

Decorative KLB coating systems on Calcium sulphate flowing screeds (anhydrite screeds)

Guidance on planning and execution in commercial, public and private buildings





Certified KLB flooring systems for lasting indoor comfort

As we spend the majority of our time indoors, the quality of indoor air plays a crucial role. Building products can release volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that affect the indoor environment. Reliable assessment of emissions is therefore essential.

KLB Kötztal specifically opts for low-emission, solvent-free coating systems and has these tested voluntarily and independently. The systems are regularly monitored by Eurofins Consumer Product Testing GmbH and certified in accordance with the international 'Indoor Air Comfort' standard. In particular, the 'Indoor Air Comfort Gold' certification confirms compliance with strict European VOC requirements – going beyond national standards such as the AgBB criteria.

The focus is not only on the individual product, but on the complete system build-up once installed. This holistic testing provides a realistic assessment of actual emissions.

In addition, many individual products have been awarded the EMICODE EC1^{PLUS} certification, the highest standard for very low-emission installation materials. This enables a transparent assessment to be made as early as the planning phase.

The tested systems also meet the requirements of relevant building assessment schemes such as DGNB, LEED, Minergie ECO and BREEAM, and are therefore suitable for use in sustainable construction projects.

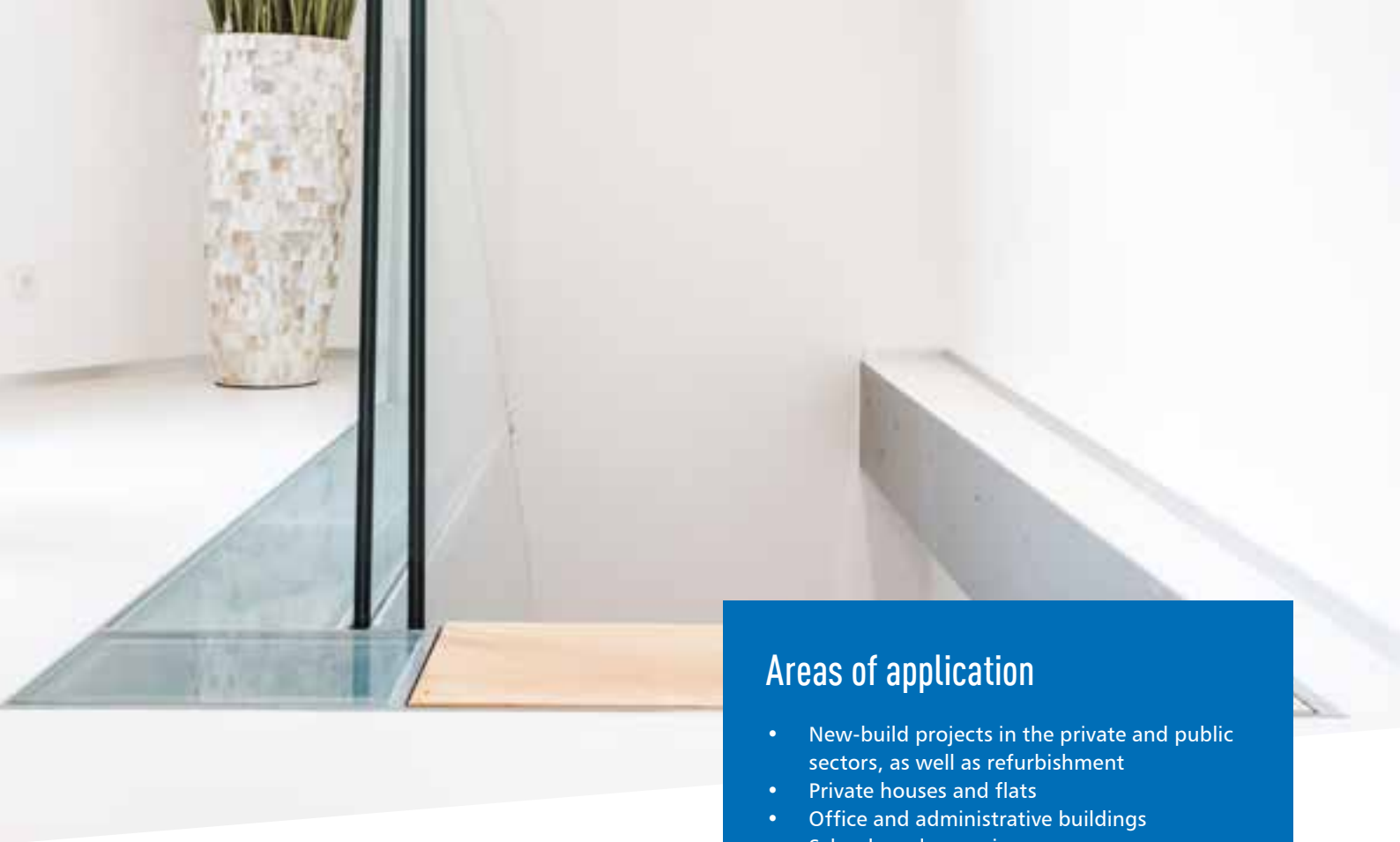
Your benefits at a glance:

