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TYPES OF PLASTER:
PREPARATION AND RESTORATION WORKS



ARREGHINI[®]
ITALIAN PAINTS SINCE 1950



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TYPES OF PLASTER: PREPARATION AND RESTORATION WORKS

Plaster is a mineral coating with protective and decorative functions. Plaster is applied at a thickness that can vary from a few millimetres to a few centimetres, for the purpose of levelling off masonry surfaces in order to make them even.

The widespread use of this type of coating is due to the fact that it is economical, quick to prepare and easy to apply. Since it was first introduced at the end of the nineteenth century, plaster has been subjected to substantial variations regarding both its composition and its function. Initially the so-called "gauged" mortars (a mixture of lime, cement and sand) were formulated, while from the second half of the twentieth century the ready-made, "pre-mixed" plasters started to be developed.



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DIAGNOSTICS OF THE PROBLEM

THE COMPONENTS OF PLASTER

MORTAR

Is used for erecting walls, preparing plasters and applying coatings in general, is the result of the mixing of water with a mineral binder and an aggregate.

AGGREGATES

The term “aggregate” refers to all those materials which do not undergo chemical transformation even although they contribute to the final result of the structure being treated: stones, sand, bricks. They form the reinforcing structure of the mortar, occupying approx. 65-70% of its total volume. Since their grain-size will affect the quality of the voids to be filled by the binder, it is important for the grain sizes of the aggregate and the binder to be different, so as to guarantee a compact mass. In this way, the crystals of the binder will be shorter, and hence more resistant, so that shrinkage during drying will be reduced to the minimum.

Sand is the most widely used type of aggregate: natural if it comes from quarries, rivers, lakes or the sea, and artificial if it is the result of the crushing of rocks or artificial products.

Depending on its nature and on the type of rock from which it originates, sand may have different grain sizes, and this will affect the quality of the mortars produced.

For example, the presence of impurities such as soil, clay and fine dust reduces the binding power of the calcium carbonate and hence the resistance of the mortar, and the use of sea sand, due to the presence of chlorides, tends, over time, to lead to the emergence of salt efflorescence.

BINDERS

The term “binder” refers to those materials which, once they have been put in place, undergo chemical/physical changes and transform into compounds which characterize some of the qualities of the structure such as rigidity, solidity and resistance to atmospheric agents. Binders, in fact, harden in the presence of water and air. The most common binders are lime- and cement-based, and are obtained from natural elements. Once they have been baked, they transform into substances that react with the water and the carbon dioxide contained in the air, forming crystals that develop great adhesive strength between the binders themselves and the aggregates. The binders – hydrated lime, lime putty, hydraulic lime, cement – can either be used alone or combined to form the so-called “gauged mortars”. When lime alone is used as a binder, the plaster will not have very high resistance to mechanical stress and will require relatively long time intervals between the laying phases. If, on the other hand, cement is used on its own, the plaster will have low breathability and be somewhat rigid, so that it will have difficulty in following the movements of the various substrates. In addition to the binder and the aggregates, mortar also contains elements to facilitate setting, such as pozzolana. This term identifies volcanic material dug up around Pozzuoli and therefore, by extension, also similar volcanic products obtained from quarries located in other areas.

THE POZZOLANA

In the mortar, in addition to the binder and the inert, other elements are also used to help the setting reaction, such as pozzolan. This term refers to the volcanic material excavated in the area near Pozzuoli and, by extension, also the product of similar volcanic caves located elsewhere.

Pozzolana is generally found in the form of loose sand, but it can also appear in the form of an agglomerate, requiring to be crushed and sieved. The adding to the lime binder of charges manifesting pozzolanic activity offers numerous advantages, such as more rapid setting, greater mechanical resistance, greater resistance to water and the possibility to adhere also to damp walls.



GAUGED MORTARS

The versatility of gauged mortars is connected with the freedom to vary the percentages of the binders so as to obtain the performance required for the type of substrate being treated and on the basis of the environmental conditions in which the plaster is being prepared.

