

# akurit SP

Fine finish plaster

## machine-compatible finish coat with scratch-finish plaster character

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

- for use with plaster applicator



## Applications

- for AKURIT thermal insulation systems
- finish plaster on mineral substrates, 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

- 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
- crushed angular Jurassic limestone grain
- finely fractionated silica sand
- additives for regulating and improving workability and product properties
- in case of coloured material: weather-resistant inorganic pigments

## Substrate

### Suitable substrates

- base plasters or reinforcement plasters bound with lime, lime-cement or cement
- normal concrete
- gypsum plasterboard and gypsum fibreboard

### 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.

### Pretreatment

- Allow the base plaster to cure for at least one day per mm thickness of base plaster layer before applying the plaster.
- On lime plaster and lime-cement plaster, a suitable primer is recommended to make the absorbency more uniform.
- Concrete substrates and gypsum plasters must be pretreated with SCHWENK KG pure or SCHWENK Silica Primer.
- The whole surface of gypsum plasterboards must be primed with akurit GTA Acrylat Tiefengrund. Once this has dried, a coat of akurit GQS Quarz-Sperrgrund must be applied.

## 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 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.
- When using colour bags: Sprinkle contents in the water provided and mix evenly. The content of a colour bag corresponds to the amount of colour needed for one sack of dry mortar. Then mix in the material as described.
- 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.

### Applying / Processing / Assembling

- Apply material over the entire surface using a suitable, non-rusting tool or spray on a thin layer with a plastering machine and then smooth off to grain size.
- Texture evenly with appropriate plastering float (e. g. plastic or stainless-steel trowel).

### Processing time

- approx. 60 minutes
- 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.

### Subsequent coating / workability

- Mineral finish plasters must always be given a coat of colour-balancing paint.
- Two coats will be needed on exposed parts of buildings (e.g. the weather side) or if the paint colour differs from the plaster colour.
- The plaster surface must be sufficiently hard and completely dried through before coatings are applied. You must wait at least one day per mm of plaster thickness.

### Tool cleaning

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

### Notes

- 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.
- In case of facing plaster coloured at the factory, always treat adjacent surface areas with material from the same batch to prevent colour deviations.
- Carefully cover adjacent surfaces and components (e.g. windows, window sills, etc.). Wash off contamination immediately with water.
- Observe the leaflet: “Egalisationsanstriche auf Edelputzen” (Colour-balancing paint on finish plaster) from the Industrieverband WerkMörtel e.V.
- Differences in the texture and/or colour of the finished surface compared to sample areas or colour charts may occur.
- In the case of washed out plaster textures or finish plasters with a grain size less than 2 mm, we recommend an additional reinforcement plaster layer with textile inlay across the entire area in order to reduce the risk of cracking. The same applies in the case of colouring with a lightness value of less than 20.

## Packaging

- 25 kg/sack
- loose in silo

## 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. 2.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> at 1 mm grain
  - approx. 2.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup> at 2 mm grain
  - approx. 4.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> at 3 mm grain
  - approx. 5.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> at 5 mm grain
- yield: app. 19 l fresh mortar per 25-kg-Bag
- yield: approx. 745 l fresh mortar per t

### Technical Data

<b>Product type</b>	Finishing Plaster Mortar CR
<b>Category</b>	CS II
<b>Compressive strength</b>	1.5 - 5 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Grain</b>	1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm, 5 mm
<b>Water requirement</b>	approx. 6.5 l per 25 kg/sack
<b>Set mortar bulk density</b>	approx. 1.35 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>	5/20 (table value EN 1745)
<b>Thermal conductivity λ<sub>10,dry,mat.</sub> for P=50%</b>	≤ 0.45 W/(mK)
<b>Thermal conductivity λ<sub>10,dry,mat.</sub> for P=90%</b>	≤ 0,49 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)

#### Disposal

- Completely empty and recycle the packaging.
- Dispose of the material in accordance with the official regulations.
- 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.