

## Substrate

The substrate must be even, dry, absorbent, and free from dust, paints, and lubricants (oils, greases, etc.). Substrates must be moistened beforehand to improve adhesion and protect the plaster from drying out too quickly. Absorbent substrates must be moistened to saturation (water sprayed on the substrate will remain on the surface for at least 5 seconds before it is absorbed).

For smooth concrete, gypsum board, and other smooth surfaces with poor adhesion, we recommend using a quartz adhesive primer in advance to improve the adhesion.

When plastering wooden surfaces (logs, boards, smooth-faced chipboard, plywood, etc.), we recommend using a thin reed mat or reed board, wood fiber, cork board, or other natural insulation material for insulation.

## Conditions

The temperature of the substrate and the ambient air must be higher than 5 ° C. The carbonization process of lime takes place under the influence of water and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the air, a 1 cm thick layer of lime requires about one month. Therefore, the lime plaster must be protected from excessive drying caused by wind and sun when plastering outdoors. In hot summers above 25 ° C, the lime plaster should be moistened for 5 days (twice a day). For very wet areas we recommend using UKU base coat made with hydraulic lime.

## Preparation

Add 3.75-5 liters of clean water to one 25kg bag and mix well for 5-10 minutes to make the mixture a porous, uniform mass that is good to install. Preparing the mixture the day before plastering is best, with a minimum of 30 minutes before use. After standing, mix the plaster mixture thoroughly again.

## Application

Pre-clean the substrates and moisten them thoroughly. Apply a layer 4-10 mm thick. Allow the plaster to harden, level the surface evenly with a float and avoid a smooth metal-sanded surface created with a trowel. After drying, moisten the lime plaster for another 5 days (if the temperature is above 25 ° C).

When reinforcing, a reinforcement mesh must be installed on top of the second layer, smoothed into the plaster surface with a trowel, and rubbed even with a float. We recommend using a fiberglass mesh of at least 7x7mm for reinforcement, which should be placed with an overlap of 7-10 cm. After the plaster has hardened but is still wet, even the surface with a float.

To give the lime surface water repellency, it is necessary to apply a solution of olive oil soap with a brush at the end of the installation when the plastered and finished surface is still slightly damp.

The reaction of soap fats and lime creates a water-repellent surface that can be successfully maintained later with natural detergents.

For successful maintenance, we recommend finishing the lime-plastered surface smooth.

## Finishing

UKU lime base coat is usually finished with fine-grained lime plaster. For leaving it as the final finish, the surface of the lime base coat can also be primed with UKU cellulose primer or painted with UKU lime paints. For outdoor use, finish the plastered surface with UKU lime paint.

## Consumption

Depending on the evenness of the substrate and the thickness of the layer 7-17 kg / m<sup>2</sup> at a layer thickness of 4-10 mm.

## 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.