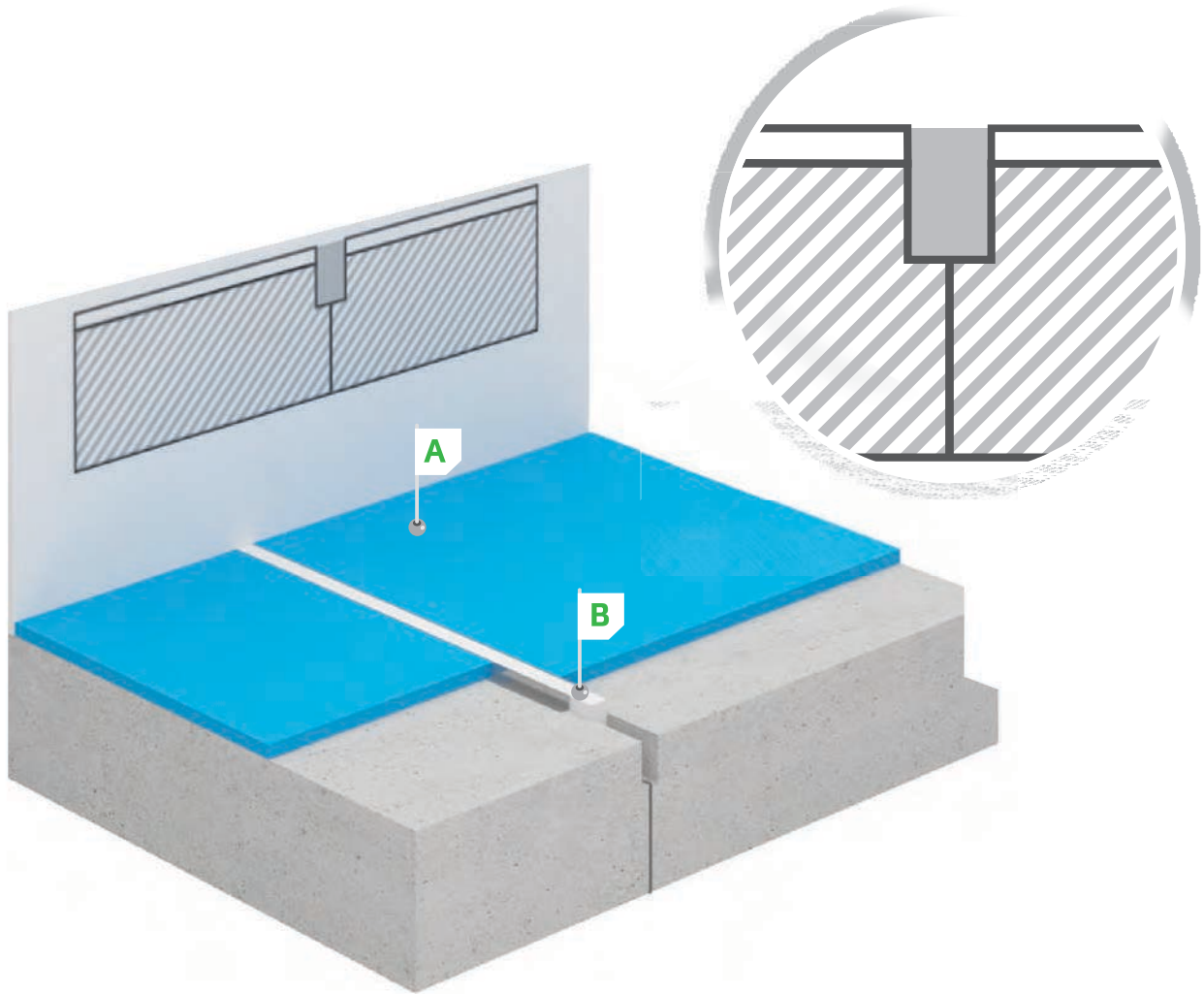
EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL



- A** Monneli Overlayment
- B** PU Sealant Polyurethane
- C** Backer Rod

The objectives in joint design must always be to provide joints that will recreate the pre-jointing continuity of the floor surface, and do so in a manner that will make the joints as durable as the floor itself.

