



STUCCO ITALIANO SRL

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Technical Data Sheets

This product has a Leed certification for being made with 29% recycled material



CERTIFICATO N. / CERTIFICATE No. 2011DGP133-6

MARMORINO FOR FLOOR (Pastellone)

Natural Cement based Finish for Floor

Name	Marmorino for Floor / Fine and Medium size
Description	The recipe for Marmorino for Floor comes from an antique recipe, “Pastellone Veneziano”. Pastellone was, in fact, the application of Classic Venetian Marmorino onto floors. Examples can be found in Venice and throughout the Veneto Region. Our Pastellone is made stronger by adding cement and binders. The material which is white, can be tinted to any color which is compatible with lime and cement. The material comes in two grades: medium and fine. The material with coarser particles is applied in the first coat and that with the finer particles is applied in the second and the third coat.
Composition	Finely filter white cement and hydrated lime, grains of marble (special powdered marble granules sifted and selected according to granule size of 0,0 to 0,8 mm = 0.0 - 0.030 inch) for first coat and, 0,0 to 0,5 mm. (0,0 to 0.17 inches) for the second and last coat, and special additives (no more than 1,5% total in volume) Can be used together with our AQ-A, acrylic binder for a stronger finish.
Appearance	White powder
Colour	White, but any colour is available on request.
Type of Surface to be Covered	The ideal substrate is plaster made of sand and cement, but with the right preparation it can be applied to any surface, such as concrete or existing ceramic or marble flooring. It can be applied on plasters over flooring heating system. It is not recommended to use it in public areas or places where there is a lot of foot traffic. It is a product which can be compared to natural wood floors, and therefore indicated for use in private areas which won't be subject to heavy use.

Packaging	kg 20,0 kg 8,00	lbs.44.09 net – plastic tub Medium size material lbs.17.63 net – plastic tub Fine size material
Dilution	water must be added to obtain a paste easy to be applied. It can vary depending on the substrate's absorption. About 4,00 ml of water per kg of powder. If you want to get a stronger finish and improve the application, you can use our AQA to dilute the material instead of the water.	
Theoretical Yield	1,7/ 1,9 kg per sq.m. / kg 0,18 per sq. foot aver.	
Drying time	1-4 hours at 20°C (68°F) to the touch 8-14 hours at 20°C (68°F) below the surface, 60 days stable.	
Application Temperatures	min. 5°C (41°F) max 30°C (86°F) - U.R. < 90 % ca	
Specific weight	14. ± 0.42 (lb/gal US)	
Fade resistance	resistant/non-resistant (ASTM norms)	
pH after 30 days	12. ± 0,20	
Vapour resistance	28± 2 average (ASTM norms)	
Coat Thickness	1,7 mm. / 0,07 inch total 3 coats	
Inflammability	non-flammable	
Shelf Life	18 months if kept properly (dry and cold for the powder Marmorino and protect from froze for AQA additive).	
Storage Suggestion	Product maintains its characteristics best if protected from damp.	
Safety Norms	Cement and 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 recycled.	

INSTRUCTION FOR APPLICATION

Application on the ideal substrate: plaster made of cement and sand

A water-based primer, like our “Normal Primer”, is applied with a roller on a substrate free of dirt and grease.

If you have pre-colored material already in your warehouse, use this for all three coats. If you have white material, use this for the first coat in order to simplify preparation; it saves on time and colorant.

Mix the material with enough AQA additive to make the mixture dense enough to apply easily with a metal trowel. Normally you need about 470 ml. of AQA for 1 kg. of marmorino powder.

Spread the first coat evenly over the entire surface, finishing, obviously, at doorway. You will need approximately 0,9 / 1,1 kg of material per 1 square meter. Let it dry until the next day.

If you have colored material already in your warehouse, it will be much simpler to apply the second and third coats. If you have to add color to the material there are three possibilities:

- 1) Color the material with powder colorants before adding the water (or the AQA). You have to figure out how much colorant to add to each container first which involves a long process to establish how much colorant is needed to obtain the color you want.
- 2) Color the white material after you have mixed it with water (AQA). You still have to do color tests beforehand to be sure of the exact weight of liquid colorant you will use.
- 3) To tint the liquid additive AQA if you are going to improve your application with it.

Solutions 2 and 3 are the more practical.

In all the cases, the colorant must be one which is resistant to the alkaline in the cement.

Mix up the enough material for the second coat (0,7 kg. of powder per square meter) and using a metal trowel, start applying it. Have a clear plan of how you are going to apply it in 40-50 cm. strips, beginning at the point farthest from the door.

Be careful to apply it uniformly and smoothly.

After you finish applying the second coat, you'll have time to prepare the material for the third coat, or you had enough from the second. Note that the third coat can be applied with the same material of the second one or with the more fine product that we supply just for this coat. It is the Marmorino for Floor Fine. It is difficult to know how long to wait before applying the third coat because it depends a great deal on the air temperature and humidity. In general, the moment is right when you can comfortably step on it which could be after 25 minutes or up to an hour. It is recommended to go barefoot or wear socks that won't leave their imprint on the material.

Apply the third coat with the metal trowel as you would a normal marmorino, but without press too much. Complete the whole floor and then, when you can step on it, come back using a spray bottle with water and working in small areas spray the water and make smooth using both a metal trowel and a plastic trowel. The metal trowel can leave dark marks like it does when you scrape metal over cement. This is more visible with lighter colors. Because of this you have to use the plastic trowel to finish

smoothing it out. You will notice that on a floor, you don't need to finish it as smooth and polished as you would on a wall. Besides it's not possible to return to polish it after 10 or 15 minutes, as you do on a wall.

