TADELAKT

Water-repellent finish for wet rooms

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. Tadelakt does not fit areas that remain steadily wet (..pools).

Conditions
For Tadelakt installation hire a professional (check applicators on UKU website). Glass, metal, varnished surfaces, and other lime-sensitive surfaces should be covered before working with the mixture. Tadelakt 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, and technique and to make sure the color tone is suitable. Small color differences can occur between different batches of the same product due to a small variance of natural raw materials.

Preparation
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 for 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 1mm 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 Tadelakt 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 mm, 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 smoothened with a trowel until it remains even and all pores are closed. If the mixture becomes too strong to compact 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 Tadelakt harden. The first soap layer should be added shortly after the second layer when Tadelakt 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. Tadelakt is dry after 2-3 days, but it takes 6 months to complete the carbonation.

Maintenance
Clean the surface treated with Tadelakt 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 chemical cleaners. To avoid lime and rust, dry the surface after contact with water.

Consumption
Depending on the evenness of the substrate and the thickness of the layer 3 kg/m²

2,5 kg bucket	Water : 0,87-1l	Coverage: 0,8m²
10 kg bucket	Water: 3,5-4l	Coverage: 3,3m²
20 kg bucket	Water: 7-8l	Coverage: 6,6m²

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.

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