INDUCED JOINT DETAIL

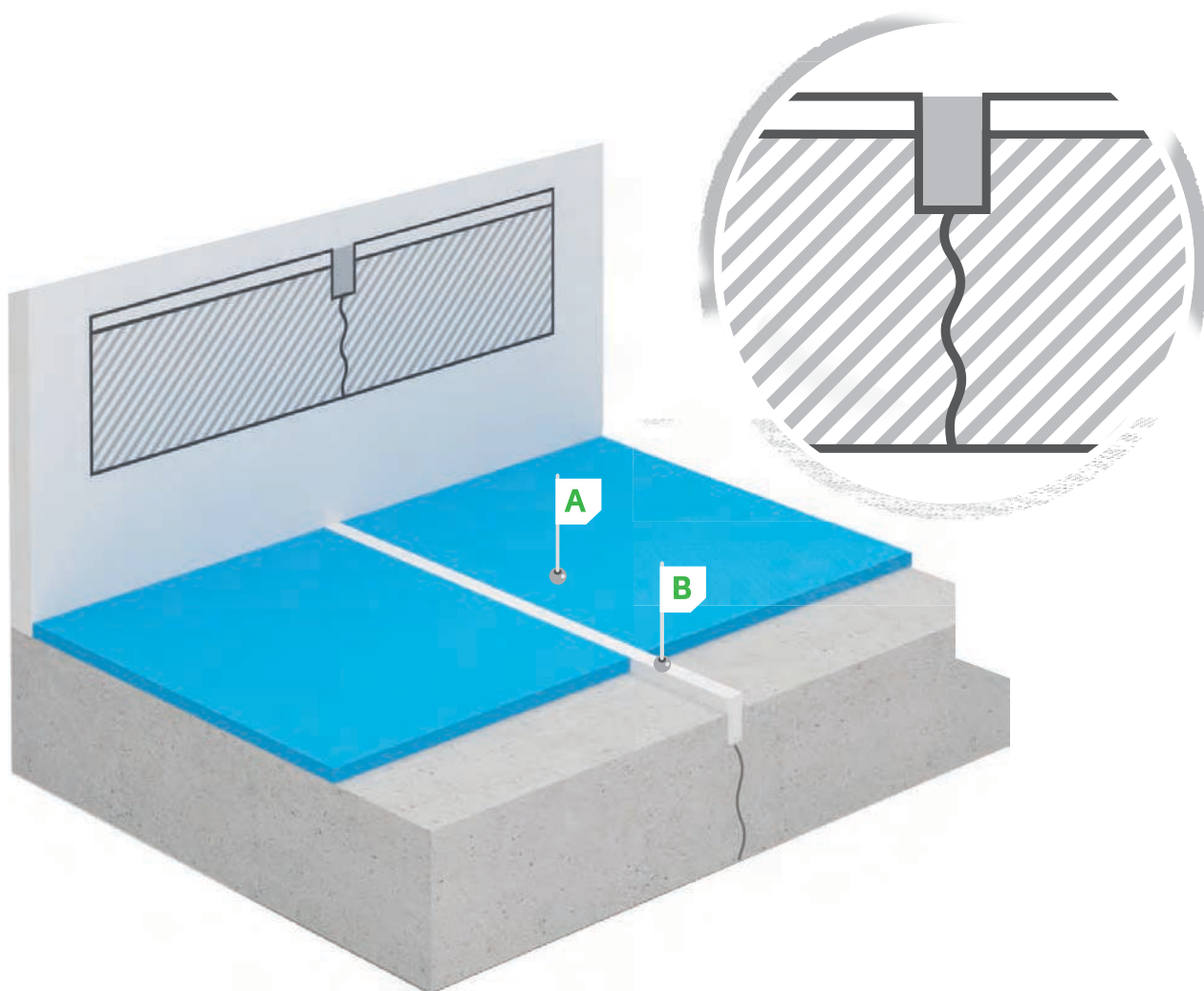


A Monnelli Overlayment

B Joint treated with PU Sealant

Crack Induced joints are a partially-formed contraction joint that aims to ensure that when the concrete does crack, it cracks in a predictable manner at a precise location.

