



STUCCO ITALIANO SRL VIA DELL'ARTIGIANATO 7, SARCEDO 36030, ITALIA www.stuccoitaliano.com
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VELVET MARMORINO

Fine natural mineral lime finish

Name ***MARMORINO VELVET***

Description **This is one of the most elegant lime-based wall finishes rendering the widest variety of aesthetic possibilities. Its slightly rough, opaque, flat finish is velvety to the touch with the typical chiaroscuro appearance of fine suede or chamois.** It mimicks this soft leather's ability to glow with soft light and shade. The feel of chamois is also evident to the touch, thanks to a large quantity of micro-fibres present in the material

Composition aged, finely filtered slaked lime putty, special powdered marble granules and quartz sand selected according to granule size of mm. 0.0 ÷ 0.7, cellulose fibers mm 2 and special additives (no more than 2,3% total in wet volume)

Type of Surface to be Covered

New	plaster	no priming necessary
	gypsum	one coat of Quartz Primer
	plasterboard	one coat of Quartz Primer
	medium density	one coat of Quartz Primer
Old	old plaster	one coat of Quartz or Normal Primer
	distemper/fast-drying	brush down thoroughly Quartz or Normal Primer
	limewash	brush down thoroughly and Quartz or Normal Primer
	polished lime finish	brush down thoroughly and sandpaper Quartz or Normal Primer
	washable paint	one coat of Quartz Primer

TECHNICAL DATA

Application	by hand, with a steel trowel		
Dilution	none: ready-to-use paste		
Theoretical Yield	- gr/m ² 1,500 ÷ 2,000 in three coats		
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	1,780 ± 50 (gr/LT.)		
Volumetric Mass	1,670 ± 60		
Viscosity	200,000 ± 25,000 CPS = 20° C (white)		
Fade resistance	resistant/non-resistant	(ASTM norms)	
pH after 30 days	12.5 ± 0,20		
Vapour resistance	μ 24 ± 2	average	(ASTM norms)
Vapour permeability	gr/m ² x 24 h = 260 ± 30 (ASTM norms)		
Coat Thickness	1.4 ÷ 1.6 mm. total 3 coats		
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	36 months		
Storage Suggestions	Product maintains its characteristics best if protected from extreme heat or cold. Avoid freeze.		
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 VELVET *MARMORINO*

Tools necessary for application: Normal big trowel, good big trowel, plastic trowel, sponge float

Before application

Protection of the work area: Masking tape and protective material over the baseboards and around windows and doors.

Primer application

One coat of Primer Quartz is applied with roller or brush to a uniformly smooth, clean surface and allowed completely to dry (3-5 hours).

It is necessary to apply the primer on all surfaces with the exception of plasters made of lime and sand. These have a similar composition to marmorino.

Preparation of the Marmorino material – colorization

After opening the container of Velvet Marmorino, remove any water on the surface, and mix for about 30 seconds using an electric mixer until homogenized. Add the coloring pigment and mix until the color is completely uniform. To correctly choose and mix the color read “General Rules for Correct Color Mixing” described in our Color System.

Remember that lime loses its viscosity once shaken. If the material, after mixing, is too loose wait it resting 6 to 8 hours before using.

Application

Remember to have a strong light parallel to the wall and situated on only one of the two sides of the wall you are working on (usually on the same side other sources of light come from such as the windows). In this way the shadow of the trowel allows you to see the actual state of the finish.

Every so often, during the second and third coat, the light should be moved so that the wall doesn't dry out too much in one spot from the heat of the lamp.

Don't apply in temperatures below 5°C / 41°F.

During application be sure the work area isn't too damp or warm to avoid problems with application times.

1. Apply a thin, even coat of 'Marmorino Velvet' over the entire surface with a metal trowel. Avoid making too many ridges and allow it to dry completely (6-8 hours). The first coat can be white even if you plan to have a colored finish. If the final color will be dark it is best to remove the masking tape from around doors, windows and baseboards and reapply it; otherwise, a strip of white may be visible when the tape is finally removed. Therefore, remove the tape and replace it approximately 1/16" distant from the original position of the tape.

2. Second coat: if you apply the second coat as evenly as possible with a metal trowel you will get little or no dark and light effect, but if you apply it “badly”, that is with area with more material close to areas with less, you will get more dark and light effect, specially with dark colours.

In Alternative to increase the chamois effect (dark and light), you can damp the walls lightly and not evenly just before applying the second coat. Some areas will remain damper than others, which will result in a surface with both smooth and rough areas after the final smoothing phase.

To do this coat make sure the blade-edge of the trowel is always clean and free of imperfections.

