

# akurit KP

Scratch-finish plaster 2 mm / 3 mm / 4 mm

## thick layer finish coat with scratched surface texture (high-grade scratch-finish plaster)

Finishing Plaster Mortar CR CS I acc. EN 998-1

- Plaster application with 2, 3 and 4 mm grain size: approx. 10 mm plus grain thickness
- Plaster thickness: finished scratched 10 mm



## Applications

- for AKURIT thermal insulation systems
- finish plaster on mineral subsurfaces, for indoor and outdoor applications

## Properties

- smooth and easy to process
- suitable for machine application
- high yield
- UV and weather resistant
- water-repellent
- highly water vapour permeable
- behaviour in fire A1 - non-flammable
- mineral

## Appearance

- white, coloured and with mica
- colours: in accordance with ColorPoint 20.10 colour palette

## Composition

- white cement in accordance with DIN EN 197-1
- calcium hydroxide in accordance with DIN EN 459-1
- graded stone aggregates in accordance with DIN 13139
- additives for regulating and improving workability and product properties
- in case of coloured material: weather-resistant inorganic pigments

## Substrate

### Suitable substrates

- Lime, lime cement or cement-bonded base plasters or AKURIT SK light filling and adhesive mortar

### Condition / Testing

- For assessing the plaster primer, VOB/C DIN 18350, Section 3, DIN EN 13914-1/13914-2 as well as the plaster standard DIN 18550-1/18550-2 should be observed.
- The subsurface must be even, dry, clean, load-bearing, absorbent and free of adhesion impairing residues, efflorescence and sinter skins.
- Base plasters must be fully roughened up by using suitable measures, e.g. by being fully stripped. Reinforcement plasters and filler layers must be made rough and grippy (broom rough) by roughening the surface (using a sweeping brush) once they have stiffened.

### Pretreatment

- Allow the base plaster to cure for at least one day per mm thickness of base plaster layer before applying the plaster.

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## Processing

### Temperature

- Do not process or allow to dry out at air, material or substrate temperatures below +5°C, or if there is a risk of exposure to night frost, or at temperatures above +30°C, or in direct sunlight, or on heated up surfaces, and/or in windy conditions.

### Mixing / Preparing / Processing

- Suitable for processing by hand, or with conventional plastering machines.
- When machine-processing: Adjust the amount of water accordingly to obtain a workable consistency.
- If the work is interrupted for longer periods, then clean the plastering machine and mortar hoses.
- When mixing manually, first place the quantity of water specified in the technical data in a clean container and then sprinkle in dry mortar. Use clean tap water.
- Use a suitable agitator to mix the material until smooth and free of lumps. Leave to develop for a moment and then mix again.
- Do not mix with other products and/or other substances.

### Applying / Processing / Assembling

- Apply the fresh mortar fresh in fresh approx. 10 mm plus grain thickness using a stainless trowel/smoothing trowel or suitable spraying equipment.
- To avoid air entrapment, distort the fresh plaster with a toothed trowel/cartridge, compact and deaerate.
- Shrinkage and/or bag cracks in the scratch coat are possible and do not represent a defect. These must be compressed immediately after they occur without applying new material or carefully compacted with a rubber hammer before scraping.
- After sufficient hardening, depending on the weather conditions, scrape with a suitable tool, e.g. the "Kratzputzigel" in even circular movements. The right time for scratching has been reached when the grain comes off cleanly and the material does not get stuck in the nail board.
- Coherent façade surfaces must be scratched continuously without interruption by one and the same worker.
- After approx. 24 hours, the finished render surface must be swept with a fine broom in circular movements to remove the residual grain.
- Recommended machine equipment for grain sizes up to 4 mm: Fine plaster machine with Rotoquirl, worm pump D 8-1.5 with spigot maintenance-free and secondary mixer (but no twisted coats such as PFT Twister), mortar hoses MW 35 max. 30 m and fine plaster machine MW 35 with borehole.

### Processing time

- approx. 2 hours
- The stated times apply for a temperature of +20°C and relative humidity of 65%.
- Mortar that has already started to harden must never be thinned down with additional water, remixed or applied.

### Drying / Hardening

- To prevent the plaster from drying out too quickly at higher temperatures, the plastered area should be kept moist for at least three days.
- If the weather conditions are unfavourable (e.g. driving rain, frost, strong sunlight and/or winds), then suitable protection measures must be taken, particularly in the case of freshly coated surfaces.
- The drying and hardening process will be slowed down by low temperatures and/or high air humidity and accelerated by high temperatures and/or low air humidity.

