

## Shell limestone joint repair mortar

## MuKa FU ma

Machine-processable jointing mortar for jointing work in indoor and outdoor areas, for stone material of all types.



### Application areas:



- For jointing exposed and facing masonry.  
Also suitable for permanently dry, gypsum-based masonry.  
For new and old buildings.
- for facing bricks
  - for facade tiles
  - for concrete building blocks
  - for fieldstones, etc.
  - For indoors and outdoors.

### Properties:

- Mineral
- Frost-resistant
- Easy and clean to process
- Very good connection between the butt joint – bed joint – block
- Homogeneous consistency and therefore identical strengths in the masonry
- Very good sealing
- Improved adhesive shear strength
- Fewer flank breaks
- Accelerated hardening

### Material basis:

Binder made of shell limestone from washed, burned and slaked sea-shells and pozzolan.  
Selected aggregate from tested deposits acc. to EN 13139.

### Technical data:

Standard masonry mortar	acc. to DIN EN 998-2
Mortar class	M 5
Aggregate size	up to 1 mm
Processing temperature	+5 °C to +30°C (air, building and material temperature)

### Substrate preparation:

Before starting the jointing work, the masonry must be at least 3 to 4 weeks old. Make sure that the joints are scraped out sufficiently deep, at least 1.5 cm, flank clean.  
Carefully remove coarse mortar remnants and loose parts.  
Pre-wet according to the absorbency of the blocks.  
Blow off the dust first.

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<b>Working:</b>	<p>Mix the mortar in a bucket.</p> <p>Add ca. 5 liter of water per 25 kg bag, depending on the stone absorbency.</p> <p>After a maturing time of ca. 3 minutes, mix again. Then joint the mortar mechanically. (e. g. with an Inomat M 8).</p> <p>Use the jointing gun to apply the mortar into the joints until it protrudes slightly.</p> <p>The mixed mortar should be applied quickly.</p> <p>Once the mortar has set (this varies according to the stone absorbency and the weather conditions), use a trowel to smooth the joint slightly. The smoothing of the joint is best done immediately after the mortar is applied to the joint. The time depends on the weather and the absorbency of the stones.</p> <p>Do not mix with other substances.</p> <p>Depending on the water absorption of the stone and the weather conditions during processing, the color of the mortar may vary.</p> <p>To avoid color differences due to weathering and processing only use material of the same batch number and only process whole containers for one surface.</p> <p>For color comparison, we recommend creating a sample area.</p> <p>Before large breaks and completion of jointing, the machine, hoses and gun must be cleaned well with water.</p>
<b>Post-treatment:</b>	<p>Protect the fresh mortar against drying out prematurely, driving rain and frost; use foil if necessary.</p> <p>After 1 to 2 days the facade can be cleaned/washed.</p>
<b>Material consumption:</b>	25 kg = ca. 16.0 liter of ready-to-use mortar
<b>Packaging:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 kg bag, 42 bags/pallet</li> </ul>
<b>Storage:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected from weather and dry on wooden racks or pallets</li> <li>• Storable in closed rooms for up to 12 months.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste management:</b>	Hardened product remainders to be wasted as common rubble under code no. 17 09 04.
<b>Cleaning:</b>	Immediately clean containers, tools, etc. with water. Cleaning is only possible by mechanical means once the product has hardened
<b>Safety notes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep out of the reach of children.</li> <li>• Additional information: see safety data sheet.</li> </ul>

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### Notes:

- The technical data refer to +20 °C and 50 % relative humidity. Lower temperatures extend, higher temperatures shorten the specified values.
- While the product is setting, protect it against direct sunshine, draughts, frost, rain as well as too high (> 30 °C) and too low (< 5 °C) temperatures.
- Do not stir already setting mortar again with water.
- The specifications of the stone manufacturers on water absorption must be observed. Section 9.1 of DIN EN 1996-1-1/NA (Eurocode 6) states: "In the case of highly absorbent stones and/or unfavorable weather conditions, premature water absorption from the mortar must be limited by pre-wetting the stones or other suitable measures.
- During execution of work the relevant recommendations and guidelines, rules and standards, as well as the acknowledged rules of architecture and engineering have to be regarded.
- We recommend in particular to observe the following regulations: DIN EN 998-2 and DIN EN 1996-2/NA.
- Only selected and continuously tested raw materials are used in the manufacturing process. The washed seashells used for manufacturing shell limestone are subject to slight colour variations. These colour fluctuations are a feature of the natural raw materials and should not be regarded as a defect in the product.
- In cases of doubt, create trial areas.

### Quality control:

Subject to constant internal and external monitoring.  
Production and WPK are certified according to DIN EN ISO 9001.

During execution of work the relevant recommendations and guidelines, rules and standards, relevant technical instruction leaflets as well as the acknowledged rules of architecture and engineering have to be regarded. We do not have any influence on different weather/substrate and object conditions. Our written and spoken application/technological recommendations handed out to customers and craftsmen respectively are without obligation and do not constitute any contractual legal relationship and no lateral duty of a sales contract. All indications and recommendations of technical data sheets refer to standard purpose of use. With the publication of this technical instruction sheet, the previous ones lose their validity. This is a translation. Please refer in any case of misunderstanding the relevant German technical data sheet. ed. 09.08.2021