

Substrate

The substrate must be dry, absorbent, and free of dust, paints, and lubricants (oils, greases, etc.). All surface irregularities/bumps appear darker during surface finishing, so the final finish's uniform tonality depends on the substrate. Suitable for use on marble lime plaster fractions 0-1mm and 0-0.5mm for a smooth or flat finish or as a base for finer finishes (Marmorino, Stucco, Grassello).

Conditions

The temperature of the substrate and the ambient air should be higher than 5 ° C. We recommend moistening the substrate just before installation. Lime is carbonized under the influence of humidity, therefore over-drying of the surface (danger of cracks) must be avoided.

Preparation

Add 250-300 ml of clean water to 1 kg of dry mixture and mix thoroughly to a uniform mass. When adding water, take into account the amount of water to be added with the pigment (see the instruction manual of the pigment). Add $\frac{3}{4}$ of the water at the beginning and mix to a smooth paste (make sure there are no lumps) and then gradually add the rest of the water. It is best to prepare the mixture the day before plastering. The mixture should stand at least for 1 hour before use. After standing, the mixture must be stirred again. If the mixture is left to stand, the walls of the bucket must be cleaned of the mixture to prevent dried pieces from getting into the mix when mixing it later.

When tinting with pigment, first read the pigment's user manual.

Installation

(End result - smooth surface)

Check the flatness of the substrate and, if necessary, remove unevenness. If the substrate is dusty, the dust must be removed and the entire surface must be primed with UKU primer or an adhesive dispersion. Let the primer dry completely and moisten the substrate before applying the first layer. Using a Venetian or Japanese trowel, apply the mixture to the wall in one layer. A second layer can be applied to the first layer to get more work time. In order to achieve the most uniform finish possible, it is recommended to sand the unevenness of the first layer. Then remove the dust and prime the surface.

Installation II

(The end result - pattern surface)

In order to achieve a pattern surface, unevenness must be created with the mixture by dabbing the surface with a trowel or applying the material in several layers on top of each other. The surface can be left structural or smoothed out as the mixture hardens to make larger protrusions smoother.

Finishing

A smooth filler surface is good for applying Marmorino, Stucco and Grassello finishes. Clay filler can also be used as a final finish. Olive oil soap can be applied to the surface to achieve greater water repellency. The soap is applied to the surface of Marmorino after the last layer has been applied and smoothed. Apply soap with a soft, wide brush to the hardened surface when the surface starts to dry brighter. We recommend using diluted olive oil soap. Make sure that no lime material remains on the brush (a sign that it is too early to apply the soap). After saponification, smooth the surface with a trowel (Venetian or Japanese trowel). A week after soaping, when the mixture has completely dried, the surface can be waxed in one or two layers with a plastic trowel or a cloth to achieve additional protection.

Maintenance

With natural detergents (olive oil soap) and as needed, the wax layer should be renewed from time to time as a follow-up. Be sure not to use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents, or strong detergents.

Material consumption

Depending on the evenness of the substrate and the number of layers 1,6-2kg/m²

20 kg bag Water : 5-6l Coverage: 10-12,5m²

Safety

Lime is corrosive. Avoid inhalation of dust, skin contact, and eye contact. Respirator, goggles, and protective clothing are recommended. In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately with physiological saline. Cover glass, metal, and lacquered surfaces, and other lime-sensitive surfaces for splashes before installation. Keep out of the reach of children.

Preservation

Store in a dry place. Shelf life one year from date of manufacture. The date of manufacture is located on the packaging. There may be small differences in color between batches.

The product description lists the possible uses of the material and gives recommendations for working. The manufacturer has tested the material and ensures its quality, but cannot guarantee that it is used in the proper manner. Hence, the user is not released from liability. The particular conditions and surfaces need to be taken into account for each object.