



Description	Gekolakt is a water-repellent lime finishing plaster, inspired by traditional Moroccan Tadelakt and made from regional natural materials. The water-repellent surface is achieved by sealing and polishing with a special polishing stone and olive oil soap. The polishing stone can be both naturally occurring and ceramic, but stronger than 8.5 on the Mohs scale. Gekolakt is suitable for use indoors and in certain situations also outdoors. The installation of the material is labor intensive but the end result is durable and strong. Gekolakt has a joint-free surface and can also be used to finish rounded shapes. Gekolakt is an excellent and unique replacement for ceramic tiles.
Usage	Gekolakt is used for finishing in bathrooms, shower corners, walls and ceilings. It is possible to create different decorative forms and sculptures. Gekolakt is not recommended using on floors.
Color	White. Gekolakt can be tinted by adding up to 10% pigment, preferably natural. Titanium white and pure oxides not more than 5%.
Toning	When toning the mixture with pigments, first dissolve the pigment with a little warm water to a homogeneous mass and allow it to stand. Make sure the pigment is thoroughly dissolved, and then mix it with the Gekolakt. If, after mixing, the pigment remains on the edges of the container, clean them. Allow the mixture to stand for 30 minutes and mix thoroughly after.
Properties	Dry mix, odorless. A soap-treated surface is water-repellent. Without artificial additives and with mineral composition naturally beautiful white color plaster. Gekolakt does not contain organic or synthetic volatile particles. A properly installed Gekolakt plaster lasts for centuries.
Substrate	The substrate must be absorbent, structural and clean. The best substrate in damp rooms would be a hydraulic lime of at least 1.5 cm. Normal lime plaster is allowed if the last layer has been stabilized with 5% cement. Do not install on smooth surfaces. Avoid sharp higher edges of the substrate (make them even). There should be no plastic or metal materials used in the corners. Gekolakt does not fit areas that remain steadily wet (..pools).
Conditions	For Gekolakt installation hire a professional (ask for info from Saviukumaja). Glass, metal, varnished surfaces and other lime-sensitive surfaces should be covered before working with the mixture. Gekolakt is not acid-proof. The substrate and the air temperature must be higher than 5 ° C. Start testing on smaller surfaces to learn about the material, technique and to make sure the color tone is suitable. Small color difference can occur between different batches of the same product due to small variance of natural raw materials.
Tools	Venetian or Japanese trowel, soft plastic trowel, polishing stone, soft brush.
Preparing the mix	For 1kg mixture add 350-400ml of pure water. Water is recommended to be added at least 1-24 hours before mixing, to prevent dust from forming when mixing. Stir thoroughly until you get a uniform consistency. Use a special mixer for mixing. Allow the mixture to stand in a covered container at least 1 hour for up to one day (for longer, cover the mixture with a thin layer of water and seal the container hermetically). Mix the mixture thoroughly before use.
Application	Installation is in two layers. Apply with a metal trowel the first layer of the mixture of 1-1.5mm thickness to a prepared and moistened substrate. Then, push the mixture firmly into the base structure. Allow the layer to harden until the surface does not shine or smear, and the fingerprints will not remain on the surface. The first layer of Gekolakt must not be coated smoothly and should not completely dry before the second layer is laid. Apply the second layer with a thickness of 2-5mm, with a Japanese or Venetian trowel. Leave it until the surface is no longer wet and the moisture has absorbed into the substrate. Ensure that the surface is sufficiently hardened and the mixture does not stick to the trowel. Then, the surface can be smoothed with a trowel until it remains even and all pores are closed. If the mixture becomes too strong to compact it with a metal trowel (there is a risk that the metal will start to tint the light surfaces), then plastic should be used to close all the pores. If using plastic for smoothing becomes hard, then the polishing stone should be used instead. The whole surface should be worked with small circular movements. If in the course of the work bubbles develop on the surface, stop and let the surface area harden a little more. If the surface is even and smooth, and the pores are closed, let the Gekolakt harden. The first soap layer should be added shortly after the second layer when Gekolakt is still slightly damp. The soap should be diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Apply soap with an even layer. Use a soft, wide brush. Allow soap to absorb and remove excess soap. Polish with a stone until the surface gets a light, glossy look. Add another layer of soap and let it absorb. Wait until the surface becomes active and it is good to work on. Polish with a stone until the surface has achieved a beautiful gloss. If the gloss does not come, then add the third soap coat the next day and then polish it again. For this, you can use a crisp, glossy plastic bag that has been shaped into a ball. The reaction between olive oil and lime and the sealing and polishing of the surface make it waterproof. If necessary, wax (Stucco, Carnaby, etc.) may be applied. Note that waxes with a tone also change the color of the final result. Clean tools with water immediately after use. Gekolakt is dry after 2-3 days, but it takes 6 months to complete the carbonation.
Maintenance	Clean the surface treated with Gekolakt with water, a soft cloth, and a little olive oil soap. (1-2 teaspoons per 1l of water). Use the same solution as in the first soap layer every couple of months to maintain the waterproof properties. Avoid strong and chemical cleaners. To avoid lime and rust, dry the surface after contact with water.
Material expense	2,5-5kg/m ²
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	Dry mixtures can be kept in a closed container, in dry conditions for 1 year. The finished mixed mixture can be stored in a sealed container (covered with water).