

Anti-mould system



Anti-mould system AURO's highly efficient three-step anti-mould emergency programme

Mould – The Invisible Danger

Beware of mould and fungal spores! The dark stains are not only a visual nuisance: they may also cause damage to the structure of buildings and cause health problems.

Normal mould concentration levels are perfectly harmless to healthy humans, but higher concentrations due to favourable conditions pose a special problem. Mould spores are air-borne and may cause allergic reactions in the nose, the throat and the bronchial tubes. This leads to common colds and shortage of breath, sometimes together with coughing and itchy and swollen eyes.

Some mould types form mycotoxin, a toxin which is also air-borne. After inhalation, it may cause irritations of the mucous membranes of the air passages, damage to the immune system and inflammation of the lungs.

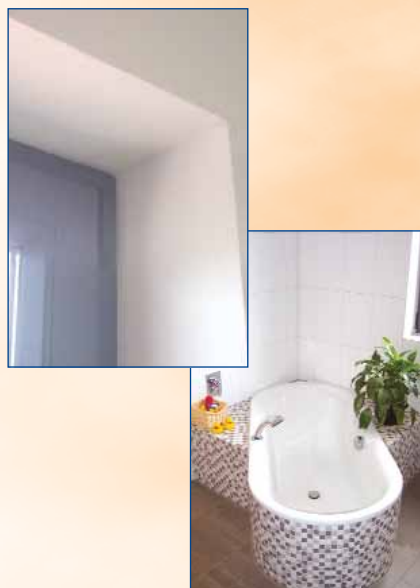
We often do not become aware of the fact that a problem actually exists until we see dark stains on the wall caused by mould.



Mould is a microorganism which is spread via spores. These travel invisibly in the air and thrive anywhere in moist, warm, organic environments. They only become visible to the naked eye once they have grown in secrecy for quite a long time.

In the case of mould infestation it is vital to find out the cause of moisture and any invisible mould which may exist. A musty, earthy smell may be a sign of mould behind furniture, wallpaper, claddings or thick curtains.

Its resistance to extreme conditions such as dryness, strong heat or frost makes mould a veritable survivor. Dried mould stains should also be treated because the mould will come back to life if it is exposed to moisture again.



Mould problems: causes and remedies

There are two main causes of indoor mould growth:

1. Structural shortcomings

Mould loves humidity. Sources of humidity in and around the home can arise from structural shortcomings, e.g. water damage, insufficiently dried new buildings, cold bridges, cracks in masonry, slipped or overflowing gutters or rising moisture due to missing or defective horizontal water stops.

2. The problem is often home-made

Incorrect ventilation and heating behaviour, especially in houses airproofed in accordance with the new Energy Savings Ordinance, is a special problem. Many people underestimate the amount of moisture discharged into the indoor air every day.

Up to 1.5 litres of moisture are generated when showering, and humans give off up to 1 litre of water into their living space every night. Foliage plants also release water, and several more litres are generated by cooking and laundry drying. This moisture must be transported outside by thorough ventilation.

Correct ventilation, however, is of no use without correct heating. Warm air absorbs more moisture than cool air, i.e. more moisture is transported outside.



Tips for mould prevention:

- Keep the **relative air humidity** at approx. 50 %.
- **Heat all rooms equally;** the temperature difference between the individual rooms should not exceed 5 °C.
- **Keep doors to cooler rooms closed,** e.g. to unheated bedrooms, in order to prevent warm and thus damp air from the other rooms from condensing on the walls.
- **Cross ventilate** rooms 3-4 times a day: for 5-10 minutes (November until March), for 10-25 minutes (April until October); permanent ventilation by tilting of windows is not recommended.
- **Ventilate basements correctly:** keep doors/windows closed in summer, provide sufficient draught in winter. Only ventilate basements if the outdoor temperature falls below the indoor wall temperature.
- Use technical appliances **(controlled ventilation systems).**
- **Discharge moisture** from showering or cooking **to the outside immediately.**
- Do not dry **laundry** in the flat.
- Leave at least 5 cm distance between furniture and outer walls.
- Use **vapour permeable construction materials** and wall coatings, e.g. all products from the AURO wall paints range.
- **Find cold bridges:** Insufficiently insulated structural components (e.g. roller shutter cases) cool down the inner walls, where air humidity then condenses.



