

## Structosil 1914

**low-emission, solvent- and plasticizer-free, texture-providing pearl coating on silicate base, matt, for spray application,  
For interior use**



### Field of application

For decorative, seamless surfaces with a medium "pearl texture" effect on interior ceiling areas. When coated with silicate interior paints, can also be used for wall surfaces. Also especially for efficient and economical textured coating of prefabricated interior structures. Also for load-bearing substrates, e.g., interior plaster, concrete, gypsum plasterboard and intact emulsion paint coatings.

### Properties

- ELF = low emission, solvent- and plasticizer-free
- Preservative-free
- Highly water-vapor-permeable
- Free of fogging-active substances
- Silicate emulsion paint in accordance with DIN 18363
- Highly diffusible, corresponds to Class 1, in accordance with DIN EN ISO 7783
- With fine pearl texture
- Good hiding power
- With good adhesion
- Low tension
- "nichtbrennbar" (noncombustible)
- Can be applied by spraying
- Can be coated with silicate interior paints as well as ELF interior emulsions

### Material description

<b>Standard color shade</b>	0095 white
<b>Degree of gloss</b>	dull matte
<b>Base material</b>	Potassium water glass with organic stabilizers and expanded glass balls (Ø approx. 1.5 mm)
<b>Organic content</b>	< 5%, according to DIN 18363, 2.4.1.1
<b>Density</b>	Approx. 1.40 g/m <sup>3</sup>

## Material description

<b>pH value</b>	approx. 11
<b>Reaction to fire</b>	A2 – s1,d0 in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1 ("nichtbrennbar", noncombustible), in accordance with classification report no. 230011570-3
<b>Water vapor permeability</b>	Water vapor permeability
<b>Packaging</b>	15 l

## Use

<b>Thinning</b>	If required, depending on the substrate absorbency and situation on site, approx. 5–10% with a mixture of Fondosil 1903 and water (mixing ratio 1:1).
<b>Tinting</b>	Tintable up to max. 10% with Vitamix 9018. Allow for the fact that the color shades dry brighter.
<b>Compatibility</b>	Do not mix with other types of materials.
<b>Application</b>	Apply Structosil 1914 by spraying, e.g., with a funnel-shaped spray gun or a worm conveyor pump machine. To achieve an even surface appearance, we recommend a spraying distance of approx. 80 cm and applying the material with circular movements. Only mix surface coatings with material that have the same production number or in the required material quantity. When applying Structosil 1914, ensure that the drying conditions are good because water-soluble, discoloring constituents may be dissolved out of the substrate in the event of prolonged moisture impact.
<b>Consumption</b>	Approx. 700-1,000 ml/m <sup>2</sup> per application depending on the desired texture effect (texture density). Determine the exact consumption by means of a test application on the object to be coated.
<b>Application temperature</b>	Do not apply if air or object temperature is below +8 °C.
<b>Tool cleaning</b>	Clean tools immediately after use with water.

## Spray data

Spray system	Nozzle	Air output	Pressure	Thinning
Funnel-shaped gun or worm conveyor pump machine	6 mm	Min. 250 l/min	Approx. 2–5 bar Depending on the room height	Approx. 5–10%

## Drying (+20 °C, 65 % relative humidity)

Surface dry and recoatable after approx. 12 hours. Cured after approx. 3 days. Allow longer drying times at lower temperatures and/or higher air humidity.

## Storage

Store in a cool and frost-free place. Reseal opened containers tightly.

## Declaration

**Note** Do not inhale spray mist.

**Product code** BSW10  
Comply with the specifications in the current Safety Data Sheet.

## Coating build-up

**Substrate preparation** The substrate must be solid, dry, clean, load-bearing, and free from efflorescences, sintered layers, separating agents, corrosion-promoting components, or other intermediate layers affecting the adhesion. Check existing coatings for their suitability, load-bearing capacity, and adhesive properties. Thoroughly remove defective and unsuitable coatings and dispose of them in accordance with the applicable regulations. Thoroughly wash off limepaint. Wash down intact coats of oil paints and varnishes with an alkaline solution, sand well, and clean. Remove wall coverings, including paste residue and paper waste. Treat replastered areas with a fluorine primer correctly. Apply a prime and/or intermediate coat to the substrate as required. See also VOB Part C, DIN 18363, Section 3.