The day after the floor can be sanded with a sander machine. This treatment is done to make the surface more smooth and to increase the movement of dark and light marks. A P 180, P120 or P100 paper can be used. The sand paper do not scratch the surface since it is very hard, but just polish it.

NOTE: the easiest and fast way to make this finish requires the use of a sanding machine with disks of metallic net. Apply the last coat without pressing too much, just having care to make the floor quite even, Than, the day after, sand all the surface with a sanding machine with the metallic mesh P100. Sanding with the metallic disk helps make the surface smooth also if the last coat was not very well done and uniforms the surface. This way of application reduces the time of work and gives a more even finish.

If you want to have more movement you can apply one or more layers of a colored solution: prepare our primer diluted 1 part of primer and 13 of water. Tint it in the needed tone and, after made proper test apply this solution all over the floor using sponges or better normal cloths. In this way where you leave more tinted solution you get more dark getting "shadows of color". Please, be careful to make tests before tinting the floor.

Create an environment with the right humidity because the slower the material dries, the stronger it becomes. The floor shouldn't be walked on for several hours and in any case should be protected until you apply the final protection. Without the final protection, the floor can always be easily stained.

After 5-10 days (the longer, the better), you can apply the final treatment which can be done in two ways:

1. With the application of a single or dual component polyurethane for which we can give you application instructions. This is usually applied with a roller. It could be preceded by a waterproofing treatment.
2. With linseed oil. Pour it on the floor and spread with a soft, absorbent cloth. This will be done two more times, allowing the first coat to dry at least 12 hours. Note that to use linseed oil your floor has to be very dry since the presence of water could causes modification of the oil, the same process which happens when we make soap from oil!! It means white marks on the floor.

Note:

- ☒ If you are working on a new concrete substrate, be sure that it is at least a month old and that it is completely dry. It's possible for cracks to appear in new concrete the first 2-3 weeks after laying the concrete.
- ☒ During application, the marmorino can be directly poured from the bucket onto the floor and then spread with a trowel.
- ☒ During application, it is useful to have a light source close to and parallel to the floor. Be careful, however, that this doesn't dry out the material too much before applying the third coat.
- ☒ This material can be used to cover concrete bathtubs and shower stall walls as a substrate. Naturally, they would have to be well-treated with good waterproofing.
- ☒ If you want to apply it on ceramic or marble floors you have to roughen the tiles using a sander; then apply a special adhesive plaster being careful to cover up the lines between the tiles. This plaster is made using the normal Marmorino for floor that you use for the first coat together with

the additive SAA, the Strong Adhesion Agent in the proportion of 4/5% of additive into the Marmorino for Floor.

- ☒ Before the final treatment of the floor you can remove small imperfections using sandpaper.
- ☒ Keep in mind that when preparing the color that it darkens considerable after applying the oil, which we call the “wet look”.
- ☒ Your customer should know that dropping heavy objects on the surface can cause small dents, exactly as happens with wood flooring.
- ☒ It is possible to do touch-ups when necessary. To do this, we advise keeping some of the powder colored material in a well-sealed container. Use a container which is just big enough so the material is exposed to little air. Doing this should allow you to keep the material ready to use for many years.
- ☒ If the substrate is cracked you have to substantiate that they are cracks due to the curing process and not due to settlement. If the latter is the case, your customer should be advised that they will be responsible for any reappearance of cracks.
- ☒ If you have to work in two adjacent rooms, it is advisable to create a natural break at the doorways. You can't, in fact, work in 2 or 3 rooms at a time without having breaks. One way to deal with this is to put a strip of metal (aluminum, steel or brass) into the concrete (screed) substrate which will act as a divider. This strip of metal should rise above the surface of the concrete 1.5 - 2 mm. (the eventual thickness of your marmorino coating).

Floor Tricks of the trade and c.

If the floor is to be applied over a concrete substrate be sure the concrete has cured for at least 30 days and that all normal shrinking and cracking has occurred before applying the marmorino.

Whenever applying products on floor surfaces it is advisable to use knee pads.

To facilitate application of a third coat, it is advisable to sift the material (just in case you do not have from us already sieved material for the last coat) to make it smoother. This can be done when it is still a powder or after it is wet and therefore already tinted. A 0.4 or 0.5 mm sifter works well.

During the third coat application can be sprayed water (or water with a little of our Natural Marseille soap – 1 soap to 12 parts of water) to get an easier application.

If you use our Color System, coloring the material, even in small quantities, is easy because you have the formulation. If you want to match a new batch of colored material with an old one, and you have a little of the original color leftover, just spread a little of the original mixture on a trowel and put it next to the newly mixed color. It is advisable to do this under a variety of light sources, under lights, in shadow, etc., before deciding if the color is right.

Remember that often day light comes from the windows on the floor so in that case the color you choose has to be proper for outside (sun ray resistant).

If you don't have a sample of the original color, as can happen when doing retouching, compare the new color spread on a trowel with the floor itself. The new color should be just about the same color as the floor because once the new color is applied and treated with varnish or oil, it will look like it does when wet.

If you want to retouch the plaster before varnishing, we advise you to finish applying the plaster, the reparation, first (which can be done at different different times) and then dry it with hot air to get a faster drying. At this point all you have to do is wet the plaster to see what color it will be after varnishing or oiling.

When applying a clear product (the final varnish) with a roller, it's always a good idea to work perpendicular to the light source to reduce the risk of leaving visible roller marks.

It is a good thing to sand the floor with a manual sander before applying the final top protection. It is to use a paper P180 or more fine.