

CT 760



VISAGE Decorative 'Architectural Concrete' plaster

Design plaster with the texture of architectural concrete for decorative facade coatings in ETICS for outdoor and indoor use.

CHARACTERISTICS

- ▶ thin-layer
- ▶ flexible
- ▶ resistant to scratches and damages
- ▶ resistant to weather conditions
- ▶ one-component, ready to use
- ▶ tinted in mass
- ▶ available in three shades of grey
- ▶ easy to apply
- ▶ wide range of possible structures and application techniques
- ▶ for indoor and outdoor applications



SCOPE OF USE

Ceresit CT 760 Visage plaster is used for creating thin-layer decorative coatings on building facades, with the effect of architectural concrete. CT 760 as a facade plaster is one of the components used in the external thermal insulation composite Ceresit Ceretherm system for building walls (ETICS) with application of expanded polystyrene boards. The plaster can also be used on concrete substrates, traditional plasters, gypsum substrates and on chipboards, gypsum boards, etc.

Different techniques of application and surface finish can produce the effects of raw architectural concrete of various forms, e.g. formwork, honeycombing, pitting, etc.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Specific attention must be paid to the correct substrate preparation. 760 plaster can be applied on even and load-bearing substrates that are dry and free from grease, bitumen, dust, loose plaster grains and other substances decreasing adhesion:

- cement and cement-lime plasters (age above 28 days, moisture ≤ 4 %), concrete (age above 3 months, moisture ≤ 4 %) – primed with Ceresit CT 16 priming agent,
- in ETICS systems, layers reinforced with a glass fibre mesh, made of Ceresit CT 85 mortar (age above 3 days) – primed with CT 16 primer. For outdoor applications (in-



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sulation systems), the thickness of the base coat shall be not less than 3 mm.

- reinforced layers with a glass fibre mesh, made of CT 85, ZU mortars (age above 3 days) – primed with CT 16 primer and CT 87 (age above 2 days) – primed with Ceresit CT 16 priming agent,
- gypsum substrates (only inside buildings) with moisture below 1 % – first primed with Ceresit CT 17, and then with CT 16 primer,
- chipboards, gypsum-fibre boards and gypsum boards (only inside buildings), fixed according to the recommendations of board manufacturers – first primed with CT 17, and then with the CT 16 priming agent,
- paint coats (only inside buildings) – strong, highly adhesive, primed with the CT 16 primer.

When used in ETICS systems, the mesh base coat for application of CT 760 plaster should be prepared in order to obtain surface deviations as for cat. III plasters. Uneven and damaged substrates shall be smoothed and repaired before the application of the product. In the case of traditional plasters and concrete substrates, Ceresit CT 29 filler can be used. Existing dirt, layers of low strength as well as elastic, lime and adhesive paint coatings should be completely removed.

Absorptive substrates should be first primed with the CT 17 primer, and then painted with CT 16 primer after minimum 2 hours. CT 760 can be applied after min. 12 hours when the CT 16 primer layer has dried out completely. Moisture pressure from the substrate side can cause damage to the decorative coating; therefore, in places prone to permanent moisture penetration, the application of proper sealing layer and installation of flashing shall be verified.

APPLICATION

CT 760 plaster is ready to use. After opening, the content of the package shall be thoroughly mixed using a mixing paddle. It is recommended to apply CT 760 plaster in two layers. The base coat can be applied by means of a stainless steel coat, while the textural layer – with a high-quality stainless steel float with rounded corners. The thickness of the layers shall not exceed 2 mm each, depending on the desired final result.

The variety of techniques and textures depend on the desired final effect and the experience in application.

The textural layer and decorations of the surface should be applied with a float by short, irregular movements: circular, vertical, horizontal or diagonal. For the final finishing, it is recommended to use floats made of high-quality, low-carbon stainless steel. The best effects are achieved using the so-called stucco trowels with rounded edges. The application of the final texture onto the surface can be done by "burning" of the decorative compound by floating selected areas firmly and intensively, holding the float flat at a slight angle to the surface. In order to obtain e.g. the "burning" effect with dark shades, the ordinary carbon steel float may be used.