CONTROL JOINT WITH MOVEMENT DETAIL

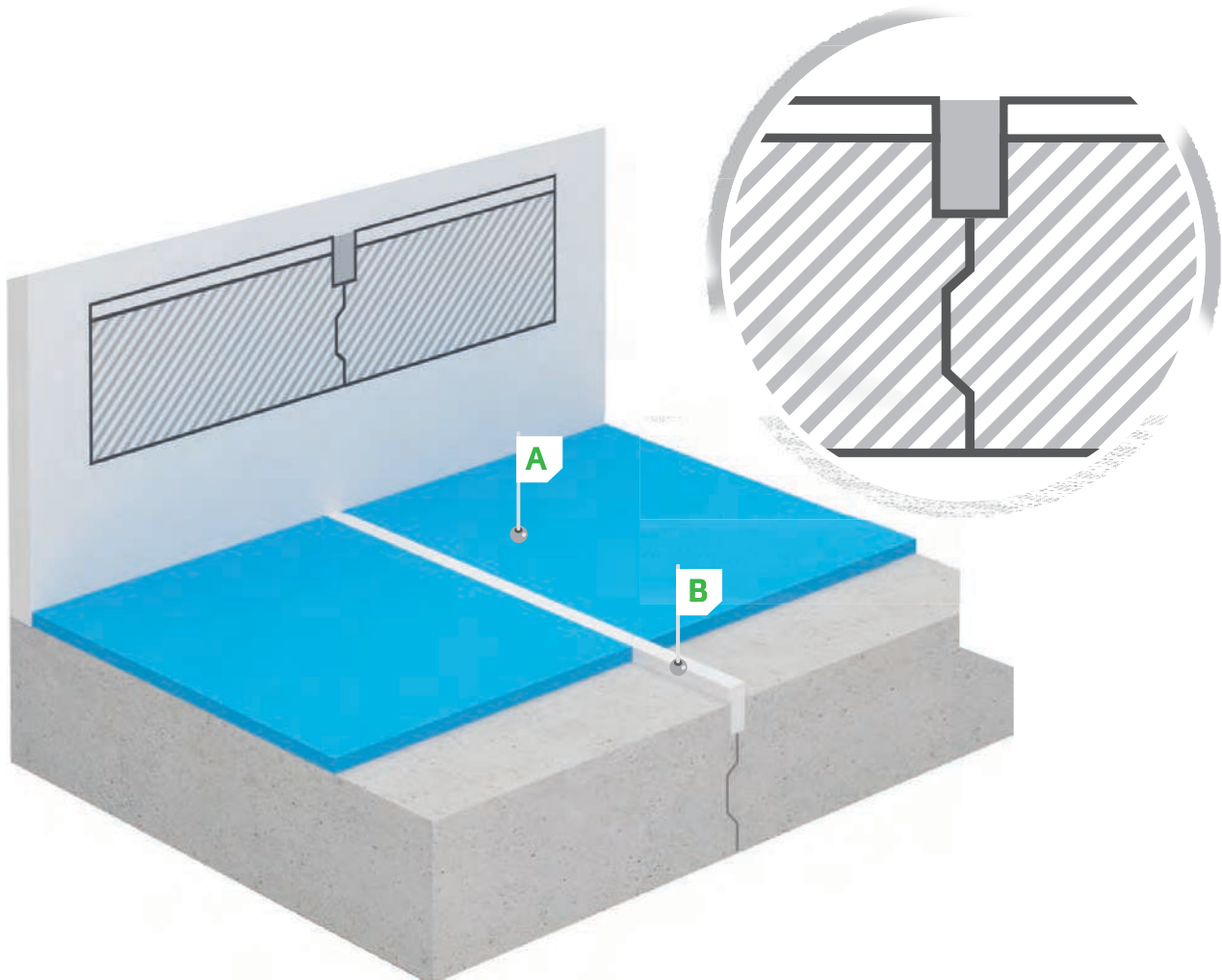


A Monnelli Overlayment PU

B Sealant

Construction joints for most industrial slabs are joints that extend straight down the full slab depth.

