

## Renovation smoothing compound

# UZIN NC 163

Renovation smoothing compound which can be used without priming over old adhesives and cementitious substrates

### MAIN APPLICATION FIELD:

Renovation smoothing compound for use over old waterproof adhesive residues as well as absorbent and non-absorbent common building substrates. Can be used without priming in most instances. For the subsequent installation of textile or resilient flooring and wood flooring of all types. Pumpable, for interior use.

### SUITABLE ON / FOR:

- ▶ Heavy-duty in residential and commercial areas, e.g. office buildings, residential dwellings, showrooms, etc.
- ▶ Hot water underfloor heating systems
- ▶ Loads from chair castors according to DIN EN 12 529 from 1 mm compound thickness
- ▶ Substrates with sound, well bonded and waterproof adhesives or compound residues adhered to them
- ▶ Cementitious screeds, concrete and calcium sulphate screeds (but must be primed, see important notes)
- ▶ Existing ceramic and natural stone coverings, Terrazzo or similar
- ▶ New and, conditionally, old mastic asphalt IC 10 and IC 15 (please contact UZIN technical)
- ▶ Precast screeds, gypsum fibre boards (please contact UZIN technical)



<b>UK CA</b>	
NB: 0761	
Uzin Utz UK Ltd. Warwickshire, CV23 0UY	
22	
01/01/0058.01	
EN 13813:2002	
Cementitious levelling compound for substrates in interior locations	
EN 13813: CT-C30-F10	
Reaction to fire	<b>A2fl-s1</b>
Release of corrosive substances	<b>CT</b>
Compressive strength	<b>C30</b>
Flexural strength	<b>F10</b>

### PRODUCT BENEFITS/FEATURES:

The special benefit of UZIN NC 163 is its combination of very high flexural strength and good flow properties. This combination allows direct installation on problematic substrates, e.g. on waterproof, firmly adhered old adhesives. It can be used without a primer allowing for rapid renovations, saving both time and money.

- ▶ Can be used directly on old adhesive residues
- ▶ Smooth surface
- ▶ Good absorption
- ▶ No priming required up to 5 mm
- ▶ Low stress

### TECHNICAL DATA:

Packaging	paper sack
Pack size	20 kg
Water quantity	approx. 5 litres per 20 kg sack
Colour	Grey
Consumption	approximately 15 m <sup>2</sup> at 1 mm per bag
Ideal application temperature	15 – 25 °C at ground level
Drying time	after approx. 20 hours*
Working time	40 – 50 minutes*
Setting time / cure time	min. 9 months
Ready for foot traffic	after 2 ½ hours*
Minimum application temperature	10 °C at ground level
Fire class	A 2fl-s1 according to DIN EN 13 501-1



## READY FOR COVERING:

Layer thickness	Ready for Covering
3 mm	20 hours*
5 mm	24 hours*

## CONSUMPTION:

Thickness	Approx. coverage per 20 kg bag
1 mm	15 m <sup>2</sup>
3 mm	5 m <sup>2</sup>
10 mm	1.5 m <sup>2</sup>

