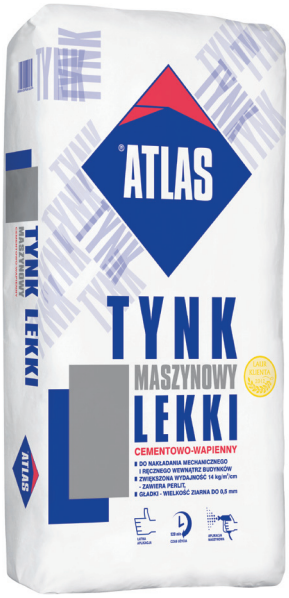
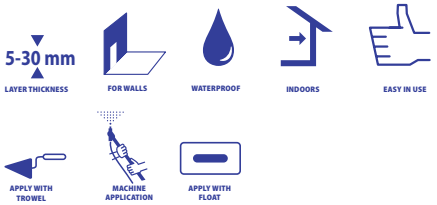


ATLAS LIGHT MACHINE-APPLIED PLASTER

cement-lime plaster, category III

- for manual and machine application
- light – contains perlite
- high yield – up to 14 kg/m²/cm
- smooth – grain size up to 0.5 mm
- easily workable



Use

Recommended for cellular concrete plastering indoors – in rooms with normal air humidity, also in kitchens and bathrooms.
Plaster of category III – can be used as traditional two coat plaster consisting of the base coat and the finish coat, as well as base coat or finish coat separately.
Suitable for manual and machine plastering – the use of plastering units allows for fast work progress.

Types of substrates – substrates of improved thermal insulation capacity: porous ceramics and cellular concrete; concrete, aerated concrete, cement chipboards, cement and cement-lime plasters.

Properties

Improved yield – owing to specially developed recipe, it offers 50% higher yield in comparison to traditional cement plasters.
Very good bonding to substrate – owing to the content of lime, plaster fills any wall irregularities tightly, seals the wall and strongly bonds to bricks, blocks, etc.
Transfers and distributes strain very well – owing to the content of lime, plaster is resilient, self-protecting against cracking.
Enables extending the distance between vertical expansion joints – in comparison to plasters, where cement is the single binder.
Limits the wall absorbability – the tightness of the cement-lime plaster protects the wall against water ingress into its structure and negative effects resulting, e.g. biological corrosion.
Perfect workability – the content of lime makes preparation and application of the mortar very easy.
Easy to apply and float – low bulk density makes the plaster very convenient to work with, both when plastering ceilings and walls.
High water vapour permeability – the plaster coat does not interfere with vapour permeability of walls made of porous materials, e.g. cellular concrete.

Technical data

ATLAS LIGHT MACHINE-APPLIED PLASTER is manufactured as a dry mix of cement binder, lime, quartz fillers, perlite and improvers of the highest quality.

Bulk density (of dry mix)	approx. 1.2 kg/dm³
Mass bulk density (after mixing)	approx. 1.5 kg/dm³
Dry density (after setting)	approx. 1.25 kg/dm³
Mixing ratio (water/dry mix)	base coat 7.8 ÷ 9.0 l/30 kg finish coat 6.0 ÷ 7.8 l/30 kg
Yield	1000 kg of dry mix = approx. 900 l of mortar
Max. aggregate size	0.5 mm
Min./max. plaster thickness	5 mm / 30 mm
Mortar preparation temperature, substrate and ambient temperature during work	from +5°C to +30°C
Pot life	approx. 2 hours

Technical requirements

The product conforms to PN-EN 998-1 standard. EC Declaration of Performance No. 101/CPR.