FORMULATIONS

Usually the mixing ratio by volume between aggregates and binder is approx. 1:3. The compositions most widely adopted in the preparation of mortar plasters and the respective thicknesses to be applied may be the following.

LIME-BASED PLASTER

RENDERING COAT: thickness depending on the irregularity of the masonry: 0.5 - 1 cm.

SAND from 2 - 5 mm: 1 m³

LIME PUTTY: 0,5 m³

COARSE PLASTER LAYER: thickness 1-2 cm

SAND 0.5 - 2 mm: 1 m³

HYDRATED LIME IN POWDER: 300 kg

FINISH: thickness 0.3 - 0.5 cm

SAND 0.1 - 0.5 mm: 1 m³

HYDRATED LIME IN POWDER: 250 kg

PLASTER MADE OF GAUGED MORTAR

COMPOSITION WITH HIGH LIME CONTENT

RENDERING COAT: thickness irrespective of the irregularity of the masonry 0.5 - 1 cm.

SAND from 2 - 5 mm: 1 m³

CEMENT: 300 kg

HYDRAULIC LIME: 150 kg

COARSE PLASTER LAYER:

thickness 1-1.5 cm

SAND 0.5 - 2 mm: 1 m³

CEMENT: 100 kg

HYDRAULIC LIME: 200 kg

HYDRAULIC LIME: 0,3 m³

FINISH: Spessore da 0,3 - 0,5 cm

SAND 0.1 - 0.5 mm: 1 m³

CEMENT: 50 kg

LIME PUTTY: 0,5 m³

COMPOSITION WITH HIGH CEMENT CONTENT

RENDERING COAT: thickness depending on the irregularity of the masonry 0.5 - 1 cm.

SAND from 2 - 5 mm: 1 m³

CEMENT: 500 kg

COARSE PLASTER LAYER:

thickness 1 - 1.5 cm

SAND 0.5 - 2 mm: 1 m³

CEMENT: 300 kg

HYDRAULIC LIME: 150 kg

FINISH: thickness 0.3 - 0.5 cm

SAND 0.1 - 0.5 mm: 1 m³

CEMENT: 250 Kg

COMMON LIME: 200 Kg

LAYING

RENDERING COAT

The function of the rendering coat is to adhere to the substrate, levelling it out and regulating its water absorbency, while guaranteeing the effective adhesion of the subsequent coat.

The mix must be sufficiently fluid and applied from the bottom to the top using a trowel, taking care to ensure that it penetrates well into the joints and cracks.

REGULARIZING OR INTERMEDIATE COAT

The function of the intermediate coat is to create a perfectly level coating that guarantees water tightness and mechanical resistance.

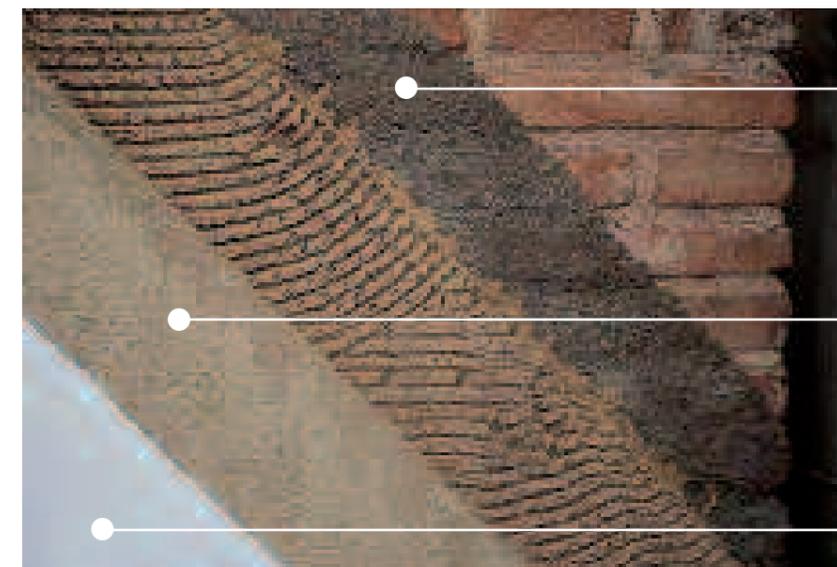
For this coat, in comparison to the previous coat, smaller amounts of hydraulic binder and water are required, in order to guarantee compactness and good resistance to cracking.

