

i.pro RENOBAT

Masonry of stones and traditional clay bricks

In traditional masonry, the brick laying consists of assembling vertically the rubble, stones or bricks. The materials used for the assemblance of a wall must be homogeneous, that's to say in a similar category of strength. Construction mortars must be adapted to the hardness and strength of the assembling materials. For stones and traditional clay bricks, it is recommended to use pure lime mortars, in order to not alter the substrate.

Mixing the mortar

A mortar must be constituted of a mix of a binder (or several), clean sand, pure water and eventually admixtures or additives.

- Place in the mixer a small amount of the water to clean the preceding mix
- Add the sand and the binder(s), then the remaining water
- Fix the machine in the mixing position, for 3 to 5 minutes to obtain a homogeneous mortar

- The average thickness of the joints must be between 10 and 15 mm
- The joints must be perpendicular from the wall (thickness of around 10 cm inside the wall)
- It is imperative that the excess mortar must be removed whilst assembling the wall
- The finishing joints intended to remain seen can be realised at the same time as the assemblance. Or, they can be repointed later

Preparing the substrate

- Each assembled material must be wettened before the installation, to facilitate the adhesion
- The substrates must be cleaned of all traces of dirt before the assemblance

Constructing the wall

- The assemblance of the base layer (of the first bed face) must contain an amount of waterproofing agent
- The first layer of materials corrects the flatness of the wall. The assemblance is carried out on alternate joints. The offset of cross joints must be less than a third of the length of the material.
- The setting up is carried out over beading or wedges in white wood, adapting the thickness of the join (stones with unique shape)

Indicated quantities

i.pro RENOBAT	1 bag of 35 kg	10 buckets* of dry sand	Around 20 litres of water
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* buckets = 10 liters

Indicated consumption (for 1 m²)

Bricks of 20x20x40

i.pro RENOBAT	6 kg	28 kg (17 L) of dry sand	Around 29 litres of water
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Why use a natural hydraulic lime mortar?

- Lime easily adapts to different materials and doesn't alter soft substrates
- Lime is a natural and environmentally friendly product
- It can withstand movements of the building which are inherent in all construction projects
- It can be penetrated by water vapour, but is impermeable to water, therefore letting the walls "breathe"; they absorb interior wetness and expel it to the exterior. The lime allows the avoidance of dampness returning in the walls.
- Lime mortars are easy to set into work.