- System certification in accordance with Eurofins' 'Indoor Air Comfort Gold' standard
- Recurring independent emissions testing and certification
- Supplementary individual product assessment using EMICODE EC1^{PLUS}
- Compliance with international requirements for sustainable construction
- High planning reliability thanks to tried-and-tested system solutions
- Listing of relevant products in the DGNB Navigator
- Suitable for sustainable building assessment schemes such as DGNB, QNG, BNB and Minergie ECO



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Areas of application

- New-build projects in the private and public sectors, as well as refurbishment
- Private houses and flats
- Office and administrative buildings
- Schools and nurseries
- Museums, exhibition and retail spaces

1.

Selection of coating systems depending on usage and requirements

The selection of the appropriate flooring system is based on the anticipated mechanical, chemical and aesthetic requirements. For calcium sulphate flowing screeds, decorative, low-emission and durable KLB flooring systems are available for use in new-build and refurbishment projects in both the private and public sectors, for example in private homes, office and administrative buildings, schools and nurseries, museums, as well as in exhibition and retail spaces.

The KLB-SYSTEMS listed below are suitable for use on calcium sulphate flowing screeds within the defined scope of application and offer technically tailored solutions for the respective usage requirements.

The multi-layer system build-up allows for the targeted combination of individual properties such as adhesion, surface quality and mechanical performance.

Each layer of the system fulfils a specific function and contributes to the overall performance of the coating system.

Depending on the structural constraints, both vapour-permeable and vapour-impermeable coating systems can be used. Vapour-permeable systems help to regulate moisture levels within the system and offer additional protection against moisture exposure, which cannot be entirely ruled out.

Technical advice is recommended for project-specific requirements.

Further information and system configurations can be found on our website, and KLB tender documents are available at

1.1 Polyurethane systems – elastic and designed for comfort

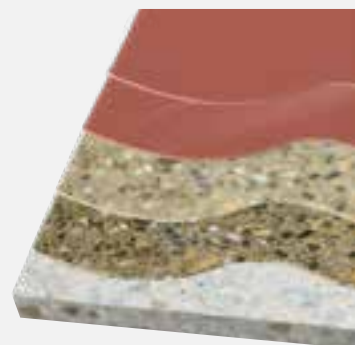
Polyurethane systems offer greater elasticity, good light resistance and a comfortable walking experience. They are particularly suitable for commercial and private Objects with a focus on design.

System G7 – KLB DECOR LOW-VOC PU Light Sealed

- slightly elastic
- UV-stable
- can be finished with a matt sealant
- low-emission

Typical areas of application:
Corridors, common rooms, doctors' surgeries

Further information about the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/systems/system-g7/>

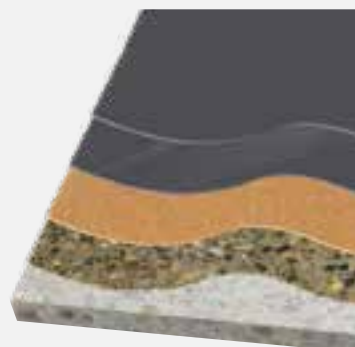


System G8 – KLB DECOR LOW-VOC PU Comfort Silent

- high elasticity
- impact sound-reducing
- easy to walk on
- suitable for chair castors

Typical areas of application:
High-quality office and residential space designed for comfort

Further information about the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/systems/system-g8/>

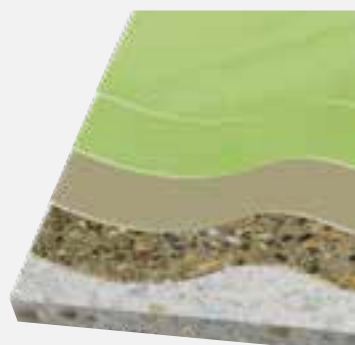


System G15 – KLB DESIGN FLAIR LOW-VOC

- decorative design
- elastic curing
- seamless surface
- suitable for chair castors

Typical areas of application:
Residential areas, medical practices, schools and fitness/wellness centres

Further information about the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/systems/system-g15/>

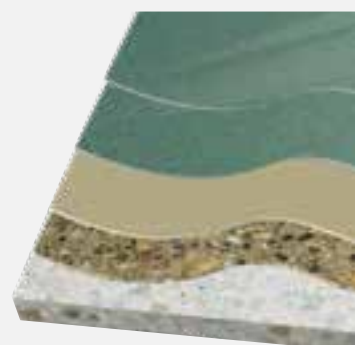


System G16 – KLB DESIGN NATURAPUR LOW-VOC

- bio-based raw materials
- sustainable system solution
- elastic and comfortable
- sound-absorbing

Typical areas of application:
Sustainability-focused
Residential and commercial projects

Further information about the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/systems/system-g16/>



1.2 Epoxy resin systems – cost-effective and robust

Epoxy resin coatings are characterised by high mechanical strength and good cleanability. They are particularly suitable for functional surfaces in office and commercial environments.

