



CEMENT PLASTERS

ATLAS PLASTERING MIX traditional cement plaster, category III	130
ATLAS CEMENT BASE COAT base coat for 2- and 3-coat plasterwork	132
ATLAS REKORD white cement top finish	134
ATLAS REKORD GREY grey cement top finish	136
ATLAS LIGHT MACHINE-APPLIED PLASTER cement-lime plaster, category III	138

CEMENT PLASTERS

Classification of cement plasters

Plasters are classified in accordance to the PN-EN 998-1:2010 standard. *Specification for Mortar for Masonry. Part 1: Plastering mortar.*

- They can be divided in terms of concept of manufacturing:
 - mortars of specified properties
 - mortars of specified composition
- The most important standard division of mortars classifies them in terms of properties and/or mode of application. So, there are plastering mortars:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general purpose (GP) - light (LW) - coloured (CR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one-coat (OC) - renovation (R) - thermal insulating (T)
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The above division allows for almost unambiguous choice of cement plaster suitable for particular project. Nevertheless, it is advisable to consult the manufacturer of material, which wall was built of.

- Depending on quality of finishing coat, plasters are divided into categories from 0 to III. All plasters offered by ATLAS keep the highest top finish category - III. They are characterized by, required of this plasters category, very smooth and even surface, free of cracking, efflorescence, air bubbles, etc.

Use of cement plasters

Plasters are present on every building. They are manufactured on basis of various raw materials, which results in various parameters in application. The highest requirements are set for façade plasters supposed to meet some important conditions. First of all, they are expected to protect external walls from adverse effects of weather conditions and secondly - to make the façade more aesthetic.

- **Traditional plaster as top finish**
 - Proponents of traditional solutions often leave façades finished with category III cement plaster and limit themselves only to surface painting. This is also done by people whose houses are exposed to intensive soiling - dirt does not depose upon smooth façades as intensively as upon structural ones.
- **Traditional plaster as substrate for thin-coat render**
 - Thin-coat renders require even substrates, which can only be formed with application of traditional cement or cement-lime plasters. Ready-to-use ATLAS cement plasters provide very good technological parameters and allow machine application. Type of mortar must be properly selected in consideration to particular substrate, i.e. wall which we want to plaster.

TABLE 7.1

PRODUCT					
	ATLAS PLASTERING MIX	ATLAS CEMENT BASE COAT	ATLAS LIGHT MACHINE-APPLIED PLASTER	ATLAS REKORD	ATLAS REKORD GREY
	Traditional cement plaster, category III	Base coat for 2- and 3-coat plasterwork	Cement-lime plaster, category III	White cement top finish	Grey cement top finish
Reference document	PN-EN 998-1:2012				
Mortar type*	GP	GP	LW	OC	OC
TECHNICAL DATA					
Mixing ratio water/dry mix	3.25-4.0 l/25 kg	6.5 l/30 kg	6.0-7.8 l/30 kg	7.0-8.0 l/25 kg	7.0-8.0 l/25 kg
Coat thickness [mm]	6-30	4	5-30	1-10	1-10
Pot life [h]	4	2	2	2	2
Consumption [kg/m ²]	20 / 10 mm thickness	8 / 4 mm thickness	14 / 10 mm thickness	15 / 10 mm thickness	15/10 mm thickness
Mortar function	plaster	base coat	plaster	top finish	top finish
Colour	grey	grey	grey	white	grey
FORM OF APPLICATION					
Manual	✓	✓		✓	✓
Machine	✓ **	✓	✓		
PLACE OF USE					
Indoors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outdoors	✓	✓		✓	✓
SUBSTRATE TYPE					
Ceramic	✓	✓	✓		
Cellular concrete	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Silicate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Concrete	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* plastering mixes are classified according to PN-EN 998-1:2012 standard

The most important division according to the standard is the classification based on properties and form of application. Therefore we can list the following plastering mixes:

GP – general purpose

LW – light

OC – single coat for indoor use

** machine applied plastering mix is custom made, and the bags are labeled with the letter M



ATLAS PLASTERING MIX

traditional cement plaster, category III

- for manual and machine application
- high plasticity
- high strength CS II
- layer thickness 6-30 mm
- for plastering walls and ceilings



Use

Two coat plaster, category 0-III – plaster consists of two coats: the base coat and the finish coat (which can be additionally coated with top finish made of cement mortar ATLAS REKORD or ATLAS REKORD GREY).

