

WEBER 202 FINAL COAT MEDIUM



- Choose your favourite colour
- A durable product that ages beautifully
- The product is listed in the portal for building products that can be used in Nordic Swan Ecolabelled buildings.

ABOUT THIS PRODUCT

Sprayed coloured lime-cement plaster for coating lime-cement rendering. The Final Coat mixture ratio is LC 50/50/600. The Final Coat contains mica to give the coating sheen.

AREA OF USE

Suitable for coloured coating of lime cement rendering.

SUBSTRATE

Suitable rendering substrates are weber lime cement rendering plasters. The filling plaster layer must be at least 2-3 days old and sufficiently hardened. The filling render surface should be coarse to provide sufficient adhesion for the Final Coat. When repairing old render surfaces materials which weaken adhesion such as salts, laitance, dust, old organic paint and rust must be removed by, for example, wet sandblasting. If necessary, the substrate can be repaired using weber lime-cement plasters.

MIXING

One sack (20 kg) of 202 Final Coat is mixed in approx. 4 litres of clean water. Mixing time is 3-10 minutes depending on the power of the mixer. Open time is approx. 1-2 h after adding water; in warm conditions the open time

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Material consumption	5-7 kg/m ²
Recommended water content	approx. 4 l/20 kg
Binder	Slaked lime and cement
Aggregate	Crushed limestone, grain size 0-3 mm
Additive	Inorganic pigments
Fire class	A1, Non-combustible (EN 13501-1)
Water vapour permeability	S _a = 0.1 (SFS-EN 1015-19)
Water absorption	< 1.2 kg/(m ² min ^{0.5}) (SFS-EN 1015-18)
Painting product group 2012	422 Lime-cement coatings RL 11..13
Equipment recommendations	Weber Pump Set to small sacks. Stators Superstar 0.5 or 50/7R, steel reinforced hose max. 50 m.
Color	Serpo colour map, 36 shades
Storage conditions	Shelf life is approx. 12 months from the date of manufacture (unopened package, dry space).
Package	20 kg sack
GTIN-codes	6415910010904 (White T001) 6415910012779 (Serpo colours) 6415910012793 (Custom colours)
Certifications	CE, Key Flag Symbol

may be shorter. For colour uniformity, pliancy and mixing time of the mass must be the same from one mixing batch to another!

WORK INSTRUCTIONS

Before starting the work, check that you have the correct product. A test patch must be made to make sure you have the desired colour shade and pattern! When coating, the substrate must be water absorbent. Do not apply Final Coat on wet or frozen substrates. After rain, wait for the substrate to recover absorbency and the dampness to even out. Moisture fluctuations on the substrate may cause the surface to be patchy. When plastering and at least 3 days thereafter, the substrate and surface temperature must be at least +5 °C. The recommended weather is cloudy with a temperature of +10...+20 °C. Coating in direct sunlight or strong winds should be avoided. Prior to coating, wood, glass and metal surfaces should be protected. The water flowing from the roof and from above the protruding parts of the façade must be redirected away from the rendering surface during and after work. Already in the planning phase it is important to note that rainwater should be directed in a controlled manner away from the façades and windows. Continuous water runoff results in unsightly

marks and causes deterioration in materials and premature damage. Final Coat is applied using a plastering pump or a funnel top sprayer. When applying roughcast finish the spraying is done at least 2 times. The colour of the finished surface is influenced by, for example, the absorbency of the substrate, the consistency of the mass, the surface pattern and roughness, and the nozzle size and air volume of the spray gun. The first plaster layer is made with a more pliable plaster and sprayed with higher air pressure. The second coating can be done earliest the next day on a properly hardened surface. Various surface patterns are obtained by changing the plasticity of the mass, the nozzle size, the amount of spraying air and the spraying distance. More pliable plaster, high air volume and small nozzle give a smaller surface texture. The spray distance with the spray gun is approx. 1 m and 0.6 m with a funnel top sprayer. Spraying from too close or using too pliable plaster causes the surface to become uneven and will easily result in shiny patches. The spraying must be perpendicular to the surface in rotating movements. To avoid visible joints, wall surfaces should be divided into smaller sections that are always coated without a break. Work seams are placed at the least visible locations, such as, for example, at the expansion joints or behind drainpipes. Achieving a level surface requires a lift or scaffolding that provide good mobility and are far enough from the

wall surface. In order to obtain a good result according to plan, a skilled contractor should be employed for the plastering work.

AFTER-TREATMENT

The rendering surface must be protected from direct sunlight and kept moist for at least 3 days after coating. When the air is dry and warm, the plastered surface is sprayed with water after rendering.

COATING

If necessary, the Final Coat surface can be painted with weber Silicate Paint or re-coated with weber Final Coat. Clean with water wash before re-coating.

PLEASE OBSERVE

The mineral coatings for lime and cement bonds are characterized by the formation of a light-coloured lime and salt efflorescence on the plaster surface when the materials dry or, in the event of rain on a fresh rendered surface. Efflorescence occurs quite soon after the plastering work and, due to rain, it partially disappears over time. The phenomenon does not weaken the strength and durability of the coating. This phenomenon is particularly emphasized in dark shades, and it is therefore advisable to choose light shades for façade coatings where the visibility of efflorescence is low. If an especially even shade (especially dark colors) is desired for the rendered surface, the mineral coating must be painted using weber Silicate Paint.

DISCLAIMER

As there are different conditions at every opportunity, Weber can not be held responsible for anything other than the information provided under the heading "Product Specification". Examples of information and circumstances, which are outside Saint-Gobain (whether specifically stated or not) include storage, construction, processing, interoperability with other products, workmanship and local conditions.