

Facing-tile adhesive mortar RKS

For bonding the insulation panels and the system facing-tiles in the LOBATHERM facing-tile system. Water-repellent. Grey.

Technical information	
Mortar group:	MG III
Processing time:	at 20°C up to 1 hour
Water required:	approximately 6.0 l to 25 kg
Yield:	approximately 19 l from 25 kg
Quantities required:	approximately 1.3 kg/m ² for each mm of layer thickness
Grain size:	0 - 1 mm
Layer thickness for bonding the facing tiles:	at least 3 mm
Processing temperature:	+5° C to +30° C
Delivery form:	25 kg sack
Colour:	grey

Properties:

- mineral
- water-repellent (wa)
- high adhesive strength
- extremely stable
- easy to process, both by hand and machine
- weatherproof and UV-resistant

Applications:

- for use in the LOBATHERM facing-tile thermal insulation composite system (see also the system brochure).
- for bonding polystyrene and mineral wool insulation panels
- for bonding the system facing-tiles

Quality and safety:

- LOBATHERM system product
- quality controlled
- binder in accordance with DIN EN 197
- low chromate in accordance with TRGS 613

Subsurfaces:

All load-bearing, dust-free subsurfaces, such as concrete, all types of masonry, lime-cement plasters, cement plasters, synthetic resin plasters, and paint are suitable surfaces onto which insulation panels can be bonded, providing these surfaces have a minimum tear-off strength of 0.08 M/mm². All loose material, soft or crumbling plaster, dirt and poorly bonded layers of paint must be removed. When assessing the subsurface, please observe VOB/C, DIN 18350, and DIN V 18550.

Processing:

Process by hand, or with conventional plaster mixing machines. If processing by hand, we recommend mixing using a mixer until a smooth paste is obtained. Approximately 6.0 litres of water are required for each 25 kg-sack. Add a little more water if necessary. Processing time at 20°C: up to 1 hour.

Bonding the insulation panels:

Apply the adhesive mortar in a line around the edges of the insulation panels and place several daubs of mortar on the surface of the panels. Apply sufficient adhesive mortar to ensure that approximately 60% (and no less than 40%) of the panel surface is covered with adhesive mortar after the panel has been put in place. Caution: Do not allow the adhesive mortar to squeeze into the panel joints. Remove the excess mortar immediately if this happens.

For very flat, even subsurfaces, the adhesive can be spread uniformly across the insulation panels using a notched trowel (10x10x10 mm). If RP-PT mineral-wool plaster-base panels are used, the adhesive mortar must be worked into the surface of the panel (press and spread). In a second operation, the adhesive mortar is then spread "wet-in-wet" across the entire surface of the insulation panel. If the pre-coated speedrock lamellar panels are used, the adhesive mortar may be spread across the entire subsurface. Immediately before fixing the insulation panels, the adhesive mortar must be combed using a notched trowel, or similar tool, (with 10x10x10 mm notches). Press the coated side of the panels into the fresh adhesive mortar bed and press the entire panel area on to the subsurface using a board or the flat of your hand.

Bonding the facing tiles:

After the reinforcing layer has hardened (minimum curing period: 7 days), the ceramic facing tiles can be affixed. The facing-tiles or tiles must be affixed using the combined floating-buttering method. A first adhesive bed is applied to the hardened reinforcing layer using a notched trowel (10x10x10 mm).

A 1 mm thick covering layer of the adhesive mortar is then applied to the back of the facing tiles. Next, the facing tiles must be pressed firmly into the adhesive mortar bed, taking care to ensure a void-free bond. After the tiles have been affixed, the adhesive mortar layer must be at least 3 mm thick. The joints must be scraped clean to a sufficient depth (at least the thickness of the tiles) leaving clean edges.

The fresh adhesive layer must be protected from drying out too quickly and from unfavourable weather conditions (such as frost, etc.). Do not carry out works at air and surface temperatures below +5°C.

Yield:

When mixed correctly, 25 kilograms of dry RKS mortar produce approximately 19 litres of fresh mortar.

Quantities required:

Approximately 1.3 kg of dry mortar are required to cover an area of 1 m² with a layer 1 mm thick.

**Storage:**

Store in dry conditions on a wooden pallet.

Delivery form:

25 kg sack

Advice:

This product contains cement and produces an alkaline reaction when it comes into contact with moisture/water. Therefore ensure that skin and eyes are protected. If it should come into contact with the skin or eyes, rinse them thoroughly with water. See a doctor immediately if it comes into contact with the eyes. See also the information printed on the sack.

The information provided is based on extensive tests and practical experience. It does not apply to every application situation. For this reason we recommend that you carry out a trial if necessary. Subject to technical alterations within the framework of further development. Our general terms and conditions apply.

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