FINISHING OR FINE MORTAR COAT

The function of this coat is to create an aesthetically smooth, even surface.

Also for this coat, a lower quantity of hydraulic binder is required, together with an increased lime content.

It is applied as a skim coat and smoothed in circular movements using a trowel.



1. RENDERING COAT

2. REGULARIZING OR INTERMEDIATE COAT

3. FINISHING OR FINE MORTAR COAT

PRE-MIXED PLASTERS

These are ready-made, powder compounds consisting of binders, aggregates and additives which serve to improve both the performance and the laying of the product.

Once water has been added, they are ready for use and may be lime- and/or cement-based; the adding of hydraulic binders such as hydraulic lime or Portland cement increases the resistance to water of lime-based mortars. The majority of plasters produced using ready-made mortars require the application of a plaster undercoat and a skim or finishing plaster.

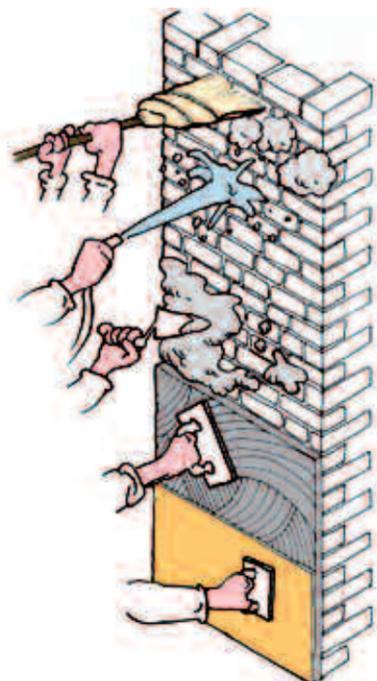
In the choice of the various types of material, it is of fundamental importance to ensure compatibility among the various product types. The composition of the mix may vary depending on the type of application - by hand or by machine - and according to the coats and thicknesses to be applied.

LAYING

Carefully follow the information supplied by the manufacturer on the preventive use of primers and/or rendering coats, the maximum applicable thicknesses, recoating times

and mixing methods with water depending on the application system involved and on application temperatures.

Correct application safeguards against the emergence of troublesome problems such as poor consistency and compactness of the plaster coat which can cause spreading difficulties, resistance of the finishing paint, cracking due to shrinkage, spalling of the various coats, surface efflorescence due to non carbonated salts.



PRE-MIXED PLASTERS WITH ADDITIVES

■ FIRE-PROOF PLASTERS

These are used for the protection of load-bearing structures made of steel, reinforced concrete, elements made of brickwork or concrete, in order to increase resistance to fire.

■ DEHUMIDIFYING PLASTERS

These are used for the rehabilitation of damp walls.

■ MESH EMBEDDED PLASTERS FOR EXTERIOR INSULATION

Used in exterior thermal insulation systems, they can either be normal, light or fibre-reinforced.

■ PLASTERS FOR THE RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE

For the rehabilitation of concrete structures..

■ FIBRE-REINFORCED PLASTERS

For the rehabilitation of plasters with a low tendency to shrink.

■ THERMAL INSULATING PLASTERS

To contribute to thermal insulation.

■ ACOUSTIC PLASTERS

To increase the soundproofing of a building.

■ EXPANDING PLASTERS

Used to obtain plasters that do not shrink in order to reduce the tendency to form cracks caused by shrinkage, by thermal expansion or by the various movements of the substrates.