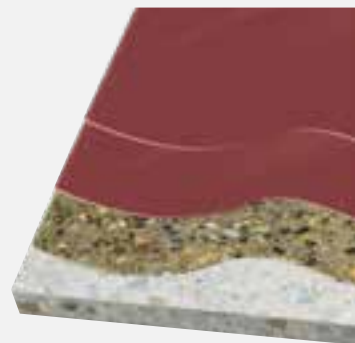
System E1 – KLB INDUSTRIAL DIFFUSION LOW-VOC EP Colour

- permeable to diffusion
- low-emission
- economically
- suitable for technical rooms and ancillary rooms

Typical areas of application:
Archives, ancillary spaces, functional areas



Further information about the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetzal.de/en/systems/system-e1/>



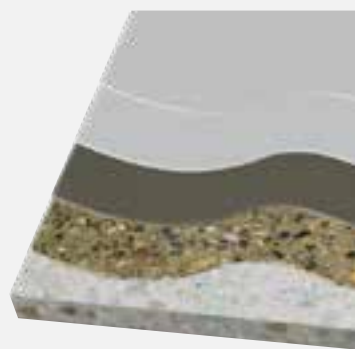
System E2 – KLB INDUSTRIAL DIFFUSION LOW-VOC EP Standard

- vapour-permeable
- mechanically robust
- Optional slip-resistant setting
- A matt finish is possible

Typical areas of application:
Office spaces, administrative areas, high-traffic commercial premises with a light pallet truck traffic



Further information about the system can be found at:
www.klb-koetzal.de/systeme/system-e2/



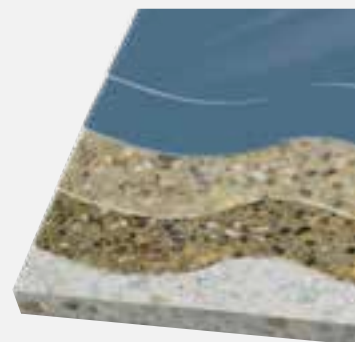
System C1 – KLB LOW-VOC EP Standard

- low-emission
- mechanically robust
- a smooth, uniform surface, or one with decorative chips
- Optionally in a matt finish; sealable to R10 slip resistance
- can also be manufactured as a slip-resistant surface layer

Typical areas of application:
office and commercial space in use in the permissible load range



Further information on the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetzal.de/en/systems/system-c1/>



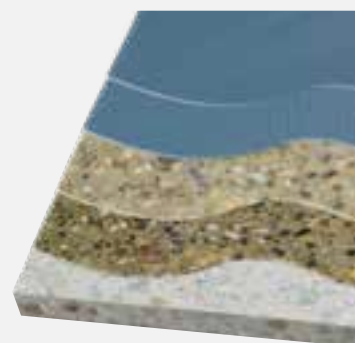
System C2 – KLB LOW-VOC EP RX

- low-emission
- slip-resistant
- mechanically robust
- light to moderate use
- glossy

Typical areas of application:
Office and administrative space
Public institutions
Retail and Display



Further information on the system can be found at:
www.klb-koetzal.de/systeme/system-c2/



1.3 Design Filler System

Mineral-based synthetic resin hybrid finishes (EC) combine the mineral-like appearance of cementitious surfaces with the technical advantages of a reactive resin system. The

result is customisable, vibrant surfaces with a distinctive play of colours and a natural texture. Suitable for all areas where an authentic mineral-like look and feel is desired.

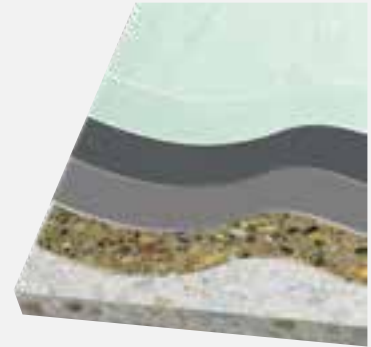
System G14 – KLB DECOR DESIGN LOW-VOC EC

- decorative trowel coating
- personalised colour scheme
- seamless
- low-emission

Typical areas of application:
High-quality interior design concepts,
prestigious premises



Further information about the system can be found at:
<https://www.klb-koetzel.de/en/systems/system-g14/>



1.4 Sealing, cleaning and maintaining value

The final sealant not only affects the surface's visual appearance, but also its mechanical properties, stain resistance, cleanability, maintenance requirements and long-term performance. Depending on requirements, matt or glossy finishes are available.

Matt finishes have a calm, uniform appearance and are often less susceptible to visible signs of wear and tear in everyday use. Silky-gloss or glossy finishes, on the other hand, enhance the sense of depth, light reflection and a prestigious appearance, but place greater demands on cleaning and maintenance. To ensure surfaces retain their high quality over the long term, a tailored cleaning and maintenance plan must be taken into account as early as the project planning stage. In addition to the selection of suitable cleaning agents, clean run zones, appropriate furniture glides and cleaning intervals tailored to usage patterns contribute significantly to the long-term preservation of the flooring's value.

