



BEECK Plaster primer

High-bonding primer coat for lime, silica, and clay plasters for indoor and outdoor. Texture grain: 0.4 mm

1. Product properties

Ready for use silica primer for lime, silica, and clay plasters. BEECK plaster primer creates a permanent bond on highly-absorbent and also on low-pore, smooth, or organically modified substrates. Simplifies even plaster application with its rugged, slurring-grainy texture and evens out interfering substrate influences, such as uneven or excessive absorption. Reduces leeching, ring, and stain formation on plaster on critical substrates. Optimized bond to BEECK universal plaster.

1.1. Composition

- Single-component silica acrylate system
- Silicating mineral-based fillers with 0.4 mm texture grain
- White pigment titanium oxide
- Organic content < 5 % (VOB/C DIN 18363 2.4.1.)
- Solvent-free, low VOC and emissions

1.2. Technical properties

1.2.1. Overview

- Used in indoor and facade applications
- High adhesion on smooth and also on porous substrates
- Grippy grain texture with 0.4 mm texture grain
- Evens out differing absorption and texture defects
- Absorption barrier on highly-absorbent substrates
- Ready for use with minimum settling propensity in the container
- Highly alkaline-resistant

1.2.2. Important construction characteristic values

Parameter	Value	Conformity
Density 20°C:	1.53 kg / L	
pH value _{20°C} :	11	
Dynam. viscosity 20°C:	2,500 mPas	
W ₂₄ value:	0.20 kg / (m ² h ^{1/2})	
s _d value (H ₂ O):	< 0.10 m	
Grain:	coarse (0.4 mm)	DIN EN 13300
Flammability class:	A2 non-flammable	DIN EN 13501-1, DIN 4102
VOC content (max.):	2 g / L	ChemVOCFarbV, cat. A / g

1.2.3. Color hue

- semi-opaque natural white pigmentation.

2. Application

2.1. Substrate requirements

- Used on shrinkage-free, shape-stable, porous to dense, alkaline-resistant, saponification-resistant, absorbent to moderately water-repellent (hydrophobic) substrates with at least partial mineral-based properties for indoor and outdoor applications.
- The substrate must be clean, dry, solid, and have good adhesion. It must also be free of efflorescent substances and release agents. Inspect new plaster for dryness and strength.
- Carefully repair breakouts and defects with the same material and texture.
- Repair cracked substrates for plaster application, e.g. surface filler with fabric reinforcement.
- Treat algae-infested facades with BEECK fungicide pursuant to factory instructions.

2.2. Abbreviated information for standard application

- Thoroughly clean substrate.
- Apply one primer coat of BEECK plaster primer
- On critical substrates, perform preliminary test under building conditions.

2.3. Substrate and pretreatment

- **Lime plaster (PI/CSII), lime-cement plaster (PII), cement plaster (PIII), gypsum plaster, gypsum stucco:**
On solid new plaster, grind off sinter skin or remove with BEECK etching fluid as per factory instructions. Do not etch gypsum, thin-layered plaster and composite materials (e.g. thermal insulation systems). Strengthen absorbent or surface-chalking, but highly-bonding substrates with BEECK MBA fixative, diluted with 2 parts water. Saturate crumbling substrates several times wet-on-wet.



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- **Lime sandstone, cement stone, fiber cement, calcium silicate board, concrete:**
Clean thoroughly, test/inspect for absorption, moisture damage and leeching (e.g. salt rings, iron salts), repair defective joints and stones. On highly-absorbent substrates, apply a primer coat of BEECK fixative, diluted with 2 parts water; use BEECK MBA fixative for water-repellent substrates. Follow factory instructions to clean concrete down to pores with high pressure water jet and BEECK formwork oil remover; also thoroughly clean in interior areas.
- **Old paint:**
Thoroughly power-wash substrate and brush off. Remove cracked, poorly bonding and film-forming old paint down to pores. Remove high-sheen, thermoplastic and thick-layered paintcoats, enamel, latex and oil paints down to pores by blasting, grinding, or etching. Test remaining paint residuals for adhesion and bonding, sand to a matte finish as needed. Clean high-bonding, matte paint and plaster. Treat algae-infested facades with BEECK fungicide pursuant to factory instructions. Primer absorbent, chalking, or brittle surfaces with BEECK MBA fixative, diluted with 2 parts water.
- **Unsuited substrates** include horizontal weathered, low-strength, leeching, and not alkaline-resistant substrates, such as engineered woods (MDF, OSB), as are thermoplastics and not-bonding, glossy and/or plasto-elastic old paints. Critical and unknown substrates must always be sampled and tested for adhesion.
- **Deficient substrates** call for a differentiated approach. Apply protective rendering on basement walls and areas with evidence of salt and moisture damage.

2.4. Processing instructions

2.4.1. General instructions

Verify substrate suitability as defined by VOB (see 2.1. and 2.3.). Note absorption capacity, strength, and texture of the relevant substrate. Test demanding and critical substrates. Ensure qualified processing.

- Carefully cover and protect untreated surfaces, in particular glass, ceramics, window sills, expansion joints, paint coats and anodized finishes against overspray. Supply personal protective gear.
- Prior to use, evenly mix BEECK plaster primer with electrical agitator.
- Optimize BEECK plaster primer for brushing on absorbent and coarse substrates by adding max. 10 % water.
- Ensure sufficient qualified workers and smooth coating workflow.
- Do not process in wet conditions or frost risk, on heated surfaces, or in full sun.
- Minimum processing temperature: +8°C
- Drying time: At 20 °C / 65 % rel. humidity, wait at least 12 hours before coating with plaster. On critical substrates and in unfavorable weather conditions, a holding time of 2 days must be observed before applying any plaster.

2.4.2. Application

With roller or brush. On self-contained surfaces, apply over-cross as a uniform coat without overlap in a single pass. Avoid grain pockets and roller edges; blend in with the surface by feathering edges wet-on-wet. On coarse, absorbent substrates, can be diluted with max. 10 % water.

3. Yield and container sizes

The yield for smooth, normally absorbing substrates is approx. 0.22 kg BEECK plaster primer per m². Determine substrate-related yield variances on a test surface of the building.

Container sizes: 8 kg / 20 kg

4. Cleaning

Thoroughly clean equipment, tools, and soiled clothing with water immediately after use.

5. Storage

12 month shelf-life if stored in cool and frost-free conditions. Seal partially used containers airtight and use up soon.

6. Hazard notices, safety instructions, and disposal

Note EC material safety data sheet. Material safety data sheet available on request. Keep out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear safety goggles/ facial protection. The product is alkaline. Do not inhale vapors, airborne spray, and dust. Carefully cover areas surrounding painted surfaces, immediately wash off overspray with water. Dispose in compliance with statutory regulations.

- Waste code for residual product: 080112

7. Declaration

This technical information is intended to advise you based on our findings and practical experience. All notices are non-binding. They do not relieve the user from performing their own substrate-dependent tests for product suitability and processing method. Technical changes due to product development made without notice. Third-party additives for tinting, diluting, etc. are not approved. Test color prior to processing. This leaflet automatically expires when a revised edition is published. The details in the EC safety data sheets in their current version are binding for the classification as per hazmat directive, disposal, etc.