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## Technical Data sheet

# TADELAKT

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## Fine natural mineral lime finish

Name	<b>TADELAKT</b>	
Description	natural mineral lime base wall covering for fine decorative finish on interior and exterior surfaces. This plaster comes from an ancient Moroccan recipe original of Marrachech region where this finish is traditionally used in Hammams (typical bathroom) and Riads.	
Composition	finely filtered natural hydrated lime, special powdered granules of cooked stone sifted and selected according to granule size of 000 = mm. 0.0 ÷ 0.7, derived of clay powder and special additives (no more than 1,5% total in volume)	
Type of Surface to be Covered		
New	plaster	no priming necessary
	gypsum	one coat of <b>Quartz Primer</b>
	plasterboard	one coat of <b>Quartz Primer</b>
	medium density	one coat of <b>Quartz Primer</b>
Old	old plaster	one coat of <b>Quartz or Normal Primer</b>
	distemper/fast-drying	brush down thoroughly and one coat of <b>Normal Primer</b>
	limewash	brush down thoroughly
	polished lime finish	sandpaper, brush down and one coat of <b>Quartz Primer</b>
	washable paint	one coat of <b>Quartz Primer</b>



## TECHNICAL DATA

Application	by hand, with a steel trowel
Dilution	with water. Grams 430 of water for 1 kg of Tadelakt
Theoretical Yield	- gr/m <sup>2</sup> 1.600 ÷ 2.100 of powder material
Drying (carbonation)	3 hours at 20°C      to the touch 48 hours at 20°C    below the surface 180 days                stable
Application Temperatures	min. 5    max 30°C - U.R. < 85 % ca.
Specific weight	1,560 ± 50 (gr/LT.) of wet product
Volumetric Mass	1,670 ± 60 of wet product
Viscosity	200,000 ± 25,000    CPS = 20° C (white) once ready to use
Fade resistance	resistant/non-resistant      (ASTM norms)
pH after 30 days	12.3 ± 0,20
Vapour resistance	μ 24 ± 2      average      (ASTM norms)
Vapour permeability	gr/m <sup>2</sup> x 24 h = 260 ± 30      (ASTM norms)
Coat Thickness	1.9 ÷ 0.80 mm. total
Inflammability	non-flammable
VOC Classification	As per Dir. 2004/ 427 EC, Cat . A/c: Paints for exterior walls of mineral substrate. Eu limit 75 g/l (2007) 40 g/l (2010). This product contains 0 g/l of Voc.
Shelf Life	24 months
Storage Suggestions	Product maintains its characteristics best if protected from extreme heat and water. Avoid humidity
Safety Norms	Lime products are caustic. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse thoroughly with water. Keep out of reach of children.
Disposal	Product must be disposed of according to norms and regulations in force. Containers must be sent for recycling.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION OF *TADELAKT*

**TADELAKT** should be applied to plaster (rough or smooth, new or old). The perfect one is a rough plaster made with lime and sand.

Already painted surfaces require a thorough brushing down to remove dust and uneven parts.

Where necessary, use a brush or roller to apply a coat of **Quartz Primer** diluted with water up to about 40% in volume to be used, ca. gr/m<sup>2</sup> 150 ÷ 200, or **Normal Primer** diluted 1 to 7/8 with water.

Mix the powder material with about 33% water ( 1 kg of Tadelakt powder and 330 grams of water) and tint it in the right colour (you can use our Coloring System), mixing the pigment very well until a homogeneous shade is obtained. Let the product rest for half an hours before using.

You have to apply at least two coats with a steel trowel.

1) First coat: use ca. 700/800 gr/m<sup>2</sup>. This coat is applied directly to the plaster (background), taking care to apply it evenly to smooth out any imperfections in the ground.

2) Second coat: apply when the first coat is dry. Use ca. 900 ÷ 1300 gr/m<sup>2</sup>, taking care that the surface is as smooth and groove-free as possible. Note that to get the Moroccan effect you have to use till 1300 grams per sq.m. but the most of the appliers use about 900/1000 grams per sq.m.

3) Now it begins a work of pressing and smoothing with spatula and trowel. It has to be done along with the drying process. If you press too much when the material is too wet some bubbles will appear.

For this part of the work you can also use a plastic spatula with a well prepared round edge. With the plastic spatula you have to press the surface getting the water coming out with lime and the more fine powder. You need this cream to fix the small holes and micro porous which are produced and caused by the drying process. The same work you can get using a metallic trowel and a spray bottle. Be careful not to leave drop of water too long on the surface or under the drop the material could melt leaving a mark.

To fix the micro porous has the double purpose of making more shine and getting a water resistance.

With a metallic and plastic tool you can complete your work. At the real end it is suggested to use a plastic trowel and a cloth to make the surface more shine.

A variation is the use of the Stone for Tadelakt.

This is a rounded stone which has been cut in two equal parts. The flat part we get from the cutting is made very smooth and shiny and the edge rounded and smoothed.

It is used with circular movements with the flat smooth surface against the surface of the Tadelakt at the end of the work but when the material is still wet enough to produce the cream of lime and fine powder that we described above. You can understand that it is the proper time to use the stone because during the special "burnishing" with the stone a typical sound is produced during the rubbing.

With this stone you can get a surface very waterproofer since the micro porous can be fixed very well. In addition you get the surface with the special wavy effect a little like a brocade fabric typical of the Moroccan bath.

The day after a special treatment is done applying the Moroccan soap - diluted with water- with a brush and the trowel all over the surface and removing the excess of it with a clean cloth after four or six hours.

The Moroccan soap is a special one produced by olive oil and it is rich of greasy components which give a permanent waterproofing to the lime.

The Moroccan soap comes in dark and white color. The dark is used on dark finishes and the white with the lighter. The light soap can also be tinted (but very little) to match the color of the Tadelakt finish. This helps avoid that some white soap residual remains visible into little holes or scratches if the Tadelakt surface is not manufactured perfectly. For the same reason we suggest you to use the white one for light colours and the dark one for darker colors.

The more used in Morocco is the dark one, which, therefore, is the more popular and cheaper.

If you need a very strong waterproofing we suggest you to use (one or two days after the drying of Tadelakt) our Hydrocalce in three or more applications and then the Moroccan soap.

Extra protection can be done (for shower places) applying our Fine Wax as very last treatment after the Moroccan soap, but note that the Fine Wax makes it more shine.

We have drawn up the material presented above to the best of our technical and experiential knowledge.

Nevertheless, our suggestions and recommendations are not guaranteed. We reserve the right to make modifications to the present information without previous warning.