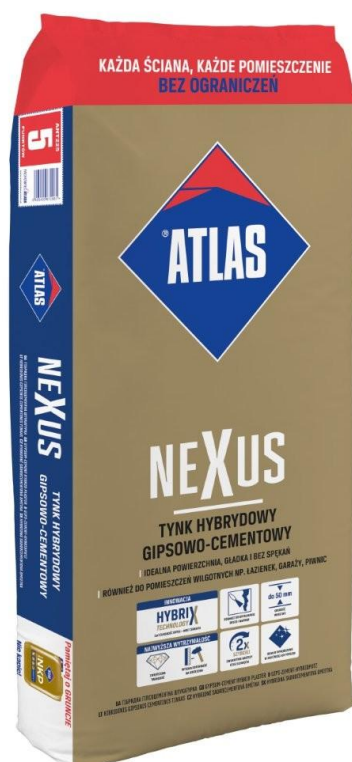




ATLAS NEXUS

hybrid gypsum-cement plaster

- high resistance to impact and scratches
- perfect surface, smooth and crack-free
- highest strength class (≥ 7 MPa)
- hardness 8 times higher than standard requirements (> 20 MPa)
- also suitable for damp rooms, e.g. bathrooms, garages, basements
- ideal substrate for skim coats, wallpaper, paint and decorative finishes
- versatile – from the basement to the roof
- for full-surface plastering, filling gaps, filling grooves, and spot repairs to plasterwork, e.g. reveals after replacing window frames
- fast setting time



Properties

Hybrix TECHNOLOGY is an advanced technology combining previously incompatible mineral binders – gypsum and cement. This unique combination of gypsum and cement makes it possible to obtain a new-generation plaster that combines the smoothness and excellent application properties of gypsum-based compounds with the strength and durability of cement. The result is a product with significantly superior working and performance characteristics, designed for demanding interior applications.

Highest strength (≥ 7 MPa) and hardness (> 20 MPa) compared to typical gypsum and cement plasters:

- exceeds the required compressive strength by more than three times (2 MPa) for class B2 gypsum plasters,
- exceeds the required hardness by as much as 8 times (2.5 MPa) compared to the requirements for the highest class of gypsum plasters (B7).

ATLAS NEXUS hybrid plaster is produced as a dry mix based on a hybrid system of mineral binders, selected aggregates and chemical additives that modify the setting process.

Excellent workability and easy application.

Wide range of mixing water, tailored to specific applications – consistency can be adjusted according to the contractor's needs and individual preferences.

Single-layer application without a scratch coat – substrate preparation consists solely of priming, which shortens the process.

Single-stage mixing – shorter mixing cycle, with no downtime or re-mixing.

A perfectly smooth surface – can also serve as the final coat, faithfully reproducing the appearance of formwork concrete.

Increased hardness and high impact resistance.

Very high strength – recommended for the direct installation of ceramic and stone claddings, as well as plaster mouldings.

Approximately 60% higher adhesion to the substrate than traditional cement plasters and up to 500% higher than gypsum plasters – recommended for large-format tiles

No shrinkage – no micro-cracks during setting, unlike cement-lime plasters.

The recommended maximum thickness of a single coat of plaster should be 40 mm, and 50 mm in areas where the substrate is uneven or where the surface needs to be levelled. The minimum thickness of the applied layer is 5 mm.

Reduced drying time:

- up to 2 days at a thickness of 2 cm,
 - 1 day for a thickness of 1 cm,
- (data applies to tile bonding – see Table 2).

Intended use

VERSATILE – FROM THE BASEMENT TO THE ROOF:

- full-surface plastering,
- filling gaps and repairing existing plaster,
- fixing installation boxes,
- filling installation grooves,
- finishing door and window reveals during renovation work.

Suitable for use in rooms with increased humidity, e.g. kitchens, bathrooms, above-ground garages, utility rooms, etc. – and in all types of rooms with humidity up to 85%.

Suitable for use in unheated rooms, e.g. garages, summer houses, etc.

Provides an ideal substrate for:

- ceramic tiles, including large-format and mega-format tiles,
- decorative boards and claddings,
- gypsum and dispersion skim coats,
- wallpaper,
- paints,
- plaster mouldings,
- decorative effects.

Recommended for wall claddings, including large-format ones.

For manual and mechanical application.

Substrate types - all typical building substrates, including concrete, reinforced concrete, ceramic brick, sand-lime brick, aerated concrete.

