

ROMAN PLASTER

Contemporary decorative lime-based plaster with a soft, smooth and nuanced finish.



RECOMMENDED USE

Indoors.

For vertical surfaces, in all rooms.

Substrates: On all standard building materials that have been properly primed.

BENEFITS

Contemporary-looking plaster. Silky touch.

SURFACE PREPARATION

The surface must be perfectly cleaned, dusted and dry. Wash any remaining old paint, then sand and dust again, if necessary. On powdery or porous substrates, first apply a coat of Universal Primer.

Application tools: Apply the Rough Primer using a 12mm microfibre roller. Apply the Undercoat for Mineral Plaster and Roman Plaster using a large trowel or a stainless steel smoothing trowel.

APPLICATION

Generously cover the surface with a Rough Primer but avoid any build-up of thickness to ensure the plaster adheres to the surface.

Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: After the Rough Primer has dried (approx. 12h), apply the Undercoat for Mineral Plaster using a smoothing trowel and cover the surface in fine layers making rounded continuous movements. Start at the top of the wall and make your way down without exerting too much pressure. Adjust the thickness to the Rough Primer. Work on surfaces of approx. 2 to 4m² and leave the walls to dry when your work is complete. Leave to dry for 12h.

Roman Plaster: Gently stir the plaster until smooth. Using a smoothing trowel, cover the surface making rounded crisscrossing movements ensuring even thickness all over. Adjust thickness to the undercoat. Work on small areas starting at the top of the wall.

Leave to dry for 12h. Do not touch the plaster while it is drying to avoid fingerprints.

If the surface is uneven : one the plaster is dry, sand lightly using a scraper or a small orbital sander (220 micron sand paper) if necessary to remove any defects. Dust the surface carefully protecting your floor with a suitable plastic cover and vacuum if necessary.

Protection: Dry rooms: Apply the Water-based Wax to the plaster, which can take up to 3 days to dry if the weather is wet. Starting from the bottom of the wall, apply in rounded movements to small areas (20 x 20cm) using a stainless steel mini trowel. Cover the entire surface. Wax is essential to maintain the colour over time.

Damp rooms: Please note, plaster cannot replace tiling. Apply the Wall Wax to the wall using a stainless steel mini-trowel.

NB.: The final colour can only be appreciated once the wax has been applied and has dried completely.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Appearance: Matte.

Coverage: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: 2.5 to 3m²/L.

Roman Plaster: Approx. 2 to 2.5m²/L.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Drying time: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: 2h (dry to the touch).
Roman Plaster: Approx. 12h.

Second coat: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: 12h.
Roman Plaster: Approx. 24h.

Solid content: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: 76% in weight, 55% in volume.
Roman Plaster: 76% in weight, 55% in volume.

Density: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: 1.9g/cm³.
Roman Plaster: 1.80g/cm³.

How to clean your equipment: Water.

Packaging: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: 2.5L and 10L.
Roman Plaster: 3L and 10L.

Storage: 1 year in its original unopened packaging. Keep away from frost.

HANDLE WITH CARE

Use in temperatures between +12°C and +25°C. Do not use when relative humidity reaches more than 70%. This plaster contains slaked lime so it is essential you protect your eyes and wear gloves while applying. Work by wall sections using a single can. For a single project, use cans with the same batch number.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

AFNOR Classification: Family I - Class 1d2.

VOC⁽¹⁾: Undercoat for Mineral Plaster: The 2010 EU limit value for this product (cat A/I) is 200g/L. This product contains maximum 2g/L VOC.
Roman Plaster: The 2010 EU limit value for this product (cat A/I) is 200g/L. This product contains maximum 15g/L VOC.

Safety: Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Complies with current legislation.

⁽¹⁾ Volatile Organic Compounds: Directive 2004/42/EC.

* Information on the emission of volatile substances into indoor air, presenting a risk of toxicity by inhalation, on the class scale from A+ (very low emissions) to C (high emissions).