KLB reaction resin systems are resistant to standard cleaning agents and provide an easy-to-maintain, seamless surface.



Protection and preservation of value

A few simple steps can help to further extend the surface's lifespan:

- Clean run zones in the entrance area reduce the amount of dirt brought in
- Felt pads fitted to chair and table legs help to prevent pressure marks and fine scratches
- Protective mats placed under swivel chairs (DIN EN 12529, Type W) prevent scuff marks and roller marks
- Lift furniture and appliances when moving them; do not drag them across the floor
- Use cleaning agents suitable for the task



KLB provides up-to-date cleaning and maintenance recommendations for various areas of application:
<https://www.klb-koetzel.de/en/products-tools/>



2.

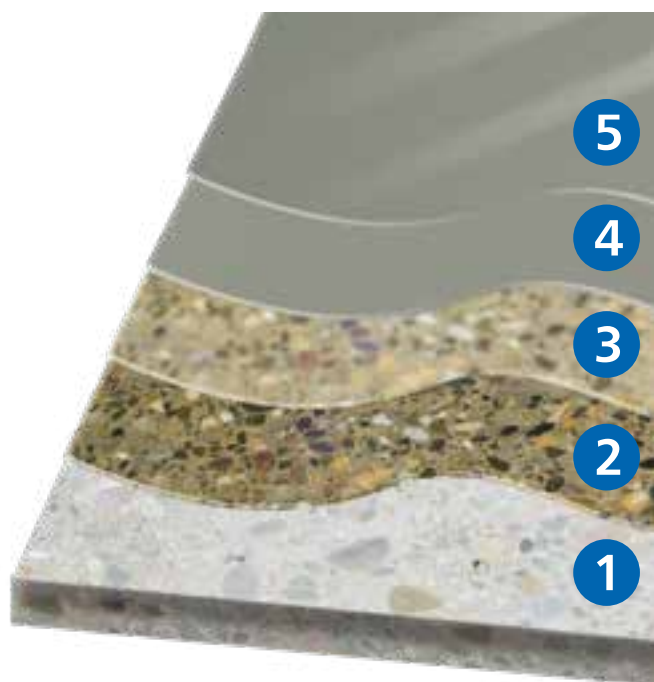
Design flexibility for modern interior concepts

2.1 System build-up and function of the system components

The coating of calcium sulphate flowing screeds is applied in multiple layers. Each layer of the system fulfils a specific technical function within the overall structure. The calcium sulphate flowing screed **1** forms the substrate as the load-bearing base. The primer **2** ensures adhesion and regulates absorbency. The scratch coat **3** serves to seal pores and level the surface. The top coat **4** fulfils the mechanical and aesthetic functions of the system. The final sealant **5** influences mechanical properties, appearance and feel, as well as ease of cleaning and maintenance.

Even with vapour-permeable coatings, the requirements for the substrate must be observed!

Note: The system components must be coordinated with one another and selected in accordance with the relevant requirements. Only coordinated KLB system solutions must be used. In the event of special conditions, project-specific advice must be sought before proceeding.





2.2 Colour, surface and spatial effect

Seamless reactive resin coatings open up a wide range of design options for modern residential, office and commercial spaces. The combination of colour, surface and texture gives rise to individual interior concepts – ranging from calm and understated to expressive and prestigious.

Depending on the design, the surfaces can appear warm and cosy, clean and minimalist, or deliberately architecturally staged. Matt surfaces create a uniform, timeless ambience, whilst structured or slightly mottled finishes add depth and a sense of materiality.

In addition to creative flexibility, seamless coatings offer functional advantages: they are easy to clean, hygienic, liquid-tight and suitable for a wide range of requirements in both private and public interior design. This allows design, user comfort and technical functionality to be combined within a coordinated overall concept.

The KLB colour ranges extend from natural earth tones and from sandy shades and concrete-effect finishes to modern accent colours and bespoke shades. You can find our colour charts on our website:

www.klb-koetzal.de/en/colour-charts

The colour specifications shown correspond approximately to RAL colours. Deviations and differences due to printing and display processes are possible. Different products in the same colour may give a slightly different colour impression. If in doubt, we recommend requesting an original sample or a colour swatch.



3.

Scope and Limitations of Application

Suitable areas of application:

The KLB coating systems described below are intended for application to Knauf calcium sulphate flowing screeds (CAF) – also known as ‘anhydrite screeds’ – installed in accordance with standards, in indoor areas. They are suitable for use on floor surfaces in residential buildings, as well as in office and administrative buildings, retail and exhibition spaces, medical practices, schools and nurseries, and in museums and event venues, in both private and public new-build projects and refurbishments. This is subject to the premises being used predominantly for pedestrian traffic, with exposure to chair castors and light-duty roll containers or trolleys.

Surfaces with calcium sulphate flowing screed and decorative coatings can withstand light to moderate mechanical and chemical stress. They are not designed to withstand prolonged chemical or dynamic stress. The systems are designed exclusively for dry indoor areas, where appropriate with an underlying waterproofing layer.

