



## *External/internal renders on stones and traditional clay bricks, lime finishing, manual application*

*All natural hydraulic limes can be chosen for renders or plasters on natural supports. But it's probably better to choose the white limes for the finishing coats, to improve the colors of the sands or pigments.  
i.design RENOCHAUX, with its very slow setting time can be chosen for all finishing that require work after several hours.*

### Mix design

A mortar is necessarily prepared with one or several binders, clean sand, clean water and possibly admixtures.

- Introduce a small amount of water in the mixer
- Introduce the sand and the binder(s) in the mixer and mix to obtain the homogeneity of the blend
- Introduce the rest of the water in the mixer
- Mix 3 to 5 minutes to obtain a perfect homogeneity without any lump or pellet

- **Finishing plaster:** Thickness of 5 to 8 mm. This coat decorates and protects the wall at the same time. Wait 4 to 7 days between the application of the second coat and this last decorative one (2 weeks if the mortar is a pure lime mortar). Wet the second coat before the application of the finishing coat (the day before). The amount of binder in the mix should be less important as for the two previous coats. After application of the render, screed it and make the finishing aspect on fresh mortar or during the setting.

### Preparation of the substrate

- Roughen the joints or the old render. Apply, if necessary a primer to help the hanging of the new render. Wet the wall the day before the application until refusal.
- If the wall is powdery and friable, apply a lime wash without dampening the wall to harden the substrate, then place a galvanized metal lath before applying the render.
- Substrates must be clean before starting

### Choice of finish

- **Crushed render:** Made in a fresh mortar with a float
- **Smooth:** Obtained on a fresh mortar with a trowel.
- **Rough render:** Made on a hard mortar (setting finished) with a scrapper.
- **Sponged render:** Made on a fresh mortar with a sponge float. Sand grains are cleaned. When setting starts, it's possible to work with a sponge to give an aged appearance to the render.
- **Raked plaster:** The finish is made on a dry mortar (after the setting) with a nail float

### Application

It is recommended to apply traditionally in 3 coats.

- **1st coat:** Thickness of 1 to 5 mm. Its function is to help the 2d coat hanging to the substrate. The mortar shall contain a most important amount of binder. After application of the render, screed it and leave the surface rough to prepare the application of the second coat
- **2nd coat:** Thickness of 15 to 20 mm (including the first coat). The second coat guarantees the waterproofing of the wall and its flatness. Wait minimum 2 days between the application of the first coat and the second (7 days by wet and cold weather). Wet the first coat before the application of the second coat (the day before). The amount of binder in the mix should be less important as for the first coat. After application of the render, screed it and leave the surface rough to prepare the application of the second coat

### Special care

Always protect the render from the wind, the rain and the sun during the application and also the setting (with a tarpaulin scaffold for example). Always close the shutters during the first days of the setting to guarantee a homogeneous colour.



## Indicated consumption

(kg/m<sup>2</sup>/cm of thickness)

	1 <sup>st</sup> coat	2 <sup>nd</sup> coat	Finishing plaster
<b>Dry sand</b>	10 to 18.5 kg	46.6 to 60 kg	10 to 12 kg
<b>Binder</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>	<b>i.design RENOBLANCHE or i.design RENOCHAUX or i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>
<b>Amount of binder</b>	3 to 6 kg	10 to 15 kg	3 to 6 kg
<b>Water</b>	5 to 10 litres	10 to 15 litres	5 to 10 litres

## Indicated quantities

	1 <sup>st</sup> coat	2 <sup>nd</sup> coat	Finishing plaster
<b>Binder</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT or i.design RENOBLANCHE</b>
<b>Amount of binder</b>	1 bag of 35 kg	1 bag of 35 kg	1 bag of 35 kg
<b>Dry sand</b>	11 to 13 buckets	15 to 17 buckets	17 to 21 buckets
<b>Water</b>	Around 20 litres	Around 20 litres	Around 20 litres

Or

	1 <sup>st</sup> coat	2 <sup>nd</sup> coat	Finishing plaster
<b>Binder</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>	<b>i.pro CHAUX SOCLI or i.pro RENOBAT</b>	<b>i.design RENOCHAUX</b>
<b>Amount of binder</b>	1 bag of 35 kg	1 bag of 35 kg	1 bag of 25 kg
<b>Dry sand</b>	11 to 13 buckets	15 to 17 buckets	12 to 15 buckets
<b>Water</b>	Around 20 litres	Around 20 litres	Around 20 litres

## Why use a lime mortar?

- Well proven since many centuries, lime is now well known as the most suitable binder for the realization of renders
- Lime protects all types of substrates. It can be removed without damage. That's why lime is recommended in restoration
- Lime is a natural and eco-friendly product
- It allows movements of the buildings and avoids cracks inside the walls
- During and after the setting, lime mortars are permeable to air and waterproof. They allow the evaporation of the water and the walls "breathe"
- Lime mortars are easy to colour to obtain almost all the desired colours
- Finally lime mortars are easy to apply and sticky for a good adhesion.

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