

# SuperFine Pro Putty Plaster

## PRODUCT DATASHEET

### Product Description

This is a ready to use fine finishing plaster, made with Mature Lime Putty, at a mix ratio of 3:2 - sand : lime. The sand comprises of a blend of 0.5mm down clean silica and crushed chalk.

Whilst this plaster is 'ready to use', we recognize that all plasterers like their materials a little different, so we recommend knocking it up with a whisk first, and should you want to soften the plaster more than a small quantity of drinking water can be added to achieve your required consistency.

### Use & Compatibility

This plaster is suitable for use only as an internal topcoat, ideally applied on top of an appropriately prepared float coat.

This product is unsuitable for direct application onto plasterboard or tanking; it is achievable with the correct preparation, please contact us for more details. This product is unsuitable for application onto gypsum plaster, wall paper, and old paint. If you have any doubts about suitability of your background please don't hesitate to get in contact with us for clarification.

Do not use in temperatures below 5°C or above 30°C, or if freezing conditions are predicted within the following few weeks, including wind chill; whilst this product is only for internal use, this guidance still applies in unheated buildings or where windows or doors are not installed.

### Coverage

A 20kg tub contains 10 litres of wet plaster.

Coverage for plaster at 2mm thick – 4.5 to 5m<sup>2</sup>.

Coverage figures are given as guidance only, uneven surfaces can and will change consumption rates.

### Colour

This product is entirely natural in colour, the colour comes from the sand used in the plaster.

Where this product is to be left unpainted, so colour and finish is of critical importance, we strongly recommend that enough is purchased from the same batch to avoid the natural variation that can occur with sand over time. Please contact us to discuss any long-term requirements for a single job before purchasing.

### Surface Preparation

Before plastering starts, all surfaces should be cleaned, free from dust, and pre-wet to control suction. The required water amount to control suction will depend on the background with more newly applied backing coats often requiring less water than older ones.

### Mixing

This product is supplied as a ready to use plaster, however we recognize that plasterers all like their mix a little different. We would always recommend knocking the plaster with a whisk before use, and a small amount of drinking water can be added to soften the mix and bring it to your required consistency. We would strongly recommend using the plaster as stiff as feasible as this will reduce any risk of plastic shrinkage. However, it must be usable enough to spread evenly. Only clean drinkable water should be used.

After leaving the product for a few days to weeks some water can settle out on the surface, tip this off or re-mix it back into the product before use.

## Application

**The following is for guidance only and is not a definitive guide to finishing plastering.**

The substrate should be clean, and wet to control suction. Be careful to ensure the water has been absorbed into the surface before starting to lay up as any standing water on the surface will prevent the plaster from bonding. Do not saturate the surface.

The wall or previous plaster/render coat on the wall should have been brought as flat as feasibly possible, this finishing plaster is not suitable for filling out hollows and dings in the backing coat. Should the previous layer not be flat enough then we recommend using an appropriate lime-filler compound to fill the problem areas, and this should be left at least two weeks before application of this finishing plaster. Attempting to use this finishing plaster to deal with discrepancies in the background will cause the plaster to pull in at different rates as the thicker areas will hold onto water more, meaning that achieving a good finish will become drastically more difficult and you will be more prone to drying shrinkage.

Once laid up and finished, ensure the coat dries out evenly and slowly; do not allow it to dry too fast and under no circumstances should you force dry it like you would gypsum skim.

This plaster should be applied very tight, aiming for a total thickness of 2mm in two passes, with an absolute maximum permissible thickness of 3mm. Thicker coats are more likely to crack.

We recommend applying the finishing plaster in two passes, the first pass helps to control suction for the second, so leave an open textured surface for the second pass to bond to; you can apply the second pass when the first pass has sufficiently stiffened, which will be dependent on the level of suction from the background. If the surface of the plaster is no longer sticky, and you can't mark it with the flat of your thumb, but it is still damp and can be marked with a nail, then it's about ready to take the second pass. Work green on green; do not let the coats dry and do not leave more than 18 hours between coats.

When the plaster has sufficiently stiffened, we always recommend floating, even if this is not the intended final finish; this helps to compress and consolidate lime plaster. Both poly and wooden floats are fine for this. If the plaster has stiffened too much in some areas then a light mist spraying with water can help to bring it back to life.

A sponge finish will give a very lightly textured surface, almost like fine sandpaper, which works well in vernacular cottages as it doesn't give the modern ultra-smooth texture which can change the aesthetics of certain types of historic buildings. However, should you want an very flat smooth finish then a wet brush run across the wall in front of a well broken in steel trowel will allow you to achieve this. You won't be able to get to the 'glossy' finish that you can with gypsum skim, lime is too matt in appearance for that, however you'll be able to get it just as glassy smooth.

Do not apply an ultra-smooth finish if the application of paint or Limewash is planned, as they will have limited uptake on very smooth surfaces unless sanded down to open the sealed surface.

Like all limes, this plaster will require appropriate protection, aftercare and dampening to help develop strength and allow for carbonation of the lime.

## Aftercare

As this plaster is made from a non-hydraulic lime putty it only stiffens through suction from the background and consolidation from the float; this is not 'setting' as you would have with an NHL or Cement. The only chemical reaction that occurs to allow this material to develop strength is the re-absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which is generally quite a slow process and will be somewhat variable depending on the availability of moisture and the ambient temperature.

The full development of carbonation and final strength with this render takes months, not weeks, and as such protection should remain in place for as long as necessary. Development of strength is always slower in colder weather; conversely force drying by heating or dehumidifying can also cause problems.

## Packaging

This product is available in 20kg tubs.

## Storage

Always keep this render in dry, frost-free conditions, stored off of the ground. If kept in an airtight container the render should have a shelf life up to 2 years, however we would recommend it is used in under a year where possible.

## Health and Safety

### **RISK PHRASES: R36 / R37 / R38 / R43**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Contact with wet mortar may cause irritation, dermatitis and/or burns.

Contact between lime powder and body fluid (sweat, eye fluid etc.) may cause skin burns and respiratory irritation, dermatitis or burns.

### **SAFETY PHRASES: S2 / S24/25 / S26 / S37**

Avoid eye and skin contact by wearing suitable eye protection, protective clothing and gloves.

Avoid breathing dust.

Keep out of reach of children.

On contact with skin and/or eyes, rinse immediately with clean water and seek medical attention.

## Declarations

This product will contain no Portland Cement, Pozzolan or NHL whatsoever.

Datasheet Version 1.0; produced October 2025. Any and all more modern versions of this datasheet will supersede this version.