

## How to apply:

### Applying the KalkStuc:

1. Application of KalkStuc is all about working in *THIN LAYERS*, and *PROPER DRYING* depending on method used.
2. Each layer should never be thicker than 1-1.5 mm.
3. If applied too thick, the KalkStuc is likely to show cracks.
4. KalkStuc placed on a flat surface, has a consumption of +/- 1.5 kg. /m<sup>2</sup>, in 2 layers, the consumption of the second layer is lower than the first.
5. When applying, always scrape the KalkStuc down to the thickness of the sand in it.
6. Normally our 2 kg bags covers +/- 1.3 square meters on a flat surface in two thin layers.
7. On tiles, normally 4 layers (or more) are placed and the consumption is +/- 3 - 4 kg./m<sup>2</sup>.
8. Consumption is strongly dependent on substrate and thickness.
9. *Never* apply the protective layer if the KalkStuc has not fully dried out.  
Apply the KalkStuc using stainless steel trowel or a flexible Japanese trowel.

After complete drying, the KalkStuc is walk able, after 1 week it is hard and can be fully used.

If corners are to be completed in KalkStuc, apply several thin layers, which can dry in between (possible blow dry), one thick layer will only dry slowly and possibly show shrinkage cracks.

On a leveling layer, the StucPrimer is first placed and the KalkStuc may subsequently be finished in two layers.

### **Sponging:**

To easily obtain a smooth results, polish the surface with a damp sponge and immediately afterwards polish with a trowel

(preferable Japanese trowel) This will make the surface extra smooth and make any burrs and movements of the trowel disappear. Note that sponging will always result in a lighter colour.

tip: Sponges may, if necessary make the work of several performs (everyone has a slightly different "stoke") merge together into a more beautiful whole. The Sponging should be done when the surface is semi-dry. Sponging is done with a lint-free, synthetic sponge, a plastering trowel with sponge or abrasive pad (depending on the extent to which the KalkStuc has already dried). The surface is first slightly moisturized with a sponge, this will create a thin paste and all the burrs are smoothed out. This "paste" is then to be polished off with a trowel. If bubbles arise, let the KalkStuc dry further. Polishing even harder will only create more bubbles. The sponging will always create a clouded faux Tadelakt effect.

### **Sanding:**

It is possible to smooth an already dry KalkStuc surface, by dry sanding the surface with a 120 to 150 grain (or subsequently possibly even finer). Always assess it to your own feelings, perhaps with the sanding of an even finer grain.

Please pay attention when the first layer of KalkStuc has been placed roughly, as more nuances will be shown by sanding.

## **How to apply the KalkStuc "step by step" (methods A, B and C)**

### **A) Intermittent drying**

On smooth large surface like floors, walls etc. intermittent drying is recommended.

Total thickness of KalkStuc, +/- 2 mm, (first layer < 1 mm. and second < 1 mm)

Consumption +/- 2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (consumption is strongly dependent on substrate and thickness).

### **Day 1:**

- Apply the first layer with a trowel and let it dry out.
- When KalkStuc is walk able, burrs can be swiped away by means of the trowel.

- In order to obtain a lively rougher motive, you make a rougher motif in the first layer with your trowel.
- It is this motive that will create shades and nuances.
- To obtain a more even and smoother finish the first layer should be done rather smooth or sanded when dry to prevent too much unwanted nuances.

### **Day 2:**

- Apply the second layer of KalkStuc.
- This layer fills the motif, by doing this, due to differences in aspiration, you will create shades and nuances.
- If so desired, after partial drying, you can remove the burrs or polish the surface by means of the trowel.
- The surface can be finished slightly rougher or rather smooth.
- To obtain a rougher finish, you flatten the burrs or you obtain a smoother finish by polishing the surface with the trowel.

For the polishing the degree of drying is very important. For polishing a Japanese trowel can be used. At the beginning of the polishing keep the trowel almost flat. After further drying, the trowel can be more tilted. When polishing with too much force, very fine shrinkage cracks can appear in the KalkStuc after drying. This can only be fixed with an extra layer of KalkStuc. An even smoother finish can be achieved by sponging or by sanding the surface with a grain of 120 - 150 (or finer). Be aware that sponging with wet sponge will lighten the colour.