The structural properties of the calcium sulphate flowing screed must be taken into account during both planning and installation. Calcium sulphate flowing screeds are vapour-permeable and can both absorb and release moisture, but are sensitive to prolonged exposure to moisture.

Unintended uses:

The use of reactive resin coating systems on calcium sulphate flowing screeds is not intended for areas subject to high levels of moisture or heavy loads. These include, in particular, industrial and storage areas subject to high dynamic loads, areas with high point loads or forklift traffic, and areas subject to continuous chemical exposure. Also excluded are wet and damp rooms with exposure classes W2-I and W3-I in accordance with DIN 18534, as well as multi-storey car parks, underground car parks and structural elements in contact with the ground in accordance with DIN 18533.

Calcium sulphate flowing screeds are not permanently moisture-resistant. Moisture penetration into the screed can lead to a loss of strength, structural damage and consequent adhesion problems between the substrate and the coating system.

Parameters	 Permitted	 Not recommended
Use	Residential, office, commercial and Commercial premises	Industrial, heavy-duty
Exposure to moisture	Dry interiors Interiors with permanent exclusion from Humidity	Persistent damp or moisture penetration from the reverse side; wet rooms in accordance with DIN 18534-3 (W2-I or W3-I)
Mechanical stress	Low to medium	Dynamic, high-frequency, high point loads
Chemical pollution	Household and cleaning chemicals	Prolonged and increased exposure to chemicals



4.

Substrate system: Calcium sulphate flowing screeds

4.1 Material characteristics

Calcium sulphate flowing screeds (CAF) are factory-produced dry mortars based on anhydrite or calcium sulphate, which are mixed with water and applied by pumping. They typically consist of calcium sulphate binders such as anhydrite or special gypsum, aggregates with a grain size ranging from 0 to 4 mm – for example, quartz sand, natural anhydrite or limestone – as well as superplasticisers. Due to their diffusion-open structure, they exhibit moisture-sensitive behaviour. Accordingly, a coating system design tailored to this behaviour is required.

Quality classification is carried out in accordance with DIN EN 13813 in Classes from CA-C25-F5 to CA-C35-F7.

4.2 Requirements for coatability

Regardless of the type of screed, the following requirements must be strictly adhered to:

- Residual moisture ≤ 0.5 per cent by weight
- Surface tensile strength $\geq 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- strong, impermeable surface
- no contaminants or release agents
- no structural damage caused by moisture

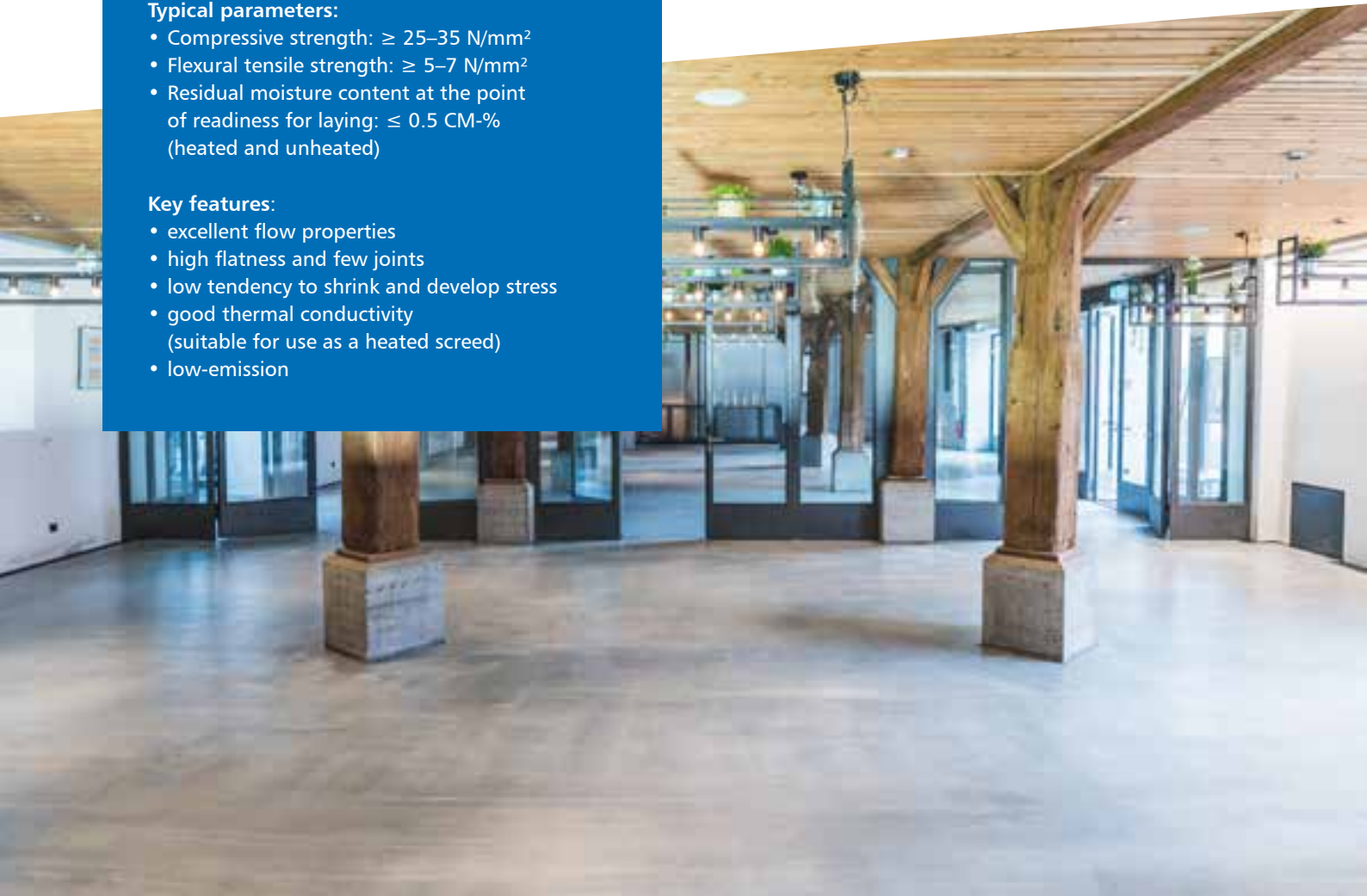
Product-related sintered skin formation does not usually occur when calcium sulphate flowing screed is laid correctly. Nevertheless, prior to coating work, mechanical preparation by grinding with suitable diamond grinding pads is required.

