

MAKE A CONCRETE LIME



Tools needed



Slaked quicklime

• DOSING MATERIAL :

- **A resistant concrete without coating** : slaked lime 300 kg + sand and gravel 1m³ (50% sand limestone 0/2 to 0/4 mm + 50% gravel 0/20 to 0/30mm + water)
- **A screed on slabs of stones** : slaked lime 50 kg + sand and gravel 1m³ (50% sand limestone 0/2 to 0/4 mm + 50% gravel 0/20 to 0/30mm + water)
- **Screed for ceramic tiles or terra cotta** : slaked lime 200 kg + sand and gravel 1m³ (50% sand limestone 0/2 to 0/4 mm + 50% gravel 0/20 to 0/30mm + water)

• SUPPORT :

If the soil is clay, a hedgehog (a layer of stones dry for 10 to 20 cm thick) comes to stabilise and insulate the yoke by inserting an air gap. It serves as support to hook. If the soil is naturally wet, we recommend spreading lime on 1 or 2 cm thick. On any other medium wet soil one day before the operation.

• APPLICATION :

The thickness of the screed must be 15 mm minimum. For a concrete rough and tough, about 10 cm are more suitable. Mixtures occur in concrete mixer as for a conventional concrete: a little water to start, then sand and gravel, lime, and the rest of the water until you get a sticky and heavy, not fluid consistency mixture. Spread the mixture with a rake before making flat using a rule.

To finish, use a big trowel in order to obtain a smooth surface, or let the surface waiting to drop off a slush that will host the ceramic tiles or other. Remove the formwork after 4 days minimum, depending on the thickness of the screed and the season. Complete drying can take from 1 month (summer) to 2 months for the cold season.

Lime concrete slab