**Important! Before applying the protective layer, KalkStuc needs to be completely dry. Drying time for the KalkStuc is normally 24 hours if applied in the thickness of 1 mm. If layers are thicker (in corners etc.) or if the surface was humid or with high humidity and/or poor ventilation, more drying time is needed!**

**(2-3 mm. of KalkStuc needs a drying time of at least 4-5 days. More than 4 mm. will probably not dry out entirely).**

**Tip: If KalkStuc has been applied in thick layers; layer thickness x 2, time to cure x 8.**

***This means that application with layers in excess of 3-4 mm. will need at least 4-5 days to fully cure, Even though the surface seems dried through the underlying layers are not yet dry!***

***Note: Once the KalkStuc has dried, and is not yet protected, it is very important to avoid all contact with water as the water will leave white spots on the surface of the KalkStuc!***

## **B) Apply KalkStuc "wet-in-wet"**

For smaller surfaces/areas (tabletops, floors, walls, etc.), you can do two layers wet-in-wet.

Total thickness +/- 1.5 mm, (first layer +/- 1 mm. and second layer even thinner)

Consumption +/- 1.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (consumption is strongly dependent on substrate and thickness).

- Apply a first rough layer of KalkStuc and leave to dry for 1-2 hours.
- Please note that the drying process depends of the atmospheric circumstances.
- Before the first layer of KalkStuc is dry, apply the second layer.
- Because the grains of the second layer can be pushed onto the still soft first layer, the second layer can be finished really smoothly.
- Afterwards the surface can be polished with the trowel to further smoothen the surface.
- Therefore one can smooth burrs after drying, or optionally polish the surface firmly with the trowel after attracting, but always before the drying out.
- An even smoother finish can be achieved by sponging or possibly sanding with 150 grain (or finer) (Be aware that sponging with wet sponge will lighten the colour.)

*Tip: In order to walk faster on not yet dry KalkStuc, you can use isolation plates to work on and protect zones that are still not fully harden (f.ex. when doing floors).*

*Tip: You can cover the surface with a plastic foil to prevent the stud from drying to fast!*

*This way you can delay the drying long enough to work around (f.ex. for larger tables, cooking islands etc.),*

*Cover the "start" of the KalkStuc with plastic film until you are completely ready and should eliminate this step.*

**Important!** Before applying the protective layer KalkStuc needs to be completely dry. Drying time for the KalkStuc is normally **24 hours** if applied in the thickness of 1 mm. If layers are thicker (in corners etc.) or if the surface was humid or with high humidity and/or poor ventilation, *more drying time is needed!*

*(2-3 mm. of KalkStuc needs a drying time of at least 4-5 days. More than 4 mm. will probably not dry out entirely.*

*Tip: If KalkStuc has been applied in thick layers; layer thickness x 2, time to cure x 8.*

*This means that application with layers in excess of 3-4 mm. will need at least 4-5 days to fully cure, Even though the surface seems dried through the underlying layers are not yet dry!*

**Note:** Once the KalkStuc has dried, and is **not yet protected**, it is very important to **avoid all contact with water** as the water will leave white spots on the surface of the KalkStuc!

### **C) Apply KalkStuc on tiles**

Total thickness +/- 3 mm. (depending on how many layers are needed to fully cover).

Consumption +/- 3 - 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (consumption is strongly dependent on substrate and thickness).

- Tiles should always be clean and dry.
- Apply StucPrimer to eliminate absorption and to improve adhesion, let it dry for about 1/2-1 hour (longer is ok)
- Apply first layer of KalkStuc and let **fully dry** (minimum 2-3 hours, depending on atmospheric circumstances).

**Note: If joints are not fully dry, there is a chance that they will stay visible!**

- Apply first layer of KalkStuc and let **fully dry** (minimum 2-3 hours, depending on atmospheric circumstances). **Note: If joints are not fully dry, there is a chance that they will stay visible!**
- Apply the third and the fourth layer "wet-in-wet" (see (B) above)
- If you need to apply more than four layers to fully cover and get an even surface, do this after the fourth layer has dried (minimum 2-3 hours, depending on atmospheric circumstances). Do the one layer (fifth layer), and let dry.
- Or apply two layers again "wet-in-wet" (total of six layers)
- When the surface is dry enough, softly polish the surface (if desired, one can use a damp sponge to polish the surface) Polish sturdy. After drying, KalkStuc could possibly be sanded (not necessarily).

**Important! Before applying the protective layer KalkStuc needs to be completely dry. Drying time for the KalkStuc is normally 24 hours if applied in the thickness of 1 mm. If layers are thicker (in corners etc.) or if the surface was humid or with high humidity and/or poor ventilation, more drying time is needed!**

**Tip: If KalkStuc has been applied in thick layers; layer thickness x 2, time to cure x 8. This means that application with layers in excess of 3-4 mm. will need at least 4-5 days to fully cure, Even though the surface seems dried through the underlying layers are not yet dry!**

**Note: Once the KalkStuc has dried, and is not yet protected, it is very important to avoid all contact with water as the water will leave white spots on the surface of the KalkStuc!**

**NOTE: Kalklitir AB guarantees the highest quality of its products, however it does not accept any liability for the improper application of its products.**