UNOFIN PRIME COARSE

Colored rendering and finishing mortar

eco

DESCRIPTION

Waterproofing mortar for facades, it is an ideal base for two-coat applications (acrylic mortars, mineral stuccos, wall covering and plastic paints).
Outdoor and indoor.

TECHNICAL CARACTERISTICS

Lime and cement based product, with balanced grain size distribution aggregates, and other additives.

ADVANTAGES AND USES

- To be applied indoors and outdoors
- Excellent Waterproofing against the rainwater dampness/seepage
- Excellent Bonding to substrate - owing to low air content, fine particle size, high plasticity, and water retention contribute to excellent bonds and eliminates easy migration paths for water penetration.
- The high pH of lime acts as a fungicide preventing mold from growing in the lime plasters.
- Autogenous Healing - When hairline cracks develop in the plaster, hydrated lime reacts with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This reaction produces limestone which helps to seal the crack and fill voids in the mortar.
- Eco-friendly due to less use of cement in plaster.
- Compatible with all masonry substrate and especially low compressive strength substrate like AAC Blocks as per IS 2402:1963.
- Thermal conductivity of Lime Cement Plaster is lower than conventional cement plaster, therefore Unofin Prime plaster provides thermal comfort.
- Requires low or no curing: Very less curing required only when temp > 35 deg
- Breathable: Allows water vapours to travel thus reducing plaster degradation.
- Pumpability: Pump able with less consumption of spares. Time saving. Less labour intensive
- Decorative Colours: Outstanding Random Colour Finish

SUITABLE SUBSTRATES

- Conventional cement and brickwork based substrates.
- Substrates must be resistant, stable, sound and clean, free of dust, demolding agents, organic products, etc.
- In case of hot or windy weather conditions or when applying over absorbent substrates, it is advisable to wet the substrate and wait till the thin layer of water disappears.
- In particular points (union between different materials, top slabs, pillars, roller blind boxes, angles in the door and window frames, etc.), prepare the mortar with glass fibre mesh to avoid fissures.
- With low-porosity substrates, apply a priming coat UnoFin ANCILLARY PRIMER or improve roughness by mechanical means.
- Do not apply on clay or on paint.

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APPLICATION PROCEDURE

MANUAL APPLICATION

- Add water and mix by hand or mechanically until it takes on an even and workable consistency.
- Spread the mixed product over the substrate with the use of a trowel.
- The mixture must be extended with a thickness of 15 and 20 mm.
- It is advisable to apply a well compacted first layer of 2-3 mm to seal the substrate, and then spread the remaining material.
- Once hardening begins trowel the material with a wood or plastic trowel.

MECHANICAL APPLICATION

- It is important to maintain constant those variables that may affect the characteristics of the applied mortar (distance from wall, angle of application, and water proportion).
- Fix the optimum proportion water/mortar according to the chosen pump (section and hose length) and external weather conditions. Start with 20% proportion and modify it gradually until you achieve the appropriate consistency.

REINFORCEMENT MESH

- Special areas where the coating suffers tensions derived from the structure or due to the meeting of materials of a dfferent nature on the substrate. A suitable treatment for these areas consists of incorporating a reinforcing mesh embedded in the mortar, to reinforce it and prevent it from cracking.

Placing the mesh:

- Place a 10 x 10 mm fibrebreglass or anti-alkali treated mesh embedded in the mortar.
- The mesh must protrude at least 200 mm on each side of the joint between the different materials.
- The mesh is placed diagonally in pieces of 200 x 400 mm in
- corners.
- The mesh should be gobbled up by the mortar. if it is too close to the substrate, it will not perform its task of “holding” the mortar well

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Do not apply below 5ºC nor above 30ºC. In case of heavy heat, wind, or very absorbent substrates, it is advisable to moisten the substrate and wait until the water film is totally absorbed.
- Do not apply when there is a risk of frost, rain, strong wind or direct sunlight.
- An excess of water may increase shrinkage and reduce mechanical resistance.
- Because of the change in raw materials, the shades of the coloured mortars may vary slightly by batch
- The cladding must be interrupted at the level of the structural joints
- It is not advisable to apply on horizontal or sloped surfaces.
- The application of render with different thicknesses (on joints with faulty seals or with excessive thickness) may cause visible imperfections, colour differences and cracks in the render.
- Due to the textured effect, the product may not always appear to have an homogeneous colour.
- Zoning constitutes the guidelines of the plaster application; they facilitate application being the reference to achieve the desired thickness and eliminate joints.
- For a thickness of over 2 cm, it is advisable to apply the product in two coats.
- The final minimum thickness should be 10 mm.
- Protect the starting point of the plaster from capillary humidity placing a plinth at the base of the wall
- In exterior claddings, it is necessary to crown the cladding with an aileron or cushion system, rain awning or gutter to protect it from the rain.
- One-coat layers with dark tones are more prone to evidence irregularities: i) due to the fact that the primitive colour could deteriorate as a consequence of lime formation; and ii) because the render absorbs a larger amount of sun radiation, thus increasing thermal shrinkage
- Cleaning parapets and surfaces of cornices at least once a year.
- Cleaning the wall using pressurized water with neutral soap when the wall presents a significant degree of dirtiness due to pollution and the level of aesthetic deterioration advises it. In highly contaminated areas, this operation may be required every two to three years.
- The mortar is a finishing coat for façades so it must be applied at the end of the constructive process, following the required previous applications and protections. Its application should be performed properly so no significant repairs or restoration work have to be performed as a result of any possible damages that may arise.

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CURING

- Between 5 and 30 °C, curing not required
- Between 30 and 35 °C, wetting the following day, 2 times per day.
- Between 35 and 45 °C, wetting the following 72 hours, 2 times per day

PACKAGING AND STORAGE

25 kg plastic-lined paper bags.
Shelf life: 1 year in sealed original packaging, sheltered from weather conditions and humidity.

TECHNICAL DATA

(Statistical data obtained under standard conditions)

Aspect	GREY / COLORED powder
Fire resistence	A1
Powder density	1,41±0.2 g/cm³
Density of mass	1,7±0.2 g/cm³
Mixed water	19±1%
UNE-EN 998-1 Classification	CR CSII W2
Approximate yield*	
AAC Blocks	18-19 Kg/m²/cm
Red Bricks	19-21 Kg/m²/cm
Concrete Surfaces	18-19 Kg/m²/cm

* The above yield may vary depending upon the several crucial factors, viz. substrate level, substrate condition, undulation, application thickness, etc.
To ensure accurate and effective consumption, we strongly recommend conducting a mockup on site before final application.

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