



## TIPS: APPLICATION OF LIME PLASTERS



### MATERIALS:

- Masking tape and tarpaulin for protecting floors, furniture, etc.
- [Oval brush](#) for casein primer and Marseille soap
- [Steel trowel](#) and/or [venetian trowel](#), trowel, sponge trowel or cellulose sponge, and spray bottle
- Electric drill with mixing attachment
- Gloves, mask and goggles
- [Casein primer](#) or [textured GekkoSOL](#)
- Tockay lime plaster: [0.5 mm](#), [0.9 mm](#), [1.4 mm](#)
- If you wish to color your plaster: [Natural dry pigments](#)

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### STEP 1:

#### **Preparing the surface**

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

### STEP 2:

#### **Priming the surface**

Priming is essential for a finish to hold up well: [Advice on surface preparation](#) for plasters.

- On untreated substrates: [Technical data sheet: CASEIN PRIMER](#) (brush application, using the same technique as for Tockay paints)
- On old synthetic latex paints: [Technical data sheet: TEXTURED GEKKKOSOL](#) (brush application, using the same technique as for Tockay paints)



**STEP 3: Preparing lime plaster**

Quantity of water to be used: Consult the technical data sheet for the chosen lime plaster.

- Pour the powder into the appropriate quantity of clean, cold water.



- Stir with an electric drill fitted with a powerful mixing attachment until blended. Leave to stand for at least 15 minutes, then stir again before use.



**TIPS:**

- ✓ For plaster preparation, work in a well-ventilated room and wear a mask.
- ✓ Be sure to follow the recommended dosages on the plaster data sheet: 0.5 mm, 0.9 mm, 1.4 mm
- ✓ Mix 1 to 2 kg of powder at a time to avoid lumps.
- ✓ The consistency of the mixture should resemble a thick cream or plaster - neither too liquid nor too solid.
- ✓ If the mixture is too liquid, add a little plaster powder. It should be tacky to the trowel.
- ✓ If the mixture is too dense, add a little water. It should be tacky to the trowel.



**STEP 4:** Coloring lime plasters with natural dry pigments  
[Colour chart and recipes](#)  
[Tinted white colour chart and recipes](#)

- Form a paste by mixing the pigment(s) with a little water.



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



**TIPS:**

- ✓ [Tip sheet for mixing natural dry pigments](#)
- ✓ Make sure there are no unmixed pigments left at the bottom of your bucket.

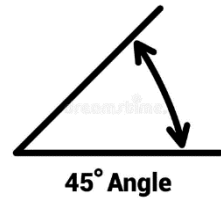
**STEP 5:**

**Applying lime plaster**

- Use a spatula to scoop out the plaster and place a sufficient quantity on the trowel.



- Place your trowel against the wall, tilted at an angle of about 45° and deposit the material evenly on the wall in a downward motion. (Note that the angle of the spatula will determine the thickness of plaster deposited: a more open angle will give a thinner layer, while a more closed angle will give a thicker layer).



- Using the spatula, apply the plaster in irregular, cloudy masses of varying sizes, avoiding leaving horizontal or vertical linear marks. If necessary, go back over the surface with your spatula/trowel to place the material as desired.



- Apply the plaster starting from the top of the wall, in sections of about 10 to 15 sq.ft., to the bottom of the wall. Repeat the operation over the entire wall section, while ensuring to work *al fresco* (don't leave it to dry during the application to ensure smooth transitions).



**VIDEO on the application technique:**

[Lime plaster application](#)



## APPLICATION OF LIME PLASTERS

**NOTE:** A variety of decorative effects (textured in a rustic way, ironed or glossed with a spatula) can be achieved by applying a second coat of lime plaster. To do this, the first coat must be dry. The second coat must be applied in the same way as for the first coat (see step 5), or according to the desired effect. Leave to dry.

**OPTIONAL:** **Protecting lime surfaces with Marseille soap**

- Protecting lime surfaces with Marseille soap waterproofs them, making them easier to clean.

**Caution:** Marseille soap must be applied to a surface that is dry to the touch, but no later than 24 hours after the last coat of lime plaster has been applied.

- Apply Marseille soap diluted in hot water with a brush, in criss-cross strokes.
- Avoid repeated application to previously treated areas.



**NOTES:**

- Always work '*al fresco*' (i.e., make sure the coating is damp to the touch).
- To ensure that a coating has 'pulled', gently press a finger against the surface and remove it. If an imprint remains, the coating is not yet ready.
- When you start plastering a wall, never stop in the middle of the surface. Make sure you have enough time to complete the entire wall. If the surface is large, you can work in pairs (or more).
- Do not apply plaster at temperatures below 8°C. Avoid direct sunlight, drafts, dirt, and surface temperatures below 8°C and above 25°C. Avoid drying too quickly. Low temperatures and high humidity in the air or in the building can create a higher gloss.
- Ensure adequate light when working.
- Avoid draughts or overheated atmospheres so that the coating doesn't dry too quickly.





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**As always with creating finishes, you can also do something different from what's shown here. More advanced application techniques are available to achieve different decorative finishes.**

**In all cases, please refer to the technical data sheet of the product used.**

*The above information is based on our latest experience. In view of the different processing methods and environmental influences, as well as the different types of substrates, the general legal validity of individual recommendations must be ruled out. Before use, the product must be checked by the applicator as to its suitability for the intended purpose (make samples). In the event of a new edition or product change, the above information loses its validity.*

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