

MASONRY MORTAR FOR PAVING



DOSING MATERIAL :

2 doses of slaked lime + 4 doses of limestone sand 0/2 0/4 mm + 2 doses of gravel 10 mm + water

The mixture can be made to the concrete mixer (start by mixing lime and sand, then add the water last) or shovel (drop the lime on the sand pile and mix evenly). Make a bowl in the center and add the water gradually, stirring until obtaining a consistent and smooth mortar). Collect mortar compactly (to minimize contact with air). Lime mortar can be prepared the day before use (fatter and easier to apply)

Clean and wet generously the support before applying the mortar. For tesselation, create a stable base by applying a first layer of sand mixed with a volume of lime.

• APPLICATION:

If you want to make a finish coat, remember to leave a reserve (5 to 10 mm) above the main mortar.

- Mortar, Add water to the mortar for a firm and thick mixture. Walnut stones or slabs in this layer.
- Topcoat. It strengthens the impermeability and durability of mortar (limit erosion due to weather). The mixture is the same but the loose gravel, which will allow it to squeeze mortar surface and uniform. Add water until a thick creamy mixture and wet the previous carrier before application of 5 to 10mm. Smooth this layer with a trowel or spatula.

If your flooring is thick, do not hesitate to several successive layers of mortar (without smoothing them) at the same dosage (single-mass mortar). This increases the strength of the mortar. Do not mix gravel for the last layer.



Sand limestone



Wait at least two weeks before putting weight on a pavement with lime. Wet slab daily for 3 days to counter the phenomenon of withdrawal due to premature drying. A mortar made under the sun at a temperature of 30 ° will cause surface cracks as it dries too quickly. A temperature of 20 ° and a shaded exposure are appropriate. Avoid freezing and winter periods. We can tint the topcoat by adding natural pigments (wait for the final drying tests in order to see the color).