



HDP
HYDROPHOBIC COATING AND
FINISH THAT REPELS WATER
AND TAKES DIRT WITH IT





Shown above: The entire front face of this building was pressure washed. HDP Coating was applied to only the left portion of the building. Five years later, the left side is still clean while the right side is showing normal environmental conditions without HDP Coating.

HYDROPHOBIC COATING AND FINISH FROM DRYVIT

Without HDP technology, water droplets hit an exterior wall, flatten and cling to the surface until evaporation occurs. Frequently these same water droplets contain atmospheric dirt and contaminants, which can create an environment conducive to the growth of microbes such as mold and mildew – which are unsightly and, if not removed, can potentially harm the surface.

To combat this problem Dryvit has developed a revolutionary formulation that utilizes both state-of-the-art silicone technology and fractal geometry to enable a wall surface treated with HDP to repel water, allowing it to dry faster and slow the accumulation of dirt and other contaminants. This hydrophobic performance is available as a coating or finish for both renovation and new construction projects.

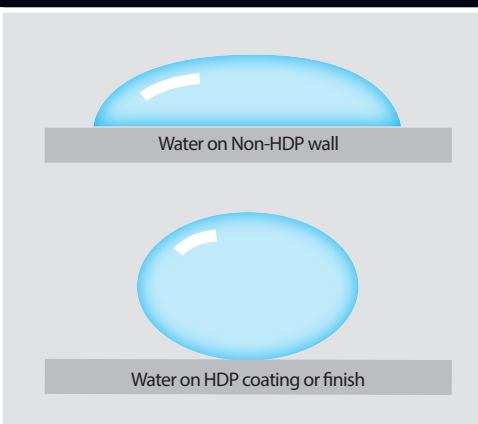
REASONS TO USE HDP TECHNOLOGY ON YOUR EXTERIOR

- Improves the appearance of your building exterior
- Increases the curb appeal and value of your building
- Great renovation solution to change the building appearance

BENEFITS OF USING HDP TECHNOLOGY ON YOUR WALL

- Keeps wall surface dry
- Facilitates dirt and contaminants to run off the wall
- Reduces future maintenance costs
- Available as a paint or textured finish

THE ADVANTAGES OF HDP HYDROPHOBIC COATING AND FINISH



There are two main factors, the first of which is chemical incompatibility, which can create a hydrophobic surface. For example, oil is hydrophobic, and does not mix well with water. The freshly waxed hood of a car is also hydrophobic, transforming any water into droplets that bead and then easily run off the surface.

The other factor is the profile of the surface itself. Though they may appear smooth to the naked eye, most surfaces are comprised of microscopic peaks and valleys. When a water droplet rests only on the peaks without settling into the valleys it is said to have a high 'contact angle' which makes it hydrophobic.

Typically, a hydrophobic surface exhibits only one of these characteristics – but there are examples in nature where both are present. Several birds, including this penguin, have feathers which are both chemically and geometrically hydrophobic and shed water extremely effectively.



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