Technical Data

Mixing ratio: - filling grooves - manual plastering - machine plastering	approx. 6.75–7.9 l per 22.5 kg approx. 6.75 l / 22.5 kg approx. 7.50 l / 22.5 kg approx. 7.9 l / 22.5 kg
Working time of the plaster	120±15 minutes (the time given may vary depending on the storage conditions of the material, the type of substrate, the working consistency of the mortar, and the temperature and humidity in the room)
Application conditions – substrate and ambient temperature	from +5 °C to +30 °C,
Adhesion to the substrate	≥ 0.5 N/mm ²
Flexural strength	≥ 2.0 N/mm ²
Compressive strength	≥ 7.0 N/mm ²
Surface hardness	≥ 20.0 N/mm ²
Minimum layer thickness	5 mm
Maximum layer thickness - on wall - on the ceiling	40 mm 15 mm
Maximum thickness for spot repairs and filling installation grooves	50 mm

*) - applies to T=20°C, relative humidity 60%

Technical requirements

ATLAS NEXUS meets the requirements of PN-EN 13279-1:2009 as a gypsum-based plaster for plastering walls and ceilings, indoors (EN 13279-1– B2/50/2).

ATLAS NEXUS (2025) Declaration of Performance No. 273/CPR EN 13279-1:2008	
Intended use of the product: general building use	
Reaction to fire (under direct exposure)	A1

Substrate preparation

The substrate should be:

strong, stable and dry, free from efflorescence and cleaned of any contaminants that could impair the adhesion of the plaster coat – particularly dust, loose particles, formwork oils, grease, paint residues and release agents.

properly cured – in the case of concrete, a minimum of 28 days; the substrate moisture content must not exceed 3%,

Primed – absorbent and porous substrates (e.g. aerated concrete, sand-lime brick and ceramic brick) should be primed with one of the following emulsions:

- ATLAS GRUNT NKP (ready to use – no dilution required),
- ATLAS UNI-GRUNT,
- ATLAS UNI-GRUNT ULTRA,

Smooth substrates or those with low absorbency (e.g. formwork concrete) should be primed using ATLAS ULTRA GRUNT.

All steel elements that may be in contact with the plaster should be protected against corrosion. The minimum substrate temperature should not be lower than +5 °C. Plastering of frozen or condensation-covered walls is not permitted.

Plastering

Plaster thickness

FULL-SURFACE PLASTERING – it is recommended to maintain a plaster thickness of at least 5 mm on walls and ceilings, and a maximum of 15 mm on ceilings and 40 mm on walls. Installation ducts must be covered with a layer of plaster at least 10 mm thick.

LOCAL REPAIRS – on walls, when filling grooves, defects, etc., local thickening of the plaster is permitted. Plastering and filling local grooves can be carried out simultaneously, resulting in a smooth surface without settling after setting, and free from cracks and fissures, provided the layer thickness does not exceed 50 mm. Where installation work is carried out prior to plastering, further work should be carried out after the mortar has set in the grooves and larger defects.

Preparation of the mortar

Pour the dry mix from the bag into a container of water (6.75–7.9 l per 22.5 kg), **then mix once** (using a slow-speed mixer) until a uniform, lump-free consistency is achieved. **Note!** Prolonged or repeated mixing may cause the consistency to become too runny. If this occurs, wait approximately 15 minutes for the plaster to return to its original consistency.



Before mixing the next batch of material, thoroughly clean the container of any residue of set mortar. Using uncleaned tools and containers may shorten the setting time of the plaster.

Fitting of skirting boards and corner beads

Corners should be fixed along the edges of window and door openings. Fix the beads and corner profiles at least 1 hour before plastering, using hybrid plaster.



A corner fixed in a layer of plaster, after the surface has been smoothed with a trowel for the first time.

Local repairs and filling of grooves

Apply ATLAS NEXUS using a trowel to a primed substrate. When filling grooves and voids, localised thickening up to a total thickness of 80 mm (50 mm in a single layer) is permitted.



Filling installation grooves.

Applying the plaster

Large walls should be divided into work sections. Apply the plaster in a single layer using a trowel or plastering float. Start applying the plaster to the ceiling from the window side, working inwards towards the centre of the room, maintaining a layer thickness of 5 to 15 mm. Plaster should be applied to walls from bottom to top, using a layer thickness of 5 to 40 mm.



Applying ATLAS NEXUS plaster.



Once the mortar has set initially (after about 45 minutes), level the plaster surface using a straight edge.

Once the plaster has set sufficiently, moisten it with water (in the form of a mist) and rub it with a sponge float to 'draw out' the slurry; once the surface becomes matt, spread it evenly over the entire surface using a trowel.

Machine plastering

The plaster can be applied mechanically using plastering machines, adjusting the size of the area to the setting time of the plaster.

The plaster mix, which has a workable consistency, should be sprayed onto the substrate in horizontal, overlapping strips from top to bottom. The applied mortar should be levelled using an H-type straight edge, and after 45 minutes using a trapezoidal straight edge. In the final stage of finishing, the plaster should be moistened with water in the form of a mist and rubbed with a sponge float to draw out the slurry to the surface. Once it has become matt, smooth the plaster surface.

Substrate for tiles. The plaster should be left “rough”, with excess material removed using a trowel.

