



BEECK Universal plaster

Dry mix based on white lime hydrate/white cement for indoor and outdoor. Grain: 0.5 and 1.2 mm

1. Product properties

Plastering, reworking, and renovating high-bonding mineral-based substrates for indoor and outdoor applications. Ideal for plastering over old plaster and masonry and as repair mortar. Embed reinforcement fabric (glass mesh fabric 7x7 mm) on hairline-cracked and critical substrates and on material transitions. BEECK Universal plaster creates construction-physically valuable substrates that are ideally suited for subsequent BEECK mineral paint coatings.

1.1. Composition

- White lime hydrate, white cement, trass lime
- Mineral-based fillers, lime stone flour, screen line with texture grain: approx. 0.5 or 1.2 mm
- Cellulose fibers, cellulose powder, other organic ingredient < 1 %

1.2. Technical properties

1.2.1. Overview

- Used in indoor and outdoor applications
- Mineral-based, durable, and rugged
- Low shrinkage
- Bridges hairline cracks if reinforced with glass mesh
- Non-flammable
- Highly permeable to water vapor, high absorption capacity, moisture-regulating
- Natural alkalinity counteracts bacteria and mold

1.2.2. Characteristic technical values

Parameter	Value	Conformity
Bulk density _{20°C} :	approx. 1.4 – 1.6 kg / l	
pH value _{20°C} :	> 11.5	
Plaster mortar group:	Standard plaster mortar GP	DIN EN 998-1
	P II	DIN EN 18550
Compression strength:	1.5 – 5.0 N/mm ² / category CS II	DIN EN 998-1
Water absorption (capillary)	W 2; c ≤ 0.2 kg / (m ² min ^{1/2})	DIN EN 1062-3
Organic content:	< 1 %	

1.2.3. Color hue

- Natural white

2. Application

2.1. Substrate requirements

- The substrate must be clean, dry, water-wettable, solid, and have good adhesion. It must also be free of efflorescent substances and release agents.
- Suited for high-bonding, porous, mineral-based substrates, also with low organic modification.
- Use only on high-strength, shrinkage-free, mineral-based substrates (plasters CS 998 -1, CS II - III) with good water-resistance and full weather-resistance in outdoor applications.
- Preferably used on solid plaster and masonry shells based on traditional construction methods. Test critical substrates.
- Prefill deeper breakouts, defects, and static cracks using same type and texture. Coarse plaster and exposed masonry with joint shrinkage must also be prefilled with mineral-based fillers. Mechanically punch off excess grain, trowel lines to create as even a plaster base as possible.
- Embed glass mesh reinforcement on mixed substrates and surfaces with dormant hairline cracks, repairs or texture defects.
- Pretreat the entire surface of smooth, low-pore substrates, as well as highly-absorbent substrates with BEECK plaster primer, including surfaces with dispersion residue, etc. Test critical areas.
- Ensure uniform substrates and careful processing and texturing on optically demanding surfaces and in side lighting.
- Prior to plastering, inspect and repair building and connection joints as needed. Do not plaster over expansion joints.
- Use repair plaster in moisture-damaged footing areas, etc. with evidence of structurally harmful salts.

2.2. Abbreviated information for standard application

- Prepaint with BEECK plaster primer on highly-absorbent and/or smooth, critical substrates.
- One to two coats of BEECK universal plaster.
- If needed, embed glass mesh reinforcement into first plaster layer.



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2.3. Substrate and pretreatment

- **Lime-cement plaster, cement plaster, lime-sandstone, kiln brick, calcium silicate board, cement stone, concrete:**

Inspect substrate for strength and bonding capacity over entire surface (cavities, cracks, crumbling, moisture-exposed areas, salt leeching). Remove damaged plaster areas, stone, and joint mortar down to bonding core, repair professionally. Smooth entire surface of masonry with deep joints using filler compound and/or BEECK universal plaster. On solid lime plaster, remove sinter skin with BEECK etching fluid as per factory instructions, do not etch thin-layered plaster and compound systems. Primer absorbent and chalking substrates with BEECK fixative, diluted with 2 parts water. Embed glass mesh reinforcement on hairline-cracked substrates. Pressure wash concrete by using BEECK form oil remover as per factory instructions. Then rinse with clear water. Test wettability of cleaned substrate by spraying with water; also carefully remove form and release agents in the interior. Punch off form marks. Directly plaster over fiber cement and potassium silica panels; alternatively, adhesive-strengthening primer coat with BEECK plaster primer. Brush off high-bonding mineral-based paints and solidify with BEECK fixative, diluted with 2 parts water. Blast film-forming old paint and synthetic resin-based plaster down to pores; paint over surfaces with high-bonding paint rests with BEECK plaster primer.

- **Unsuited substrates** include low-strength, crumbling, leeching, organic, film-forming, and non-alkaline-resistant substrates, e.g. (air-drying) lime plaster (CS I), synthetic resin plaster, thermal insulation systems, gypsum, engineered woods, synthetic resin paint. Test clay.
- **Deficient substrates** call for a differentiated approach. Drain surfaces and basement walls with evidence of salt and moisture damage, then apply protective rendering.

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 surfaces. 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.
- Pretreat self-contained surfaces evenly and over their entire area.
- Mix each 23 kg bag of BEECK universal primer with approx. 6 L of water.
- Thoroughly mix with agitator or forced action mixers until the mix is homogeneous and clump-free.
- Do not process on heated surfaces, in full sun, in strong winds, wetness, or frost risk. Hang scaffolding screen, wet plaster in very dry weather conditions, protect against rapid drying.
- Minimum processing temperature: + 5°C air and substrate.
- Minimum drying time before next processing steps at approx. 20 °C/65 % rel. humidity: 1 day per mm plaster layer. Unfavorable weather conditions will delay curing time.

2.4.2. Application

With plastering machine or manually with scoop and trowel. On self-contained surfaces, apply a uniform coat without overlap in a single pass, then texture.

- **Application method:**

- Apply with plastering pump or trowel. Plaster layer thickness per coat: 2 – 4 mm (grain: 0.5 mm); 2 – 6 mm (grain: 1.2 mm).
- To embed mesh, apply plaster on surface then embed reinforcement mesh (glass mesh fabric 7x7 mm) centered and crease-free, overlap width: 5 - 10 cm.
- Avoid tool marks, overlaps, and drying, in particular along scaffolding levels. Provide sufficient labor to ensure smooth workflow.
- Smooth surface evenly, then texture; test on trial surface. When processed manually, minor, non-directional trowel marks can remain visible.
- A smoothing topcoat with BEECK quartz filler is advisable for minor texture defects.

3. Yield and container sizes

The yield on smooth substrates is approx. 1.2 kg/m² per mm plaster coat thickness. Approx. yield: 4.6 m² at 0.5 cm plaster coat thickness, 1 bag = approx. 23 l mortar. Determine building-specific yields on test surface. Paper bag @ 23 kg ea. Pallet: 42 bags ea. = 966 kg.

4. Cleaning

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

5. Storage

Min. shelf life: 6 months when stored dry in bag.



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6. Hazard notices, safety instructions, and disposal

Note EC material safety data sheet. Material safety data sheet available on request. Danger! Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If on skin (or hair): Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Upon contact with the eyes: Take-off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

- Waste code for residual product: 160303 (unprocessed) or 170904 (cured). Emptied packaging: 150101.

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 tinting pastes, thinners, primers, 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.