

Jahn M120 Marble Repair Mortar

This single-component, cementitious, mineral based mortar is designed for the restoration of marble. Jahn M120 is completely vapor permeable and contains no latex or acrylic bonding agents or additives. M120 is formulated for compatibility with the marble substrate and is available in Standard, Premium, and Custom Colors. M120 provides a permanent solution, which both restores and protects the beauty of the marble. (Only Certified Installers may purchase Jahn M120 Marble Repair Mortar.)

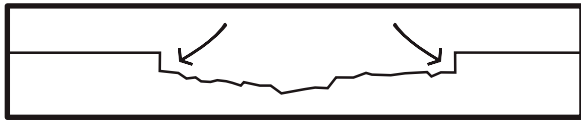
Features and Benefits

- **Single-Component:** Mixes with water only, improving quality control and consistency of application.
- **Compatible Formulations:** Compatibility of physical properties ensures that the mortar and natural substrate react to the environment in the same way.
- **Contains No Latex or Acrylic Bonding Agents:** It protects the substrate by allowing salts, water vapor, and liquid water to reach the surface, preventing failure due to salt expansion or freeze/thaw cycles.
- **Tenacious Adhesion:** Strong bonding capabilities without relying on synthetic bonding agents.
- **Factory Controlled: Custom Colored Upon Request:** Closely matches existing masonry. Choose from Standard or Custom Colors. No field chemistry resulting in product variation.
- **Custom Colored Upon Request:** Closely matches existing masonry. Choose from Standard or Custom Colors.
- **Certified Installers:** Only installers with certification from Cathedral Stone Products can purchase Jahn M120 Marble Repair Mortar.

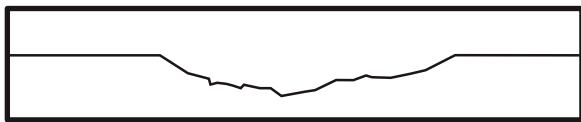
Application Procedures

Surface Preparation

Surfaces to receive M120 must be sound and free of all dust, dirt, grease, laitance and/or any other coating or foreign substance which may prevent proper adhesion. Remove all loose and deteriorated masonry from the repair area using manual or pneumatic cutting tools. The area to be repaired should be cut to provide a minimum of 1/2" depth. Do not install repairs that have a feathered edge (see diagram in the next column), incorrect installation will cause repairs to fail prematurely. Wash the prepared surface with clean water and a bristle brush to remove dust from the pores.



Correct (Square Cut) Surface Preparation



Incorrect (Feathered Edge) Surface Preparation

Exposed Ferrous Metas

Is In the event that ferrous metal reinforcement (re-bar, threaded rod, etc.) is exposed within the repair area or repairs are adjacent to ferrous metal jambs, lintels, anchoring systems etc., a rust inhibitor must be applied to all properly prepared ferrous metal surfaces before repairs are made.

Mixing

The mixing ratio is approximately 4 1/2 to 5 parts powder to 1 part water by volume (or until material is easy to spread), depending on temperature and humidity. More water may be required as ambient temperature rises. The mixing may be done by hand, stirring until the mortar is thoroughly mixed. The mortar should be the consistency of damp sand. M120 may also be mixed using a slow speed drill (400 - 600 rpm) equipped with a Jiffler-type mixing paddle. For best results, add the powder to the water slowly. The

working time will vary, depending upon wind, temperature, and humidity. Using excessive water in the mixture may affect the color of the repair.

Application

Moisten the substrate using clean water. Jahn Mortar should be applied to a glistening wet surface on vertical applications and a well-dampened surface (with no pooling water) on horizontal applications. If the surface is allowed to dry out before applying M120, this step must be repeated. This is very important.

The next step of the application is what CSP has termed the "Peanut Butter" coat. The Jahn mortar should be mixed with water to the consistency of wet putty. Apply the "Peanut Butter" coat to the glistening wet substrate approximately 1/8 inch thick. Important –To achieve proper bond, the "Peanut Butter" coat must not dry out prior to application of Jahn Mortar!