If it has happened: Tackle mould!

The earlier you fight mould after its discovery the better. Badly infested areas should be treated as soon as possible because mould spores are dispersed with every air movement.

Conventional mould removal agents often contain questionable chlorine compounds. These anti-mould products just create new health problems in your home. Here solutions are required which are highly efficient but compatible with humans and the environment.

AURO offers an alternative system which is free of chlorine, synthetic toxins and toxic evaporations but eliminates mould very successfully.

AURO's ecological, chlorine-free alternative, the Anti-mould system, contains three components for the reliable elimination of mould:

Mould eliminator No. 412

- Active gel: removes mould and disinfects surfaces

Mould stop No. 413

- Stops mould permanently and safely

Anti-mould paint No. 327

- Solvent-free coating with anti-mould effect



1. Mould eliminator

AURO Mould eliminator is pH neutral, solvent- and chlorine-free and non-caustic. It is suitable for use on tiles, walls, wood and plastic, also in damp rooms. Please check surface compatibility in an inconspicuous area prior to use.

Spray the disinfectant active gel onto the infested surfaces and allow to soak in for at least one hour, longer in case of severe infestation (e.g. overnight). Then wipe off with a soft brush or sponge and absorb dissolved residues. The gel can be washed off without leaving any residue. Thoroughly wipe down surfaces with a damp sponge or cloth.

2. Mould stop

Stops mould infestation permanently in an efficient and material-friendly manner. Mould stop is based on natural, mineral salts, prevents reinfestation and is free of chlorine.

Pretreat infested surfaces with AURO Mould eliminator prior to using Mould stop. Then spray Mould stop onto the surfaces and allow to soak in for 15 minutes. Wipe off with a damp cloth and rinse smooth surfaces (e.g. ceramics, tiles) with water. Spray Mould stop again onto porous surfaces (e.g. wallpaper) and allow to dry.

3. Anti-mould paint

AURO Anti-mould paint is a solvent-free, breathable interior wall paint based on minerals. It contains no synthetic toxins and is free of fungicides. This ready-to-use paint is characterised by its good coverage (class 2, DIN 13300) and is available in white only.

Thanks to its high pH value (approx. 12), walls painted with AURO Anti-mould paint are largely resistant to reinfestation. Please carry out a test application to assess the paint's compatibility with old coatings. The wall paint is not suitable for permanently damp areas.

AURO Anti-mould paint is very easy to use: Apply to surfaces at risk by brush or roller. The consumption rate amounts to approx. 0.10 - 0.14 l per m² depending on the surface.

Tip

Porous materials such as wallpaper or gypsum plasterboard which are very badly infested must not be cleaned but completely removed.

It is not recommended to apply interior wall coatings based on organic materials (wallpaper, wallpaper paste, organic paints and plaster) following the treatment.

It is preferable to apply a highly alkaline wall paint such as AURO Anti-mould paint No. 327.

In addition to fighting visible mould with the AURO Anti-mould system, it is vital to remedy the cause of mould growth to solve the mould problem permanently!

Safety warning

Avoid skin and eye contact with Mould stop, Mould eliminator and Anti-mould paint. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Keep out of the reach of children. Wear protective gloves, a mask and eye protection during application. Allergic persons, persons with chronic respiratory diseases or a weak immune system must never carry out any repair work themselves or be in the same room during such work due to the inevitably dispersing mould particles.

Storage stability

Storable for 2 years in unopened container.

Full declarations

- Mould eliminator:

Water, boric acid, borates, xanthan, tensides made from vegetable oils, sugar tenside.

- Mould stop:

Water, borates, tensides (made from rape, ricinus oil, sugar tenside).

- Anti-mould paint:

Water, white lime hydrate, titanium dioxide, colophony glycerol ester as potassium soap, mineral fillers, cellulose ether.

Consider possible allergies to natural substances. The current full declaration on our homepage is authoritative.

