



## CES Building and Plastering Mortar

CES building and plastering mortar are dispensed from mortar silos located at our Moneyreagh works. A quick turn round in the yard is assured. Collections can be made without prior notice. ½ tubs are available.

### Building Mortar

The building mortar is a prescribed general purpose 1:6 mortar suitable for internal and external use in block work, subject to structural requirements. It is a blend of specially graded kiln dried sands, cement, air entraining agents and clean water. It is suitable for building block, bedding & pointing brick and stonework.

The building mortar is manufactured to BS5268-3 type 111 mortar, BS EN 998-2 M4 prescribed.

### Building Mortar Directions For Use

#### Mixing

The mortar contains all components necessary for a general purpose building mortar. The mortar should be stored in a suitable non-porous container (mortar tub) and if covered will remain usable for 12 hours. Do not add extra water or attempt to rework mortar which has passed its working life. Excessive water addition will weaken the mix, delay setting time and adversely affect durability. Do not add further admixtures, cement or lime to the mortar. All the required plasticisers are already incorporated into the mix.

#### Application

All work should be carried out to current best practice and to relevant national standards. Apply the mortar by trowel with a typical joint width of 10mm. In the case of high absorbency masonry units and/or high ambient temperatures, rapid moisture loss from the mortar can be reduced by pre-wetting the masonry units. Suitable protection is desirable to protect newly erected masonry against extremes of the weather, both in winter and summer. Exposure to extreme conditions can affect both the appearance and the integrity of the mortar. To reduce damage to the finished mortar from frost and rain cover with polythene or hessian sheeting. To prevent rapid drying in excessively dry or windy conditions the mortar should be similarly protected. If the mortar is permitted to dry, before it has cured in the joints, the integrity of the construction will be at risk. Building with wet block/brick or in cold conditions will further retard the setting of the mortar. Always check the mortar used in the previous day's building work has set before adding further courses.

#### Restriction

Site and masonry temperatures must be between 5°C and 35°C during building and until the mortar has achieved sufficient strength to prevent damage. Efflorescence and limebloom are a natural phenomenon affecting all cement based products and while unsightly, in no way affects the performance of the mortar. CES accept no responsibility for the occurrence of efflorescence or limebloom and building mortar is sold on the understanding that this is a natural phenomenon when using cementitious products.

## Plastering Mortar

The plastering mortar is a factory produced high quality general purpose render specially designed for multi-coat hand plastering. It is manufactured from a controlled blend of sands, cements, additives and clean water. It is suitable for use in internal and external plastering.

The plastering mortar is manufactured to BS EN 998-1.

### Plastering Mortar Directions For Use

#### Field of Application

Application of a multi-coat of render onto external and internal walls and facades constructed from block, brick and other rigid substrates either for direct finishing or as a base layer for paint or other render finishes.

#### Substrate

Substrates to be rendered should be examined for contamination, deterioration, surface roughness, suction and strength. Dust and contamination such as residues of concrete release agents, gypsum plaster, paint, other coatings, organic growth, salts and efflorescence should be removed before rendering. Salts and efflorescence should be removed by dry brushing (don't use a wire brush). Other special precautions may need to be taken if this removal is not achievable. The line and flatness of the substrate should also be checked to determine if the render can be applied to a uniform thickness or if dubbing out is required. The substrate should be reasonably dry and free of frost, with a temperature of +5°C or above at the time of rendering. It is important for the wall not to be too wet at the time of rendering. Walls that have recently been exposed to heavy rain should be allowed to dry out sufficiently before rendering is attempted.

#### Preparation

Silo plastering mortar should only be applied to mature stable surfaces. A minimum of one month should be allowed following completion of the wall construction before application of the render commences. In slow drying situations, a longer interval should be allowed. All substrates must be clean, sound and dust free, as render relies on a combination of suction and surface texture to achieve bond. The recommendations set out in EN 13914-1 and BS 5262:1991 should be followed. It is essential that all steps are taken to ensure that a satisfactory bond is achieved between the render and the substrate. If the substrate suction is very high, low or uneven the use of a preparatory treatment or metal lathing should be used.

#### Application

Traditional multi-coats can be achieved by application of a base (scratch) coat followed by a finishing coat when the base coat is sufficiently hardened. The render should have a uniform thickness of no less than 15mm. The product can be finished to the desired specification i.e. wood float, sponge float or nap finish. In sunny weather, work should commence on the shady side of the building and be continued, following behind the sun to prevent the render drying out too rapidly.

#### Mixing

The mortar contains all components necessary for a general purpose plastering mortar. The mixed mortar should be stored in a suitable non-porous container (tub) and covered and will remain usable for 4-6 hours. Do not add extra water or attempt to rework mortar which has passed its working life. Excessive water addition will weaken the mix, delay setting time and adversely affect durability. Do not add further admixtures, cement or lime to the material. All required plasticisers are already incorporated into the mix.

#### Restrictions

Rendering should be carried out to best practice, current building regulations and trade body recommendations. All work should be carried out by professional tradesmen. Silo plastering mortar is manufactured from predominantly natural materials and as such may be liable to shade variations. The mortar should not be applied when site or substrate temperatures are below 3°C or above 30°C. Efflorescence and limebloom are natural phenomenon that can affect all cement based materials and while unsightly, in no way affects the performance of the mortar. Their occurrence in no way affects the ultimate performance or durability of the façade. Occurrences can be minimised by always following best practice, avoid working in particularly cold or damp conditions and by protecting the façade from unfavourable weather conditions until the render is sufficiently cured to withstand them.

CES accept no responsibility for the occurrence of efflorescence or limebloom and the plastering mortar is sold on the understanding that this is a natural phenomenon when using cementitious products.

**Moneyreagh**, 163 Moneyreagh Road, Castlereagh , Co Down, BT23 6BH

Open 8 – 5 Monday to Friday & 8 – 12 Saturday

Phone 028 9044 8537 for prices

Email [sales@cesquarryproducts.com](mailto:sales@cesquarryproducts.com)