CE	PN-EN 998-1:2012 (EN 998-1:2010)
Factory made plastering mortar of specified properties, light (LW)	for manual and machine application, for indoor use, on masonry walls, ceilings, posts and partition walls
Reaction to fire - class	A1
Bonding	≥ 0.3 N / mm^2 - FP:B
Thermal conductivity coefficient (average tabular value P=50%)	0.47 W/mK ($\lambda_{10, dry}$) (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Gross dry mortar density	≤ 1300 kg/m^3
Durability. Compressive strength decrease after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	≤ 15 %
Durability. Mass decrement after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	≤ 3%
Release/content of hazardous substances	See: Safety Data Sheet

The product has been given the Radiation Hygiene Certificate.

Plastering

Substrate preparation

The substrate should be dry, stable, even and structurally sound, i.e. strong enough, free from layers, which would impair the mortar bonding, in particular dust, dirt, lime, oil, grease, wax, remains of anti-adhesion agents and paints. Hack off poorly bonded elements and remove loose pieces with a steel brush. Edges of joints between cement chipboards should be reinforced with strips of stainless steel mesh. Protect the corners and edges of window and door reveals with galvanized steel profiles. If necessary, use ATLAS UNI-GRUNT priming emulsion to reduce substrate excessive absorption. Prior to plastering the substrate can be wet with clean water and the base coat applied then.

Plaster application

Apply the plaster with a plastering unit adapted for work with ready-to-use mixes. Apply the material upon walls using a spray gun, in overlapping horizontal strips, from top to bottom. The sprayer nozzle should be guided in smooth motion, at constant distance from the surface. In case of manual application, apply the material with a trowel.

Plaster leveling

Level the mortar using a "H-type" darby and leave for initial setting. Fresh plaster can be smoothed with long feather edge until even surface is formed.

Floating

The time of floating has to be determined experimentally in order to avoid excessive plaster drying. Floating is usually carried out after application of an additional thin mortar coat, corresponding to the mortar grain size.

The finishing works must be carried out in accordance to the plastering technology, with tools appropriate for the expected finish effect and the intended use of plaster. If plaster is the substrate for ceramic cladding, it should not be floated at all or coarsely finished then. When plaster is to be coated with gypsum top finish, it should be floated with a polystyrene float. Ensure appropriate room ventilation during drying.

Painting

Plasters can be painted with any façade paints (e.g. silicate ATLAS ARKOL S, ATLAS SALTA S, silicone ATLAS SALTA, ATLAS FASTEL-NOVA, ATLAS SALTA N, acrylic ATLAS SALTA E, ATLAS ARKOL E). Painting is possible after 2 ÷ 6 weeks since the completion of plaster application (depending on the type and colour of the paint). Painting with ATLAS silicate paints ATLAS ARKOL S and ATLAS SALTA S or ATLAS silicone paints ATLAS SALTA and ATLAS FASTEL NOVA can start just when the plaster dries, not earlier, however, than after 48 hours (silicate paint) or 5 days (FASTEL NOVA and SALTA).

Consumption

The average consumption is approx. 14 kg of mix/ 1 m^2 / 10 mm of coat thickness. 1,000 kg of dry mix allow to prepare 900 l of mortar.

Important additional information

- Adjust the ratio of added water experimentally (keeping the ratio listed in the Technical Data section), following the desired consistency of the mortar, type of substrate and weather conditions. Inappropriate amount of mix water results in deterioration of strength parameters of the plaster.
- Tools must be cleaned with clean water directly after use. Difficult to remove residues of the set mortar can be removed with the ATLAS SZOP agent.
- Contains cement. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid breathing dust. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. Follow the instructions of the Safety Data Sheet.
- The mortar must be transported and stored in tightly sealed bags, in dry conditions (most preferably on pallets). Protect against humidity. Shelf life in conditions as specified is 12 months from the production date shown on the packaging. Content of soluble chromium (VI) in ready-to-use mix - ≤ 0.0002%.

Packaging

Paper bags: 30 kg
Pallet: 1,080 kg in 30 kg bags

The above information constitutes basic guidelines for the application of the product and does not release the user from the obligation of carrying out works according to engineering principles and OHS regulations.
At the time of publication of this product data sheet all previous ones become void.
Date of update: 2014-06-03