Suitable for manual and machine application – the mix is available in two versions: for manual or machine plastering (packages additionally marked with letter M).

Types of substrates – ceilings and walls made of bricks, blocks, hollow bricks and other similar ceramic or silicate materials; concrete, cellular concrete, cement chip-boards, cement and cement-lime plasters.

Properties

High strength: CSII category ($1.5 \div 5.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$).

The mortar can be supplemented with, so-called anti-frost additives allowing to carry out works in low temperature, i.e. below $+5^\circ\text{C}$ – the new range of temperature of mortar application, the way of preparation (especially the adjustment of mix water), principles of carrying out works and mortar setting conditions must be set according to the guidelines of the additive manufacturer. The amount of the anti-frost agent depends on the content of cement in the mortar – the ratio cement/fillers in ATLAS PLASTERING MIX is 1:4.

Note. The manufacturer of the mortar does not bear responsibility for the result and the quality of the anti-frost agents used.


Technical data

ATLAS PLASTERING MIX is manufactured as a dry mix of cement binder, quartz fillers and improvers of the highest quality.

Bulk density (of dry mix)	approx. 1.6 kg/dm^3
Mass bulk density (after mixing)	approx. 1.8 kg/dm^3
Dry density (after setting)	approx. 1.8 kg/dm^3
Mixing ratio (water/dry mix)	$0.13 \div 0.16 \text{ l/1 kg}$ $3.25 \div 4.0 \text{ l/25 kg}$ $3.9 \div 4.80 \text{ l/30 kg}$
Min./max. plaster thickness	6 mm / 30 mm
Mortar preparation temperature, substrate and ambient temperature during work	from $+5^\circ\text{C}$ to $+30^\circ\text{C}$
Maturing time	approx. 5 minutes
Pot life	approx. 4 hours

Technical requirements

ATLAS PLASTERING MIX conforms to PN-EN 998-1 standard. EC Declaration of Performance No. 006-1/CPR and 006-2/CPR (version for machine application).

	PN-EN 998-1:2012 (EN 998-1:2010)
Factory made plastering mortar of specified properties, general-purpose (GP)	for indoor and outdoor use, on walls, ceilings, posts and partition walls
Reaction to fire - class	A1
Water absorption – category	W1
Bonding	$\geq 0.3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ - FP-B
Water vapour permeability coefficient (tabular value μ)	15/35 (EN 1748:2002, table A.12)
Thermal conductivity coefficient (average tabular value $P=50\%$)	0.83 W/mK ($\lambda_{10, \text{dry}}$) (EN 1748:2002, table A.12)
Durability. Compressive strength decrease after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	$\leq 15\%$
Durability. Mass decrement after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	$\leq 3\%$
Gross dry mortar density	$\leq 1800 \text{ kg/m}^3$
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.

Mortar preparation

Pour the mortar from the bag into a clean container with the suitable amount of water (see Technical Data for ratio) and mix using a mixer with a drill (or in cement mixer) until homogenous. Leave the mortar to rest for 5 minutes and remix. The mortar is ready to use directly after mixing and should be used up within approx. 4 hours.

In case of machine application the mortar is prepared in a plastering unit.

Plaster application

Apply the plaster in two coats. In order to obtain even plaster surfaces, it is advisable to use plastering beads. They can be fixed mechanically or embedded in the mortar (mesh beads). The first stage is the application of the base coat. When it sets (but still before hardens), the finish coat has to be applied. In both stages, the plaster is applied evenly with the use of a trowel (or a plastering unit). Collect the excess of the mortar using a polystyrene or wooden float and put back into the container. Fresh plaster surface can be leveled with a feather edge supported on the plastering beads.

