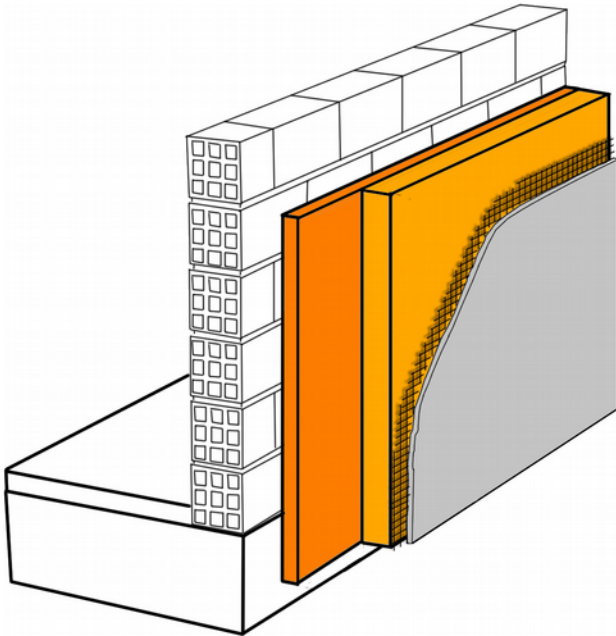


Thermo-dehumidifying plasters

LV49_SA_EN_R3-0919



APPLICATION DATA SHEET

Creation of thermo-dehumidifying plasters by:

1. preparation of the substrate;
2. realization of the plaster;
3. skimming coat;
4. possible final finishing coats.

1) PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE

In case of old but compact plasters, clean them to remove old paints and flimsy parts (which could compromise the good anchoring) with a suitable pressure washing machine and, where necessary, with mechanical abrasions, in order to eliminate old paints and inconsistent parts that could compromise the good anchoring of the subsequent layers. In case of plasters on damp walls, 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, tenuous parts and inconsistent parts that could compromise the good anchoring of the subsequent layers.

On new plaster, wait until it is completely cured and check that it is compact and clean.

Then wet the substrate.

2) REALIZATION OF THE PLASTER

- When plastering on dry masonry, lay a rough coating about 5 mm thick, then, 3-4 days later plaster using **Tectoria TERMOASCIUGA** applied by trowel or with specific plastering machines. The recommended min. thickness is 2 cm. A proper insulation is normally obtained with a 3-5 cm thickness.
- When plastering on damp walls, characterized by high salinity, prepare **Tectoria RZ** and apply it with a trowel, taking care to distribute it evenly over the entire surface applying a rendering coat of 5 mm. If some areas of the masonry, after 1-2 days, still show leaking salts and/or very wet areas, apply a further coat of render **Tectoria RZ** in accordance with the previously described requirements. Wait 1-2 days (at 20°C), wet the substrate to saturation (to avoid shrinkage cracks), wait for the surface to dry, and then make a preliminary coat of **Tectoria RZ**, and while still fresh apply dehumidifying mortar **Tectoria TERMOASCIUGA** with a plastering machine or a trowel, bringing a minimum thickness of 2 cm across the entire surface. Do not compact it excessively in the trowel finish.

For very thick plasters, we recommend you to apply subsequent layers up to 2 cm thick, after the previous layer is dry, in order to avoid further applications of fresh plaster coatings in too high thicknesses that may be affected by sliding movements in the curing period, or differentiated drying between the surface and the internal mass that could cause the formation of micro-cracks and the reduction of the adherence of the plaster to the substrate. The plaster should be refinished with a trowel, so as to prepare the surface to the following applications.

3) SKIMMING COAT

The subsequent skimming should be made carried out after the plaster has fully cured (minimum 4 weeks), with natural hydraulic lime-based mortar **Tectoria TFT**, 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**.

4) POSSIBLE FINSHING COATS

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

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES

*As an alternative to **Tectoria TFT**, it is possible to use hydraulic lime-based mortar **Limepor FN**.*