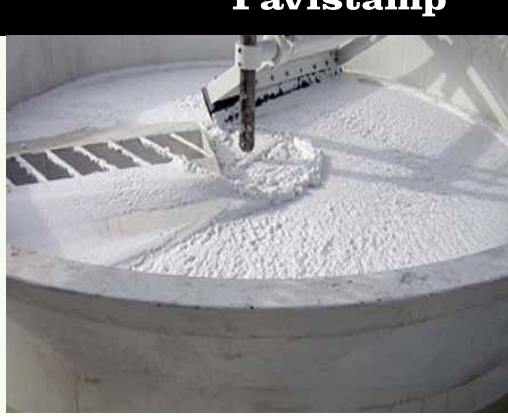
NHL Lime in pasta

Aerial lime in pasta



Description

Lime mortar in paste for renderings and rejoints at rehabilitation and restoration Works in historical buildings in which identical to originals mortars with characteristics and old patinas are required. Manufactured wit pure lime with a high calcium content, hydrated with paste and with ageing with a superior to one-year rest, siliceous sand.

Types

- **Revex cal fine m12** as base layer, and **Revex cal fine G5** as a finish layer.

Enforcements

- Emblematic and old building rehabilitation and restauration indoors and outdoors. It can be used perfectly on new construction. Enable finishes and “extra fines” textures.

Properties

This mortar has qualities that cannot be obtained in a natural manner with cements or with artificial limes. Only the natural pure lime allows the gaseous changes between the building interior and exterior, as well as offers the best plasticity and workability due to:

- The hexagonal form of the hydrated lime glasses provides a higher plasticity.
- The hydrated lime high fineness (size around 1 micron), as well as the content of fine arid facilitates the workability.
- The bigger specific lime surface brings more workability and plasticity as well as the smaller particle size, a bigger arid covering is obtained.
- It is more compatible with the building methods and old materials from the chemical, structural and mechanical points of view.
- Capacity of keeping the original aspect and firmness bringing bigger durability.
- Excellent adherence to the support due to lime fineness and to the water retention that keeps during more time its pH basic (>12).
- Better watertightness in front of chemical attacks (vibrations, wind frost-thaw cycles) and chemical (rain, acid salts, etc...)
- Great elasticity that facilitates the adaptation of the support deformations without provoking cracking.
- Record of low volume variables humidity.
- Contribute to good aesthetical and homogeneous, as well as good thermal and acoustic insulation.
- Bigger structural stability, for the cracks auto seal: the mortar absorbs water, dissolving the hydrated lime that penetrates in the gaps and cracks where it gets re-carbonated to seal them (related with dissolution cycles/ re-precipitation of the calcite)
- Lower expansion, weak retraction and lower air content.
- Bigger flexibility under determined mechanical conditions.
- Bigger durability/ It does not produce efflorescence (which are manifested with white stains, produced by soluble alkaline salts- Sodium Sulfate and above all Potassium)., due to the lime that contains that has been manufactured with raw materials with high quality and very pure, with a content in carbonated calcium superior to 98% and the sodium and potassium contents do not exceed 0,01%, being the salts quantity much lower than the cement one avoiding important damages in the system set stone/mortar originated by cycles of crystallization and/or hydration.
- Bigger breathability, due to the action of re-carbonization (lime mortar setting) that creates in the interior of the mass some channels called capillary that facilitates the breathability. The humidity in a water steam form is evacuated towards the exterior using, capillary uses, letting the walls “breath”.

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Workplace

1. Preparation of the support

- Clean the support eliminating any dust remains, liquids, spellings, etc… Also, eventual efflorescence wastes and any other substance that can damage a good adherence to the support have to be eliminated.
- Secure the humidity by capillarity or filtrations absence being in this case advisable the previous application of one layer of **Revex cal hidro**.
- Saturate the support with low-pressure water with the objective of impeding that the support absorbs water to the mixture. It is advisable to perform this operation some hours before the mortar application. On the event, that the support cannot be saturated it is advisable at least to soak lightly to permit that the mortar grabs. An insufficient saturation can bring adherence losses and cracks appearance in the mortar. It is advisable to perform this operation some hours before the mortar application.

2. Kneading

- The mortar is served in buckets ready to use, although is possible that due to the repos time since its fabrication, the mortar is settled or compacted in the bucket due to the transport so it is advisable to knead with a low revolutions mechanical shaker until homogenize of the product. Do not add water.

3. Execution

- Extend the mortar in a compact, uniform and without irregularities way.
- Do not apply on flat surfaces on which the liquid water remains stuck.
- Use always if possible, plastic or wood trowels, as they facilitate the water retention, as they do not displace the fine particles to the surface.
- Apply as many layers as necessary until obtaining the desired thickness, not exceeding the thickness cm per layer and letting dry the previous, in order to facilitate the carbonation of each layer.
- Before applying the following layer, moisten the previous one.

4. Finish

- Once reached the necessary hardness proceed to the desired finish, scraping, drop, tyrolean, burnished and sponge.
- For other finishes as: Lime painting, Silicate, siloxane, veiling, impregnations, water-repellents, or stucco it will be necessary to wait minimum 20 days after the final mortar layer application.

Preservation

Store in a covered and dry place.

⚠ IMPORTANT

The observations and prescriptions of this technical sheet, even corresponding to our best experience, should be considered, in any case, purely indicative, and must be tested by exhaustive practical applications; Therefore, before using the product, whoever is going to do it must establish whether it is suitable for the intended use, and assumes any responsibility that may arise from its use. Once the product is handled or applied, the manufacturer will not assume any claim, nor will it be responsible for the form, mode and conditions of application.