

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

HASIT 706 OPTI

LITHIN® fine scratch plaster structure brilliant white opti



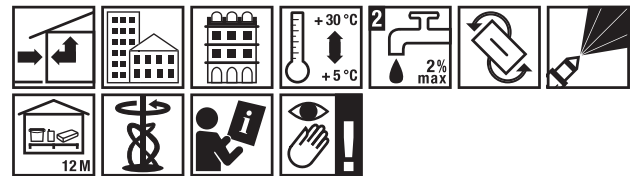
Areas of application

Factory-mixed finishing plaster mortar CR-CS II-WC2 according to EN 998-1. Mineral, hydrophobic, brilliant white structural finishing plaster for thermal insulation composite systems as well as façades and interior surfaces on base plasters and pre-treated building boards (e.g. plasterboards). Low-chromate dry mortar according to Directive 2003/53/EC. Coloured precious mortar façades and the ones which are part of thermal isolation systems laden with weather conditions should be previously coated with vapour permeable and water-resistant coating.

Properties

- Mineral, ecological
- Suitable for bases
- Uniform structure with white marble grain
- Approved for TICS

Application procedure



Technical data

Item number	2000093809	2000093810	2000093811	2000093812	2000093813
EAN	4038502108470	4038502151742	4038502151759	4038502151766	4038502151773
Customs Tariff No.	32149000				
Packaging					
Quantity per unit	25 kg/unit				
Unit per pallet	42 unit/Pal.				
Grain size	0-0,7 mm	0-1 mm	0-1,5 mm	0-2 mm	0-3 mm
Colour selection	Limited				
Consumption	approx. 1,3 kg/m ²	approx. 1,7 kg/m ²	approx. 1,9 kg/m ²	approx. 2,4 kg/m ²	approx. 3,2 kg/m ²
Water consumption	approx. 7,5 L/unit				
Reaction to fire	A2-s1, d0				
Water absorption	< 0,2 kg/m ² *min0,5				

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Item number	2000093809	2000093810	2000093811	2000093812	2000093813
Water vapour diffusion	≤ 20				
Vapour diffusion openness	High open diffusion				
Compressive strength	approx. 2 N/mm ² (28 d) EN 1015-11				
Thermal conductivity	0,61 W/mK for P=50% 0,66 W/mK for P=90%				
Mortar class	Fine plaster mortar CR-CS II-WC2 EN 998-1 PI DIN 18550				
pH-value	12				
Layer thickness	0-3 mm				
Specific heat capacity	approx. 1 kJ/kg K				
Dry density	< 1600 kg/m ³				
Packaging	In recyclable paper bags.				

Material base

- Air lime
- Mineral
- Raw white, high-quality sands
- White, selected marble sand
- White cement

Application conditions

Until completely dry, protect against frost and rapid drying (direct sunlight, strong air currents and subsequent moisture or rain).

Surface

The surface has to be dry, without dust, unfrosted, absorptive, flat, sufficiently rough and bearing as well as without efflorescence and release agents creating a film (such as formwork oil and similar). Lime/cement-based TICS base plasters must be applied in the specified layer thickness according to the applicable guidelines and be dried (7–10 days – longer in damp, cold weather). Gypsum base plasters must be sufficiently strong, dry and set. Lime-cement base plasters can be plastered after hardening.

Lime base plasters: Applicable after sufficient drying of the plaster base

Lime-cement undercoat plasters: When the plaster base has sufficiently dried, apply HASIT 251 RENOSTAR® renovation filler and a reinforcement layer with HASIT adhesive and reinforcing mortar, e.g. HASIT DIEPLAST 804/860. To equalize the substrate's absorption behaviour and thus achieve uniform colouring of the fine plaster as well as to improve adhesion and additional hydrophobicity, HASIT PLASTER BASE UNI or HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM is recommended.

Lightweight base plasters: On a levelling mass (Renostar)

Thermal insulation plasters: When the plaster base has sufficiently dried, apply HASIT 251 RENOSTAR® renovation filler and a reinforcement layer with HASIT adhesive and reinforcing mortar, e.g. HASIT DIEPLAST 804/860. To equalize the substrate's absorption behaviour and thus achieve uniform colouring of the fine plaster as well as to improve adhesion and additional hydrophobicity, HASIT PLASTER BASE UNI or HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM is recommended.

Concrete: On adhesive fillers with HASIT 605 adhesive and reinforcing mortar. Before coating, prime with HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM.

Thermal-insulation systems, thermal-insulation plasters, elastic surfaces: Applicable after sufficient drying of the reinforcement layer. To equalize the substrate's absorption behaviour and thus achieve uniform colouring of the fine plaster as well as to improve adhesion and additional hydrophobicity, HASIT PLASTER BASE UNI or HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM is recommended.

Mineral old plaster without coating: On renovation filler

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HASIT 251 RENOSTAR®. To equalize the substrate's absorption behaviour and thus achieve uniform colouring of the fine plaster as well as to improve adhesion and additional hydrophobicity, HASIT PLASTER BASE UNI or HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM is recommended.

Old plaster with mineral coating: On renovation filler HASIT 251 RENOSTAR®. To equalize the substrate's absorption behaviour and thus achieve uniform colouring of the fine plaster as well as to improve adhesion and additional hydrophobicity, HASIT PLASTER BASE UNI or HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM is recommended.