■ PLASTERS WITH SETTING RETARDANT OR ACCELERATING ADDITIVES

Used when it is necessary to speed up the setting time or, alternatively, to increase workability without revealing the construction joints. Thanks to the accelerants, damage due to unfavourable weather conditions which affect the water of the mix can be avoided.

PROBLEMS ON PLASTER

For good results, when plastering, it is important to consider, not only the quality of the ingredients, but also careful laying, according to the rules of the trade.

RULES OF ART

SCAFFOLDING

First and foremost, the scaffolding must be positioned at a certain distance from the wall so as to enable the plaster to be applied without interruption.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Ideal environmental conditions are temperatures between +5 and + 35°C and a humidity rate of 65%, in order to avoid damage due to freezing and to excessive heat. If temperatures are high, it is good practice to dampen the masonry and the plaster during the setting phase.

WAITING TIME

Another factor of fundamental importance is to comply with the recoat time between layers which should be at least eight days in order to permit correct carbonation and so as not to hinder the curing process, especially if the mix contains common lime.

PREPARING THE SURFACE

While preparing the substrate, remove any loose matter, especially any mortar not adhering well at the joints.

THE SURFACE

The surface to be plastered, moreover, should be rough and thoroughly wet so as to prevent the mortar of the plaster from being deprived of its own mixing water.

In any case, all types of plaster are subject to disintegration, spalling and other defects due to a variety of causes.

DEFECTS AND CAUSES

DEFECTS

DISINTEGRATION AND SPALLING, POOR INTERCOAT ADHESION, MICROCRACKS.

CRACKS, DISINTEGRATION AND SPALLING, SWELLING, ALTERATION OF THE SURFACE COLOURS, POOR ADHERENCE TO THE SUBSTRATE.

DISINTEGRATION, BLOOM CAUSED BY SALT AND SOLUBLE SUBSTANCES, ALTERATIONS IN COLOUR.

CAUSES

- Quality, choice and dosing of the plaster ingredients not optimal.
- Poor execution, rapid evaporation of the water, application in unfavourable weather conditions.
- Too much binder in general and water.
- Presence of common lime granules.

- Substrate with structural movements.
- Poor compatibility between the plaster and the substrate.
- Presence of humidity.
- Failure to comply with the curing time for the mortar of the joints or for the concrete.
- Drying of the plaster too rapid due to being applied on substrates that are too absorbent.

- Persistent humidity in the base area in contact with the ground, or freezing damp.
- Exposure of the unprotected substrates to atmospheric agents and to excessive daily temperature ranges.
- Insufficient water for a correct setting reaction due to high temperatures and/or over-absorbent substrates.
- Hydraulic mortars with poor breathability.
- Deposits of dust and polluting substances.
- Temperatures around zero during the application phase.

THE SOLUTIONS

RESTORATION OF PLASTER

The restoration or rehabilitation work must guarantee the continuity of the nature and texture of the existing plaster in order to maintain the appearance and original chemical/physical characteristics of the same.

The aim of restoration is to undertake repairs in such a way as to restore the paintwork, which has progressively aged, to its original colour and texture.

For this to be possible it is necessary to identify the existing solid plaster in order to understand the nature and grain-size of the aggregates of which it is composed, deducing the type of binder and the mixing ratios.

Then, the original method of application has to be identified, establishing the final trowelling method and applying with tried and tested methods, according to the rules of the trade.



GYPSUM AND FILLER SKIM COATS IN PASTE

These are used in interior applications to level off irregular, rough or uneven surfaces, by applying several skims, using steel trowels and sandpapering in order to eliminate flaws and irregularities.

PREPARATION OF THE MIXTURE OF GYPSUM

Special attention when dosing the water as too much or too little water would produce a paste with incorrect workability and reduce the setting time to the extent that proper laying would become impossible.

SPEED

Given its rapid setting time, it is of fundamental importance to mix and apply the paste quickly.

TO AVOID

Do not, under any circumstances, add fresh paste to leftover paste.

Compared to gypsum, filler has a longer workability time. Thicknesses may vary from a few millimetres when the surfaces to be coated are already level, up to a few centimetres on irregular substrates.

