

CASEA casucalc Klima Machine Plaster

CASEA casucalc Klima is a high yield single-coat plaster, based on gypsum, clay, lime, sand and lightweight aggregate (perlite). Designed for hand and machine application, and produced to EN 13279. The unique combined characteristics of the binders in the plaster have a positive effect in the internal climate in buildings. Due to the high thermal conductivity, casucalc Klima is ideally suited for wall heating and cooling systems. The unique properties of this plaster makes it suitable for application on low, medium and high density substrates.

- High water vapour permeability (breathability)
- Suitable for wall heating and cooling systems
- Suitable for domestic kitchens and bathrooms
- High Yield
- Hand or Machine Application
- High hygrometric exchange
- Sustainable
- DIN EN 13279
- CE Marked

Field Of Application

A mineral single coat plaster for walls constructed out of low, medium and high density blockwork and any other masonry substrate. The product's special composition allows the product to breathe and also permits constant hygrometric exchange between the substrate and the environment. Casucalc Klima can be finished smooth or textured.

Substrate

Substrates to be plastered should be examined for contamination, deterioration, surface roughness, suction and strength. Dust and contamination such as residues of concrete release agents, paint, other coatings, organic growth, salts and efflorescence should be removed prior to plastering. Salts and efflorescence should be removed by dry brushing (non-metallic bristles). Other special precautions may need to be taken if this removal is not achievable. The line and flatness of the substrate should also be assessed to determine if the plaster can be applied to a uniform thickness or if dubbing out is required. The substrate should be dry and free of frost, with a temperature of +5 °C or above at the time of plastering. It is important that any moisture in the concrete substrate does not exceed 3% CM. Smooth and low absorbing concrete substrates should be primed using Casuprim HB prior to plaster application.

Preparation

CASEA casucalc Klima should only be applied to mature stable surfaces. All substrates must be clean, sound and dust free, as the plaster relies on a combination of suction and surface texture to achieve bond. The recommendations set out in EN 13914- 1:2005 and BS 5262:1991 should be followed. It is essential that all steps are taken to ensure that a satisfactory bond is achieved between the plaster and the substrate. High suction backgrounds should be primed or pre-dampened. Contact the team at SMET for technical advice and suitable primers.

Instructions

CASEA casucalc Klima can be applied by hand or using a suitable spray-plastering machine. When hand applied, mix with clean potable water in a clean mixing container. Mix to a smooth lump-free consistency. Do not add any other products. When spray-applying, use the most fluid consistency possible whilst ensuring the plaster adheres firmly to the substrate. Application thickness should be according to EN 13914 i.e. min 5 mm, nominal 10mm. When the plaster is partially set, finish to a smooth finish using a steel float and spatula. The working time, after mixing, is approximately two and a half hours. However, the time greatly depends on the consistency of the plaster, the ambient temperature and the absorbency of the substrate. Final polishing may occur the next day. When used for tiling, do not smooth the finish.

Application

During application the temperature must be between 5 - 35°C. Bead out the application area with Stainless Steel, Aluminium or Galvanised beading, which also serves as a reference for the thickness applied. Always maintain a wet edge when working in sections. This is a one-coat plaster system, do not use multiple layers. Observe good workmanship practices at all times.

Practical Advice

When painting be sure to use only lime or clay based suitable paints with good water vapour permeability characteristics.

CASEA casucalc Klima - Gypsum based Machine Plaster

Storage

6 months in dry protected, frost free conditions.

Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods. Waste treatment methods. Recommendation: Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system. European waste catalogue 17 08 02. Uncleaned packaging: Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Safety

All standard precautions for the handling of construction materials/chemicals must be taken. See CASEA safety datasheet for detailed info. Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. **GHS05** corrosion. Eye Dam. 1. H318 Causes serious eye damage. Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. The product

is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation. Hazard pictograms **GHS05**. Signal word **Danger**. Hazard determining components of labelling: calcium dihydroxide.

Hazard Statements

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/.

Technical Information

Standard	Plaster B2 BS/DIN EN 13279-1
Compressive Strength	≥ 2.5 N/mm ²
Flexural strength	≥ 1.0 N/mm ²
E module	approx.4 kN/mm ²
Yield as per standard	approx. 900 l/t approx. 90 m ² at 10 mm layer thickness approx. 2.7 m ² per 30 kg bag
Application Temperature	Between +5 °C and max. +35 °C (substrate and air)
Consumption	approx. 11 kg/m ² at 10 mm layer thickness
Water requirement	approx. 13 l per bag of 30 kg
Hardened dry Density	approx. 1.1 kg/dm ³
Grain structure	0 – 1 mm
Water vapour permeability coefficient	μ < 6
Capillary Water Absorption	W 0
Reaction to fire	Building material class A1, non-combustible



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EN 13279-1: 2008
EN 13279-1 – B2
Plastering of ceilings and walls within buildings

Reaction to fire	A1
Thermal conduction resistance	NPD*
Airborne sound insulation	NPD*
Dangerous substances	NPD*

*NPD Properties not determined as they are not relevant (No Performance Determined)

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