LIME PLASER
BASE COAT

UKU produces using solar energy

Description	UKU lime plasters are 100% natural. Inspired by traditional recipes, we have created modern products that are used for both restoration of historic buildings and refinement of modern buildings. Lime plaster as an interior finishing material is a good choice for creating a high quality indoor climate and making structures more fireproof. Lime plaster is suitable for people who appreciate a stronger robust structure. Lime plaster is very durable, well suited for finishing facades, hallways and bathrooms. UKU lime plaster is available as a dry mix.		
Usage	Suitable for plastering various surfaces both indoors and outdoors, including in wet rooms. Used for plastering in the filler layer, finishing on request, for lime plaster repairs and for laying stones. Suitable for plastering different surfaces (wood (lath), stone, bricks, clay, lime and other mineral plasters, reed board, straw walls, concrete blocks, Aeroc, Fibo, etc).		
Color	White.		
Properties	Lime plaster regulates the humidity of the room, prevents mold, is suitable for allergy sufferers, is free of harmful volatile organic compounds and the surface of the plaster remains antistatic. UKU Lime Plaster is a moisture permeable material with good surface strength, ductility and adhesion. Glass, metal, varnished surfaces and other lime-sensitive surfaces should be covered before working with the mixture.		
Substrate	The base surface must be stable, weight bearing, dry, absorbent, adhesive, and definitely clean from dust, paints, and lubricants (oil, grease, etc.). We recommend using a thin reed mat when plastering wooden surfaces (logs, boarding, chipboards and other wood based boards with a smooth surface); use a reed board, natural fibreboard, corkboard or other natural insulation material for insulation. We recommend using a fully covering glassfibre mesh from Saviukumaja's selection to reinforce plaster in the second layer (with an overlay of 7 10 cm).		
Conditions	The temperature of the substrate and of the ambient air must be above 5 ° C. The process of carbonation of lime is created by water and carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the air. The lime layer, 1 cm thick, requires about 1 month to carbonize, therefore, in case of outdoor plastering, lime plaster must be protected from drying out by wind and sun. In hot summers above 25 ° C, lime plaster should be watered for 5 days (twice daily). Small color difference can occur between different batches of the same product due to small variance of natural raw materials.		
Tolls	Floats, trowels (rectangular trowels for shaping, finishing trowels, Swiss trowels). Apply manually or with a plastering spray.		
Mixing	Add 3.75-5 liters of pure water to one bag (25 kg) and mix well for 5-10 minutes to make the mixture a porous, homogeneous mass that is good to apply. It is best to prepare the mixture the day before plastering, with a minimum of 0.5 h before use. After standing, the plaster should be thoroughly mixed again.		
Installation	Substrates must be cleaned and dampened beforehand. Apply a layer of 4-10 mm (max. 10 mm) thickness. Allow the plaster to solidify then smooth the surface, preferably with a float, avoiding a smooth metal trowel surface and rub / seal the surface evenly with a float. Before applying the second layer, the first layer must be solid. Moisten the first dried layer properly and apply the second layer on the surface. Once the plaster has solidified, rub/thicken the surface even by means of a plaster float or rubber float. After drying, moisten the lime plaster for another 5 days.		
Finishing	We recommend using Saviukumaja's Finish and/or Fine finish lime plasters for finishing. Before finishing, remove any loose grains of sand from the surface with a brush. If you wish to display the base coat, we recommend applying Saviukumaja's finish primer on the surface.		
Material expense	PACKAGE	COVERAGE 10 mm	COVERAGE 15 mm
	25 kg bag	ca 1,5 m²	ca 1 m²
	1000 kg bag	ca 60 m²	ca 40 m²
	Material expenditure depends on the evenness of surfaces (e.g. the expenditure is higher in the case of log walls with big gaps compared to an even boarding).		
	Wooden surfaces (reed mat/board)	30- 45 kg / 1 m²	
	Stone surfaces	25- 30 kg / 1 m²	
Dangers	Lime has corrosive properties. Avoid inhalation of dust, contact with skin and eyes. Use mask, goggles and proper clothing. In case of contact with eyes, wash with saline. Keep out of reach of children.		
Preservation	The dry mixture can be stored in a closed package and dry conditions for 1 year.		

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