## Initial and renovation coating

Substrates	Prime coat	Intermediate coat <sup>3)</sup>	Top coat
Normally absorbent substrates, e.g., interior plaster (compressive strength category CS I–CS IV) <sup>1)</sup>	Wall Primer ELF 3729	Wall Primer ELF 3729 or Eurosil 1907	Structosil 1914, if necessary, with an additional coat of Eurosil 1907 or Kalisil 1909 <sup>4)</sup>
Strongly absorbent substrates, e.g., interior plaster (compressive strength category CS I–CS IV) <sup>1)</sup> concrete, intact silicate paint coats	1–2x wet in damp Fondosil 1903 and water in 1:1 mixing ratio	1 or 2x Wall Primer ELF 3729 or Eurosil 1907	
Gypsum plaster (compressive strength category B1–B7), gypsum plasterboard, plasterboards	Wall Primer ELF 3729 <sup>2)</sup>	Depending on the situation on site and requirements, Wall Primer ELF 3729 or Eurosil 1907	
Intact, matt emulsion paint coats	Wall Primer ELF 3729		
Non-absorbent or low-absorbent substrates, e.g. varnishes, gloss emulsion	Adhesion Primer ELF 3720		

<sup>1)</sup> Minimum compressive strength > 1.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2)</sup> Prime soft and highly absorbent filler zones and substrates with Lacryl Deep Penetrating Primer ELF 595 as part of the substrate pre-treatment.

<sup>3)</sup> The need for an intermediate coat depends on the substrate condition and conditions on site. Before implementing the top coat, the substrate must be even and completely coated.

<sup>4)</sup> When using on wall surfaces, additional coats, depending on the color shade, may be required. Apply 1–2 coats with Eurosil 1907 or Kalisil 1909 after allowing the surfaces to dry sufficiently.

<b>Mask surfaces</b>	Mask the surroundings of the surfaces to be coated carefully, especially glass, brick and natural stone.
<b>Hairline-crack-bridging coating on gypsum plasterboard</b>	Hairline-crack-bridging coating on, e.g., gypsum plasterboard, gypsum fiber boards or something similar, in accordance with VOB Part C, DIN 18363, para. 3.2.1.2, can be achieved with full-surface reinforcement with, e.g., nonwoven wall coverings based on cellulose or glass fiber.
<b>Filling rough surfaces</b>	Smooth rough surfaces before the coating build-up by filling them with, e.g., Briplast Mineral Hand Applying Light Filler 1886 or Vitafill 9001, as required.
<b>Priming for gypsum-based plasters</b>	For gypsum-based plasters with strong absorbency, sufficient stabilization is not always achieved. To ensure a reliable assessment, we recommend checking the adhesion of the complete coating build-up with an adhesive tape test (e.g. Tesa Precision Masking Tape, gold 4334). Where appropriate, implement priming with Deep Penetrating Primer.
<b>Discolorations of gypsum plasterboard</b>	An additional sealing coating must be applied if there is a risk of discolorations penetrating through the untreated gypsum plasterboard. Depending on the situation on site, use, e.g., Isolating Primer 924 for this. For a more accurate assessment, sample coatings of various panel widths, including the joints and filled areas, have proven to be useful.
<b>Gypsum fillers on gypsum plasterboard</b>	The gypsum fillers recommended by gypsum plasterboard manufacturers can be particularly susceptible to moisture, which can result in swelling, blister formation, and flaking (see also Data Sheet 2 "Filling of gypsum plasterboards, surface qualities" Federal Association of the German Gypsum Plasterboard and Wallboard Industry). It is therefore important to ensure adequate ventilation and appropriate temperatures for rapid drying.
<b>Compatibility with sealant</b>	When coating sealants, e.g. acrylic sealing compounds, cracks may arise in the coating material due to the sealant's higher elasticity. Moreover, discoloration may also occur in the coating. Due to the wide range of sealing systems available on the market, individual testing is required in each case to assess the adhesion and the application results.
<b>Surface irregularities after drying</b>	As a result of the chemical hardening process, color shade and surface irregularities can occur under unfavorable conditions on site in connection with, e.g., nonuniform substrate absorbency, varying substrate moisture, and existing alkalinity or constituents in the substrate. This does not constitute a technical-functional defect and therefore does not justify a complaint.
<b>Further information</b>	Follow the instructions on the data sheets of the products used.

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