

Loam plaster manual

Our Loam plaster is best suited for smooth walls. It gives your walls a beautiful industrial or warm look with a slight shimmer. By using dry pigments, the plaster has very intense colours.

Walls

Loam plaster is only suitable for dry areas. You can use it to plaster walls in for example a living room, bedroom, or hallway. You could also use it in the shower, with the exception of the wet areas that come in direct contact with water (shower cubicle).

we always recommend making your wall flat before applying Loam plaster. (Think of surfaces such as: tiles, plasterboard, wedi, sand-lime brick, plaster blocks, etc.) Wondering what to use to do this? Always use Ardex R1C in wet/damp rooms. For regular rooms use plaster and follow the steps for your chosen product.

Tiles

When your surface is a tile, you should always degrease it first. Then sand it with a diamond polishing wheel. Then fill the seams with Ardex R1C and let it dry for 30 minutes. When the first layer is dry, you can smooth the entire surface with Ardex R1C. Apply the layer up to 10 mm thick and let it dry for 30 minutes. Mix the Ardex in stages to prevent the mixture from drying out.

Plasterboard, MDF or deep cracks

For plasterboard, MDF or deep cracks in the wall, always use plaster mesh. You can also smooth the plaster mesh with plaster or Ardex R1C. As with joints, you first fill the plaster gauze. When this is dry you apply a little more to smooth the entire surface.

Applying the Loam plaster

Step 1: apply EcoPrimer to the wall you want to plaster. This can be done with a microfibre roller. For absorbent surfaces, preferably apply two coats of EcoPrimer.

Step 2: You've received a bucket with the Loam plaster and a bag of pigments. Always check the sticker on the pigment bag to check whether it matches your ordered colour.

Step 3: mix the pigments with a little water in a bowl. For example, for 1 kilo of loam plaster, mix the pigments with 50 ml of water. The amount of water depends on the colour, so it can be way more or way less, always add the water in parts until the mixture is lump free. Stir this well with a whisk to get that result. When you want to be absolutely sure there are no lumps, pour the mixture through a sieve. Mix the remaining pigments that were left in the sieve again with a little water and pour it through the sieve again. You should now have a smooth mixture of pigments.

Step 4: mix the Loam plaster, in the following ratio: 1 kilo of loam plaster with 0.5 litres of water. Mix until completely smooth. You can do this with a whisk or an electric hand blender. When you want to avoid lumps, add the water in parts to the Loam plaster.

Step 5: add the mixture of pigments to the Loam plaster. Stir this well. Now let it rest for 15 minutes. The loam plaster is now mixed in the right colour.

Step 6: stir it thoroughly and apply the first layer of Loam Plaster with an Inox trowel. Do this in a layer thickness of 0.5 mm.

Step 7: once the first layer of loam plaster is hand-dry, you can start applying the second layer. Hand-dry means that it should feel dry to the touch.

Step 8: now plaster the second layer of Loam Plaster on your wall. Again, do this in a layer thickness of 0.5 mm.

Step 9: wait until the second layer is hand-dry. Mist it lightly with a plant mister, this will give it more of a visible effect. Spray it with water and use the Inox trowel to make strokes appear on the wall. As a result, the 2nd layer will be even smoother and you will create more of an effect on the wall.

Step 10: wait 2 days to let it harden. Your project is now complete, don't forget to share your results! @betonlook.nl #betonlooknl