

DOLINA NIDY

GAMMA

TYNK GIPSOWY RĘCZNY

- high performance
- optimum processing time at all stages of the works
- provides smooth surfaces
- layer thickness 8-30 mm
- for indoor use



Do nakładania
ręcznego



Czas
obrobki tynku
120 ± 15 min



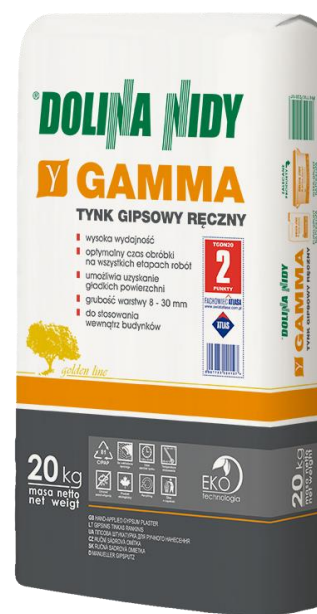
Temperatura
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00 +5 °C



Produkt
ekologiczny



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APPLICATION

- for the manual application of one-coat plasters indoors in housing, public buildings, hotels, hospitals and schools,
- can be applied both to walls and ceilings, in rooms with normal humidity, including kitchens and bathrooms,
- ideal for renovation work,
- suitable for processing reveals during the installation of windows, doors and window sills.
- for use on substrates of ceramic elements, lime-sand brick, plain or cellular concrete.

PROPERTIES

- a modern mix, produced on the basis of synthetic gypsum and mineral fillers and chemical additives,
- is highly efficient, malleable and easy to work with,
- is characterised by good adhesion to the substrate,
- the processing time of the plaster mortar is optimally selected for the manual gypsum plastering technology,
- the surface of the finished plaster is even, smooth, hard and provides an excellent substrate for painting, wallpapering or laying ceramic cladding,
- the use of gypsum plaster ensures a favourable microclimate in the rooms, which has a positive effect on human health and well-being,
- the plaster layer is characterised by its favourable thermal and acoustic insulation properties.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

The substrate should be stable, dry, free of efflorescence and cleaned of any impurities that could weaken the adhesion of the gypsum, especially dust, free particles, grease, remains of paint coatings and release agents. The substrate should be properly seasoned and its moisture content should not exceed 3%. Highly absorbent and porous substrates (cellular concrete, lime-sand brick and ceramic) should be primed with one of the EURO GRUNT PRIMERS. Smooth or slightly absorptive substrates (concrete) should be primed with the INTER-GRUNT PRIMER. All the steel elements that can be in direct contact with plaster should be protected against corrosion. Frozen substrates should not be plastered.

MORTAR PREPARATION

Pour the dry mixture evenly into a container with a measured amount of clean water, at a ratio of approximately 12.8 l of water per 20 kg of gypsum (one bag), and leave it for a few minutes until the gypsum is fully saturated with water. Then, manually or mechanically mix the resulting mortar until a homogeneous mass of appropriate consistency is obtained, without lumps or undissolved components. The mortar retains its parameters for approximately 30 minutes. Before mixing the next batch of material, the container should be thoroughly cleaned of any residual bound mortar, as it may shorten the setting time of the next grout.