Plaster 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 polystyrene float.

Maintenance

Ensure appropriate room ventilation during drying. Protect plasters applied outdoors from drying too quickly, e.g. by sprinkling them with water.

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).

Coverage

From a single 25 kg bag one can apply $1.3 \div 1.4 \text{ m}^2$ of 10 mm thick plaster.

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 – $\leq 0.0002\%$.

Packaging

Paper bags: 25 kg, 30 kg (for machine application)

Pallet: 1,050 kg in 25 kg bags, 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: 2015-03-09



ATLAS CEMENT BASE COAT

base coat for 2- and 3-coat plasterwork

- improves plaster bonding to the substrate
- recommended beneath cement and cement-lime plasters
- reduces the material cost of plasterwork
- the highest standard-specified strength category
- for manual and machine application



Use

Forms base coat in two- or three-coat plastering technology – applied directly onto the substrate before the application of finish coat made of cement or cement-lime plaster.

Excellent compatibility with ATLAS plastering mixes:

- PLASTERING MIX,

- LIGHTWEIGHT CEMENT-LIME PLASTER

Reduces the cost of two- or three-coat plasterwork – replaces more expensive plaster types at the base coat stage.

Suitable for manual and machine application – the use of plastering units allows for fast work progress.

Types of substrates – ceilings and walls made of bricks, blocks, hollow blocks and other similar ceramic or silicate materials; concrete, cellular concrete, cement chipboards, cement and cement-lime plasters.

Properties

High strength – the highest standard-specified strength category CS IV (above 6.0 N/mm^2) – the base coat is a suitable base for finish coats, even those made of high strength plastering mortars – it is resistant to contraction stress occurring during the setting of mortars of this type.

Excellent bonding to the substrate – particularly recommended for smooth surfaces or substrates of low absorption capacity; bonds strongly to bricks, blocks, etc.

The mortar can be supplemented with, so-called anti-frost additives allowing to carry out works in low temperature, i.e. below $+5^\circ\text{C}$ – the new range of temperature of mortar application, the way of preparation (especially the adjustment of mix water), principles of carrying out works and mortar setting conditions must be set according to the guidelines of the additive manufacturer. The amount of the anti-frost agent depends on the content of cement in the mortar – the ratio cement/fillers in ATLAS CEMENT BASE COAT is 1:4.

Note. The manufacturer of the mortar does not bear responsibility for the result and the quality of the anti-frost agents used.

Technical data

ATLAS CEMENT BASE COAT is manufactured as a dry mix of high quality cement binder, quartz fillers and modifiers improving the material plasticity and workability.

Bulk density (of dry mix)	approx. 1.57 kg/dm^3
Mass bulk density (after mixing)	approx. 2.06 kg/dm^3
Dry density (after setting)	approx. 1.6 kg/dm^3
Mixing ratio (water/dry mix)	approx. 0.22 l / 1 kg approx. 6.50 l / 30 kg
Base coat thickness	approx. 4 mm
Mortar preparation temperature, substrate and ambient temperature during work	from $+5^\circ\text{C}$ to $+25^\circ\text{C}$
Maturing time	approx. 5 minutes
Pot life	approx. 2 hours

Technical requirements

ATLAS CEMENT BASE COAT conforms to PN-EN 998-1 standard. EC Declaration of Performance No. 111/CPR.

CE	PN-EN 998-1:2012 (EN 998-1:2010)
Factory made plastering mortar of specified properties, general-purpose (GP)	for manual application, for indoor and outdoor use, on masonry walls, ceilings, posts and partition walls
Reaction to fire - class	A1
Water absorption – category	W1
Bonding	$\geq 0.3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ - FP-B
Water vapour permeability coefficient (tabular value μ)	15/35 (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Thermal conductivity coefficient (average tabular value $P=50\%$)	0.83 W/mK ($\lambda_{10, \text{dry}}$) (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Durability. Compressive strength decrease after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	$\leq 15\%$
Durability. Mass decrement after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	$\leq 3\%$
Gross dry mortar density	$\leq 1800 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Release/content of hazardous substances	See: Safety Data Sheet

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.