CONSTRUCTION KEY JOINT DETAIL

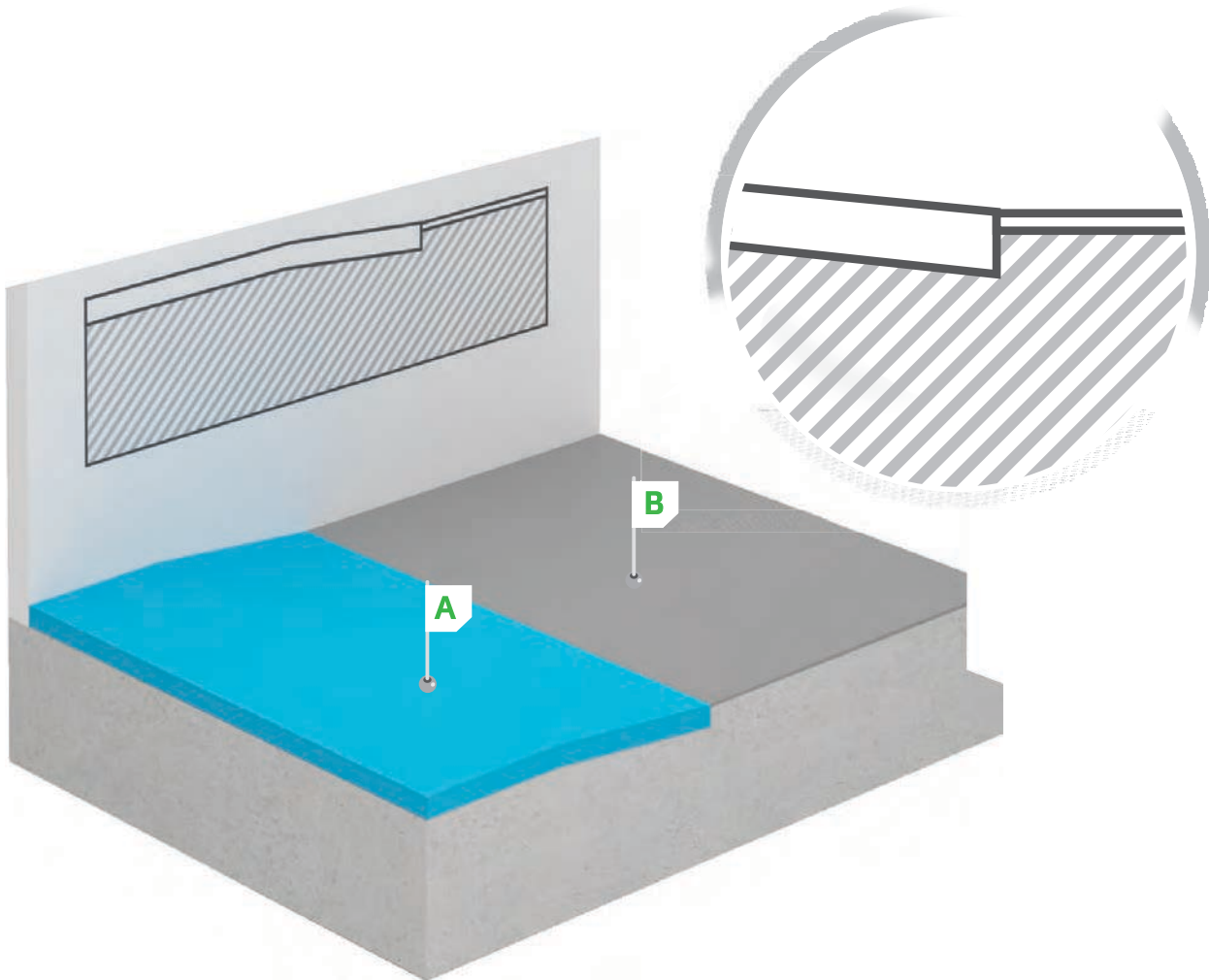


A Monneli Overlayment PU

B Sealant

Keyed joints can be formed by attaching beveled 1 by 2-inch strips to the side forms. A longitudinal saw cut in the strip permits the key form to swell slightly without cracking the concrete.

