



Range Available

GMAT30 = 30 m<sup>2</sup> roll

GMAT10 = 10 m<sup>2</sup> roll

GMAT05 = 5 m<sup>2</sup> roll

## Problems

### 1. Moisture from above

Tiling in itself is not waterproof: Junctions to fittings and walls are particularly susceptible to water seepage which can damage the substrate.

### 2. Moisture from below

In the case of laying on anhydrite screeds, residual moisture from the screed may accumulate under the tiles and damage the adhesive bond.

### 3. Substrate stresses

Depending on the structural design and materials used, stresses may develop in tiling substrates which are transferred to the tiling, leading to cracks. In concrete, for example, after a period from six months to several years, deformations due to creep and shrinkage may occur. Cement and heating screeds may also alter after being laid with tiles and slabs. Similarly, chipboard or compressed sheeting may deform if it absorbs moisture.

### 4. Cracks in the substrate

When renovating old timber or tiled floors, cracks may exist in the substrate which makes the secure laying of new tiling impossible.

## Solutions

GMAT is a tiling mat with an installation height of 3.0 mm. It is made of Grey HDPE (high density polyethylene) and the mat indentations with their laminated grid give it very high rigidity and an optimum bond with thin bed mortar. The material is elastic and resistant to rotting and cannot be damaged by reactive substances and liquids, such as alkalis, solvents or oils. It is also highly impervious to diffusion of water vapour. GMAT bridges cracks, decouples the covering from the substrate and is suitable for achieving sealing in combination with the tile covering.

## Product characteristics

GMAT is especially suitable for laying tiles on problem substrates.

### Sealing in outdoor areas

Used as a seal, in combination with tiling, on balconies and patios for example, GMAT prevents the entry of water into the structure by seepage.

### Sealing in very damp areas

GMAT is also used as a seal, in combination with tiling, in very damp areas, such as changing rooms or swimming pool surroundings.

### Crack bridging

Thanks to the matting's crack bridging function, it is also suitable for use in renovation work. For example, CI matting permits the laying of tiles on old, damaged floor coverings (tile on tile). However, it is not possible to compensate for major height differences in the substrate. GMAT is especially suitable for laying tiles on problem substrates.

### Laying tiles on timber substrates

GMAT decouples the covering from the substrate. This makes it possible to lay tiles on substrates which expand and contract, i.e. which react to changes in temperature or humidity with changes in their length. For example, after appropriate preparation, tiles can also be laid with the GMAT mat onto chipboard or timber boarded floors.

### Laying tiles on poured tarmac

Even on problem substrates like poured tarmac or related load bearing bituminous compounds, GMAT permits the laying of durable tiling without damage.

### Laying tiles on fresh substrates

GMAT permits reverse vapour pressure equalization, making it possible to lay tiles on substrates which are not yet dry. That has proved to be particularly practical for laying on anhydrite floating screed. Without elaborate pre-treatment and special adhesive, tiles can be safely laid on anhydrite screed with a residual moisture content of 2%.

*GMAT simplifies laying, creates secure substrates and lengthens the useful life of tiled flooring.*

## Installation

### 1. Substrate:

The substrate must be stable, level and free of loose material. Before installation, the GMAT mats are cut to the required dimensions. Thin bed mortar or fluidised bed mortar is applied to the substrate using a 4 x 4 mm serrated trowel. The tile adhesive must be matched to the substrate. Best results are usually achieved with hydraulically bonding thin bed mortar, flex mortar or fluidised bed mortar.

Recommendations for ideally matched products can be obtained directly from Genesis.

### 2. Installation:

Then the mats, with their woven carrier fleece facing downwards, are pressed into place and hammered flat. The thin bed mortar must form a strong mechanical bond with the carrier fleece under the GMAT mat. The mats must be laid in the thin bed mortar within the setting time of the adhesive. Access crawl boards should be used to prevent damage to the mats during installation.

### 3. Joints:

Wall, mat junctions and transitions can be joined with strips of Genesis SW sealing strip. GMAT mats should be split above expansion joints (large areas of covering should be segmented in compliance with applicable specifications and include expansion joints). Inside and outside corners as well as junction's pipe ends can also be finished with Genesis SWH Gaskets.

### 4. Tiles:

After the mat adhesive has hardened, the tiles can be laid directly on the mat using a thin bed process. Here, the general regulations of DIN 18157 must be observed.

## DATA

### Material and Specifications;

HDPP (high-density polypropylene) with anchoring fleece (polypropylene) and HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) Mesh

Weight of material;	approx. 550 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Width of roll;	1000 mm
Length of roll;	30 m
Compressive strength;	ca 350kN/m <sup>2</sup> ( 35 t/m <sup>2</sup> )
Temperature resistance;	- 40 ° - + - 80 °
Packaging;	approx. 180 m <sup>2</sup> / Euro-pallet, at 1000 mm width 6 rolls of GMAT30 per pallet @ 130kgs

