PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO THE NEW WAY TO STRENGTHEN STRUCTURES







PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO

Application of **PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO** by spray

INNOVATIVE CEMENT-FREE MORTAR WITH DIFFUSED MICRO REINFORCEMENT FOR STRUCTURAL STRENGTHENING OF MASONRY WITHOUT STRENGTHENING MESH.

Cashdard

CONTAINS

30%

P-CS I

MAPE

onacol

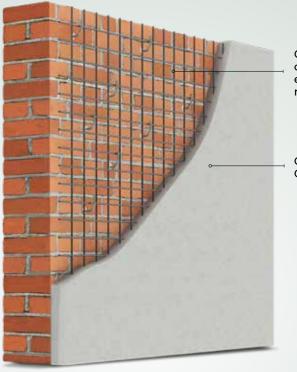


Enlargement of the fibres in **PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO**

WHY YOU SHOULD USE IT:

- > Performance properties comparable with reinforced render
- > No strengthening mesh required
- > No mechanical connectors required
- > No significant increase in stiffness
- > No significant increase in mass
- > High ductility
- Considerable increase in shear and tensile strength of masonry
- > Rapid application
- > May be applied with hand tools or with a rendering machine
- > No corrosion phenomenon

> TOTAL THICKNESS 4 ÷ 6 cm

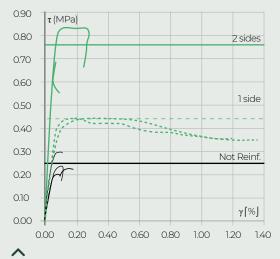


Galvanized or stainless steel electro-welded mesh

Cementitious Grout



TRADITIONAL REINFORCED RENDER

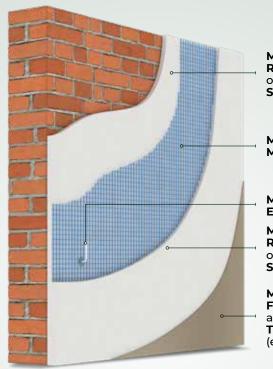


This type of technique has problems that should not be underestimated:

- considerable **increase in stiffness**: irregular distribution of loads / stresses
- considerable increase in mass (weight of intervention ≈ 100 kg/m²): irregular distribution of loads / stresses
- **difficulty** in handling and applying electrowelded mesh
- transversal connectors required
- corrosion of the mesh

Stress-deformation curves: single-wythe tuff masonry with traditional reinforced concrete (galvanized mesh)

> TOTAL THICKNESS 3 ÷ 5 cm



MAPEWALL RENDER & STRENGTHEN or MAPE-ANTIQUE STRUTTURALE NHL

MAPENET EM 30 or MAPENET EM 40

MAPENET EM-CONNECTOR MAPEWALL RENDER & STRENGTHEN or MAPE-ANTIQUE STRUTTURALE NHL

MAPE-ANTIQUE FC (internal use) and SILANCOLOR TONACHINO (external use)





CRM - COMPOSITE REINFORCED MORTARS

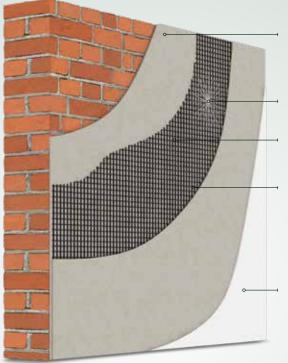


Unlike the technique of applying reinforced render, CRM systems have the following characteristics:

- reduction in stiffness compared with using electro-welded mesh
- increase in mass (weight of intervention ≈ 65 kg/m²): irregular distribution of loads / stresses
- easier handling and application of fibre mesh
- transversal connectors required
- no corrosion phenomenon

Stress-deformation curves: single-wythe tuff masonry with lime-based mortar and A.R. glass fibre mesh (Mapei CRM)

> TOTAL THICKNESS 1 ÷ 1.5 cm



PLANITOP HDM MAXI or HDM RESTAURO

MAPEWRAP C/G/B FIOCCO

MAPEGRID G220/B250

PLANITOP HDM MAXI or HDM RESTAURO

MAPE-ANTIQUE FC (internal use) and SILANCOLOR TONACHINO (external use)





FRCM - FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE MATRIX

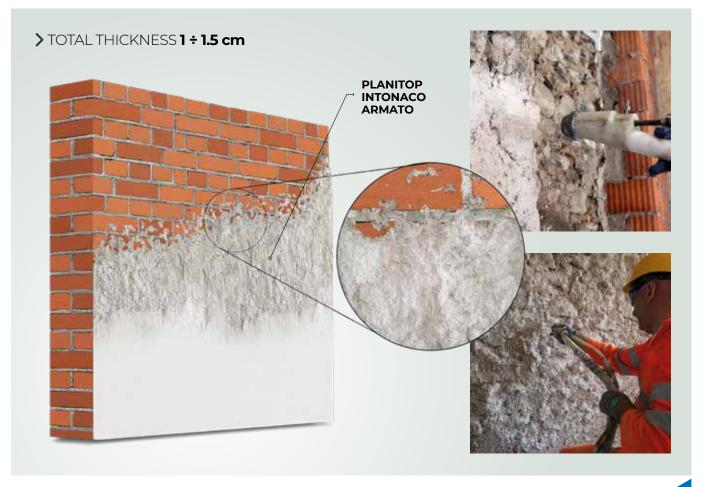


Unlike the technique of applying reinforced render, FCRM systems have the following characteristics:

- significant reduction in stiffness
- considerable reduction in mass (weight of intervention ≈ 28 kg/m²): intervention has little impact on overall geometry
- easier handling and application of fibre mesh
- transversal connectors not always required
- no corrosion phenomenon

Stress-deformation curves: single-wythe tuff masonry with lime-based mortar and A.R. glass fibre mesh (Mapei FRCM)

PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO



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The innovative technology of **PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO** offers the following advantages:

- no significant increase in stiffness
- no significant increase in mass (weight of intervention ≈ 28 kg/m²)
- reinforcement mesh not required
- transversal connectors not required
- no corrosion phenomenon
- lower application time

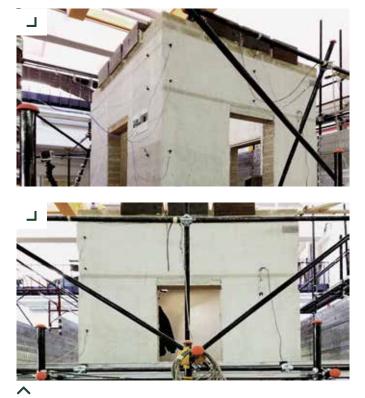
Stress-deformation curves: single-wythe tuff masonry with lime-based mortar with "micro-structural reinforcement" (PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO)



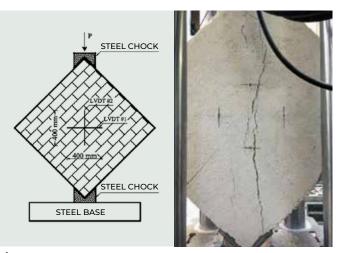
NEW

EXPERIMENTAL TESTING ON MASONRY PANELS AND STRUCTURES

"Federico II" University of Naples, Department of Structural Engineering and Architecture (DiSt)



METRICS project (MEtodologie e Tecnologie per la gestione e Rlqualificazione dei Centri Storici e degli edifici di pregio - Methods and technologies for the management and redevelopment of old town centres and listed buildings): STRESS DISTRICT – Testing of scale 1:2 masonry building on a vibrating table.



Diagonal compression tests on masonry panels

Results of tests to determine the multiplication factor (t = 280 mm)

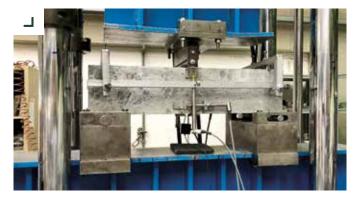
| Sample | Type of strengthening | V _{med} [kN] | τ _{max, m} [MPa] | Δτ _{max, m} [%] | (\u03c7_{max, m}) [-] | G _m [MPa] | ΔG _m [%] | Cc (G) [-] |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Р | - | 215 | 0.46 | - | 1.00 | 1270 | - | 1.00 |
| P(PIA)** | PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO | 485 | 0.96 | 110% | 2.10 | 3256 | 156% | 2.56 |

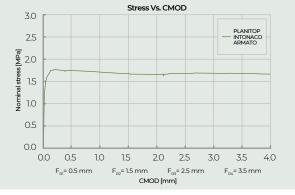
P(PIA)** walls strengthened on both faces

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISATION AS FRC (Fibre Reinforced Concrete)

University of Brescia, Department of Civil Engineering, Architecture, Territory, the Environment and Mathematics (DICATAM)







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Performance characteristics of **PLANITOP INTONACO ARMATO**

| Performance characteristic | Test method | Performance | u.m. |
|---|-------------|--|-------------------|
| Compressive strength after 28 days | EN 1015-11 | >15 | N/mm ² |
| Adhesion to substrate (brickwork) | EN 1015-12 | ≥ 0.8 failure mode (FP) = B | N/mm ² |
| Compressive modulus of elasticity | EN 13412 | 8 | GPa |
| Average residual flexural strength: - CMOD 1 = 500 µm: - CMOD 2 = 1,500 µm: - CMOD 3 = 2,500 µm: - CMOD 4 = 3,500 µm: | EN 14651 | f _{№1} 1.75 f _{№2} 1.68 f _{№3} 1.70 f _{№4} 1.69 | MPa |



Results of tests to measure residual flexural strength according to EN 14651

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