The edge can be cleaned with P360 sandpaper. Usually the second coat is applied over the entire surface before applying the third coat. But on large surfaces in hot, dry conditions it might be necessary to have a second person begin to apply the third coat while the first completes the second coat.

3. The third coat should be applied before the second coat has dried completely. To recognize when this is, you should observe that the water that was on the surface has been absorbed, but the plaster still appears slightly damp. The second coat should have almost completed the shrinking process that typically occurs with lime-based products. With ideal room temperatures, this occurs after about 15 minutes, the time it usually takes to apply the second coat to a medium-sized wall.
4. The third coat will be applied over this even surface. No undue care need be taken when applying it since this final layer will be smoothed out almost immediately with a dry sponge float. It is difficult to say how much time you need to wait before using the sponge float because it depends on how absorbent the wall is and what the temperature is. You'll know if it is too soon because you will see small ridges forming as you use the sponge float. Generally the plaster should be damp enough to be able to smooth the surface moving the sponge float in opposite sweeping directions several times. This will fill in pits and flatten ridges without leaving marks on the wall.
5. The sponge float will need to be cleaned from time to time of excess marmorino which has accumulated on its surface. To do this, gently scrape the surface of the sponge float on the edge of a metal trowel, and then scrape the excess marmorino into a container to be reused later.
6. Before it dries completely, go over the wall with a plastic trowel which has smooth, rounded edges. As when using the sponge float, you will know when to perform this phase of the smoothing process by observation. It is too early to use the plastic trowel when you leave small ridges in the plaster and too late when you are unable to smooth out the roughness left from using the sponge float.
- 7. The plastic trowel should be pressed almost flat on the wall (with a 25-30° angle) moving it in opposite sweeping directions to avoid making ridges. It is advisable to use a strong light source parallel to the walls when smoothing out the surface to detect imperfections you may create while moving the trowel over the surface. The wall will be finished when it appears almost shiny when viewed against the light. You will observe - especially with darker colors – that the smoothest parts appear the darkest.**
8. Remove all tape and protective material before the plaster is completely dried to avoid chipping and cracking along the taped edge. In fact, the tape can be removed right before the last phase where you use the plastic trowel.

Application variations

This versatile material can achieve a number of special effects:
Marmorino Velvet with wax

Once it is completely dry, it can be given a distinctive color using our water-based bees' wax (Natural Wax). If a naturally tinted bees' wax is used on a dark colored Velvet Marmorino, the small pits and scratches on the surface will take on a white color since the wax is naturally light colored. Otherwise, the wax can be tinted almost any color allowing you to obtain a variety of effects from an antique patina to an artistic look with a strong visual impact.

Note that with our wax and colorants, you can always change the color even with the passing of time. To make the wax lighter, all you have to do is add our "White Powdered Dye"; to make it darker, tint it with the color of your choice. It is always advisable to try out the color on a sample board or on part of the wall which is not so visible.

Our metallic glitter or pearlescent waxes can also be used to get veiled effects.

Damasque effect

A Damasque effect can be obtained by applying a very thick second coat of Velvet Marmorino and passing over it immediately with a completely flat, metal trowel always moving in the same direction (horizontally or vertically). Ridges will be formed in this way which should then be pressed down lightly with a plastic or metal trowel before drying.

Other effects

You can use a metal trowel instead of a plastic one in the final phase of the smoothing process to leave dark marks on the finished surface. These are transferred from the metal trowel to the smoothest areas. This effect is used mostly on dark finishes.

To make the finish feel more velvety to the touch, you can sand the surface lightly (not before 48 hours from drying) with paper P 220-360 (this moves up the cellulose fibers) and then brush off the dust.

Maintenance of stucco Marmorino Velvet

For interiors: Apply our natural wax as the simplest form of protection without changing the look of your finish. For dark color be careful to tint it in the same colour of the stucco since our bee's wax is lightly white. Apply it like it is used on dark colors to get special effect.

For interiors: Apply our acrylic wax for EpoFloor which guarantees waterproofing and protection against all types of dirt. There are three kinds available: Flat, Semi-gloss and Glossy, which increases shine on Velvet Marmorino. Apply it, diluted till 70/100%, preferably with a spray bottle. To water-proof it, you can apply our lime-based, plaster waterproofing.

Applying water based product on dark finish be careful to not soak to much it to avoid that salt coming from the bottom could stain the color

For exteriors: If the finish needs protection, we suggest our waterproofing for lime-based materials.

To clean natural finishes with no protection: The most practical way to clean this type of finish is with a white pencil's rubber eraser or sand paper (P 220-320). It's very easy to clean most dirty areas by simply using sand paper and dusting off the powder residue.

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.