Since the working consistency of M120 is putty-like. Large repairs may require successive applications in order to avoid material slump. If this is necessary, be sure to remove the cement skin that sometimes forms on the surface by scraping away 1/16" of material. This will open the pores before an additional layer of material is applied.

Build the material out beyond the surface of the original stone. After a period of time, the surface will be DTT (Dry To Touch/Tool). The best way to determine that the surface is DTT is to screed a small portion and turn the screeding tool over; if the screeded material easily falls off of the tool, the surface is DTT and ready. If the material sticks to the screeding tool, it is not ready. The waiting period for scraping should be determined on the job, due to the effects of heat, humidity, and wind on the final color.

This is characteristic of all mortars, and should be determined through samples applied on site. In hot weather the darker colors may require scraping within a short time, while in cold weather the wait time may be several hours.

When the surface is DTT, scrape away excess mortar until the desired profile is reached.

If anchors will be used, CSP recommends threaded stainless steel anchors set with Jahn M80 Anchor Setting Mortar.

Curing

Traditional Cure

Periodically mist mortar repairs using clean water for at least a 72-hour period. The timing for initial water misting will vary with ambient conditions. Hot, dry conditions may require misting within 30 to 60 minutes. Cooler, damp conditions may require waiting several hours before beginning the curing process. Mist several times a day. Should access to the repairs be impossible over a period of time, temporarily cover repairs with plastic. The application of plastic, however, does not remove the need for normal curing techniques.

Self-Cure

No curing is necessary when masonry surface temperature is 85°F or lower. When working on surface temperatures above 85°F, follow the Traditional Cure procedures outlined above.

Clean Up

Remove uncured mortar from the perimeter of the repair before it dries using clean water and a rubber sponge. Repeat several times with clean water to prevent a halo effect (staining of adjacent masonry). Cured mortar may only be removed chemically or mechanically.

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Color & Veining

CSP Potassium Silicate Coating should be used if a coating is required. If a stain is preferred, combine CSP Potassium Silicate Coating with CSP Liquid Silicate. Use CSP Veining Mortar to create faux marble veining.

Water Repellent Recommendation

A final application of R-97 Water Repellent is recommended to preserve marble.

Safety Requirements

It is recommended that safety goggles, gloves, and a dust mask equipped with P-2 filters (or equivalent) be worn for protection while mixing.

Limitations

- Do not apply Jahn Mortar to a frozen or exceedingly hot substrate. The applied mortar must be protected from extreme heat, freezing, excessive wind, direct sunlight, and rain. Ambient temperature range should be 40° F to 90° F with low to average humidity.
- Do not add bonding agents to Jahn Mortar or use them as surface preparation materials.
- Minimum thickness of mortar application is ½ "

Packaging and Coverage

A 5-gallon plastic pail contains approximately 44 lb. of material. This will cover 0.5 cubic feet (12 square feet at 1/2" thickness).

Storage and Shelf Life

Store material in a dry area away from direct sunlight. Ambient storage conditions should be in the range of 40°F to 90°F with low to average humidity. Average shelf life is 2 years in original, unopened packaging.

Technical Data

Jahn M120 – Marble Repair Mortar

LIQUID/ PLASTIC PHASE	
Ratio of water/dry material	3 fl. oz. to 4.5 lb.
Volume per pound mixed mortar	12.0 fl. oz./lb
HARDENED PHASE	
Compressive strength	4700 to 5000 psi
Tensile bending strength	650 psi
Tensile strength	150 psi
Linear coefficient of thermal expansion	0.10E-06 to 0.2E-06 in inches °F
Modulus of elasticity	1200 to 1540 ksi
Open porosity (%)	4.2 to 16.5
Specific gravity	1.3

Warning

Not for internal consumption. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for specific information.

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