Typical parameters:

- Compressive strength: $\geq 25\text{--}35 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Flexural tensile strength: $\geq 5\text{--}7 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Residual moisture content at the point of readiness for laying: $\leq 0.5 \text{ CM-\%}$ (heated and unheated)

Key features:

- excellent flow properties
- high flatness and few joints
- low tendency to shrink and develop stress
- good thermal conductivity (suitable for use as a heated screed)
- low-emission



4.3 Recommended Knauf screeds

The following systems from the manufacturer Knauf are generally suitable for refurbishment using decorative KLB-SYSTEMS, provided that the minimum technical requirements for coatable substrates are met.



Knauf FE 50 Largo

- Cost-effective CA flowing screed
- Classification: CA-C25-F5
- Suitable for residential and light commercial use



Knauf FE 80 Allegro

- Increased strength
- Classification: CA-C30-F6
- Suitable for offices and high-traffic areas



Knauf FE 25 A Tempo

- Quick-drying heated screed
- Classification: CA-C30-F6
- For construction projects with tight deadlines



Knauf FE Fortissimo

- High mechanical strength
- Classification: CA-C35-F7
- For areas of the property subject to heavier wear and tear, within the limits of permitted use



Knauf FE Eco

- Heat pump screed
- Classification: CA-C25-F5
- Optimised for energy-efficient residential buildings



Knauf FE Fire

- For fire safety requirements
- Classification: CA-C25-F5



5.

Select the primer – a technical decision

5.1 Assessment of the substrates

The primer acts as the interface between the screed and the reactive resin coating. It promotes adhesion, reduces absorbency and can consolidate the surface. The primer is selected on the basis of the specific requirements of the project, particularly with regard to emission behaviour, barrier or vapour-permeable properties, and the existing substrate, with the aim of achieving a technically optimised and high-quality overall system.

Before selecting the primer, various boundary conditions must be assessed. These include whether the screed is ready for flooring, whether the structure is heated, and whether a vapour-permeable construction is required (see BEB technical note).

It is also necessary to check whether there is a risk of subsequent exposure to moisture, whether the rooms in question are occupied spaces with stricter requirements regarding indoor emissions or building certification, and whether, for example, there is a radon-related issue.

5.2 Selection of primers

KLB-SYSTEM EPOXID EP 727 E



<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/produkt/klb-system-epoxid-ep-727-e/>

Primers for vapour-permeable systems

A vapour-permeable system build-up is used in particular for heated calcium sulphate flowing screeds, in residential and office areas, and in structures with open building physics.

It is also suitable for projects where moisture balance within the system needs to be taken into account.

KLB-SYSTEM EPOXID EP 724 E Super Haftgrund



<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/produkt/klb-system-EPOXID-EP-724-e-haftgrund-super/>

The aim of this system design is to maintain water vapour diffusion, minimise the risk of stress and ensure system compatibility with diffusion-permeable coatings.

KLB-SYSTEM EPOXID EP 57



<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/produkt/klb-system-EPOXID-EP-57/>

Low-emission primers for decorative systems

Universal primers are characterised by a wide range of applications and a high level of system reliability. They ensure effective adhesion and provide a reliable base for subsequent coating systems.

Usage:

- Standard building construction
- Combination with a scratch coat
- Stricter emissions standards
- The need for a stable, robust system build-up

KLB-SYSTEM EPOXID EP 58



<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/produkt/klb-system-EPOXID-EP-58/>

KLB-SYSTEM EPOXID EP 53 Spezialgrund-AgBB



<https://www.klb-koetztal.de/en/produkt/klb-system-epoxid-ep-53-spezialgrund-AgBB/>

Moisture-tolerant primer with a barrier effect

A moisture-tolerant primer is used on substrates with critical but permissible residual moisture, in demanding project conditions, and on mineral substrates with varying levels of absorbency.