Substrate for skim coats and paints. Once the plaster has set initially, moisten the surface and work it with a sponge to draw out the slurry. After about 10 minutes, smooth until a smooth surface is achieved.



The photo shows different methods of preparing the plaster surface. Surface after the first trowel finish:

- lower section – a ‘rough’ surface for direct bonding of cladding.
- upper section – a ‘smooth’ surface, ready for finishing with a trowel.

The plaster does not require curing.

During the first 24 hours after applying the hybrid plaster, do not expose it to draughts or direct sunlight. After this time, it is recommended to ventilate the rooms thoroughly, which will significantly facilitate the drying of the plaster. The drying time depends on the thickness of the plaster, as well as the temperature and humidity in the room.

Finishing work

Plaster finished to a smooth finish using a trowel can serve as the final layer.

The plaster surface can also be finished using a skim coat, e.g. ATLAS GTA, ATLAS GO!, ATLAS RAPID, GIPSAR UNI or ATLAS GO! start & finish. Before proceeding with further work, the plaster must be dry, stable and free from dust. Finishing work should be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidelines, as set out in the Technical Data Sheets for the selected type of finishing material.

Note. The curing period for the plaster, depending on its thickness and the type of bonding layer, is given in Table 2.

Plaster for wall claddings

Plaster intended for wall cladding must be applied in a single layer, with a minimum thickness of 10 mm.



The plaster surface should be left rough – it should not be smoothed or trowelled to a smooth finish.

In wet areas, waterproofing must be applied to the plaster, e.g. ATLAS WODER E together with ATLAS HYDROBAND 3G tapes and corner beads. The cladding should be bonded using class C2 S1 adhesives, e.g. ATLAS ULTRA GEOFLEX. Follow the guidelines of the waterproofing system and adhesive manufacturers. The maximum weight of the cladding should not exceed 50 kg/m².

Consumption

On average, approximately 13 kg is used per 1 m², with a layer thickness 10 mm (consumption depends, among other things, on the evenness of the substrate and the consistency of the plaster).

Packaging

22.5 kg plastic sacks.

Safety information

Safety information is provided on the product packaging and in the Safety Data Sheet, available at www.atlas.com.pl.

Storage and transport

Information on storage and transport is provided on the product packaging and in the Safety Data Sheet, available at www.atlas.com.pl.

The product’s shelf life is 12 months from the date of manufacture shown on the packaging.

Important additional information

Tools should be cleaned with clean water immediately after use.

The information contained in the Technical Data Sheet constitutes basic guidelines for the use of the product and does not exempt the user from the obligation to carry out work in accordance with good building practice and health and safety regulations. With the publication of this technical data sheet, all previous versions become invalid. Documents accompanying the product are available at www.atlas.com.pl.

The content of the Technical Data Sheet and the designations and trade names used therein are the property of Atlas sp. z o. o. Their unauthorised use will be subject to sanctions

Date of update: 24 March 2026

Table 1 – summary of the advantages of different types of plaster

Properties of plasters	Gypsum plaster	Cement plaster	ATLAS NEXUS hybrid plaster
No need for a preliminary rough coat	+		+
Single-coat application	+		+
Smooth surface requiring no filling	+		+
High coverage	+		+
No shrinkage, micro-cracks in thin layers	+		+
Hardness and strength		+	+
Resistance to scratches and mechanical damage		+	+
Resistance to moisture		+	+
Subsequent cement-based layers (waterproofing, adhesives)		+	+
Short drying time from 2 days (according to Table 2)			+
Filling of grooves without the risk of cracking			+
Average consumption kg/m ² per 10 mm layer	9	18	13

Table 2A. Comparison of drying times for interior plasters.

Subsequent work	gypsum plaster	cement plaster	ATLAS NEXUS hybrid plaster
Bonding ceramic tiles to 1 cm thick plaster	6 days	10 days	1 day
Bonding ceramic tiles to 2 cm thick plaster	10 days	14 days	2 days
Dispersion waterproofing, e.g. ATLAS WODER E	14 days	14 days	5 days
Two-component polymer-mineral waterproofing, e.g. ATLAS WODER DUO	not recommended	10 days	3 days
Filling with gypsum or polymer-based fillers, e.g. GIPSAR PLUS, GIPSAR UNI, ATLAS GTA, ATLAS RAPID, GIPSAR GO!	7 days	21 days	3 days
Painting	14 days / 2 cm	21 days / 2 cm	7 days

curing conditions T=20 °C, relative humidity 50%.

Table 2B. Comparison of drying times for interior plasters.

Other works	gypsum plaster	cement plaster	ATLAS NEXUS hybrid plaster
Substrate repairs, e.g. filling grooves with a plaster thickness of up to 2 cm	10 days	14 days	2 days

curing conditions T=20 °C, relative humidity 50%.