



## TIPS: Application of Stucco Fine



### Materials:

- Casein Primer
- Lime Wall Plaster (0.5 mm)
- Stucco Fine
- Natural Dry pigments
- Polishing Soap

1 kg of stucco fine, 9 g of Iron Oxide Black natural pigment, 17 g of Umber Green, Cyprus pigment.

**Tool:** Steel Trowel, 200 x 80

### **STEP 1:**      **Preparing the surface**

Apply masking tape, cover the floor, remove dust, and clean the wall surface if necessary.

### **STEP 2:**      **Priming the surface**

An essential step for a proper finish is to apply a primer or a bonding coat. Here are some [tips on surface preparation](#) for plaster.

- On untreated surfaces: [Technical data sheet: CASEIN PRIMER](#) (apply with a brush, using the same technique as for applying Tockay paints).
- On old latex synthetic paints: [Technical data sheet: TEXTURED GEKKKOSOL](#) (apply with a **brush**).



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- STEP 3:**      **Apply a layer of 0.5 mm lime plaster**  
Apply the 0.5 mm lime plaster in a thin and even layer in all directions, without compressing it, using the steel trowel. Let the plaster dry for 24 hours. Subsequently, it is usually sufficient to scrape off any small excess material with the trowel as needed.



*The slight imperfections in the 0.5 mm lime wall finish are scraped off using the trowel.*

- STEP 4:**      **Coloring lime plasters with natural dry pigments**  
[72 colour chart and recipes](#)  
[10 whites chart and recipes](#)

- Create a paste by mixing the pigments with a little water.



- Once the mixture is homogeneous, blend it with the lime plaster that has been previously mixed with water (as described in step 3).



- ✓ [Guidelines for mixing natural dry pigments](#)
- ✓ Ensure that there are no unmixed pigments left at the bottom of your container.

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### **STEP 5:** Applying the first layer of stucco fine

- The colored stucco fine plaster is applied very thinly in certain areas. Only a small amount of material is placed on the trowel.
- It is always applied alternately and smoothed to avoid smudges.
- The entire surface must be worked in sections of 10 sq. ft. diagonally on the surface.
- The first layer of the spatula application should not be compressed. There should be no gloss on the surface.



Work with only a small amount of material on the trowel.



Smooth applications in different directions.



After applying the initial patches, additional patches are applied in between.



Third step, the remaining gaps are covered.



Thanks to the overlapping, the typical structure of a spatula application is created. Colors appear more evenly after drying.

### **STEP 6:** Applying the second layer of stucco fine

- When the first layer is almost dry, the second layer can be applied.
- The second layer is applied in the same manner as the first, ensuring complete coverage of the entire surface, and it must be strongly compressed (troweling) at the end.
- To check if all areas have been covered, the surface should always be viewed obliquely from the side.
- The best results are achieved when the second layer covers the entire surface.

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### **STEP 7:** Troweling (action of compressing)

- After troweling the second layer, the surface is compressed again in all directions by applying stronger pressure with the edge of the trowel.



Application of the second layer.



Troweling.



### **STEP 8:** Soaping/Polishing

- Apply the diluted polishing soap (1 part polishing soap + 6 parts water) with a brush, and immediately press with a trowel. The work is done again in sections of about 10 sq.ft.
- After each pass of the trowel, remove excess soap from the trowel blade with a cloth or sponge.
- Polish until the shine is satisfactory.
- Stucco fine treated with polishing soap achieves more shine and becomes water-resistant.



Application of the polishing soap.



The soaped surface is troweled under pressure.



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### **Notes / Tips :**

As always with the creation of decorative finishes, you can also do something different from what is shown here.

- The first and second layers of stucco fine can be applied across the entire surface, 'in full.' This will result in a slightly less textured surface. It would be a thin and even application that is troweled in all directions to create a random texture.
- Interesting, albeit less glossy, results can also be achieved with a single layer. The structures present in the substrate can then be particularly well highlighted. For example, the appearance of the fine grain of the 0.5 mm lime plaster.
- Finally, the application of punic wax allows for a shinier surface with a deeper hue.

*The information provided above is based on the most recent experiences available to us. Due to processing methods, environmental influences, and different types of substrates, any general legal validity of individual recommendations must be excluded. Before use, the product should be checked by the applicator for its suitability for the intended use (perform samples).*

*In case of a new edition or a change of product, the above information becomes invalid.*

