NHP 260
GYPSUM PLASTER – MACHINE APPLIED

B4-T3-S2 ACCORDING TO **EN 13279-1:2008**

DESCRIPTION

NHP 260 is a one coat, ready mix gypsum plaster for indoor application. It consists of gypsum, lightweight fillers, marble and additives. Gypsum plaster replaces the traditional three layer plastering system (sough cast-base coat-final coat plaster). It is also replaced the need for puttying the wall.

NHP 260 has a very good adhesion to mineral substrates and helps levelling and smoothing the surface at the same time in a one-layer application. It provides a white and durable surface without cracks. Produced and controlled according to European standard EN 13279-1.

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

It is applied to interior walls and roofs, on bricks, aerated concrete, exposed concrete, insulation boards etc., resulting to final surface ready for painting.

ADVANTAGES - FEATURES

- Replaces three coat plastering and traditional plaster.
- Faster completing of the project.
- Increase profit for application teams and constructors.
- Durable and free crack surfaces.
- Allow surfaces to breathe.
- Ensures excellent adhesion to the substrate.
- Excellent workability.
- Excellent sag resistance properties.
- Excellent smoothing – Extra fine surfaces ready for painting.
- CE certified according to the European standard EN 13279-1.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Make sure that the substrate is dry, solid, fixed, free from brittle materials, dust, colours, wax and grease. Cut off and remove any projecting parts of metal support down to 1 cm from the surface and cover them with primer. Slightly spray the substrate before application. Concrete surfaces must also be completely dry otherwise there may be problems as to the plaster's adhesion to the substrate. High absorbing surfaces are primed with the use of the acrylic primer GLX 290. Smooth surfaces, polystyrene surfaces, low absorbency surfaces (concrete, exposed concrete), etc. are primed with the special THRAKON primer GLX 298 and if necessary a special fibreglass mesh is applied.
Place a fibreglass mesh (see. mesh specifications) and bridge the connections of the different structural materials such as:

- Beams and posts with bricks or YTONG blocks
- Headsills and lintels with bricks or YTONG blocks
- Thermal insulation plates (extruded or expanded polystyrene, rock wool) with brick or YTONG blocks
- Polystyrene foam with YTONG blocks and concrete
- Electrical and hydraulic installations channels

Moreover, the use of glass fibre mesh is applied in cases where:

- You want to plaster on thermal insulation plates or
- You have YTONG wall seizures with polyurethane foam

If you want to apply plaster on plastic or metal surfaces or on top of projecting elements (cables, gutters, etc.) you must use a metal grid (e.g. rib lath).
At the corners of openings (doors, windows, etc) place a strip of glass fibre mesh vertically towards the opening diagonal. Also, place a glass fibre mesh strip along the lintel and one along the window apron.

The mesh should be embedded in the outer third of the thickness of the plaster. In practice, this is achieved if you first apply the 2/3 of NHP 260 plaster coat and then embed the mesh making sure that it remains stretched without folds. Finally, apply with one extra coat of plaster.

CORNER BEADS-SHADOW JOINT BEADS

The use of stainless or galvanized corner beads, guides, shadow joint beads or grids to avoid corrosion. Alternatively, you may use corner beads or shadow beds made of PVC. Installation must be performed one day before plastering (depending on size of the structure). For support, we suggest that you use the same material that is to be used for plastering. Corner beads are aligned so that they ensure vertical and horizontal edges on walls.

PREPARATION METHODS

Preparation and application of mortar with continuous mixer

This is the suggested method of production and application of plaster, since it ensures correct proportion of water as well as the necessary mixing time. Make sure before you start that you have the necessary water and power supply and connect the machine. Take care so that the pressure of the water supply is not less than 2 bar. Fill the machine bucket with the material. Operate the machine without hose first and adjust the water to the desired level. Then reduce the water so as to the fresh mortar produced (plaster) may be easily applied, without running down or droping. Then connect the hose and start working.

Manual preparation of mortar in a container

In a clean container add 19-20 lt clean water and gradually empty the content of a 40 Kg product bag NHP 260 mixing continuously with an electric mixer, in order to acquire a uniform mortar mass. Let the resulting mixture age for 5 minutes and mix again. The mixture is ready to be used within the next 5 hours.

