

## Substrate

The substrate must be dry, absorbent, and free of dust, paints, and lubricants (oils, greases, etc.). All surface irregularities/bumps appear darker during surface finishing, so the final finish's uniform tonality depends on the substrate. The more structural the substrate, the higher the material consumption per square meter. The substrate should not be shiny and slippery (old paint, ceramic tile, glass, metal, etc.)

## Conditions

The temperature of the substrate and the ambient air should be higher than 5 ° C. We recommend moistening the substrate just before installation. Lime is carbonized under the influence of humidity, therefore over-drying of the surface (danger of cracks) must be avoided.

## Preparation

To 1kg of dry mixture add 0,8-1l of pure water and mix thoroughly until smooth. Add ¾ water at the beginning and mix until smooth (make sure there are no lumps) and then gradually add the rest of the water. It is best to prepare the mixture the day before plastering, with a minimum of 1 hour before use.

When tinting marmorino with pigment, first read the pigment user manual.

## Installation layer I

Apply the first layer as evenly as possible, observing the pattern in the different directions. The first layer is not polished. Use trowel to pull off any excess mixture above the rest of the surface. Leave to stand for at least a couple of hours. For more even surface 180-240 grit sandpaper can be used.

## Installation layer II

After the visible drying (and brightening) of the first layer, the next layer(s) can be applied. Follow the direction of application and pattern. Try to achieve as uniform layer thickness as possible. Keep the trowel clean and do not let the material roll between layers. If the surface is completely covered, it should be leveled with plastic float before polishing. Apply material in 1-3 layers as needed (depending on the substrate). The finished surface is polished (with different direction movements) with the trowel until you get a deep tone on your wall and the natural shine.

## Finishing

After installing and smoothing the last layer of stucco, a liquid soap with a soft wide brush is applied onto the drying surface to create a splash-proof layer (before 24 hours). Make sure that the brush does not pull the pattern apart (a sign that it is too early to apply soap). Soap can also be added during mixing to achieve an even better water repellent result. (100ml 1/6 white soap diluted with water or 100ml 1/10 diluted black soap per kg dry mix). For finishing, we recommend waxing the surface (carnauba wax that is easy to handle). To achieve high gloss, the surface should be completely polished after waxing. The difference between waxing and applying soap should be 4-7 days.

## Maintenance

With natural detergents (olive oil soap) and as needed, the wax layer should be renewed from time to time as a follow-up. Be sure not to use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents, or strong detergents.

## Material consumption

Depending on the evenness of the substrate and the number of layers 0,4-0,6 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

|              |                   |                                 |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 kg bucket  | Water: 0,75-0,85l | Coverage: 1,6-2,5m <sup>2</sup> |
| 5 kg bucket  | Water: 3,75-4,25l | Coverage: 8-12,5m <sup>2</sup>  |
| 10 kg bucket | Water: 7,5-8,5l   | Coverage: 16-25m <sup>2</sup>   |

## Safety

Lime is corrosive. Avoid inhalation of dust, skin contact, and eye contact. Respirator, goggles, and protective clothing are recommended. In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately with physiological saline. Cover glass, metal, and lacquered surfaces, and other lime-sensitive surfaces for splashes before installation. Keep out of the reach of children.

## Preservation

Store in a dry place. Shelf life one year from date of manufacture. The date of manufacture is located on the packaging. There may be small differences in color between batches.