When the material is kept constantly moist and flexible during the application, a uniform, smooth surface with closed pores is achieved.

Additional decorative effects, such as imprinted bolt heads, tie rods, the connections between the formwork panels or other items, can be created at a time when the compound is still fresh and are obtained on the plaster through the use of simple tools or materials, such as iron or steel plumbing pipe elbows, spirit level or darby float, various types of leather or foil rollers, brush or paintbrush. Tools and fresh stains should be washed with water, and the hardened plaster remains shall be mechanically removed.

The proposed surface-finishing techniques:

1. Structure with the waves, burnt (Ice texture)

- The first base layer of about 1.0–1.5 mm in thickness should be applied as a smooth surface with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel.

- After 12–24 hours, the second textural layer of about 2.0 in thickness should be applied as a smooth surface with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel. Then, on the still fresh layer, a texture of waves should be done using a flat-held float with vertical movements.

- After 12–24 hours, the burning (dark shades) should be done with a metal stucco trowel. Burning effect should be obtained with a dry float held at angle or flat to the surface.

2. Grooved structure, shaped with a brush, burnt (Lake texture)

- The first base layer of about 1.0–1.5 mm in thickness should be applied as a smooth surface with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel.

- After 12–24 hours, the second textural layer of about 1.0 to 2.0 in thickness should be applied as a smooth surface with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel. Then, on the still fresh layer, a torn texture should be made by horizontal brushing with a rigid brush, followed by smoothing the resulting splinters with a wide wall brush.

- After 12–24 hours, the burning (dark shades) should be done with a metal stucco trowel. Burning effect should be obtained with a dry float held at angle or flat to the surface.

3. Regular structure, shaped with a roller, burnt (Rain texture)

- The first layer of about 2.0 mm in thickness should be applied with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel. Then, on the still fresh layer, the texture should be done using a leather roller (movements in a single direction, vertical).

- After 12–24 hours after drying, larger rough areas should be levelled using a metal float and the second layer should be done as a smooth surface. Application should be done with a stucco trowel to the thickness allowing for simultaneous burning (darker shades).

4. Irregular structure, shaped with a roller, two colours, burnt (Storm texture)

- The first layer of about 2.0 mm in thickness should be applied with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel. Then, on the still fresh layer, the texture should be done using a leather roller (roller movements in different directions).

- After 12–24 hours after drying, larger rough areas should be levelled using a metal float and the second layer should be done as a smooth surface using a lighter colour, e.g. Sydney Light. Application should be done with a stucco trowel to the thickness allowing for simultaneous burning (darker shades).

5. Structure of the formwork and honeycombing in concrete, burnt (Concrete slab texture)

- The first base layer of about 1.0–1.5 mm in thickness should be applied as a smooth surface with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel.

- After 12–24 hours, the second textural layer of about 2.0 in thickness should be applied as a smooth surface with a smooth metal float or a stucco trowel. Then, on the still fresh layer, a drawing of the formwork and honeycombing should be made. For example, to perform vertical and horizontal traces of formwork, a long darby float should be used and scratches can be made with a round stylus, anchors reflections can be made using a thick-walled tube or a steel hydraulic elbow, etc. Honeycombing should be copied using a wide brush, natural sponge, a creased piece of paper or other tool suitable for reflecting the shape of honeycombing.

- After 12–24 hours, the burning (dark shades) should be done with a metal stucco trowel. Burning effect should be obtained with a dry float held at angle or flat to the surface.

PLEASE NOTE

Application should be performed in dry conditions, with the air and substrate temperature from +10 °C to +25 °C and at relative air humidity below 80 %. The material shall not be applied in windy conditions since this may cause too rapid drying during application. All the data refer to temperature +20 °C and relative air humidity of 60 %. Faster or slower material hardening may occur in different conditions.

