

Technical Datasheet

Universal Sealer

A Universal primer with a course structure for decorative plasters

Characteristics

Provides an evenly drying sandy surface, vapour permeable with optimal adhesion.

Application

Universal Sealer is used indoors as a preparation coat to reduce substrate suction.

Technical Properties

Density / Specific weight:

Approx. 1.59 kg/ltr

Binding agent base:

Polymer dispersion

Colour:

White as standard.

Structure:

n/a

Degree of shine:

Matt

Packaging:

Plastic tub 10.0 litre (base)

Storage:

Transport and store in a frost-free environment. Keep packaging properly closed at all times. Can be stored for approx. 8 months after delivery date. Opened packages have a limited shelf life.

Application:

The priming coat is applied in a single layer using a block brush or roller. The priming coat can be thinned as required with 5% to 10% clean tap water, depending on how absorbent the substrate is. Apply all over.

Processing temperature / relative humidity:

Do not work at a substrate and ambient temperature of less than + 5 degrees. Do not allow the relative air humidity to exceed 80%.

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Consumption:

Approx. 100-165 ml/m², depending on the substrate

Drying time (at 20°C, 65% rel. air humidity):

Min. 24 hours. At a lower temperature and higher air humidity, longer drying times should be taken into consideration as appropriate.

Thinning:

Water, max. 10%.

Cleaning of tools:

Clean tools thoroughly with water immediately after use.

Hazards:

See the safety information sheets.

Substrates and pre-treatments

Substrate: All substrates**Pre Treatment:**

First, remove nicotine and fat deposits. Wash off water, rust and oil deposits with an ammonia solution. Treat substrates such as old mortar, porous plaster and lime plasters and unstable brick paints and decorative plasters with a penetrating sealer. Universal Sealer can be applied to all stable, dry, oil and fat-free substrates. Important: Allow sufficient drying time between the various pre-treatments.

General note:

If the substrate and ambient temperature is too low, the relative humidity is too high and/or the moisture content of the substrate is too high, these conditions should be returned to the prescribed levels by means of heating, dehumidifying, ventilation etc. The measures will have to be continued throughout the application and hardening process.