Mortar preparation

Pour the mortar from the bag into a clean container with the suitable amount of water (see Technical Data for ratio) and mix using a mixer with a drill (or in cement mixer) until homogenous. In case of machine application the mortar is prepared in a plastering unit. Leave the mortar to rest for 5 minutes and remix. The mortar is ready to use directly after mixing and should be used up within approx. 2 hours.

Base coat application

The mortar is applied onto properly prepared substrate manually or mechanically, with an uniform coat up to 4 mm thick. Do not smooth or float the coat. Leave the mortar to set initially (approx. 12 hours), then apply the main (finish) plaster coat.

Maintenance

Ensure appropriate room ventilation during drying. Protect the base coat applied outdoors from drying too quickly.

Consumption

Material consumption depends on the accuracy of surface coating. If the base coat is applied over the entire surface the material consumption reaches approx. 8 kg of dry mix for 1 m².

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 - $\leq 0.0002\%$.

Packaging

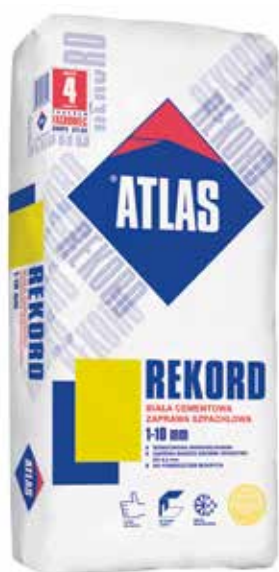
Paper bags: 30 kg

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: 2015-05-24



ATLAS REKORD white cement top finish

- based on white cement
- for finishing walls and ceilings
- on typical mineral substrates
- contains fine aggregate – up to 0.2 mm
- reinforced microfibers



Use

Smooths the surface of walls – the use of aggregate of diameter up to 0.2 mm enables highly smooth finish forming.

Enables smoothing thin-coat plasters – applied on either traditional plasters or on thermal insulation layers (is not an element of thermal insulation systems). Improves the quality of damaged cement and cement-lime plasters as well as concrete substrates.

Used as the third, finish coat of freshly applied plasters.

Types of substrates – cement and cement-lime plasters, concrete.

Properties

White colour – based on fine white type of cement, perfectly replaces gypsum top finishes in places, where they can be exposed to damage - on external walls and in wet rooms.

Resistant to micro-cracks – contains special microfibres, which reinforces its structure.

Hydrophobic – the content of hydrophobic agents reduce the absorbability, but does not limit the water vapour permeability.

Technical data

ATLAS REKORD is manufactured as a dry mix of white cement, improvers and quartz fillers of 0.2 mm maximum grain size.

Bulk density (of dry mix)	approx. 1.25 kg/dm ³
Mass bulk density (after mixing)	approx. 1.3 kg/dm ³
Dry density (after setting)	approx. 1.3 kg/dm ³
Mixing ratio (water/dry mix)	0.28 ÷ 0.32 l/1 kg 7.00 ÷ 8.00 l/25 kg
Min./max. plaster thickness	1 mm / 10 mm
Mortar preparation temperature, substrate and ambient temperature during work	from +5°C to +25°C
Maturing time	approx. 5 minutes
Pot life	approx. 2 hours
Open time	approx. 25 minutes

Technical requirements

ATLAS REKORD conforms to PN-EN 998-1 standard. EC Declaration of Performance No. 025/CPR.