Following the preparation of the mixture do not add more water in order to correct the workability of the mortar. This will lead to the reduction of its tolerances and the increase of its shrinkage.

APPLICATION

Application thickness ranges from 8mm to 2,5 cm in one layer. If the thickness is greater, it is recommended that the application should be made in two layers. Ceilings thickness should be 8mm - 1.5 cm.

The gypsum plaster is preferably applied with continuous mixing machine. Keeping the machine hose up, fill the spaces between the depth gauge beads and the other parts of the building. After that level the plaster using a metal darby (small surfaces with an American trowel) and create flat surfaces.

When the plaster sets (approximately after one hour of application, depending on weather conditions), scrape and level the surface removing excess material. Then sprinkle the surface with water and sponge with a sponge float. After 10 -15 minutes using a metal (American type) trowel smooth the surfaces.

In corners (edges or recesses), in corners between wall and floor or wall and ceiling use the special tools (trowels and scrapers) in order to obtain smooth edges. After 2 hours when the surface has hardened, sprinkle with water and smooth the wall again using the metal trowel, giving the end surface.

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B4-50-2,5 ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ **EN 998-1**

When the plaster has completely dried out (after 10-15 days) you can sand the surfaces with a special sandpaper (manually or with sander) in order to get an extra smooth result. The plastered surfaces should be ventilated sufficiently to dry evenly. If the surface of the plaster should be covered with tiles, then after the stage of leveling the plaster with a darby you don't proceed with the next steps in order to provide a rough surface for better adhesion. When applying the tile adhesive, spread it on the plastered and primed surface and "comb" it following horizontal direction.

AFTER PLASTERING

After plastering and particularly during summer months and also on walls exposed to extreme sun, you must obstruct fast evaporation to avoid cracks. For this reason, we suggest that you slightly rinse the wall every two days after plastering and cover it with protective sheets (e.g. sackcloth), that will also help in better development of the plaster's resistance. Plastered surfaces, while still fresh, must be protected from rain and frost, for crack prevention.

CONSUMPTION

Approximately 8 Kg / m^2 for 1 cm thickness.

PACKAGING - STORAGE

The product is packaged in valve-sacks of 40 Kg. Stored on wooden pallets in dry environment at temperatures above 0^oC for 3 months after production.

TOOL AND MACHINERY CLEANING

Rinse with water immediately after use.

APPLICATION IS NOT RECOMMENDED

- Outdoor surfaces.
- In case of high humid conditions.
- In case of frost forecast for the next 24 hours from plaster application.
- In case of application under rain or wind.
- In case of masonries directly exposed to intense solar radiation or hot substrates.

PRECAUTIONS

Protect your eyes and skin. In case of contact wash with plenty of water. In case of contact with the eyes seek immediately medical advice. Read the information contained on the label and the Technical Sheet of the product before use. Use adequate protective clothing and gloves. The Safety Sheet of the product is availed to professionals upon request.

CE

THRAKON

TYPE B4-T3-S2 OF EUROPEAN STANDARD EN 12379-1

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS	UNITS	STANDARD	VALUE
Appearance			Dry powder
Color			White
Application thickness	(mm)		8-25
Application temperature	(^{0}C)		+5 to +35
Resistance to temperature	(^{0}C)		-30 to +90
Reaction to fire	(EUROCLASS)	EN 13501-1	A1
Dry bulk density	(Kg/l)		0,83±0,05
Minimum initial setting time	(min)	EN 12379-02	>50
Compressive strength	(N/mm^2)	EN 12379-02	≥2,0
Flexural strength	(N/mm^2)	EN 12379-02	≥1,0
Consumption per 1cm coat	(Kg/m^2)		8,0
Water demand	(ml water/ 100g of dry mortar		49-50

Note: *The measurements were taken in laboratory environment under a temperature of +23^{0}C, Relative humidity 50 % and without ventilation. It is possible for them to vary depending on the conditions prevailing at the worksite, such as temperature, humidity, ventilation, absorbability of the substrate.*