



MONOMESH

Technical Datasheet

Monocouche® XF

ALKALI RESISTANT FIBRE MESH - MONOMESH

10mm x 10mm (50 x 1m)

Prevention of cracking in render around openings and large expanses of masonry

Monocouche recommend the insertion of alkali resistant fibre mesh, to areas of typical stress points in the construction, i.e. above and below all openings such as windows and doors and at horizontal junctions of dissimilar substrates e.g. ring beams & coursing bricks.

This is good practice and should be included in tender documents and technical recommendations for all Monocouche products.

Embed the mesh into the Monocouche when preparing the substrate for beading of the render.

(If using polymer modified key coat (MonoBase XF) it can be embedded in this application.)

Cut the mesh into a strip that will extend past the junction or point of weakness by 300- 500mm or depending on the size of the masonry substrate cove the entire façade.

Press the mesh into the fresh render evenly with a trowel or spatula and then over lay with further render to encapsulate the mesh.

The mesh can be purchased as part of the Monocouche XF render system.

FIT FOR PURPOSE

Monocouche renders are manufactured with carefully selected aggregates to minimise the drying shrinkage of the render. Providing that good practice, appropriate design and preparation is undertaken, the rendering will be fully bonded to the substrate and therefore restraint from movement and will not crack.

The addition of MONOMESH XF as a standard practice will enhance the render's capabilities to resist stress emanating from a failure of the substrate at the weakest points in the construction (usually around openings). It works by distributing the forces, generated from the substrate, over a wide area and reduces the risk of a crack from the substrate being reflected in the applied render. It is not a guarantee against reflective cracking but experience has shown that the process will help to minimise its occurrence.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MOVEMENT & STRESS

Movement of the construction should be anticipated and accounted for by the client's design team prior to the construction. In masonry construction, guidance for the placement of movement joints should be obtained from the chosen block manufacturer and used in conjunction with the British Standard, Code of practice for masonry BS5628 Part 3 and BS6093. As a rule of thumb, the guidance normally given from these Standards is that movement joints should be included in the construction at 6 metre intervals and 3 metres from every corner. This will vary depending upon the type of construction and the strength of the brick or block. The spacing of movement joints can be extended by the use of mortar bedding joint reinforcement. We are advised that this reinforcement should be included above and below openings regardless of the positioning of movement joints. In our experience, cracking of the substrate can be considerably minimised if the bed joint reinforcement is used specifically around openings. If you wish to discuss any of this information further, please do not hesitate to contact info@monocouche.co.uk.

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