TRANSITION JOINT DETAIL

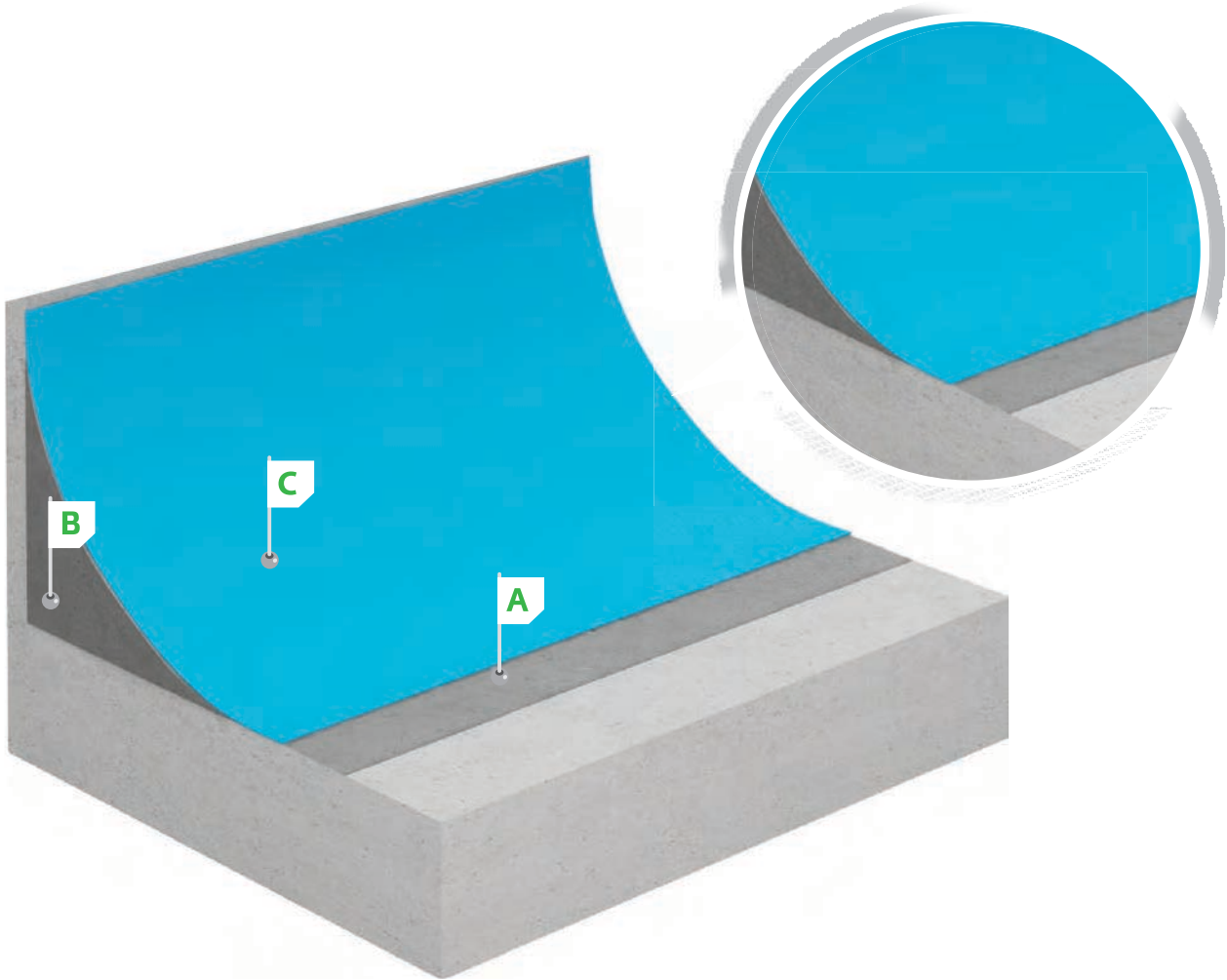


A Monneli Overlayment

B Existing Flooring System

Transitional joints solves the problem of differences in elevation between flooring surfaced

