

# Rake jointing compound for façade elements

## Product description

Cement-based jointing compound for filling joints between artificial and natural stones.

Aggregate size up to 1.2 mm.

## Fields of application

Filler mortar for joints between component slabs covered with fired brick, silicate or natural stone.

Also suitable for pointing brick walls. Can be used indoors.

## Substrate

Bonds to mineral and water-absorbing substrates. Any substances preventing adhesion – such as salts, bleeding cement, dust or the like – have to be removed. Dry and hot substrates have to be moistened and cooled before work begins. The minimum depth of an open joint has to be at least 3 mm.

## Preparation of mixture

Five liters of dry mixture is mixed with 700-800 ml of clean water. Water temperature should be at least +10 °C. When mixing with a whisk, mixing time is 3 to 4 minutes. When mixing with a machine, mixing time increases to 7 minutes. Ready mixed mixture must not run. Use within approximately 2 hours after mixing with water. Water must not be added to the mixture that has begun to set/solidify in the mixing container. In order to achieve a homogeneous end result, the quantity of water has to be measured precisely every time the mixture is mixed, so that the consistency of the mixture remains the same at all times; otherwise, the finished surface may turn out blotchy.

## Work procedure

Before jointing, substrate joints are cleaned with compressed air or a brush. Under dry and warm conditions, the substrate may be also moistened. No jointing compound may be applied to a wet or frozen substrate. Jointing compound is forced firmly into the joint using a jointer, so that the mixture bonds to the substrate fully and no gaps are left below the jointing compound. Jointing is begun from horizontal joints. As a jointing aid, a so-called sheet metal setup is used. The top surface of the joint is smoothed with longitudinal strokes. Vertical joints are filled using a short jointer before the horizontal joint dries; this produces less visible joint seams.

Superfluous mixture spills are wiped off the surface using a soft brush. Tools are cleaned in water immediately.

The temperature of the substrate and the environment during the performance of works and for three 24-hour periods after the works has to be at least +5 °C and the relative humidity of the air must not exceed 85%. The best result will be achieved if the temperature during the performance of works and for three 24-hour periods after the works is +10 °C...+20 °C.

## After-care

In warm and dry weather, the top surface of solidified mixture has to be moistened. A newly finished surface has to be protected against the sun, the wind and precipitation. If jointing is followed by a wet and cool period, the salts in the cement may rise from the substrate onto the surface. Salts stand out especially in the case of darker mixtures. When salts appear, you have to wait for the wind and rain to wash them off over time. A finished surface may be also rinsed gently with running water; however, in this case at least one month has to have passed from bricklaying.

## Practical tips

To prevent any damage to timber, glass or metal surfaces, it is advisable to cover them up.

Dry mixture and hardened mortar may be treated as construction waste. The paper bag may be incinerated.

## Storage

Mixture may be stored in its sealed original pack under dry conditions for 12 months from the date of its manufacture. Mixture has to be stored on pallets and not on the ground. At a construction site, mixture has to be protected against precipitation and moisture.

## Technical specification:

Ingredients	Cement, crushed limestone, sand substances to improve weather resistance
Grain size	0...1.2 mm
Compressive	M 5 EN 998-2
Fire resistance class	A1, noncombustible EN 13501-1
Recommended layer thickness	3...15 mm
Water consumption	4...4.5 l / 25 kg
Material consumption	5 – 7 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Packaging	25 kg / 48 bags on pallet