The product should not be mixed with other plasters, dyes, resins or other binders. During and after application in rooms, optimal ventilation shall be provided until the odour disappears. In the case of contact with eyes, eyes should be rinsed with plenty of water, and medical advice should be sought. The product should be kept out of reach of children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT 760 plaster should not be applied on walls, while highly exposed to sun, and completed plaster coats should be protected against drying too quickly. Until it dries completely, it should be protected against unfavourable weather conditions. It is recommended to use scaffolding protection. Because of the natural fillers that can cause differences in the material's appearance, one surface should be coated with the material of the same production batch number printed on each container. An opened container should be carefully closed and its content used as soon as possible.

This technical data sheet defines the scope of use for the material and the recommended way of conducting works; however, it cannot replace professional experience of a contractor. Apart from the recommendations given in this document, the works should be carried out in accordance with construction standards and the rules of occupational health and safety.

The manufacturer guarantees the quality of the product but has no influence on the conditions and the method of its use. In the case of doubt, sample procedure should be carried out. With the publication of this technical data sheet, any previous sheets become invalid.

PACKAGING

Plastic containers of 20 kg.

Apart from the information given here it is also important to observe the relevant guidelines and regulations of various organisations and trade associations as well as the respective standards of the German Standards Institute (DIN). The aforementioned characteristics are based on practical experience and applied testing. Warranted properties and possible uses which go beyond those warranted in this information sheet require our written confirmation. All data given was obtained at an ambient and material temperature of +23 °C and 50 % relative air humidity unless specified otherwise. Please note that under other climatic conditions hardening can be accelerated or delayed.

The information contained herein, particularly recommendations for the handling and use of our products, is based on our professional experience. As materials and conditions may vary with each intended application, and thus are beyond our sphere of influence, we strongly recommend that in each case sufficient tests are conducted to check the suitability of our products for their intended use. Legal liability cannot be accepted on the basis of the contents of this data sheet or any verbal advice given, unless there is a case of wilful misconduct or gross negligence on our part. This technical data sheet supersedes all previous editions relevant to this product.

TECHNICAL DATA

Base:	water dispersion of acrylic resins with mineral fillers, pigments and additives
Density:	approx. 1.0 kg/dm ³
Temperature of application:	from +10 °C to +25 °C
Drying time:	approx. 15 min
Resistance to rain:	after 24 hours
Recommended thickness	1-2 mm at one layer total thickness of two layers 2-4mm
Water resistance	3 days after application
Water vapour permeability:	V 2 acc. EN 15824:2009
Water absorption:	W 2 acc. EN 15824:2009
Adhesion:	0.6 MPa acc. EN 15824:2009
Thermal conductivity:	$\lambda=0,61W/(m*K)$ acc. EN 15824:2009
Impact resistance:	cat. III acc. ETAG 004
Water vapour permeability:	$S_d \leq 1.0$ m acc. ETAG 004
Water absorption after 24 h:	< 0.5 kg/m ² acc. ETAG 004
Adhesion between layers after ageing:	≥ 0.08 MPa acc. ETAG 004
Fire classification:	
B-s1, d0 in:	Ceresit Ceretherm Visage
Assumed consumption:	approx. 0.9-1.1 kg/m ² per each mm of the layer thickness depending on the application technique

Shelf life/ Storage: Up to 12 months from the production date if stored in cool conditions and in original and undamaged packages.

Protect from frost and high temperatures during storage!

Completely empty packages shall be taken for recycling. Residues of the material shall be collected and disposed of by a specialised company with relevant certificates.

This product possesses documents of reference:

- European Technical Approval (ETA) in systems:

Ceresit Ceretherm System	Visage
ETA	11/0395
Certificate	1488-CPR-0370/Z
DoP	00431

The product complies with EN 15824:2009. External plasters based on organic binders. Declaration of Performance No 00973/01-07-2016.



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