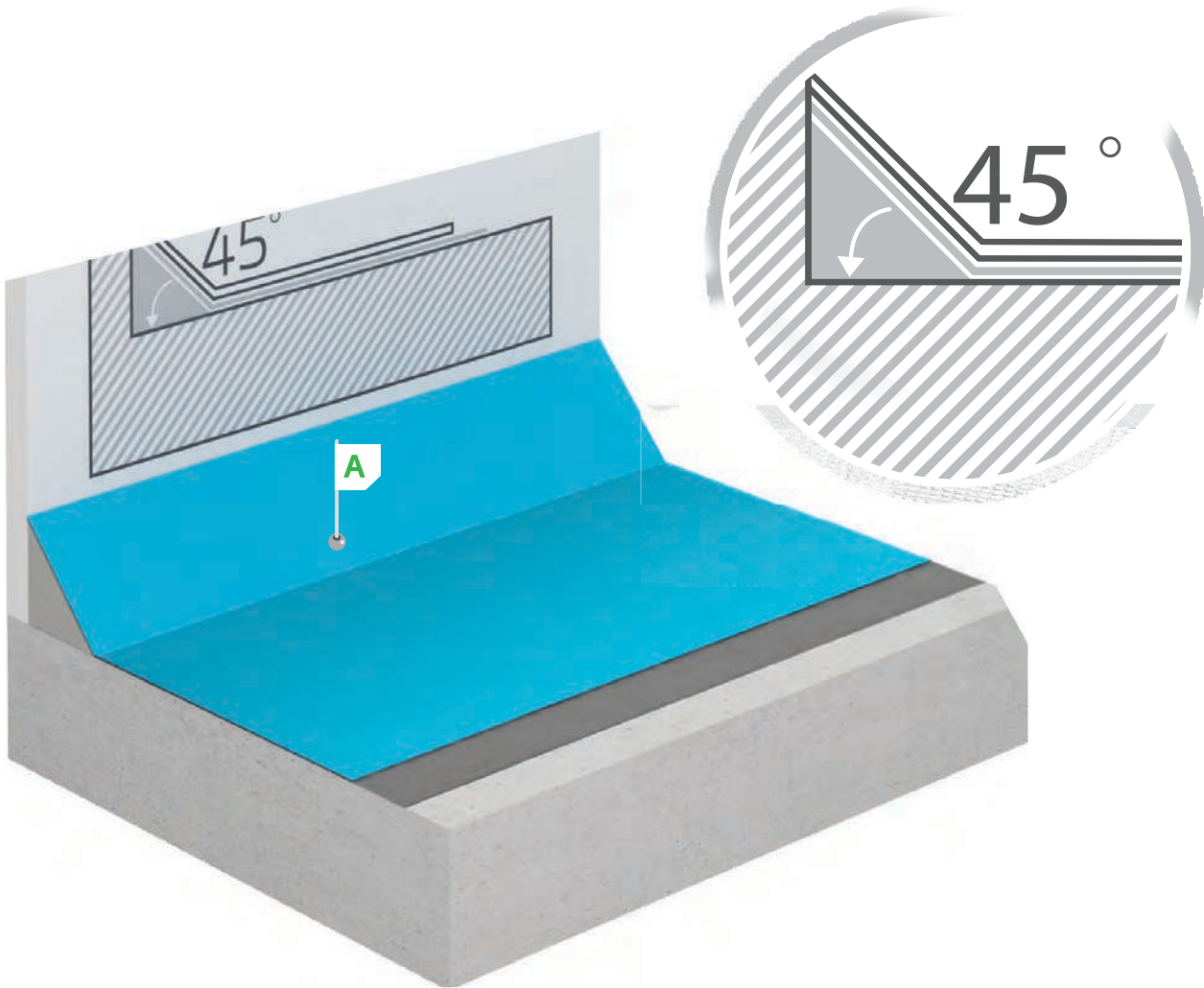
COVE BASE DETAIL



- A** Primer
- B** Concrete Cant
- C** Monnelli Overlayment

Coving is found at the wall/floor junctures. Floor material must extend at least 4-inches with a minimum 3/8-inch radius at the junctures used in pharmaceutical & food industries.

45° CANT DETAIL



A Monneli Overlayment

Cant 45 degree is found at the wall/floor junctures width should be equal to used in pharmaceutical & food industries.

#	Product Name	Description
1	MonniLevel C10	Self Levelling Mortar 10 mm
2	MonniLevel C20	Self Levelling Mortar 20 mm
3	MonniLevel C30	Self-Levelling Cementitious Mortar
4	MonniScreed C 30	PRE MIXED FLOOR Screed 30 mm
5	MonniScreed C100	PRE MIXED FLOOR Screed 100 mm
6	MonniHard D	Dry Shake Floor Hardener
7	MonniHard L	Liquid Floor Hardener & Dust Proofing
8	MonniScreed LW	Light Weight Screed
9	MonniTop TX	Heavy Duty Polyurethane Floor Screed
10	MonniTop ACR	Water Based Acrylic Floor Coating
11	MonniTop E100	Epoxy Floor Coat
12	MonniTop E250	High Performance Epoxy Floor Coating
13	MonniTop ECT	Heavy Duty, Anti-Skid Surface Dressing
