

## COATING FOR JOINTS AND PLASTER LIME



*Tools needed*



*Wall prepared*



*Wall grouted*

- DOSING MATERIAL :

2 doses slaked lime + 7 doses limestone sand 0/2 0/4 + water  
Limestone sand can be sieved to obtain a smooth finish coating (removal of small grains). The mixture must be homogeneous, add water gradually until a thick paste, not fluid. Use the whip in a bucket for small quantities, or concrete mixer.

- SUPPORT :

The filler for joints or wall plaster is applied to many surfaces, ancient and contemporary: stone, concrete block, brick, plaster, plasterboard...

- APPLICATION :

- For joints in stone :

Remove old coating that covers the stones, scratching between the stones so as to leave 1-2 cm depth for the application of joints. If necessary, clean the stones that remain visible.

Wet the wall generously to allow a better grip joints (no application on dry surface). Prepare reasonable quantities of mixture because the application takes some time. Floats rough plaster in the proportions of mixture described above, then tighten the joints by pressing strongly with a spatula.

Check that the coating does not crack too much (small surface cracks will be erased in the next step), if this is the case, re-tighten joints with the spatula in two directions (horizontal). When joints begin curing (after 2 to 5 hours depending on the temperature and the exposure of the wall), scratching the surface using a small metal brush (vertical movement) to give a somewhat rough and irregular. Conversely you can also straighten your joints with a wet sponge for a more uniform and smooth effect.

The finish depend of the visual result you want. Do not hesitate to make some try on small areas to master the technique of finishing and guarantee the best result.

- For surface coatings :

Clean the surface by brushing. Generously spray your wall (not the plaster board - simply moisten) the day of the application and the morning work (do not apply on dry plaster wall support). Prepare the amount of coating required to cover a few square meters if you are alone to make.

Apply with a spatula roughly a thickness of 1 to 2.5 cm mixture, then smooth your plaster in circular motions and pressing firmly. When the plaster begins to harden slightly (no effect tacky), smooth again to finish, or scrape with a wire brush without pressing too hard.

**Joints and plaster wall based lime undergo drying effect of withdrawal. To minimize this effect it is imperative to wet your wall and especially to consider the weather and the season. A coating made from sunlight at a temperature of 30 ° will cause multiple cracks as it dries too quickly. A temperature of 20 ° and a coat made out of direct sun will be much easier to apply. Avoid periods of night frost. It is strongly recommended to start work early in the morning to let it dry coating enough, before finishing at the end of the day. Plaster can also be dyed by adding natural pigments (wait for the final drying tests in order to see the color).**