

## 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 clay decorative 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.

## Preparation

Add 200-250 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 ¾ 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. When the mixture is completely dry, the surface can be waxed in one or two layers with a plastic trowel or cloth for additional protection.

The surface of clay filler can also be oiled using linseed oil varnish.

## Maintenance

Spot repairs can be made to possible surface damage, for this it is recommended to keep finishing material from the same batch. However, the repair spot will most likely remain visible. The waxed or oiled surface is maintained with natural detergents (olive oil soap) and, as necessary, the wax layer must be renewed from time to time as aftercare. Do not use harsh chemicals or vinegar for cleaning.

## Material consumption

Depending on the evenness of the substrate and the number of 1,6-2kg/m<sup>2</sup>

20kg bag                  Water : 4-5l                  Coverage: 10-12,5m<sup>2</sup>

## Safety

Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with saline.

## Preservation

Store in a dry place. Shelf life 2 years from the date of manufacture. The date of manufacture is based on the packaging. There may be slight differences in color between batches.