14	MonniTop HM	High Performance Epoxy Floor Screed
15	MonniTop LM	Line Marking Coating for Traffic
16	MonniTop P125	Polyurethane Coating For Concrete Floors
17	MonniTop P200	High Build Flexible Polyurethane Floor Coating
18	MonniTop P320	Two Component Self-Leveling, Solvent Free, Elastic Floor Coating
19	MonniTop P380	Single Component Polyurethane Protective Traffic Coating
20	MonniTop P500	Single Component Polyurethane UV Resistant Traffic Coating
21	MonniTop SLE 25	High Performance Self Leveling Epoxy Flooring
22	MonniTop SLE 50	High Performance Self Leveling Epoxy Flooring
23	MonniTop SLP 50	Self Leveling Polyurethane Floor Topping
24	MonniTop SLP 25	UV Resistant Aliphatic Polyurethane Coating
25	MonniTop UV2	UV Resistant Aliphatic Polyurethane Coating
26	MonniPrime E	Solvent Based Epoxy Primer
27	MonniPrime EF	Solvent Free High Performance Epoxy Primer
28	MonniPrime PU	Solvent Free High Performance Epoxy Primer*
29	MonniPrime WB	Water Based Epoxy Primer
30	MonniChem EPS	Epoxy Polysulphide Elastomeric Coating
31	MonniChem K40	Water Based Epoxy Coating for non-Toxic Applications