CE 0767	PN-EN 998-1:2012 (EN 998-1:2010)
Factory made, one coat plastering mortar (OC)	for outdoor use, on masonry walls, ceilings, posts, partition walls
Reaction to fire - class	A1
Water absorption – category	W1
Bonding after required freeze-thaw cycles	≥ 0.3 N/mm ² - FP:B
Water vapour permeability coefficient (tabular value μ)	15/35 (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Thermal conductivity coefficient (average tabular value P=50%)	0.83 W/mK (λ _{10, dry}) (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Gross dry mortar density	≤ 1800 kg/m ³
Durability. Bonding after required freeze-thaw cycles	≥ 0.3 N/mm ² - FP:B
Durability - water permeability after required freeze-thaw cycles	≤ 1 ml/cm ² after 48 h
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. Prior to application the substrate should be intensively wet and kept matt-wet during application. If necessary, use ATLAS UNI-GRUNT priming emulsion to reduce substrate excessive absorption.

Mortar preparation

Pour the mortar from the bag into a clean container with the suitable amount of water (see Technical Data for ratio) and mix using a mixer with a drill (or in cement mixer) until homogenous. Leave the mortar to rest for 5 minutes and remix. The mortar is ready to use directly after mixing and should be used up within approx. 2 hours.

Plaster application

Apply the mortar evenly with a steel float. Smooth the applied mass as plastering progresses. It is advisable to fill any large substrate defects before the application of the finish coat. The surface can be finished by light floating with a felt float or with sand paper after drying. Open time of the mass (between mortar application and floating) depends on substrate absorptivity, ambient temperature and mortar consistency.

Maintenance

Plaster applied indoors - avoid draughts and ensure appropriate room ventilation and airing. Plaster applied outdoors - protect from drying too quickly and precipitation (during and just after application).

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). The application of ATLAS WODER type waterproofing can commence just after 2 days.

Consumption

The average consumption is approx. 1.5 kg of mix/ 1 m² / 1 mm of coat thickness.

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.
- Avoid application in strong sunlight.
- Protect the surfaces surrounding the worksite from soiling.
- 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

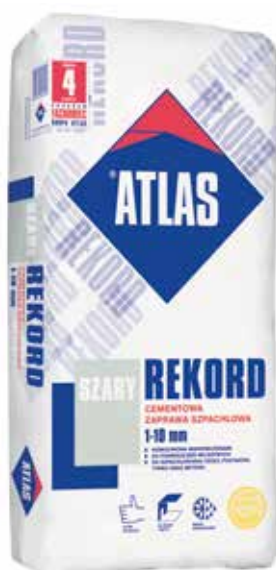
Paper bags: 25 kg

Pallet: 1,050 kg in 25 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



ATLAS REKORD GREY

grey cement top finish

- for finishing ceilings and walls made of brick, hollow blocks, concrete
- for finishing plastered walls
- in damp rooms
- coat thickness from 1 up to 10 mm
- reinforced microfibers



Use

Improves the quality of damaged cement and cement-lime plasters as well as concrete substrates.

For finishing walls, posts and binding joists constructed with ferroconcrete technology.

Used as the third, finish coat of freshly applied plasters.

Enables smoothing thin-coat plasters – applied on either traditional plasters or on thermal insulation layers (is not an element of thermal insulation systems).

Recommended for damp rooms, e.g. kitchens, laundries, bathrooms and pools.

Smooths the surface of walls – the use of aggregate of diameter up to 0.2 mm enables highly smooth finish forming.

Types of substrates – cement and cement-lime plasters, concrete, rough walls made of brick and hollow blocks.

Properties

Resistant to micro-cracks – contains special microfibres, which reinforces its structure.

Contains hydrophobic agents – they reduce the absorbability, but do not limit the water vapour permeability.

Technical data

ATLAS REKORD GREY is manufactured as a dry mix of cement, improvers and quartz fillers of 0.2 mm maximum grain size.

Bulk density (of dry mix)	approx. 1.25 kg/dm ³
Mass bulk density (after mixing)	approx. 1.3 kg/dm ³
Dry density (after setting)	approx. 1.3 kg/dm ³
Mixing ratio (water/dry mix)	0.28 ÷ 0.32 l/1 kg 7.00 ÷ 8.00 l/25 kg
Min./max. plaster thickness	1 mm / 10 mm
Mortar preparation temperature, substrate and ambient temperature during work	from +5°C to +25°C
Maturing time	approx. 5 minutes
Pot life	approx. 2 hours
Open time	approx. 25 minutes

Technical requirements

ATLAS REKORD GREY conforms to PN-EN 998-1 standard. EC Declaration of Performance No. 025-1/CPR.

