

vebrodeck MMA ED

Fast-cure methyl-methacrylate deck wearing system for exposed multi-storey car park decks with dynamic crack bridging capabilities (Class B3.2).

why choose vebrodeck MMA ED?



Dynamic crack bridging according to EN 1062-7 class B3.2 (-20°C)



Offers a fast return to service



Excellent resistance to thermal shock, movement and weathering



Protects against oils, fuels and de-icing salts



A heavy-duty version for use on ramps and turning circles is available.



Light Grey
(RAL 7035)

Silver Grey
(RAL 7001)

Slate Grey
(RAL 7015)



Ivory
(RAL 1014)

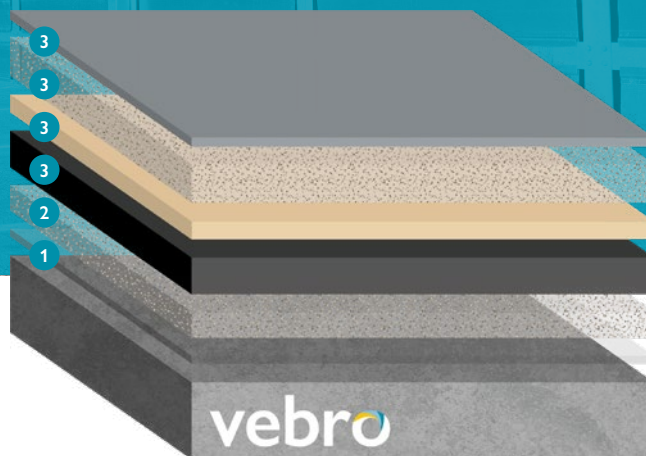
Light Blue
(RAL 5012)

Traffic Blue
(RAL 5017)



Coral Red
(RAL 3016)

Emerald Green
(RAL 6001)



system design & typical properties

1	Primer	vebro MMA Damp Primer	0.30 kg/m ²
2	Scatter	vebro Natural Quartz	0.30 kg/m ²
3	Membrane	vebrodeck MMA Membrane	1.30 – 1.50 kg/m ²
4	Binder	vebro MMA Flex Binder with vebro MMA Filler	0.75 kg/m ² 0.75 kg/m ²
5	Scatter	vebro Natural Quartz	2.50 kg/m ²
6	Topcoat	vebrodeck MMA Topcoat	0.60 kg/m ²
	Catalyst	vebro MMA Catalyst	2% (on binder weight is recommended)

Thickness	3.0 – 3.5 mm
Speed of Cure (at 25°C)	Light Foot Traffic – 45 minutes Full Chemical Cure – 90 minutes
Abrasion Resistance EN 13892-4 / BS 8204-2	AR1 / Heavy Duty
Impact Resistance EN ISO 6772-1	Class II ≥10 Nm
Chemical Resistance	Resistant to a wide range of chemicals.
Adhesion EN 1542	>1.5 N/mm ²
Fire Resistance EN ISO 13501	E _{fl}
Water Vapour Permeability EN ISO 7783-2	Class II
Dynamic Crack Bridging EN 1062-7	II _{T+V} (B3.2)
Weathering EN 1062-11	No signs of blistering, cracking or flaking after 80 days of accelerated UV exposure.
Slip Resistance DIN 51130	R11 to R13
Temperature Resistance	-20°C – 60°C (>80°C intermittent)

For a full technical profile, please refer to the data sheet for each product in the system design.

contact the vebro team

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Please note, the applied colours may differ from the examples shown. The typical physical properties given above are derived from testing in a controlled laboratory environment at 20°C. Results derived from testing field applied samples may vary dependent upon site conditions. The slip resistance figures given above are affected by application techniques and prevailing site conditions. Slip resistance can reduce over time due to poor maintenance, general wear or surface contaminants. Good housekeeping practices should be observed.