

# The topical subject

## High-grade lime products: Tips for substrate preparation

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### Mineral substrates

Lime products are particularly suitable for mineral substrates such as lime or lime-cement plasters. These plasters require no special pre-treatment. They can be reworked directly with all products of the AURO lime range since these combine well with the same type of substrate material.

### Gypsum plasters, gypsum plasterboard, fleece

Nowadays, gypsum board, gypsum fibre board and gypsum plasters are commonly used for construction and renovation work. With proper preparation, these materials can serve just as well as substrate for a wall design with lime products.

The application of cellulose fleece, such as **Variovlies Eco 150** (09600) from Erfurt, is recommended in order to achieve the optimum result. The application of the fleece provides a smooth surface with a uniform absorbency and, at the same time, prevents the formation of cracks in the substrate – particularly in the case of dry construction panels.

New, untreated gypsum plasters must first be treated with **AURO Plaster primer** (301).

The fleece is then glued to the wall with **AURO Wall covering adhesive** (391). It is laid into the freshly applied glue and pressed down firmly using a plastic trowel or rubber wallpaper roller. For larger surfaces, the strips are not laid edge-to-edge, but overlapping by approx. 2 cm. A so-called double cut is then made through the overlap with a wallpaper knife, and the remaining pieces or strips of fleece removed. The seam area is then pressed down firmly again, after applying more paste if necessary. This ensures that the individual strips butt up perfectly against each other. Allow the fleece to dry for approx. 24 hours. Now AURO high-grade products can be applied.

It may not be necessary or possible in any case to prepare the surface with a fleece. If less time and effort shall be spent and the substrate to be treated is in a uniformly good condition anyway the preparation can be achieved with less expense. In any case, a wetting test is imperative to determine the absorbency of the surface and the resulting prime coat.

### Test on substrate absorbency

Regardless of the kind of substrate to be coated (gypsum plaster, plaster boards etc.), for a good coating result it is essential to first check the absorptive capacity of the surface and, based on the result, determine the correct method of priming. This can easily be done by carrying out a wetting test during which a small exemplary part of the surface is wetted with water.

- If the water is soaked in within 5 seconds and shows dark stains the substrate is strongly absorptive and has to be primed with **AURO Plaster primer** (301).
- If the water is rejected or even drips off a sinter skin may have formed that considerably impairs the adhesion of the paint. In this case the sinter skin has to be **mechanically removed** and a prime coat with **AURO Grip coat** (505 or 506) should be applied.
- After priming, the surface can be treated with AURO High-grade lime products.
- Substrates that are not strongly absorptive and ensure good adhesion can be primed with the thinned lime product (wall paint, plaster) itself.



### AURO products on video

On our YouTube channel, you can find videos showing how easy it is to design your walls with AURO High-grade lime products. Visit us on [www.youtube.de/aurotv](http://www.youtube.de/aurotv).



### Tip:

**Old paint coats of unknown nature** that are still adhesive and able to be coated can be newly coated with AURO High-grade lime products after priming with **AURO Grip coat** (505 or 506).

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