CE 0767	PN-EN 998-1:2012 (EN 998-1:2010)
Factory made, one coat plastering mortar (OC)	for outdoor use, on masonry walls, ceilings, posts, partition walls
Reaction to fire - class	A1
Water absorption – category	W1
Bonding after required freeze-thaw cycles	≥ 0.3 N/mm ² - FP:B
Water vapour permeability coefficient (tabular value μ)	15/35 (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Thermal conductivity coefficient (average tabular value P=50%)	0.83 W/mK (λ _{10, dry}) (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Gross dry mortar density	≤ 1800 kg/m ³
Durability. Bonding after required freeze-thaw cycles	≥ 0.3 N/mm ² - FP:B
Durability - water permeability after required freeze-thaw cycles	≤ 1 ml/cm ² after 48 h
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. Prior to application the substrate should be intensively wet and kept matt-wet during application. If necessary, use ATLAS UNI-GRUNT priming emulsion to reduce substrate excessive absorption.

Mortar preparation

Pour the mortar from the bag into a clean container with the suitable amount of water (see Technical Data for ratio) and mix using a mixer with a drill (or in cement mixer) until homogenous. Leave the mortar to rest for 5 minutes and remix. The mortar is ready to use directly after mixing and should be used up within approx. 2 hours.

Plaster application

It is advisable to fill any large substrate defects before the application of the finish coat. Apply the mortar evenly and smooth it with a steel float. When the mortar starts to set, one should spray it with water and smooth again with a steel float. The mass open time (between mortar application and floating) depends on substrate absorptivity, ambient temperature and mortar consistency.

Maintenance

Plaster applied indoors - avoid draughts and ensure appropriate room ventilation and airing. Plaster applied outdoors - protect from drying too quickly and precipitation (during and just after application). Surface maintenance advisable - sprinkling with water within 1-3 days depending on conditions.

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). The application of ATLAS WODER type waterproofing can commence just after 2 days.

Consumption

The average consumption is approx. 1.5 kg of mix/ 1 m² / 1 mm of coat thickness.

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.
- Avoid application in strong sunlight.
- Protect the surfaces surrounding the worksite from soiling.
- 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

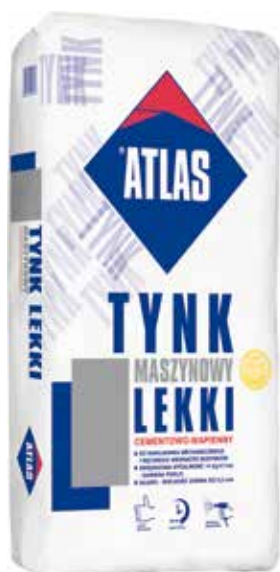
Paper bags: 25 kg

Pallet: 1,050 kg in 25 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



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/dm ³
Mass bulk density (after mixing)	approx. 1.5 kg/dm ³
Dry density (after setting)	approx. 1.25 kg/dm ³
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.

	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	$\geq 0.3 \text{ N / mm}^2$ - FP:B
Thermal conductivity coefficient (average tabular value $P=50\%$)	$0.47 \text{ W/mK } (\lambda_{10, \text{dry}})$ (EN 1745:2002 tab. A.12)
Gross dry mortar density	$\leq 1300 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Durability. Compressive strength decrease after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	$\leq 15 \%$
Durability. Mass decrement after 25 freeze-thaw cycles	$\leq 3\%$
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 $2 \div 6$ 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. $14 \text{ kg of mix} / 1 \text{ m}^2 / 10 \text{ mm of coat thickness}$. $1,000 \text{ kg of dry mix allow to prepare } 900 \text{ l of mortar}$.

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 - $\leq 0.0002\%$.

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.

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Date of update: 2014-06-03