

# i.pro

## RENOBAT

**Repointing of traditional clay bricks and hard stones in restoration, manual application**

*To repoint is to realize joints which means to fill empty spaces between the stones or the old or traditional clay bricks. It is possible to repoint a new wall or an old wall to restore after joints rodding. The joint protects the wall against water infiltrations and contributes to a phonic and thermal drainage, not to mention its esthetical value.*

*The mortar is chosen according the hardness of the material to repoint and according to the composition of the masonry mortar. Light grey, i.pro RENOBAT aligns with numerous sands.*

### Mortar 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 and the rest of the water in the mixer
- Mix 3 to 5 minutes to obtain a perfect homogeneity without any lump or pellet

### Preparation of the substrate

- First make a joints rodding to a depth of 1 to 3 cm and remove damaged the stones or bricks
- Clean the wall using a brush or a sandblaster
- Replace the missing stones or bricks. Wait 3 days before repointing
- Wet the joints until refusal the day before application
- Supply the lime and the sand once to ensure an equivalent colour to the entire work
- Cover the sand outside to prevent fine particles from falling down the pile of sand. They should be evenly distributed in the sand stock to ensure the regulation of coloration

### Application

- Fill the mortar joints
- Remove the excess of mortar
- Realize the desired finish
- If necessary, clean the wall after repointing

### Choice of finish

- Tooled joints: they are made with a jointer on the fresh mortar
- Brushed joints: they are made with a brush when the mortar began its setting but remains soft
- Scraped joints: they are made with a metallic brush on the dry mortar
- Sanded joints: they are obtained after the setting of the mortar thanks to a sandblaster (on hard stone only)

### Indicated quantities

<b>i.pro RENOBAT</b>	1 bag of 35 kg	10 buckets of dry sand	Around 20 Litres of water
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### Indicated consumption

By m<sup>2</sup> for 1 cm of thickness

<b>i.pro RENOBAT</b>	6 Kg	17L of dry sand
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## Why use a natural hydraulic lime mortar?

- Lime respects perfectly all kind of substrate
- Lime can be removed without any consequence for the rest of the building. That's the reason why it is recommended in restoration.
- Lime is natural and eco-friendly
- Lime allows movements of the buildings
- Permeable to air, lime mortars are waterproof. They keep the walls breathing and they absorb the internal moisture to remove it outside buildings. Lime mortars avoid any humidity rises
- The lime mortars can be coloured easily and allow a wide range of colours
- Lime mortars are very workable

*Version 2 – September 2016*