### Tool cleaning

- Clean all tools and equipment with water immediately after use.

### Notes

- Scratch plaster surfaces require intensive advance planning with the architect and client. Large surfaces should be defined in sensible sub-areas such as plinths, soffits, junctions, reveals or with boss separation already in the planning stage. If the areas are too large, there is a risk of an uneven structural appearance and it will be impossible to renew failed areas.
- A façade protection mesh must be planned in.
- Carefully cover adjacent surfaces and components (e.g. windows, window sills, etc.). Wash off contamination immediately with water.
- In case of facing plaster coloured at the factory, always treat adjacent surface areas with material from the same batch to prevent colour deviations.
- Always apply the plaster "wet in wet" to prevent flaws in the textured finish and avoid the creation of joints. When plastering larger areas, make sure that a sufficient number of skilled workers are deployed.
- Differences in the texture and/or colour of the finished surface compared to sample areas or colour charts may occur.

## Packaging

- 25 kg/sack

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## Storage

- Store sacks appropriately and in dry conditions on pallets.
- If stored in its original packaging, the product will keep for at least 12 months from the date of manufacture.

## Quantity required / Yield

- Consumption:  
approx. 17 kg/m<sup>2</sup> with 2 mm grain size  
approx. 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> with 3 mm grain size  
approx. 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup> with 4 mm grain size
- yield: app. 17 l fresh mortar per 25-kg-Bag

## Technical Data

<b>Product type</b>	Finishing Plaster Mortar CR
<b>Category</b>	CS I
<b>Compressive strength</b>	0.4 - 2.5 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Grain</b>	2 mm, 3 mm, 4 mm
<b>Water requirement</b>	approx. 6.0 l per 25 kg/sack
<b>Set mortar bulk density</b>	approx. 1.7 kg/dm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Fire behaviour</b>	A1 (non-flammable) in accordance with EN 13501
<b>Adhesive tensile strength</b>	≥ 0.08 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Capillary water absorption</b>	W <sub>c</sub> 2 according to EN 998-1
<b>Water vapour permeability μ</b>	15/35 (table value EN 1745)
<b>Thermal conductivity λ<sub>10,dry,mat.</sub> for P=50%</b>	≤ 0.82 W/(mK)
<b>Thermal conductivity λ<sub>10,dry,mat.</sub> for P=90%</b>	≤ 0,89 W/(mK)

All data are average values that were determined under laboratory conditions according to relevant test standards and application tests. Deviations are possible under practical conditions.

## Safety and disposal instructions

### Safety

- This product produces an alkaline reaction when it comes into contact with moisture/water. Therefore ensure that skin and eyes are protected. If it should come into contact with the skin or eyes, rinse them thoroughly with water. See a doctor immediately if it comes into contact with the eyes.
- Specifications regarding the classification and labelling of the product can be found in the safety data sheet at [www.quick-mix.de](http://www.quick-mix.de).

### GISCODE

- ZP1 (products containing cement, low-chromate)

### Dispose!

- Dispose of the material in accordance with the official regulations.
- Completely empty and recycle the packaging.
- Dispose of hardened product in accordance with the local regulations. Do not allow to enter the sewer system. Dispose of the hardened product in the same way as concrete waste and slurries. Waste code according to the Ordinance on the European Waste Catalogue depending on the origin: 17 01 01 (concrete) or 10 13 14 (concretewaste and concrete slurries).

## General notes

This information sheet provides only general recommendations. Should you have any queries relating to a specific application, please contact our technical sales advisor or call our hotline: +49 541 601-601. Since natural raw materials are used, the values and properties described may vary somewhat. All of the details given are based on our current knowledge and experience and on the assumption that the materials are professionally applied and used for their normal purpose. All of the details are non-binding and do not release users from their duty to undertake their own tests to ensure suitability for the intended application. Due to the effects of different weather, processing and construction site conditions, no guarantee can be given for the general validity of all details. We reserve the right to make changes as a result of further development of the product and applications engineering. The general rules for construction engineering, the valid standards and guidelines, and the technical working guidelines must be observed. The publication of this technical data sheet renders all previous editions of this data sheet void. Please obtain the latest information from our website.