

# akurit KGP-F

Lime gypsum plaster felt

## single layer felt and base plaster for all load-bearing substrates

B5/50/2 acc. EN 13279-1

- pronounced, uniform felt texture



## Applications

- suitable for domestic kitchens and bathrooms
- not suitable for wet rooms, spray-water areas or garages
- can also be applied manually to small areas
- for interior use

## Properties

- additional thicknesses and/or compensation of unevenness in one layer possible
- for a healthy and balanced room climate
- ideal substrate for painting
- practically shrink-free hardening
- mineral
- behaviour in fire A1 - non-flammable

## Composition

- Gypsum according to DIN EN 13279
- calcium hydroxide in accordance with DIN EN 459-1
- finely fractionated, crushed limestone sand
- additives for regulating and improving workability and product properties

## Substrate

### Suitable substrates

- Masonry
- normal concrete
- Plaster base anchored in the plaster primer

### Condition / Testing

- The subsurface must be even, dry, clean, load-bearing, absorbent and free of adhesion impairing residues, efflorescence and sinter skins.
- 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 residual moisture of concrete substrates is to be determined with the Darr method. It must be no more than 3.0 % by weight.

### Pretreatment

- Prime smooth or poorly absorbent masonry and concrete substrates with AKURIT GBK concrete bond.
- Pre-treat highly absorbent substrates with AKURIT GAB absorption barrier.

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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

- 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 rest for a moment and then mix again, adding more water, if required, to achieve the right consistency for applying.
- Do not mix with other products and/or other substances.

### Applying / Processing / Assembling

- Apply material in a layer thickness of 10 - 15 mm when applying in one layer.
- On highly or varyingly absorbent substrates, apply two layers, wet in wet.
- When working in several layers, it is necessary to wait until the last layer has stiffened to trimming consistency. The following layer must be applied wet-in-wet before the previous layer has finished hardening.
- To produce uniform areas, smooth the surfaces to make them perpendicular and flush.
- Trim with the trapezoidal batten once the surface has stiffened sufficiently.
- Wait until it has hardened further and sponge off the surface with the sponge float (sponge disk) and plenty of water.
- Finish felting the surface after an adequate waiting time.

### Processing time

- Plaster surfaces can be completed within approx. 2.5 hours.
- Mortar that has already started to harden must never be thinned down with additional water, remixed or applied.

### Drying / Hardening

- Avoid high humidity in enclosed spaces. Increased humidity is to be dissipated by regular direct/cross ventilation after finishing the plastering work.
- The subsequent coating may not be applied until completely dry.

### Subsequent coating / workability

- Additional measures for pretreating the substrate may be necessary, depending on the subsequent coating.
- Painting with silicone resin or dispersion paint as a primer and top coat is possible. When coating with a dispersion silicate paint, prime beforehand with a dispersion silicate deep primer.
- Suitable as a base plaster beneath ceramic tiles and panels with a weight per unit area of up to 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, including adhesive.
- For a subsequent tiling, the surface of the base plaster must neither be smoothed nor felted, but must be roughly troweled.

### Tool cleaning

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

### Notes

- In interior rooms, start up the heating system slowly to increase the room temperature gradually.

## 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 3 months from the date of manufacture.

## Quantity required / Yield

- consumption: approx. 11 kg/m<sup>2</sup> per 10 mm plaster thickness
- yield: app. 23 l fresh mortar per 25-kg-Bag
- yield: app. 910 l fresh mortar per t
- The quantity required depends on the substrate and method of application. Determine the exact quantities required by carrying out a trial on site.

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## Technical Data

<b>Product type</b>	B5/50/2 according to DIN EN 13279-1
<b>Grain</b>	0 – 1 mm
<b>Water requirement</b>	approx. 10,0 l per 25 kg/sack
<b>Set mortar bulk density</b>	approx. 1.1 kg/dm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Fire behaviour</b>	A1
<b>Compressive strength</b>	≥ 2.0 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Water vapour permeability μ</b>	5/20 (table value EN 1745)
<b>Thermal conductivity</b>	≤ 0.45 W/(mK) (table value EN 1745)

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.
- Follow further instructions in the safety data sheet.

### GISCODE

- No GISCODE available.

### Disposal

- Dispose of the material in accordance with the official regulations.
- Completely empty and recycle the packaging.
- Hardened product remains can be disposed of according to the Waste Catalogue Ordinance under Waste Code 17 08 02 (gypsum-based construction materials except those falling under 17 08 01).

## 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.