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Technical Data Sheet
Rough Plaster – Intonachino

Product description: It's a lime-based mineral stucco for obtaining rough finishes with a natural antique effect. Suitable for internal and external use. Intonachino is the more popular Italian external finish.

Name: ROUGH PLASTER – INTONACHINO – FINE AND MEDIUM

Composition: Contains slaked lime (about 35%), marble ground with varying size grains, water and special additives (less than 2,0%).

Application surfaces: Can be applied on: lime or gypsum plaster, cement, drywall, chipboard, medium density, OSB (the seams must be joined in a way to insure a continuous, smooth surface), even if the surfaces have already been painted.
Peeling paint must be removed.
Besides the lime-sand plaster, all the other surfaces need to be treated with an acrylic quartz paint before applying the stucco.

Application: The application is by steel trowels in two layers. The first layer must be completely dry before applying the second one, that have to be made even with a rubber trowel.
The material is ready to use, no dilution is required.

Performance An antique and soft decorative effect is achieved with a breathable and naturally anti mould surface which has a strong adhesion to the background substrate.

Appearance: It's slightly rough with a soft look.

Colour: White. Any colour is possible with our Couloring System

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.

Scrub Resistance: More than 10.000 cycles for ASTM D 2486.

Pencil Hardnes: ASTM D 3363: 5H+ using Berol turquoise pencil

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Yield:	From kg. 1.5 to 1.8 per square metre for Intonachino Fine From kg. 2.2 to 2.6 per square metre for Intonachino Medium
Packaging:	24 kg weights bucket. 16 kg weights bucket.
Dilution:	none, ready-to-use paste
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.)
Volumetric Mass Viscosity:	1,670 ± 60 200,000 ± 25,000 CPS = 20° C (white)
Fade resistance:	resistant/non-resistant (ASTM norms)
pH after 30 days:	12.5 ± 0,20
Vapour resistance:	α 24 ± 2 average (ASTM norms)
Vapour permeability:	gr/m^2 x 24 h = 260 ± 30 (ASTM norms)

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Coat Thickness:	Fine: 1,1 ÷ 1.6 mm. total 2 coats Medium: 1,6 ÷ 2,1 mm. total 2 coats
Inflammability:	Fire, Smoke & Explosive hazards Fire Growth Rate Index-04: Class O British and Class B Euroclass Smoke Growth Rate Index: Class O British and Class B Euroclass Non combustible material. Tests carried out in accordance with BSEN 13823:2002
Mold/Mildew Resistance:	ASTM D 3274 – "Standard Test Method to evaluate the degree of surface disfigurement of paint by microbial, fungal and algas growth Result: Front Panel 10/10/10 Back Panel 10/10/10 = no growth
Adhesion:	Norm UNI EN 13892-8 2004 average value = 2,0
Shelf Life:	48 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.

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HOW TO USE IT

If you work on a old, may be painted, wall apply a layer of “Quartz Primer” on the surface (it is not necessary for new lime-sand plasters), being careful to remove old paint and clean dust from the wall. Wait at least 6 hours (the primer must be dry) to apply the first layer of Intonachino using an steel trowel and spreading it uniformly on the wall.
After completely drying you can apply the second layer being careful to make the surfaces even with a rubber trowel (sponge float) using with a circular movement a few minutes after application, but before the stucco begins harden.

For PITTED Finish press the surface shortly after made it even with the sponge float.

A special effect can be achieved pressing the stucco with a trowel before it becomes hard.
It is also possible to paint this as “fresco”, using water and Additivo colorante colour pigments during the drying process or after its completely dry using the wax Cera Naturale and colour pigments.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF INTONACHINO

Here are some suggestions for applying lime plasters and stuccoes. These are suggestions to always keep in mind when applying Marmorino, Intonachino and other lime-based products.
A lime plaster (and also cement) changes color depending on its drying time. However, the general rule of thumb is that the slower it dries, the darker the resulting color. With marmorino, a darker tone is also related to how much pressure is applied during the polishing phase.
It is customary to recommend applying lime plasters at a minimum ambient temperature of 5°C (41°F), but experience has shown that if you want to avoid color differences, the minimum temperature should be higher.
This is also linked to two other factors: the relative humidity of the air which determines drying time and, consequently, the tone of the color, and finally, and just as important, the absorption of the substrate.
Therefore, when applying lime plaster, you have to take into account these three factors.It is difficult to give precise guidelines. It depends a lot on the experience of the technician, who in any case has to keep in mind these factors and understand the characteristics of the materials.

For the substrate: the ideal plaster is one which has the same amount of a bsorption over its entire surface. If there are areas of concrete under the plaster (for example, around windows or along the area where two floors of a building meet), it’s possible that with a thin layer of plaster, there will be different amounts of absorption.