The aim is to ensure reliable adhesion and a high wetting properties and reduced sensitivity to residual moisture.

5.3 Technical Comparison

Criterion	EP 727 E / EP 724 E Vapour-permeable	EP 53 Moisture-tolerant	EP 57 Universal	EP 58 Universal + Radon-resistant
Emissions performance / Certifications*	Eurofins Indoor Air Comfort Gold, EMICODE EC1 ^{Plus}	Eurofins Indoor Air Comfort Gold, AgBB-certified	Eurofins Indoor Air Comfort Gold	Eurofins Indoor Air Comfort Gold, EMICODE EC1 ^{Plus}
Water vapour diffusion	yes	no	no	no
Suitability as an adhesion primer	no	yes	no	no
Suitability for use in diffusion-permeable systems	yes	no	no	no
Adhesion on difficult substrates	very good/good	very good	good	good
Typical application	Private, commercial and public areas with a vapour- permeable structure/ Emission requirements	Construction on difficult substrate/ Emission requirements	Standard- Building construction, general/ Emission requirements	Common areas, sustainability- certified areas/ Emission requirements

5.4 Integration into the scratch coat

For decorative coating systems applied to calcium sulphate flowing screeds, a scratch coat is required after the primer. This serves to seal the pores, level the surface, prevent the formation of bubbles and ensure a uniform layer thickness.

The work is carried out using the relevant primer resin in combination with suitable quartz sands; for example,

KLB-SYSTEM EPOXID EP 58 in conjunction with mixed sand **KLB-Mischsand 2/1** or **3/1**. For polyurethane systems, for example, **KLB-SYSTEM POLYURETHAN PU 429** can be used as a scratch coat.

Depending on the system, an intermediate sanding may be necessary after the primer or after applying the scratch coat to ensure proper adhesion.

6.

Minimum technical requirements and substrate testing

6.1 Test parameters prior to the start of coating

The coating of calcium sulphate flowing screeds must only be applied to technically suitable substrates that are ready for covering. In addition to substrate preparation, testing for coatability should be agreed as part of the scope of works prior to coating. The basis for this is, amongst other

things, the BEB information sheet 'KH-0/U – Testing of the Substrate', which must be observed.

Prior to the application of the primer, the following tests in particular must be carried out and documented (specific works in the specification):

Residual moisture measurement



The residual moisture content must be determined by means of a CM measurement.
Permissible limit value $\leq 0.5 \text{ CM-\%}$ (heated and unheated).

The measurement must be carried out in conjunction with the coating work is carried out and has, in accordance with the recognised rules of engineering, must be carried out. In the case of underfloor heating, documented testing of the system's functionality and its readiness for use is a prerequisite.

Surface tensile strength



The minimum tensile strength according to mechanical
The preparation strength is: $\geq 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

The test is carried out by means of an adhesion pull-off test. If the level falls below this, appropriate measures must be taken (e.g. more intensive sanding or refurbishment) is required.

Surface assessment (DIN 18202)



In addition, the following must be checked visually and mechanically:

- uniform grain structure
- sufficient surface strength
- cracking
- joint alignment
- no sanding
- no chalk
- no impurities
- no damp damage

A scratch test can provide an indication of the surface hardness. The absorption behaviour should be uniform.



Recommendation: Test area

Where there are more stringent requirements, challenging substrate conditions or projects with tight deadlines, it is recommended that a test area be laid. This serves to assess the adhesion, the expected surface finish and the system's response to the specific screed.

6.2 Mechanical substrate preparation

Even in the case of calcium sulphate flowing screeds that appear solid, mechanical preparation is required prior to coating. The aim of substrate preparation is to completely remove contaminants, open up the screed surface and create a structure that provides lasting adhesion. At the same time, this ensures uniform wetting by the subsequent primer.

To this end, the substrate is mechanically prepared using a disc sander fitted with diamond sandpaper of grit size 16 or 32; a test area must be prepared before proceeding with the full-surface treatment. The treatment must be carried

out evenly across the entire surface. The surface must then be thoroughly cleaned of dust, preferably using an industrial vacuum cleaner.

Once the preparation is complete, the surface must be stable, dust-free and free from loose particles and substances that reduce adhesion. Care must be taken to ensure that no abrasive or highly corrosive processes such as shot blasting, milling or diamond grinding using diamond heads or copper discs are employed will be. Surface preparation is carried out immediately before applying the primer.

6.3 Joints, dummy joints and cracks

Joints must be dimensioned during the design phase and accordingly to be interpreted in the light of the expected movements.

Expansion joints: Existing expansion joints and building expansion joints must be incorporated into the design. A force-fit modification is not permitted.

Dummy joints: Dummy joints can be filled and finished using suitable systems once the drying or heating phase is complete, provided that no further changes are expected.

Cracks: Cracks must be assessed in terms of their cause and activity. Only cracks that are closed by friction and pose no static risk may be repaired.



