

CASEA Bauprocalc KAP 830 – Application Guide

General Information

CASEA Bauprocalc KAP 830 contributes to a healthy internal atmosphere. It's an excellent alternative to plasters containing gypsum or patent cements that have less vapour permeable qualities. It's ideal for kitchens, bathrooms and other rooms where high humidity levels are expected. It is manufactured from a controlled blend of selected aggregates, NHL and other components to give a high quality rendering product which is suitable for use in external rendering and internal plastering. The unique properties of this render makes it suitable for application on low, medium and high density substrates.

CASEA Bauprocalc KAP 830 contains natural hydraulic lime (NHL), which has been burned below the sinter point. This process limits changes within the chemical structure of the lime, thereby maintaining the positive qualities of lime whilst achieving a quicker setting time. Lime, when combined with aggregate, produces a mortar which is softer than cement mortar. After the initial set, stability and strength gradually build up over time; allowing enough flexibility to cope with minor settlement or movement in the building during this period, thereby reducing the risk of cracking. Good vapour permeability performance allows an unhindered transference of excess internal moisture through the building to the outside, thereby contributing significantly to a balanced and healthy internal atmosphere.

Preparation

The background should be firm, solid and free from dirt and dust. Undercoats must have set and dried over the whole area before the application of subsequent coats. Smooth concrete surfaces must be prepared with a Hydraulic Lime Bonding Mortar. Extremely absorbent backgrounds should be dampened before application. For application onto aircrete blocks please refer to our technical team for further guidance.

Application

The quantity of water required for mixing ranges from approximately 6 litres per bag (this is a guide only; the actual amount of water required depends on the consistency desired for normal site practice). CASEA Bauprocalc KAP 830 can be manually mixed and applied. Larger areas are more suited to machine application using a spray render machine. Information regarding sales of spraying machines can be obtained by contacting the technical department. As an undercoat, a minimum thickness of 10mm should be

applied and for a final coat plaster, a thickness of approx 7mm should be applied. If the required overall plaster thickness exceeds 20mm it is advisable to achieve this with multiple applications. It's important to ensure that each coat is sufficiently dry (2 - 3 days approx. depending on site conditions) and properly "keyed" (with a grid float or plasterers comb) before applying the next coat. As low temperatures can delay setting, it is advised that this product should not be applied when local temperatures are below +5°C.

Subsequent Treatment

CASEA Bauprocalc KAP 830 needs a sufficient amount of water in order to set completely. Where thin layers have been applied or conditions cause accelerated drying of the plaster, repeatedly dampen the finished work at regular intervals with a fine water mist spray.

Attention

CASEA Bauprocalc KAP 830 must be mixed with clean water without additives. Do not mix or apply if the temperature is below +5°C. This product must not be mixed with gypsum or be applied onto gypsum based backgrounds. Avoid over-mixing, as this can adversely affect performance and strength. Material that has set must not be re-mixed. For interior applications, care must be taken when using heating systems. High or rapidly changing temperatures may affect the hydraulic setting reaction of the plaster and cause cracking and/or adhesion problems. Delay the implementation of heating systems for as long as possible and heat up interiors gradually. Other unfavourable conditions, such as overly wet backgrounds, low background temperatures and low air temperatures can delay setting. During and after application, protect the render from adverse weather conditions, such as direct sunlight, strong winds, rain and frost.



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