Gypsum-based plaster does not normally present cracks as the development of heat during solidification produces an increase in volume of approx. 1%, which is not completely cancelled out by the contraction generated by the evaporation of the water during the hardening phase.

LAYING

The correct laying procedure is as follows:

- **PREPARATION OF REFERENCE POINTS** using mortar as a reference for thickness and planarity.
- **LAYING OF THE FIRST COAT** with a steel trowel.
- **INCREASING** the thickness by laying a second coat and spreading it until the thickness of the reference points is reached.
- **LEVELLING OFF** by rendering the skim coat completely level with the aid of a long, large spatula.
- **SCRAPING** to eliminate differences in thickness and undulations. This is carried out using a toothed scraper or a scraping plane.
- **FINISHING** by spreading an extremely fine film of product and carefully smoothing it with a steel trowel, using vertical and horizontal movements. Extremely smooth and compact surfaces can be obtained by repeating this several times.

GYPSUM-BASED PRE-MIXED PLASTERS

These normally have a longer workability time than gypsum. Pre-mixed gypsum plaster is normally mechanically spray-applied and then thickened, using a metal screed to level off. After hardening, the surface requires scraping to eliminate undulations and irregularities. Once setting is completed, apply a final coat with a trowel in order to obtain a smoother, more even finish.

CAP ARREGHINI PRE-MIXED PLASTERS

PLASTERS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE



RASACAP 50
Adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system



RASACAP 501
Adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system



RASACAP 402
Skim coat

DEHUMIDIFYING PLASTERS



RASACAP KZ
Dehumidifying mortar

EXTERIOR INSULATION PLASTERS



RASACAP 50
Adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system



RASACAP 501
Adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system



RASACAP 502
Lightened adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system



RASACAP 503
Quick adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system

GYPSUM-BASED PLASTERS



JOLLI
Chalk putty for interiors

LIME-BASED PLASTERS



RASACAP 401
Lime-based adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system



RASACAP 403
Lime-based adhesive/plaster for exterior insulation system

REPAIR PLASTERS



RASACAP 400
Repair mortar

PREPARATION OF MASONRY SUBSTRATES - INTERIOR

NEW SUBSTRATES



LIME-BASED PLASTERS, CEMENT-BASED PLASTERS, PRE-MIXED PLASTERS, GAUGED MORTAR SMOOTH PLASTER FINISHES, SKIM PLASTERS FOR RESTORATION WORKS

- Wait at least 1 month to ensure sufficient carbonation and curing.
- Brush carefully to remove any loose material, and stop up any cracks or holes with Stucco Light filler.
- In the case of smooth, compact and well-consolidated plaster finishes, apply the breathable or washable finishing products directly.
- In the case of a smooth plaster finish with surface chalking, apply K81 Universale, Absolutecap, Ecocap, Coprisol, Okapa, Okapa W directly with a brush or a roller, diluting the first layer as shown in the data sheet. For other types of paint, apply Acrilifix diluted 1:5 with water or Coprisol.
- With spray systems, if you apply directly on the support, dilute the first layer to 50% with water, making sure that the surface is perfectly clean of dust and other pollutants.

GYPSUM OR FILLER SKIM COATS

- The plaster must be cured for a period long enough to bring the humidity values to under 10%. Clean the surface of any dust that might have deposited and apply Acrilifix primer, diluted 1:5 with water.
- In the case of enamel finishes, follow the instructions described in the data sheets of finishing products.

REINFORCED CONCRETE – PRESTRESSED REINFORCED CONCRETE

- Allow 90 days to pass after casting to ensure sufficient carbonation and curing.
- If concrete release agents have been used, they must be carefully removed by brushing; if the iron reinforcements are visible, cover them with one or more coats of rust inhibitor.
- On the dry surface, apply K81 Universale, Absolutecap, Ecocap, Coprisol, Okapa, Okapa W a brush or a roller, diluting the first layer as shown in the data sheet. For other types of paint, apply Acrilifix diluted 1:5 with water or Coprisol.
- With spray systems, if you apply directly on the support, dilute the first layer to 50% with water, making sure that the surface is perfectly clean of dust and other pollutants.

