

## TECHNICAL SHEET 06.03.10-EN



# JUBIZOL Uniwool fix white

## White adhesive mortar for MW facade systems

### 1. Description, Application

JUBIZOL Uniwool fix white is used in JUBIZOL FACADE SYSTEMS as an adhesive and base coat for insulation lining (expanded and extruded polystyrene boards, hard boards and mineral wool lamellas). It is made on the basis of cement and polymer binders and is micro-reinforced, which, in addition to good strength properties, guarantees it exceptional elasticity, high vapor permeability and good adhesion both to insulation boards and to all types of wall substrates (unplastered brick and concrete walls, unplastered aerated concrete walls, all types of plastered walls, fiber cement, etc.).

### 2. Technical data

Packaging	25kg	
Density (application-ready mortar mixture)	~1.6 kg/dm <sup>3</sup>	
Open time (ready-to-use mortar compound)	3-4 h	
Total layer thickness for base plaster on EPS and XPS insulation boards	~3 mm	
Total layer thickness for base plaster on MW insulation boards	~5-6 mm	
Water dilution mass	~25 %	
Drying time of adhesive mortar after fixing of insulation boards T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 %	For further treatment (flattening, anchoring of Insulation lining)	48 h
Drying time of the base coat T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 %	To achieve resistance against leaching with rainwater	~24 h
	For further treatment (application of the render finish)	~24 h (for each mm of thickness)
Minimum consumption for fixing the insulation boards	~3.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	

Maximum consumption for fixing the insulation boards		~5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Average consumption of basic plaster on EPS		4.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Average consumption of basic plaster on MW		7 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Vapor permeability EN ISO 7783-2	coefficient $\mu$	~15
	value $S_d$ ( $d = 3$ mm)	~0.045 m
Thermal conductivity $\lambda$ EN 1745		~0,83 W/mK; P = 50 % (tab. value EN 1745)
Water absorbtion w <sub>24</sub> EN 1015-18		<0.1 kg/m <sup>2</sup> *h <sup>0,5</sup> class W2
Adhesion to concrete (after 28 days)	In dry	>0.5 MPa
	After being soaked in water (2 hours)	>0.3 MPa
	After being soaked in water (7 days)	>1.6 MPa
Adhesion to expanded and extruded polystyrene and on lamellas made of mineral wool (after 28 days)	In dry	>0.08 MPa
	After being soaked in water (2 hours)	>0.03 MPa
	After being soaked in water (7 days)	>0.08 MPa
Adhesion to boards made of mineral wool (after 28 days)	In dry	>0,08 MPa
	After being soaked in water (2 hours)	>0,03 MPa
	After being soaked in water (7 days)	>0,08 MPa

### 3. Installation Conditions

The temperature of the air and the wall base should be from +5 °C to +30 °C, and the relative air humidity should not be higher than 80%. Protect façade surfaces against the sun, wind and rainfall with curtains; however, do not conduct any work in rain, fog or strong wind ( $\geq 30$  km/h) despite such protection.

### 4. Preparation of Surface for Fixing of Insulation Boards

Using JUBIZOL Uniwool fix white, insulation boards made of expanded polystyrene and also solid boards and lamellas made of mineral wool can be fixed onto any surface which is solid enough, dry and clean. The base should be flat - when checking with a 3 m long lath, the gap between the lath and the wall surface must not exceed 10 mm. Level larger uneven parts by plastering and not by a thicker layer of the adhesive.

Do not apply any primers on clean brick wall surfaces before fixing the insulation lining. However, as far as other types of construction surfaces are concerned, such coats are obligatory. Use water-diluted ACRYL Emulsion for suitably rough and normally absorbent surfaces. Apply the primer with a suitable brush, a long-bristle painting roller or spray it. Fixing of insulation lining may begin approximately 2 to 3 hours after the application of a primer.

The coated façade walls make a suitable surface for fixing of insulation lining only if render finishes are well-adhered to the wall surface. Otherwise, remove them completely or process them appropriately and mend them. In normal conditions ( $T = +20^\circ\text{C}$ , relative air humidity = 65 %), let the newly applied render finishes dry or mature for at least 1 day for each mm of their thickness. It is obligatory to disinfect and clean surfaces infected with wall mould or algae prior to fixing. Clean concrete surfaces with hot water or steam. Prior to fixing, remove all badly-adhered and non-adhered decorative coats and slurries from the surface.

For technical information on these primers, please read the technical data sheet.

### 5. Preparation of Insulation Lining Surface for Application of Base Coat

Sand (sandpaper no. 16) any uneven parts of the insulation lining two days after the fixing of insulation boards made of expanded polystyrene. If necessary, additionally anchor the lining with two-part plastic nail-in anchors prior to applying the lower coat of the base coat.

It is not necessary to specially prepare insulation linings made of mineral wool (solid boards made of mineral wool, lamellas made of mineral wool).

## 6. Preparing the Adhesive Mortar for Application

The mortar mixture is prepared by pouring the contents of the bag (25 kg) during continuous mixing into approximately 6.2 litres of water. Mix in a suitable container with a handheld electric mixer, or in a mixer for preparing mortar and concrete. After 10 minutes, when the mixture swells, remix it and if required add some water. The open time of the ready-to-use mixture is 3-4 hours.

