

GEKOLAKT

produced using  solar energy

Description

Gekolakt is a water-repellent lime finishing plaster that is inspired by Moroccan tadelakt and is made from regional natural materials. The water-repellent surface is achieved by compacting and polishing with a special polishing stone and with olive oil soap. Gekolakt is suitable for indoor use, but also for outdoor use in certain situations. The installation of the material is labor intensive, but the final result can be durable and strong. Gekolakt surface is joint-free and it can also be finished with rounded shapes. Gekolakt is an excellent and original replacement for ceramic tiles.

Usage

Gekolakt is used for finishing in bathrooms, shower corners, walls and ceilings. It is possible to create different decorative forms and sculptures. Gekolakt is not recommended using on floors.

Color

White. Gekolakt can be tinted by adding up to 10% pigment, preferably natural. Titanium white and pure oxides not more than 5%.

Toning

When toning the mixture with pigments, first dissolve the pigment with a little warm water to a homogeneous mass and allow it to stand. Make sure the pigment is thoroughly dissolved, and then mix it with the Gekolakt. If, after mixing, the pigment remains on the edges of the container, clean them. Allow the mixture to stand for 30 minutes and mix thoroughly after.

Properties

Dry mix, odorless. A soap-treated surface is water-repellent. Without artificial additives and with mineral composition naturally beautiful white color plaster. Gekolakt does not contain organic or synthetic volatile particles. A properly installed Gekolakt plaster lasts for centuries.

Substrate

The substrate must be absorbent, structural and clean. The best substrate in damp rooms would be a hydraulic lime of at least 1.5 cm. Normal lime plaster is allowed if the last layer has been stabilized with 5-10% cement. Do not install on smooth surfaces. Avoid sharp higher edges of the substrate (make them even). There should be no plastic or metal materials used in the corners. Gekolakt does not fit areas that remain steadily wet all the time.

Conditions

For Gekolakt installation hire a professional (ask for info from Saviukumaja). Glass, metal, varnished surfaces and other lime-sensitive surfaces should be covered before working with the mixture. Gekolakt is not acid-proof. The substrate and the air temperature must be higher than 5 ° C. Start testing on smaller surfaces to learn about the material, technique and to make sure the color tone is suitable.

Tools

Venetian or Japanese trowel, soft plastic trowel, polishing stone, soft brush.

Preparing the mix

For 1kg mixture add 375ml of pure water. Water is recommended to be added at least 1-24 hours before mixing, to prevent dust from forming when mixing. Stir thoroughly until you get a uniform consistency. Use a special mixer for mixing. Allow the mixture to stand in a covered container for at least one day (for longer stays, cover the mixture with a thin layer of water and seal the container hermetically). Mix the mixture thoroughly before use.

Application

Installation is in two layers. Apply with a metal trowel the first layer of the mixture of 1-1.5mm thickness to a prepared and moistened substrate. Then, push the mixture firmly into the base structure. Allow the layer to harden until the surface does not shine or smear, and the fingerprints will not remain on the surface. The first layer of Gekolakt must not be coated smoothly and should not completely dry before the second layer is laid. Apply the second layer with a thickness of 2-5mm, with a Japanese or Venetian trowel. Leave it until the surface is no longer wet and the moisture has absorbed into the substrate. Ensure that the surface is sufficiently hardened and the mixture does not stick to the trowel. Then, the surface can be smoothened with a trowel until it remains even and all pores are closed. If the mixture becomes too strong to compact it with a metal trowel (there is a risk that the metal will start to tint the light surfaces), then plastic should be used to close all the pores. If using plastic for smoothing becomes hard, then the polishing stone should be used instead. The whole surface should be worked with small circular movements. If in the course of the work bubbles develop on the surface, stop and let the surface area harden a little more. If the surface is even and smooth, and the pores are closed, let the Gekolakt harden. The first soap layer should be added shortly after the second layer when Gekolakt is still slightly damp. The soap should be diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Apply soap with an even layer. Use a soft, wide brush. Allow soap to absorb and remove excess soap. Polish with a stone until the surface gets a light, glossy look. Add another layer of soap and let it absorb. Wait until the surface becomes active and it is good to work on. Polish with a stone until the surface has achieved a beautiful gloss. If the gloss does not come, then add the third soap coat the next day and then polish it again. For this, you can use a crisp, glossy plastic bag that has been shaped into a ball. The reaction between olive oil and lime and the sealing and polishing of the surface make it waterproof. If necessary, wax (Stucco, Carnaby, etc.) may be applied. Note that waxes with a tone also change the color of the final result. Clean tools with water immediately after use. Gekolakt is dry after 2-3 days, but it takes 6 months to complete the carbonation.

Maintenance

Clean the surface treated with Gekolakt with water, a soft cloth, and a little olive oil soap. (1-2 teaspoons per 1l of water). Use the same solution as in the first soap layer every couple of months to maintain the waterproof properties. Avoid strong and chemical cleaners. To avoid lime and rust, dry the surface after contact with water.

Material expense

2,5-5kg/m²

Composition

Natural Lime, clay, marble sand, limestone sand, silica sand, cellulose.

Dangers

Lime has corrosive properties. Avoid inhalation of dust, contact with skin and eyes. It is advisable to use goggles and clothing. In case of contact with eyes, wash with saline. Keep out of reach of children.

Preservation

Dry mixtures can be kept in a closed container, in dry conditions for 1 year. The finished mixed mixture can be stored in a sealed container (covered with water).

The product description describes the uses of the material and recommendations on how to use it. The manufacturer has tested the material and guarantees the quality of the product, but can not guarantee its proper use and therefore does not relieve the user of liability. For each object, specific conditions and surfaces must be taken into consideration.

