SanovaPor

Base and finishing render with moisture-regulating properties

- **Safety in the event of extreme salinisation**
- **Rapid moisture removal**
- **Ideal levelling plaster**

Product

Certified porous base plaster WTA as levelling plaster on damp and saline masonry as well as base and finishing plaster with moisture-regulating properties for manual and machine application. Normal plaster mortar GP and CS III according to DIN EN 998-1.

Composition

Aggregate, building lime, cement and additives to adjust the special physical building properties and for better processing.

Properties

- Certified WTA porous base render in accordance with WTA data sheet "Renovation render systems".
- Reliable salt storage capacity due to high porosity as a result of automatic air void formation through patented Selfpor effect, Pat.No.: DBP 4035236.6-45.
- Rapid removal of moisture from the masonry.
- Low-stress setting due to coarse grain size.
- High durability even with thicker plaster application.

Application

- Certified base plaster WTA as levelling and porous base plaster in the restoration plaster system for the restoration of damp and salt-stressed masonry.
- SanovaPor is ideal as a levelling plaster for levelling uneven masonry, as a base coat for extreme salinisation and for total plaster thicknesses of more than 4 cm for renovations in accordance with the WTA leaflet "Renovation plaster systems".
- SanovaPor can be used on the outside, inside and in the plinth area, even for thicker plasters.
- As a base and top coat for moderate moisture absorption and release (moisture regulation).

Technical data

Fire behaviour:	A1, non-combustible
Strength class plaster:	CS III according to DIN EN 998-1
Compressive strength:	3.5 N/mm² - 7.5 N/mm² according to WTA requirements, greater than restoration plaster strength (approx. 4 - 5 N/mm²)
Adhesive tensile strength:	≥ 0.08 N/mm²
Capillary water absorption:	> 1 kg/m² according to WTA requirements
Water absorption:	Wc 0 according to DIN EN 998-1
Water penetration depth:	> 5 mm
µ-value:	< 18 (approx. 8)
Porosity:	> 45 %
Thermal conductivity $\lambda_{10, dry, mat}$:	≤ 0.820 W/(m-K) (for P = 50 %)
Table value according to EN 1745:	≤ 0.89 W/(m-K) (for P = 90 %)
Plaster mortar group:	Normal plaster mortar GP according to DIN EN 998-1 P II according to DIN 18550

	SanovaPor 35 kg
Grain size	0 mm - 4 mm
Consumption	approx. 1.2 kg/m²/mm
Yield	approx. 29 l/bag = approx. 830 l/t
Water requirement	6.5 l/bag - 7.5 l/bag = 185 - 215 l/t

The consumption figures given are for guidance only. In practice, an additional consumption of approx. 10 % must be taken into account. The consumption figures depend on the roughness and absorbency of the substrate and the application technique.

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The declaration of performance can be accessed electronically at www.baumit.de or www.dopcap.eu by entering the identification code.

Delivery form Paper bags, bag content 35 kg (36 bags per pallet = 1,260 kg)

Storage Dry and protected, the storage time should not exceed 12 months.

Quality assurance Constant monitoring and control of quality and strict incoming inspection of all raw materials. The company has a TÜV-tested and certified quality management system in accordance with the globally applicable DIN EN ISO 9001 standard and a TÜV-tested and certified environmental management system in accordance with the globally applicable DIN EN ISO 14001 standard.

Classification according to the Chemicals Act See safety data sheet (at www.baumit.de).

Substrate Remove old plaster up to approx. 100 cm above the moisture line. Scrape out friable masonry joints to a depth of approx. 2 - 3 cm. Remove loose parts, dirt, dust, bitumen, etc. Replace damaged bricks. Clean the masonry thoroughly (compressed air, steel broom, etc.) and allow to dry.
If in doubt, pre-wet highly absorbent substrates. To improve adhesion or regulate the absorbency of the substrate, apply a non-fully covering primer coat of SanovaPre. **A pre-spray is absolutely necessary on quarry stone masonry.**
For gypsum masonry, apply a fully covering primer coat of SanovaPre. Good adhesion to the substrate must be ensured.

Processing **Mix SanovaPor with clean water without any other additives.**
Use normal mixing pumps **without** additional mixer or air-entraining screw jacket. Do not use free-fall mixers and machines with higher air entrainment rates (e.g. Rotoquirl) or forced action mixers. When mixing by hand with a suitable tool, do not exceed a mixing time of 2 minutes.
Mix the mortar to a smooth and stable consistency and apply to the plaster base. Do not mix the set material again.
After the substrate has dried, remove any salts that may have penetrated (e.g. by brushing).
For plaster thicknesses of more than 20 mm and other unfavourable circumstances, work in several layers. Allow the base coat to set (at least 1 day/mm plaster thickness) before applying the next layer. To improve adhesion, roughen each undercoat layer very well with a broom (sweep horizontally).

Observe plaster analysis and renovation letter!

Processing according to WTA data sheet "Renovation plaster systems":
Do not apply a layer of plaster less than 10 mm thick:
- Minimum application thickness for chloride and sulphate salinisation as base coat 10 mm, always apply a restoration plaster WTA (at least 15 mm thick) as top coat
- Minimum application thickness for nitrate salinisation as basecoat plaster 15 mm, always apply a restoration plaster WTA (minimum application thickness 15 mm) as topcoat plaster
- For total plaster thicknesses < 4 cm, a restoration plaster WTA should be used as a base coat

Processing for moderate moisture regulation:
SanovaPor has a reduced moisture absorption in combination with a high proportion of air voids. In the case of slight salinisation or moisture penetration of the substrate, this allows the salts to be stored in the mortar matrix under favourable drying conditions. At high moisture levels, these crystallise on the surface and can be swept off with a broom without significantly affecting the surface.
- The plaster is applied as a base and top coat in a minimum plaster thickness of 10 mm per layer.
- The surface structure is generally adapted to the existing plaster and must be carried out using the appropriate tools. To achieve an even surface, the plaster must be rubbed down, e.g. with a wooden board. Felted surfaces should be avoided.
- With low salinisation and moderate moisture exposure, a coating using mineral finishing renders and paints is possible if these fulfil the criteria for coating on restoration render.

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General information and notes

Do not apply in direct sunlight, rain or wind and protect the façade until completely hardened (scaffolding net). If necessary, wet the finished plaster surface once or several times.
High humidity and low temperatures can significantly extend the setting time.
Before applying a further coat, a standing time of at least one day per mm of plaster thickness must be observed.
In damp rooms (e.g. cellars with a relative humidity of over 70 %), the humidity must be reduced by careful heating and ventilation or dehumidification to such an extent that the restoration plaster can dry out within 10 to 14 days.
The building owner must be made aware that sufficient heating and ventilation is also required in such rooms during subsequent use.

Clean tools immediately after use.

Do not apply below + 5 °C and above + 30 °C material, substrate and air temperature and allow to dry. Observe the applicable WTA guidelines, the "Guidelines for plastering masonry and concrete", DIN EN 998-1, DIN EN 13914, DIN 18550 and DIN 18350 (VOB, Part C).

If you require further information on this material or its processing, our specialist outdoor service advisors will be happy to provide you with detailed, property-specific advice.

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