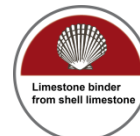


## Shell limestone joint renewal mortar

## MuKa FU ma

For indoor and outdoor joint work, for blocks of all kinds.



### Application:



For pointing exposed and faced brickwork.  
Also suitable for permanently dry, gypsum-based masonry.  
For new and old buildings. For indoors and outdoors.

- for facing bricks
- for façade tiles
- for concrete building blocks
- for fieldstones, etc.

### Properties:

- Mineral
- Easy to work with
- Frost-resistant
- Allows easy and clean work
- Homogeneous consistency for equal strength values in the masonry
- Very good sealing
- Better processing capability
- Improved adhesive shear strength
- Fewer edge breaks
- Very good connection between the butt joint – bed joint – block
- Faster hardening
- Continuous quality control by in-house and external monitoring

### Technical data:

Raw material base	Premixed mortar according to the requirements of DIN 1053 and EN 998-2, standardised bonding agents, standardised additives as well as aggregates and admixtures to improve properties.
General purpose mortar	acc. to DIN EN 998-2
Mortar class	M 5
Aggregate	up to 1 mm
Working temperature	+5 °C to +30°C (air, building and material temperature)

### Substrate preparation:

The masonry must be at least 3 to 4 weeks old before the joint work starts.  
Scrape out the joints to a depth of at least 1.5 cm free from the flanks.  
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>Mixing/ Processing:</b>	<p>Mix the mortar in a bucket.</p> <p>Add about 5 litres of water per 25 kg bag, depending on the block absorbency. Mix again after leaving about 3 minutes to work. Following that, point the mortar by machine. (e. g. with an Inomat M 8).</p> <p>Use the pointing gun to apply the mortar into the joints until it protrudes slightly. The mortar should be used rapidly once it has been mixed.</p> <p>Once the mortar has become stiff (this varies according to the block absorbency and the weather conditions), use a trowel to smooth down the joint slightly.</p> <p>Before long breaks and at the end of the pointing, clean the machine, hoses and the gun well with water.</p> <p>The façade can be cleaned/ washed after 1 or 2 days.</p> <p>The most effective time to smooth down the joints is immediately after the mortar has been pulled into the joint.</p> <p>The timing depends on the weather and the block absorbency.</p> <p>Do not mix with other substances.</p>	
<b>Mixing/ Processing:</b>	<p>Only work with complete packaging units, to avoid colour differences due to weather conditions and processing factors</p> <p>Only use material from the same batch on contiguous areas.</p>	
<b>Post-treatment:</b>	<p>The fresh mortar must be protected against excessively rapid drying, driving rain and frost; use plastic sheeting if necessary.</p>	
<b>Cleaning:</b>	<p>Immediately clean containers, tools, etc. with water.</p> <p>Cleaning is only possible by mechanical means once the product has hardened.</p>	
<b>Material consumption:</b>	<p>25 kg = approx. 16.0 litres of ready-to-use mortar</p>	
<b>Delivery form/ packaging/ storage:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 kg bag, 42 bags/pallet</li> <li>• Can be stored protected from the weather and dry, on a wooden rack or pallet, in enclosed rooms, for up to 12 months</li> </ul>	
<b>Disposal:</b>	<p>Mix residual product with water and leave to harden.</p> <p>Hardened residual product can be disposed of as building rubble under waste code 170904.</p> <p>Hand over the completely emptied packaging to the contracted disposal company.</p>	
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>Technical values (laboratory values) relate to 20 °C / 50% rel. humidity.</p> <p>Low temperatures lead to delayed setting, high temperatures result in faster setting.</p> <p>While the product is setting, protect it against direct sunshine, draughts, frost, rain as well as excessively high (&gt; 30 °C) and excessively low (&lt; 5 °C) temperatures.</p> <p>Do not mix water into the material once it has started to become stiff.</p> <p>The requirements of DIN EN 998-2 apply.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keep out of the reach of children.</p> <p>Additional information: see safety data sheet.</p>	

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