



SuperTherm Application Guidance

Substrate Preparation:

Clean the Substrate: Ensure the surface is free of dust, debris, and any non-breathable coatings that might hinder adhesion.

Moistening: Dampen the substrate to reduce suction. Over-wetting the substrate will lead to a reduction in the total coat depth achievable, but should not have a detrimental impact on the strength development of the product.

Primer/Key Coat (if needed):

For overly smooth, very high or low suction substrates, consider applying a bonding coat render to improve adhesion. This is particularly helpful when applying onto low-porosity materials to help reduce the risk of slump with deeper coats.

The recommended primer coats for Roundtower SuperTherm are Roundtower Promix Fibred Basecoat or Roundtower Promix Bonding Coat. Please refer to the specific product data sheet for further guidance.

Modern primers and bonding agents are not suitable for use with SuperTherm.

Mixing the Plaster:

Consistency: Prepare the plaster to a workable consistency, avoiding excess water, which can compromise the plaster's strength and can increase the risk of plastic shrinkage.

For applications through a spray machine, the plaster will require more water compared to hand application. It is important to remember, if adding additional water this can increase the risk of shrinkage, so curing and aftercare is vital.

Roundtower SuperTherm can be mixed in a conventional cement mixer or with a plasterer's whisk.

Due to the lightweight nature of the material, using a whisk will slow the speed of set of the material and requires additional curing. We would advise allowing 2 weeks curing between coats, compared to the 1 week when using a cement mixer.

A 15ltr bag of SuperTherm will require 4 to 5 litres of clean potable water.

The water addition will vary according to the application and desired consistency/workability of the mortar. Always avoid making the mix too wet, as this can promote shrinkage issues, especially when used at higher thicknesses of plaster.

Roundtower SuperTherm should only be used as full bag mixes, do not part mix bags. Mixing: Add 80% of the water, followed by the dry plaster. Allow the material to mix for 1 to 2 minutes and then add additional water if required and continue to mix.

When using a mixer, it is advisable to check the mix every few minutes, due to its lightweight nature the sides of the mixer may need scraping clean.

Batch Mixing: Consistently mix batches if applying a multi-layered approach to ensure uniformity in the plaster's thermal and structural characteristics.

Base Layer:

If applying Roundtower SuperTherm onto a primer coat, please ignore this step.

If applying onto a mineral background (no primer coat) a scrape coat is recommended, this should be no more than 5mm in depth, but not so shallow that holes are left from the edge of the trowel.

Once this coat has picked up/firmed up, the main layer of SuperTherm can be applied.

This base layer/scrape coat cannot be left to dry, harden or set.

Roundtower SuperTherm should be laid into the scrape coat when it is still tacky.

Main Layer of Roundtower SuperTherm:

Roundtower SuperTherm can be applied up to 50mm as a main layer.

The plaster should be levelled with a serrated straight edge or a notched trowel. A light touch is recommended, as this will not compress the insulation.

The angle of the serrated edge or trowel will determine the key for the next layer. If only one layer of SuperTherm is being applied the serrated edge/trowel should be run flatter to the wall to provide a shallower key for the finish coat.

If applying an additional layer/s of SuperTherm, the serrated edge/trowel should be run at a greater angle to provide a deeper key for the subsequent coat/s.

Curing:

Slow and Steady: Roundtower SuperTherm will benefit from slow curing. Keep the environment humid or mist the surface occasionally during the first 7 to prevent rapid drying. SuperTherm will be slow to develop strength during the first 2/3 days, but will then pick up strength significantly after this.

Temperature Control: Avoid applying plaster in extreme temperatures. Ideal application is between 5°C and 25°C. Protect the plaster from frost during curing.

Top Coat:

Roundtower SuperTherm cannot be left as an exposed finish, it will require one of the below finish coats.

For Internal Applications: Use Roundtower SuperTherm Finishing Plaster or Roundtower Heritage Lime Skim.

Curing: Finish coats should be cured in the same manner as SuperTherm (detailed above).

Painting:

Allow the plaster/render to cure for a minimum of 4 weeks.

Internal Decoration: We would recommend using the Beeck Maxil Pro Interior Silicate paint for internal applications.

These are our recommended paint systems for the SuperTherm application, other paints may be suitable but we would strongly advise that you contact your stockist or ourselves for further guidance on this.