## IMPORTANT NOTES:

- ▶ Minimum shelf-life 9 months in original packaging and in cool and dry storage conditions. Over time the length of storage may also cause an extension to the setting and drying time. The performance of the cured material is not affected. Tightly seal opened packaging and use the contents as quickly as possible.
- ▶ Optimum conditions at 15 – 25 °C and relative humidity below 65 %. Low temperatures, high humidity, high thickness, non-absorbent or blocked substrates will delay setting, drying and readiness for covering. High temperatures, low humidity and absorbent substrates accelerate setting, drying and readiness for covering. In summer, store in cool conditions and use cold water.
- ▶ Expansion, movement and perimeter joints in the substrate must be adopted. Fit UZIN Foam Expansion Strips to any adjoining rising structures to prevent ingress of the compound into the connection joints. Expansion strips are generally necessary for thicknesses over 5 mm. On wooden substrates the expansion strip must be completely removed after levelling work.
- ▶ Can be pumped with continuously mixing spiral pumps, e.g. from manufacturers such as m-tec, P.F.T. and others. Use subsequent agitator.
- ▶ The substructure of wooden floors must be dry to prevent damage due to dampness through rotting or mould formation. Adequate ventilation or rear-ventilation must be provided especially when installing impermeable flooring, e.g. by removing the existing expansion strip or by installing special skirting with vent openings.
- ▶ Minimum thickness for resistance to castors is 1 mm. On non-absorbent substrates such as old screeds, a closed firmly adhering waterproof adhesive bed with a thickness of 2 – 3 mm must generally be applied.
- ▶ Allow the compound to dry completely when smoothing in several layers. Primers should be used for thicknesses over 5 mm. UZIN 2-component EP primers (2-layer application – 2nd layer gritted) must be used for thicknesses over 10 mm or on unstable substrates. The second smoothed layer must not exceed the thickness of the first one. UZIN PE 360 must be used as intermediate primer for the second levelling step over 5 mm. 2-component EP primers (2-layer application – 2nd layer gritted) must be used for the second levelling step over 10 mm. 3 The minimum thickness beneath wood flooring is 2 mm.

- ▶ For thicknesses above 10 mm or on moisture-sensitive (calcium sulphate screeds) or weak substrates, use epoxy-resin primers, such as UZIN PE 460, gritted.
- ▶ On adsorbent surfaces it may be necessary to prime to help reduce suction and pinholes.
- ▶ When applying over old ceramic tiles or stone ensure they are free from contamination such as oil and grease. Sealed/glazed tiles may need priming (please consult technical).
- ▶ For new mastic asphalt screeds thicknesses up to max. 5 mm and for older mastic asphalt screeds with old layers attached thicknesses up to max. 3 mm are permissible. For greater thicknesses gypsum-based smoothing compounds such as UZIN NC 110 or UZIN NC 115 are to be used.
- ▶ Thicknesses up to max. 3 mm are allowed for new, firmly screw-fixed jointed tongue and groove chipboard P4 – P7 or OSB/2 – OSB/4 panels. Must be free from contamination.
- ▶ Do not use in exterior or wet areas.
- ▶ Protect freshly smoothed areas from draughts, direct sunlight and sources of heat. Cementitious compound layers on soft or tacky substrates tend to form cracks. These soft or tacky layers must therefore be removed as much as possible before applying smoothing compounds. Leaving such compound layers open too long also promotes such cracking and should therefore be avoided.
- ▶ Do not use as wearing floor covering or wearing surface; always apply a top covering.
- ▶ To avoid corrosion the smoothing compound must not get between heating pipes and insulation. This especially applies to pipes made of galvanised steel. The insulation may only be removed after the smoothing work has been completed.
- ▶ Amongst others, the following standards, guidelines and bulletins represent supporting information and are recommended for special attention.
  - TKB publication „Assessment and preparation of substrates for floor covering and wood flooring installation“
  - BEB publication „Assessment and preparation of substrates“
  - TKB publication „Technical description and processing of floor levelling compounds“

## SEALS OF QUALITY & ECOLABELS:

- ▶ Low chromate content acc. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)
- ▶ EMICODE EC 1 PLUS / Very low-emission

## COMPOSITION:

Special cements, mineral aggregates, redispersible polymers and additives.

## PROTECTION OF THE WORKPLACE AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Contains cement low in chromate acc. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/ 2006 (REACH). Cement produces strong alkaline on reaction with water. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In the event of contact, rinse immediately with water. In the event of skin or eye irritation, seek medical advice. Use protective

gloves. When mixing wear a protective dust-mask. Presents no physiological or ecological risk when fully cured. Basic prerequisites for best possible indoor air quality following floor covering work are conformity to standards of the working conditions, as well as thoroughly dry substrate, primer and smoothing compound.

## **DISPOSAL:**

Where possible, collect product residues and re-use. Do not allow to get into drains, sewers or ground. Empty paper packaging is recyclable. Collect waste product, mix with water, allow to harden, then dispose as Construction Waste.