

Briplast Mineral Hand Applying Light Filler ELF 1886

ready for application, white, featuring mineral raw materials and a particularly high filling capacity, up to 6 mm layer thickness, AgBB-certified, for interior use



Field of application

For filling interior ceiling and wall surfaces by hand for subsequent application of wallpaper or other coating. Specifically for filling on uneven, rough substrates that require extensive filling. Can be applied to load-bearing substrates, such as interior plaster (Compressive strength category CS II/CS III/CS IV and B1-B7), concrete, gypsum plaster board, intact coats of emulsion paint and coated fiberglass fabric.

Properties

White filler material ready for application on the basis of finely ground, high-grade marble and in excess of 95% mineral raw materials. With long open time, low-emission, free of solvents and plasticizers, matte, rust-inhibiting and diffusible. Especially easy to apply manually, even in thick layers, and imperfections can easily be sanded off when dry. Tested according to requirements of AgBB evaluation schemes.

Material description

Color	White
Base material	High-grade marble powder, siliceous light filler materials
Grain size	Max. 0,2 mm
Max. wet application layer	6 mm per application
Density	Approx. 1,2 g/cm ³
Water vapor permeability	Diffusion-equivalent air current density: Lt (H ₂ O) < 0.03 m (in the case of 2 mm current density), corresponds to Class I "high water vapor permeability" according to DIN EN ISO 7783
Water vapor diffusion current density	V ≥ 2000 g/m ² d
Packaging	10 l bucket

Use	
Thinning	Depending on the substrate absorbency and the object situation, dilute slightly with water, if necessary.
Compatibility	Do not mix with other types of materials.
Application	Apply and smooth Briplast Mineral Hand Applying Light Filler ELF 1886 with a rust-free stainless-steel trowel.
Embedding Filling Nonwoven	Using Fiberglass Filling Nonwoven 1560 can aid in efficiently creating a filling, especially on rough and textured surfaces. This optimizes the filling capacity of the filler material and reduces the amount of sanding required afterwards. It also bridges over hairline cracks in the substrate. Apply the filler material as described over the entire surface of the substrate and "comb through" evenly with Notched Trowel 3768, notching 4 x 6 x 4 mm. Lay the Fiberglass Filling Nonwoven 1560 into the wet filler layer, avoiding creases, and press on the nonwoven material lightly with your hand. Apply subsequent sheets with an overlap of at least 5 cm and use a double-cut procedure. Then uniformly smooth the entire surface with a smoothing tool, such as a surface filler knife, such that the toothed trowel texture is completely leveled. After drying, fill the surfaces by applying a second layer of filler material. Immediate reworking of the surface without allowing it to dry is not recommended since this causes the nonwoven material to shift slightly, resulting in a rougher surface.
Consumption	<p>Approx. 1.0 l/m² per mm of layer thickness (Average values for smoothly formed, normally porous concrete surfaces).</p> <p>For embedding Filler Nonwoven: Approx. 2.0 l/m² with toothed trowel 4 x 6 x 4 mm and another approx. 0.5 l/m² for pore filling the nonwoven surface.</p> <p>Determine exact consumption by means of a test application on the object to be coated.</p>
Application temperature	Do not apply if air or object temperature is below +5°C.
Tool cleaning	Clean tools immediately after use with water.

Drying (+20 °C, 65 % relative humidity)	
	Approx. 3 hours per mm of layer thickness. For thicker layers, lower temperatures and/or higher humidity, allow a longer drying time.

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

Declaration	
Product code	BSW20. Comply with the specifications in the current Safety Data Sheet.

Substrate preparation

The substrate must be level, solid, dry, clean, load-bearing, and free of efflorescence, sinter layers, separating agents, corrosion-promoting constituents or other intervening layers that could disrupt the bonding. Check existing coatings for suitability, load-bearing and adhesive properties. Coatings that are not intact or otherwise unsuitable must be thoroughly removed and disposed of according to the applicable regulations. Thoroughly wash off any lime paint. In the case of intact oil and enamel paint coats, apply an alkaline solution, wipe down well and clean. Completely remove wall coverings including all remnants of glue and wallpaper undercoat. Treat replastered areas with a fluorine primer. Fill large holes and gaps with Joint and Wall Filler 1875. Apply a primer and/or intermediate coat to the substrate as required. See also VOB Part C, DIN 18363, Paragraph 3.

Substrates	Prime coat	Filling	Prime coat	Topcoat
interior substrates, e.g. precision block masonry, normal plasters, concrete, gypsum plasterboard, coats of matte emulsion paint		Briplast Mineral Hand Applying Light Filler ELF 1886 in 1–2 work steps, depending on substrate and requirements	Lacryl Deep Penetrating Primer ELF 595	depending on selection with emulsion paints, plastic material, CreaGlas fabric and other wall coverings
smooth, non-absorbent and glossy interior substrates, e.g. intact and glossy coats of emulsion paint, oil and enamel paints	Adhesion Primer ELF 3720		Fondosil 1903, diluted 1:1 with water	depending on selection, with Profisil 1906 or Kalisil 1909

Notes**Frequency of the filler application**

Depending on the substrate condition and the subsequent final coating, it is generally necessary to apply the filler twice in order to create substrates suitable for painting, for receiving high quality wall coverings or creative techniques, etc.

Smoothing and filling holes with filler

In contrast to the application of classic plaster, it is not possible to level out substrate unevenness of several millimeters when applying filler. Applying filler allows pores and indentations in the substrate to be closed and leveled out. It is not possible to create perfectly flat surfaces in this way.

Filling of precision block masonry

The precision block masonry to which the filler will be applied must have been built according to the manufacturers specifications. When filling precision block elements, hairline cracks can occur in the area of joints due to drying-related shrinkage of the precision block elements. If the surface treatment consists only of paint, such as emulsion paints, these cracks may be visible.

Notes

Avoiding bubble formation

On dense, minimally absorbent substrates, fine bubbles can form in the filler layer after smoothing. They can generally be removed by resmoothing after allowing sufficient time for the air to escape. This flash-off time depends on the layer thickness, temperature and humidity. If new bubbles form, resmooth the surface again. Bubble formation can usually be prevented by priming first with Adhesion Primer ELF 3720. Perform tests on an area of the substrate, if necessary.

Sanding protective equipment

During sanding we recommend you wear personal protective equipment (suitable protective goggles and face mask).

Further information

Follow the instructions in the data sheets of the products used.

Remark

This Data Sheet is based on extensive development work and years of practical experience. The translation corresponds to the current German version, in compliance with the German laws, regulations, standards and guidelines. Its content does not constitute a contractual legal relationship. The user/buyer is not released from the responsibility of checking our products to ensure they are suitable for the intended application. In addition, our general terms of business apply.

When a new version of this Data Sheet with updated information is published, the previous version no longer applies. The current version is available on our website.

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