PLASTERBOARD

- Wait until the skim coats are perfectly dry in order to reduce the difference in level at the joints between the various panels.
- Carefully clean the surface of any dust that might have deposited and apply K81 Universale, Absolutecap, Ecocap, Coprisol, Okapa, Okapa W directly with a brush or a roller, diluting the first layer as shown in the data sheet. For other types of paint, apply Acrilifix diluted 1:5 with water or Coprisol.
- With spray systems, if you apply directly on the support, dilute the first layer to 50% with water, making sure that the surface is perfectly clean of dust and other pollutants.

PREPARATION OF MASONRY SUBSTRATES - INTERIOR

OLD SUBSTRATES



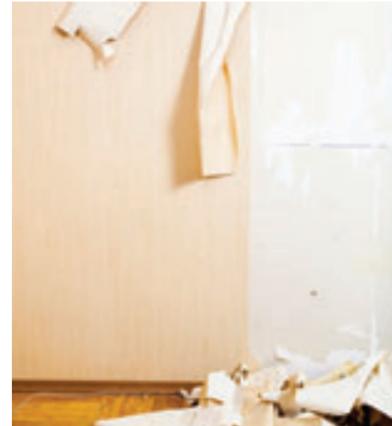
HIGH ABSORPTION PAINT

- *Treat with Acrilifix primer diluted 1:5 with water or Coprisol, ensuring that the old coats of tempera are not too thick and that they are not starting to flake off in parts. If this is the case, scrape off the coats of tempera, after having thoroughly wet the surfaces to be treated.*



WASHABLE PAINTS

- *No preparation is required. Washable and breathable paints can be applied directly.*



WALLPAPER

- *Remove the wall paper by thoroughly wetting it with – preferably hot – water, after having made holes in it to facilitate the melting of the cellulose adhesives.*
- *Wash the surface with water to remove any glue residues and apply Acrilifix diluted 1:5 with water or Coprisol.*
- *If it is not possible to eliminate the glue completely, it will be necessary to apply a skim coat using a filler such as Jolli or Stuccocap.*



SMOKE OR NICOTINE MARKS OR DAMP PATCHES FROM OLD LEAKS

- *If the existing paint is still well anchored, apply two coats of Okapa directly or use Okapa W on the stained areas.*



SKIMMING OF IRREGULAR SURFACES

- *To level off irregular, rough or uneven surfaces, apply with a steel spatula one or two skim coats of a filler such as Jolli o Stuccocap.*
- *After having reduced the flaws and irregularities of the skim coats by careful sandpapering, apply a coat of Acrilifix diluted 1:5 with water, prior to the application of the finishing product.*

CAP ARREGHINI PRODUCTS PERFORMANCE DATA

PRIMER



ACRILIFIX

Waterborne wall primer

This is a primer for walls, formulated with acrylic resins in aqueous dispersion. It is suitable for securing the adhesion on different types of surfaces, as well as insulating and consolidating capacities. It ensures uniformity of absorption, a uniform finish and excellent adhesion for later coatings. It is formulated for indoor and outdoor acrylic processing.



COPRISOL

Waterborne undercoat for chalk, plasterboard and plasters

Base coat for indoor walls, it is opaque and covering with an insulating function. It promotes adhesion, coverage and uniformity in the application of subsequent layers.

FINISHING



K81 UNIVERSALE

Universal super acrylic paints

Indoor and outdoor water-soluble paint, it is waterproof and adequately breathable, easy to apply, ideal for professional use as it is extremely compatible and has excellent adhesion, filling power and coverage on different types of surfaces. Its high quality ensures maximum protection and durability of colour outdoors with a good level of finishing.