## 7. Fixing the Insulation Boards

**FIXING BOARDS MADE OF EXPANDED OR EXTRUDED POLYSTYRENE, AND SOLID BOARDS MADE OF MINERAL WOOL:**

The adhesive material is applied on one side – the back side of the boards – with a stainless painting trowel or a coating trowel in continuous bands at the edge of the boards. Also, additionally apply the adhesive on 4 to 6 spots or in two stripes in the middle of the board (when fixing of insulation onto ideally level surfaces, the compound may be also applied a notched stainless steel smoothing trowel – width and depth of notches 8 to 10 mm – evenly across the entire surface of the boards). The quantity of the applied adhesive should be such that it spreads to at least 40% of the board's surface when the boards are pressed onto the wall surface.

The boards should be fixed closely together, so that the adhesive does not seep into the joints. Throughout the fixing process, the level condition of the outer surface of the covering is checked with a suitably long lath. Boards on adjacent rows are indented in accordance with brick connection rules, whereby the indent of vertical joints should be at least 15cm. Brick connection rules should also be taken into account as far as corners are concerned, where boards of one wall surface should stretch over the outer surface of the lining of the neighbouring wall surface by at least a few centimetres and the 'cross bond' should be implemented in the corner. The excess part of boards should be cut off at the corners in a straight line, but only 2 to 3 days after fixing the boards.

Boards made of mineral wool should be additionally strengthened during the stage of fixing them into the wall surface with four, two-, three-, or multi-part, plastic nail-in anchors. Any additional anchoring of the insulation covering made of expanded or extruded polystyrene should be performed 2 to 3 days after fixing (when the adhesive hardens completely).

**FIXING LAMELLAS MADE OF MINERAL WOOL:**

The adhesive material is applied on one side – the back side of the lamella – with a stainless steel smoothing trowel (width and depth of notches 8 to 10mm) evenly across the entire surface of the lamella. If the lamellas have a factory applied spraying, the adhesive material can be applied to the wall surface instead of on the lamella in the same manner. In this case, and especially on larger wall surfaces, machine application (by spraying) of the adhesive compound onto the wall surface in the shape of "spiral sausages" has also proven to be economical. Regardless of the adhesive application method, the lamellas should be fixed closely together so that the adhesive does not seep into the joints. Throughout the fixing process, the level condition of the outer surface of the covering is checked with a suitably long lath. Lamellas on adjacent rows are indented in accordance with brick connection rules, whereby the indent of vertical joints should be at least 15cm. Brick connection rules should also be taken into account as far as corners are concerned, where lamellas stretch over the outer surface of the covering of the neighbouring wall surface by at least a few centimetres and the 'cross bond' should be implemented in the corner. The excess part of lamellas should be cut off at the corners in a straight line, but only 2 to 3 days after fixing.

Indicative or average consumption:

JUBIZOL Uniwool fix white ~3.5 to 5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, depending on the quality of the surface

## 8. Application of Adhesive Mortar into the Thermal Insulation System Base Coat

Apply mortar compound onto the insulation lining manually or mechanically in two and only in specific cases (parts of buildings built into the ground if insulation lining is made of expanded polystyrene and in cases of façade surfaces of buildings bordering playgrounds and similar which are "extremely exposed to damages") in three coats. Thickness of the lower coat of the lining made of expanded polystyrene is ~2 mm, and that on the lining made of mineral wool ~3-4 mm. Immediately after the application of JUBIZOL Uniwool fix white, imprint JUBIZOL

vinyl-covered glass fibre mesh into it. After the surface has dried for a day for each millimetre of its thickness, apply the upper coat of the base coat in thickness of ~1 mm (up to ~2 mm for mineral wool coverings). Then level and smooth the facade surface as much as possible. Façade final treatment may begin 1 to 2 days after levelling and smoothing.

Fluctuations in the product's colour shades among different production dates and batches is a consequence of using natural raw materials and it doesn't affect final physical and chemical characteristics of dried and hardened material!

Approximate or average consumption:

JUBIZOL Uniwool fix white ~1.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for each millimetre of thickness (depending on the type of insulation lining and the manner of the facade final treatment)

The tools should be washed with water immediately after use; dried stains cannot be removed later.

## 9. Storage, Transportation Conditions and Durability

During transportation, protect the product against moistening. Store in dry and airy places, out of the reach of children!

Shelf life when stored in an originally sealed and undamaged packaging: at least 12 months

## 10. Other Information

Technical instructions are given based on our experiences and are given as a guideline for achieving optimal results. We cannot take any responsibility for the damage, caused by incorrect selection of a product, incorrect use or unprofessional work. JUB also bears no responsibility in cases where the substrate for the application of our products is prepared inadequately or with materials of inadequate quality from other manufacturers. In the case of applying our products to existing substrates of old coatings or pre-prepared substrates with materials from other manufacturers, it is obligatory to make appropriate test fields with all the intended applications of JUB products, in accordance with the technical instructions, before starting the work.

Safety measures: Follow the instructions on the safety data sheet of the product.

This technical sheet supplements and replaces all preceding editions. We reserve the right to change and supplement data in the future.

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