Organic old plasters: On renovation filler HASIT 251 RENOSTAR®. To equalize the substrate's absorption behaviour and thus achieve uniform colouring of the fine plaster as well as to improve adhesion and additional hydrophobicity, HASIT PLASTER BASE UNI or HASIT PLASTER BASE PREMIUM is recommended.

Dry undercoat plasters which contain gypsum: suitable Gypsum plasterboards: Substrate pretreatment with HASIT GIKA plaster base

plaster-paper fibre wallboards (e.g. Fermacell): Substrate pretreatment with HASIT GIKA plaster base

Surface pre-treatment

The plaster base must be inspected and prepared in accordance with DIN 18350. If there are different materials in the plaster base (e.g. due to repairs), it is advisable to level the entire surface with a fabric filler in order to achieve a level and uniformly absorbent substrate. Do not start with the finishing coat until the base coat has dried uniformly, otherwise colour differences may occur. Pre-fill plasterboards completely with HASIT PF 130 TOP FILL joint and wall filler or pre-coat with HASIT GIKA PUTZGRUND undiluted and evenly covering. Pre-fill smooth concrete surfaces with appropriate {MARKE} construction adhesive/filler. Please also note the applicable national regulations, the BFS and Fachgemeinschaft Kunstharzputze e.V. information sheets and VDPM/IWM guidelines.

Preparation

Provide clear water in a clean container and mix the dry mortar homogeneously using a powerful stirrer (rotor agitator). The water temperature must not exceed +25 °C. Do not mix for less than 3 minutes. After mixing, let rest for about 10 minutes (maturation time). Then mix again briefly. During processing mix the final plaster quite often in order to

avoid granulation. If possible, mix the entire quantity for one side of the façade at once (at least 3 bags). Never empty the trough completely, always add mixture.

Application procedure

As textured plaster: apply evenly (without nests or seams) in grain size using a clean, stainless steel trowel/smoothing trowel.

Apply as fine plaster: Apply preferably in two layers using a stainless steel trowel/smoothing trowel. Before applying the 2nd layer the 1st plaster layer must be slightly set.

Application as a sprayed plaster: Apply (structure) using a suitable plaster spray machine.

When using a machine, it is important to ensure that a lime slurry is prepared and a 35 mm pump outlet piece and appropriate hoses are available. Ensure that the hose couplings are tight and the maximum hose length is 15 metres.

Structuring as a textured plaster: Using a suitable rubbing board (styrofoam/plastic trowel), create the desired structure on the not yet hardened plaster applying circular movements.

Pay attention to structuring on time.

Backlog (untreated) material on tools can affect the structuring and cause an uneven structural image.

After use, clean the tool thoroughly with water.

Apply continuously on adjacent surfaces fresh-in-fresh.

The fresh mixture should be processed for 2 hours.

Do not mix with other materials.

In order to even out colour irregularities caused by processing, weathering or differently absorbent substrates, a subsequent levelling coat ({MARKE} silicate exterior paint, {MARKE} silicone resin exterior paint, etc.) must be applied.

The surface may only be painted after the plaster has completely dried and hardened. This means about 7–10 days after plastering, better 2–3 weeks (depending on weather conditions).

Hazard statements

Please, refer to the Safety Data Sheet for detailed guidance. Please, read and understand its contents before use.

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Storage

Indoor storage in cold freezing-free conditions, in well-closed packages. Protect from direct sunlight. Can be stored for at least 12 months.

Certificates



Label



General information

This data sheet invalidates all previous editions. The information in this technical data sheet corresponds to our current knowledge and practical application experience. The information has been prepared carefully and conscientiously, but without guarantee for accuracy, timeliness, and completeness, and without liability for further decisions of the user. The information alone does not establish any legal relationship or other ancillary obligations. They do not absolve the customer from the obligation to independently verify the suitability of the product for the intended use. Technical values refer to the base products. Deviations from the technical specifications may occur due to tinting and coloring. The specified values are average values. For coating substrates not described here, it is necessary to consult with us. Color tones may slightly vary in repeat orders or compared to the color chart, if necessary, a sample area should be created on-site. Information on drying and waiting times applies under laboratory conditions (+20°C/65% relative humidity) and may change depending on the site situation. All technical data listed in this product specification has been determined under laboratory conditions. Please follow the updated BFS data sheets, the data sheets issued by the Fachgemeinschaft Kunstharzputze e.V., the guidelines of the WDVS professional association and the IWM guidelines. If the HBW (luminosity value) is < 20 % of the final coating (finished facade), the HASIT SycoTec®

system must be applied. In the case of fine plasters, some colour differences and efflorescences can occur due to high air humidity and low temperatures that delay the setting processor or when rain falls on a freshly plastered façade. In order to achieve visually flawless, uniformly coloured façades, an additional levelling coat must be applied, with the exception of scratch plasters, according to the Industrieverband Werkmörtel information sheet, but a coating system is recommended. Do not use on horizontal surfaces exposed to water (e.g. protruding plinths). Sample boards, colour cards, etc. are to be regarded as templates only. Colours may vary depending on the drying and the structure of the finishing plaster. Different processing methods can also lead to structural differences. In order to prevent colour deviations, reference must always be made to the delivered sample for orders based on samplings, and to the initial delivery in the case of reorders.