ABSOLUTE CAP

Super washable high quality paint for interiors

Anti-reflective paint for indoor use. It is washable and opaque, which provides excellent coverage. Available in a wide selection of colours, from the strong chromatic impact, it is ideal for home and professional environments. It is practical and ensures filling capacity and high opacity, even on large surfaces, which are against sunlight, with the ease of modification and end results that are consistently faultless.



ECOCAP

Washable paint for interiors

Washable paint for indoor use. It is opaque and reflective. It ensures a compact and uniform finish on large surfaces that are against sunlight, with the ease of modification. It is available in a wide selection of pastel and medium colours, it is characterized by high adhesion and excellent coverage on different types of surfaces, without the need for a primer or base coat: old paint, plasterboard, skim plaster, plaster of varying composition, concrete and fibre cement panels in different materials at exhibitions.



COPRISOL

Waterborne undercoat for chalk, plasterboard and plasters

Base coat for indoor walls, it is opaque and covering with an insulating function. It promotes adhesion, coverage and uniformity in the application of subsequent layers.



OKAPA

Odourless stain-blocking paint

Odourless synthetic paint for indoors with good breathability, easy to apply, with drying times that enable rapid use of living space. Ideal for professional use as it is extremely compatible and has excellent adhesion, filling and covering capacity of stains due to various pollutants such as grease, smoke, nicotine and water infiltration of different types of surfaces.



OKAPA W

Waterborne stain-blocking paint

Water based paint for indoors, easy to apply, with drying times that enable rapid use of living spaces. Equipped with excellent adhesion properties, filling and covering capacity of stains due to different pollutants such as grease, smoke, nicotine, tannin and water infiltration on different types of surfaces.

PREPARATION OF MASONRY SUBSTRATES - EXTERIOR

NEW SUBSTRATES



LIME-BASED PLASTERS, CEMENT-BASED PLASTERS, PRE-MIXED PLASTERS, GAUGED MORTAR SMOOTH PLASTER FINISHES, SKIM PLASTERS FOR RESTORATION WORKS

- Wait at least 1 month to ensure sufficient carbonation and curing. Carefully brush or power wash the substrate in order to remove any loose material present, such as dirt, smog and any other pollutants.
- On dry surfaces, in the case of organic finishes of various kinds, both acrylic and siloxane, apply Murisol or Murisol W. In the case of mineral finishes, with a potassium silicate base, apply Silicap diluted by 25-30 % with Silicapfix; with Unikocap apply directly, with Marmorino o Travertino, finishes, apply directly on the plaster.

REINFORCED CONCRETE – PRESTRESSED REINFORCED CONCRETE

- Allow 90 days to pass after casting to ensure sufficient carbonation and curing. If traces of concrete release agents are present, they has to be removed by thorough power washing.
- If the iron reinforcements are visible, cover them sufficiently with one or more coats of rust inhibitor.
- On the dry surface, apply Murisol or Murisol W it is possible to apply directly on the surface.

FAIR FACED BRICKS AND STONE COATINGS

- Surface power washing followed by protective treatment. In the case of single-fired bricks, consult the manufacturer on the most appropriate type of treatment to use.

PREPARATION OF MASONRY SUBSTRATES - EXTERIOR

SUBSTRATES WITH OLD PAINTINGS



Remove any parts flaking off with a scraper or brush, then power wash the structure to eliminate dirt, smog and any other pollutants. Restore any parts of the plaster that have deteriorated by applying Rasacap 50 or 400 to the dry surface. In the case of organic acrylic finishes, apply Murisol or Murisol W or Acrilifix Special to the water. In the case of siloxane finishes, apply Murisol or Murisol W or Silofix. In the case of silicate or Marmorino or Travertino finishes, apply Unifix diluted by 25-30%.

CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS OF THE SUBSTRATE

PRESENCE OF MOISTURE AND SALT EFFLORESCENCE

Eliminate the causes of water infiltration. In the case of rising damp, remove the old deteriorated plaster stretching approx. 70 cm beyond the visible limits of the damp stains. Then wash with water, repeating the power washing procedure three to four times, 4-5 days apart in order to eliminate the salts.