METHOD OF APPLICATION

Walls with a large surface area should be divided into process fields, using metal guide strips, spaced at approximately 1 m intervals. Metal mesh corners should be fixed in the corners of the room and along the edges of window and door openings. The laths and corners are adhered well in advance using the plaster mortar and levelled while the mortar is still plastic. The correct fixing of these elements makes it easier to apply the plaster and allows you to control its thickness at all times. It is recommended to apply the plaster in one layer with a trowel or float, maintaining a minimum layer thickness of 8 mm on walls and ceilings and a maximum of 15 mm on the ceiling and 30 mm on walls. The application of mortar to the ceiling starts from the window side, moving inwards into the room. On the walls, the plaster is applied from the bottom of the wall upwards. The mortar applied both on the ceiling and on the walls should be initially levelled with a so-called "H" patch and any defects should be patched up continuously with a stainless steel float. After the mortar has partially hardened, the plaster plane should be brought out accurately using a long putty (tongue) or trapezoidal lath. The sufficiently hardened plaster should be misted with water and rubbed with a sponge float in order to "draw out" the milk, which, after its matting, should be evenly distributed over the whole surface with a long putty. Attention: Plaster surfaces on which ceramic tiles are to be applied are left with a sponge float with a "sharp" finish. In other cases, a smooth surface is obtained by smoothing the surface. For the first 24 hours after application of the gypsum plaster, it should not be exposed to draughts and direct sunlight. After this time, intensive ventilation of the rooms is recommended, which will greatly facilitate the drying of the plaster. The drying time depends on the thickness of the plaster, the temperature and humidity in the room. It is assumed that plaster 15 mm thick, in a properly ventilated room and a temperature above 15°C, dries in about 14 days. The plaster surface must be sufficiently dry before any further cladding work is carried out.

CONSUMPTION

On average, approximately 0.85 kg is used at² 1 m, with a layer thickness of 1 mm.

PACKAGING

Paper bags: 20 kg.

TOOLS

Flexible mortar container, slow speed drill with mixer, "H" patch, featheredge, spirit level, stainless steel plastering tools (large trowel, long trowel, steel trowel, corner trowel), corner planer, sponge float. Clean the tools with clean water immediately after use.

SAFETY INFORMATION

Safety information is given on the product packaging and in the Safety Data Sheet, available at www.dolinia-nidy.com.pl.

The plaster has the Hygienic Certificate

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Information on storage and transport is given on the product packaging and in the Safety Data Sheet, available at www.dolinia-nidy.com.pl.

The shelf life of the product (best before use) is 6 months from the production date on the packaging.

TECHNICAL DATA

Mixture proportions	approximately 12.8 l of water per 20 kg
Yield	100 kg dry mix = approx. 120 l mortar
Working time of the plaster	120 ±15 minutes (stated time may vary depending on material storage conditions, type of substrate, mortar working consistency and room temperature and humidity)
Conditions during plastering	substrate and ambient temperature from +5° C to 25 C, ° room humidity up to 70%
Adhesion to the substrate	≥ 0.3 N/mm ²
Bending strength	≥ 1,5 N/mm ²
Compressive strength	≥ 3.0 N/mm ²
Bulk weight	approx. 800 kg/m ³
Volumetric weight	approx. 950 kg/m ³
Minimum layer thickness	8 mm
Maximum layer thickness on the wall	30 mm
Maximum layer thickness on the ceiling	15 mm

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

MANUAL GYPSUM PLASTER GAMMA DOLINA NIDY (2019) - EN 13279-1– B1/20/2 - gypsum plaster for plastering walls and ceilings inside buildings.

TYNK GIPSOWY RĘCZNY GAMMA DOLINA NIDA (2019) Declaration of Performance No. EC 25/1/CPR EN 13279-1:2008	
Intended use: General construction	
Reaction to fire (on direct exposure)	A1

NOTE

It is absolutely necessary to follow:

- proper storage of the product
- priming and proper preparation of substrates
- use of recommended render thicknesses
- proper humidity and temperature of the substrate and environment
- recommended plaster care

The manufacturer shall not be held liable for any consequences arising from as a result of using the product contrary to the above recommendations and the rules of the art.

The information contained in this Technical Information Sheet is a basic guideline for the use of the product and does not relieve the user of the obligation to carry out the work in accordance with the rules of the art of construction and safety regulations. With the issue of this Technical Data Sheet, all previous ones are no longer valid. Documents accompanying the product are available at www.dolina-nidy.com.pl.

The contents of the data sheet and the designations and trade names used therein are the property of Atlas Ltd. Their unauthorised use will be sanctioned.

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