

CREATION OF DEHUMIDIFYING PLASTERS WITH ANTI-SALT BARRIER

Dehumidifying and thermo-insulating interventions

APPLICATION DATA SHEET

Creation of dehumidifying plasters with a single product through:

1. preparation of the substrate;
2. laying of a rough coating;
3. laying of the plaster;
4. skimming;
5. possible final varnishes.

1) PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

In case of preliminary creation of chemical barrage, wait about 7 days before proceeding to remove any plaster up to the highest point where the rising damp is still visible, increased by twice the thickness of the wall, and thorough clean the surface with total elimination of dust, grease, old friable paints, inconsistent parts.

Skiving of friable mortar joints and grouting of the same with ready-to-use natural-hydraulic-lime-based masonry mortars.

Clean the surface thoroughly to eliminate any flimsy parts (for example any damaged rendering mortar between the hewn stones), grease, old paint and any other materials that might affect proper anchoring during applications.

Brush the masonry and clean it with a pressure washer until saturated: the substrate must be soaked with water but dry on the surface when the first layer of desalinating rough coating is applied.

2) LAYING OF A ROUGH COATING

Apply with a trowel the anti-saline rough coating Limepor RZ, distributing it evenly over the entire surface to be treated, respecting the consumption rate indicated in the Technical Data Sheet. If some areas of the masonry, after 1-2 days, still have leaks of salts and / or very wet areas, spread a further layer of anti-saline rough coating.

3) LAYING OF THE PLASTER

Wait 1-2 days (at 20°C) before damping down the surface, then wait until it is dry and proceed with the application of anti-saline rough coating Limepor RZ, in order to create a

preliminary adhesive layer. While still fresh, apply with a plastering machine or a trowel the dehumidifying macro-porous lime-based ready-to-use mortar Limepor MONO. The plaster should be at least 2 cm thick.

4) SKIMMING

The subsequent skimming should be made with lime-based mortar Limepor EDO and carried out after the plaster is fully cured (minimum 4 weeks), so as to seal off any shrinkage lesions that can be generated especially in the case of plasters of large thickness.

In the case of extremely thick and non-homogeneous or weak substrates, it is advisable to insert in the chosen finish suitable reinforcement skimming mesh Kimitech 350.

5) POSSIBLE FINAL VARNISHES

Any final varnishes should be applied after the surface is fully dry and by using vapor permeable products.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES

- As an alternative to Limepor MONO it is possible to use: Tectoria DEUMIDIFICA, totally free of cement.

- As an alternative to Limepor EDO it is possible to use: Limepor SK, a filler based on natural hydraulic lime and ecopozzolan or Tectoria FINITURA, totally free of cement.