CAP ARREGHINI PRODUCTS PERFORMANCE DATA

PRIMER



MURISOL W
Waterborne masonry undercoat

Wall primer formulated with synthetic resins dispersed in water with special technology that ensures secure adhesion on different types of surfaces, it has insulating and consolidating capacities. It ensures uniformity of absorption and therefore uniform finishes and excellent adhesion for later coatings. According to the type of resin and the particular lamellar pigments contained within them, it ensures high breathability, improves colour resistance and a saves up on subsequent layers in the coating system.



MURISOL
Solventborne masonry undercoat

Consolidating pigmented solvent-based primer with special technology that ensures secure adhesion on different types of surfaces, it has insulating and consolidating capacities. It ensures uniformity of absorption, hence uniform finishes and excellent adhesion for later coatings.



SILOFIX
Siloxane masonry primer

This is a primer for walls, formulated with synthetic resins dispersed in water using a particular technology that ensures secure adhesion on different types of surfaces as well as insulating capacity. It ensures uniformity of absorption and therefore, a uniform finish and excellent adhesion for later coatings. It is formulated primarily for siloxane processing.



ACRILIFIX SPECIAL
Waterborne masonry primer for exteriors

This is a primer for walls, formulated with colloidal resins in water dispersion using a special technology that ensures a secure adhesion on different types of surfaces, as well as insulating and consolidating capacities. It ensures uniformity of absorption and therefore, a uniform finish and excellent adhesion for later coatings. It is mainly formulated for outdoor processing that uses acrylic systems.



UNIFIX FINE
Waterborne uniforming undercoat

Rough formulated wall base coat with resins in dispersion and aggregates of various sizes for indoor and outdoor use. It is suitable both to give uniformity to different surfaces, or as a base that is used to connect surfaces with old synthetic paint and silicate-based mineral paints.



UNIFIX GROSSO
Waterborne uniforming undercoat

Rough formulated wall base coat with resins in dispersion and aggregates of various sizes for indoor and outdoor use. It is suitable both to give uniformity to different surfaces, or as a base that is used to connect surfaces with old synthetic paint and silicate-based mineral paints.



SILICAP
Silicate mineral paint for exteriors

Paint with mineral binders based on potassium silicate. Does not form a film due to its chemical nature, but hardens by reacting chemically with the surface. It is characterized by a high diffusion of water vapour such so as to ensure the transpiration that is required to obtain dry walls, making it suitable for finishing of dehumidifying systems.

FINISHING



UNIKOCAP
High-performance masonry paint

Water-soluble paint, waterproof and adequately breathable, easy to apply, ideal for professional use as it is extremely compatible and has excellent adhesion, filling power and coverage on different types of surfaces. Its high quality with a high level of finish, based on "Hydropliolite" ensures maximum protection and durability of colour outdoors and exceptional adhesion, making it suitable for the application without a base coat. The quartz powder contained in it allows it to fill the surface, obtaining a homogeneous and compact finish.



MARMORINO
Textured lime based decoration

Lime-based mineral wall coating for indoors and outdoors. Easy to apply and due to its chemical nature does not form a film, but hardens by reacting chemically with the surface thanks to its high alkalinity it has a greater resistance to mould than conventional indoor paints.



TRAVERTINO
Textured lime based decoration

Is a wall coating paste for outdoors and indoors, made with a mineral binder which allows you to get a finishing very similar to that of the ancient plasters in Venice buildings.

SEE ALSO THE OTHER CAP ARREGHINI BOOKS



PROTECTION OF PLASTER IN EXTERIOR ENVIRONMENTS



PROCESS OF CRACKING



MOULD AND ALGAE



ASBESTOS ENCAPSULATION TECHNIQUE



PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF CONCRETE



THERMAL INSULATION WITH THERMOCAP THICK COATING SYSTEM



TREATMENT OF DAMP WALLS



TREATMENT OF METALS



TREATMENT OF WOOD