7.

Processing-related Notes

The coating systems shown are suitable for intended for specific applications involving calcium sulphate flowing screeds.

Responsibility for inspecting the substrate, ensuring compliance with the permissible residual moisture content, assessing cracks and joints, and ensuring the work is carried out to a professional standard lies with the designer and the contractor. In case of doubt, a site-specific technical consultation is required prior to commencement of works. The installation of test areas is recommended, particularly for systems with complex design requirements.

The coating systems must be applied exclusively by trained specialist applicators in accordance with the applicable KLB product and application information and technical data sheets. Compliance with the technical application requirements is essential to ensure the functionality of the entire system.



Processing conditions

Suitable climatic conditions must be ensured during application and curing. Adhere to the substrate and ambient temperatures specified in the product data sheet and maintain a controlled relative humidity. The substrate temperature must be at least 3 K above the dew point. Conditions not suitable for curing may lead to blistering, adhesion problems, variations in gloss and uneven curing.



Material temperature

Allow materials to reach the correct temperature before use. Cold components result in increased viscosity, poor wetting and prolonged reaction times. Components that are too warm react much more quickly.



Revision intervals

Observe the recoating times between coats. If these times are exceeded, an intermediate sanding is required. Please refer to the Technical Data Sheets for the recommended intervals.



Adhere to minimum and target coat thicknesses

Layer thicknesses that are too thin reduce performance, whilst those that are too thick can cause stress and prolong the curing process.



Documentation

Record the following in site diaries: CM measurements, bond strength values, climatic conditions, products, batches and quantities applied. This serves the purposes of quality assurance and traceability.

8.

Technical checklist for planning and execution

Before commencing the coating work, the following points must be checked and documented:

Substrate	
	Type of screed documented; intended use and expected load
	Requirements for the substrate in accordance with BEB worksheets KH-0/U and -0/S, as currently amended, are met
	Residual moisture $\leq 0.5 \text{ CM-\%}$
	Surface tensile strength $\geq 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
	Heating log available (for heated screeds / underfloor heating)
	Surface mechanically prepared
	Dust-free, dry, free from any adhering material
Design	
	Expansion joints assessed and approved
	Assessment of dummy joints
	Cracks assessed and, where necessary, filled with resin to ensure a bond
System selection	
	Primer selected as required
	Scratch coat to be applied
	Coating system selected to suit the intended use
	Emissions requirements taken into account
Processing	
	Processing environment tested
	Dew point excluded
	Material at room temperature
	Revision intervals taken into account
	Documentation (site diary) kept







Perfectly suited for subsequent KLB coatings

Decorative reaction resin systems applied to calcium sulphate flowing screeds can be implemented safely from a technical point of view, provided that the structural properties of the screed are taken into account, the substrate is thoroughly inspected, the primer is selected appropriately and the coating system is specified to suit the intended use. Functional reliability is ensured by the systematic interaction of all components.

This guide was produced in collaboration with was produced by Knauf and is based on technical tailored KLB system solutions for Knauf-Calcium sulphate flowing screeds.

KNAUF

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You can find further case studies on the website:
<https://www.klb-koetzal.de/en/references>

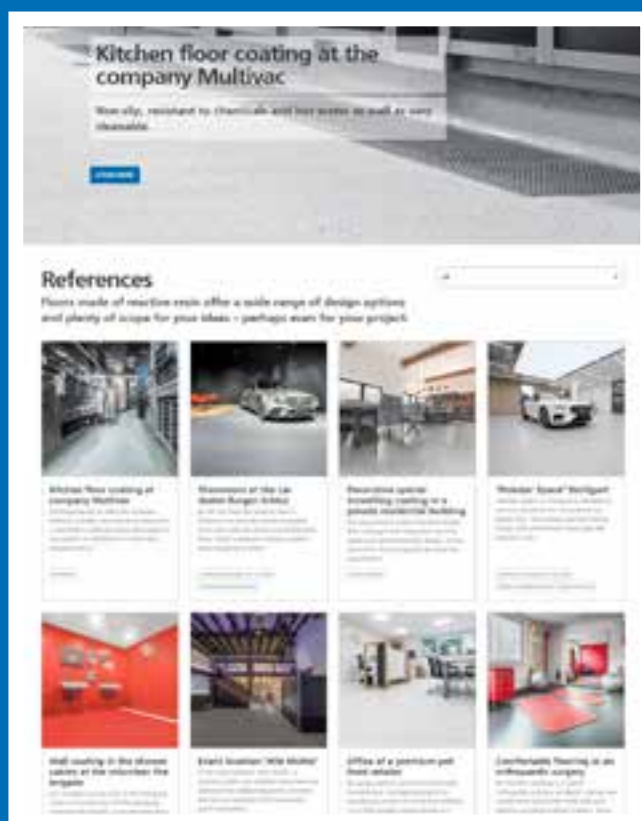


The systematic approach to great flooring.

You can find more systems, references and brochures on our website:



www.klb-koetzal.de/en/systemfinder



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