



Product Definition:

What we call today "Venetian stucco" has its origin in techniques developed at the dawn of the Venetian Renaissance (XV), probably as an evolution of previous processes. The technique is called Spatolato or Pastellone, and the formula was based on fine hemi-hydrate gypsum alabaster (building plaster) with animal glue (calf skin) as a binding agent, and water. Flaxseed oil and a wax emulsion were added to this mixture on the last coat, the "Spatolato".

This ancient and noble decorative "language" was recovered for our world by the Venetian architect Carlo A. Scarpa starting in 1955, a pioneer in introducing artisan techniques in state-of-the-art architecture, along with the master Eugenio de Luigi.

The "Venetian stuccos" that we create today such as our Classic Venetian are more like evolutions of fine Venetian finishing plasters (without binders) of the Venetian eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, like those of the master Giacomo Querini di Venecia, possibly derived from encaustic painting.

Our Classic Venetian is therefore a "stucco lustro", for carrying out decorative plasters, with clear marble touches. Its final appearance presents a "spatula" or watered effect more defined than those based in greasy lime, like our Venetian Lime which is more faded. These old languages are a logical connection between craftsmanship and art.

Suggested Applications:

The beautification of walls and roofs of commercial premises, private rooms, offices....given that the boundaries of its own origin, the sumptuary arts, have given way to new contemporary looks. The Classic Venetian stucco is 93% inorganic, therefore, we can speak of a continuous mineral coating with positive characteristics such as water vapour breathability, anti-static, near-zero allergenic levels, flame-retardant properties, and magnificent ageing in non-aggressive environments such as homes, clothing stores, and offices, especially if polishing protective wax has been applied to reduce absorption levels. It also offers good adhesion and deformability.

Physical Location:

Indoors.

Technical Data:

PH: 8 ± 0.5

DENSITY: $1.65 \pm 0.05 \text{ g/cm}^3$

PRESENTATION VISCOSITY: Ready-to-use paste (always stir with a mixer before application for homogenization).

SOLID CONTENT: 67 %

PACKAGING: 5 - 10 (standard)- 20kg (special production order)

LIFE SPAN IN CONTAINER: Approximately 14 months in stable environmental conditions $+5^\circ\text{C}$ (min.) and $+32^\circ\text{C}$ (max.) without opening the tin. Avoid frost and high temperatures.

Application Technical Data:

FINISH: Glossy, can be more or less depending on the level of flattening with the trowel on the finish coat.

COLOURS: Obtained from the Colour Chart Dye Toners, added to the neutral stucco (i.e. just as it appears on the container).

For production of special colours, contact the technical-commercial department.

*For colours, carefully calculate the performance of the material (kg/m²) in order to avoid mixing two different batches on the wall with slight differences in intensity and tint. In this event, it is best to find a clear cut to start on with the other batch and / or mix with the excess from the first (don't use up all of the first batch).

THINNER: Water. Use the same dilution in all containers.

MAXIMUM THICKNESS PER COAT: 0.75 mm.

INTERVAL BETWEEN COATS: 14 to 16 hours under 20°C and 55% relative humidity conditions.

DRYING: 48 hours until completely dry (20°C and 55% relative humidity).

APPLICATION TOOLS: Suitable trowel, spatula, and spraying equipment for the first coats, if this option is desired. For large, fast jobs, you may also apply the first coat with a roller, smoothing while fresh using the trowel. For this application, dilute 7-10% in water.

POLISHING-PROTECTION: In order to prevent penetration of dirt or other contaminants in certain locations, such as bathrooms, transit areas, etc., Stucco Wax (paste mix) can be applied.

*Check the information sheet of the Wax for correct application.

Application conditions:

Surfaces must be dry, firm/set up, well adhered, free of salts, free of any biological contamination such as mould, algae, lichens, free of environmental contamination (grease stains, soot, substances of unknown nature, etc.); i.e., free of any visible or invisible substance or contaminant that prevents the perfect attachment of the stucco or primer.

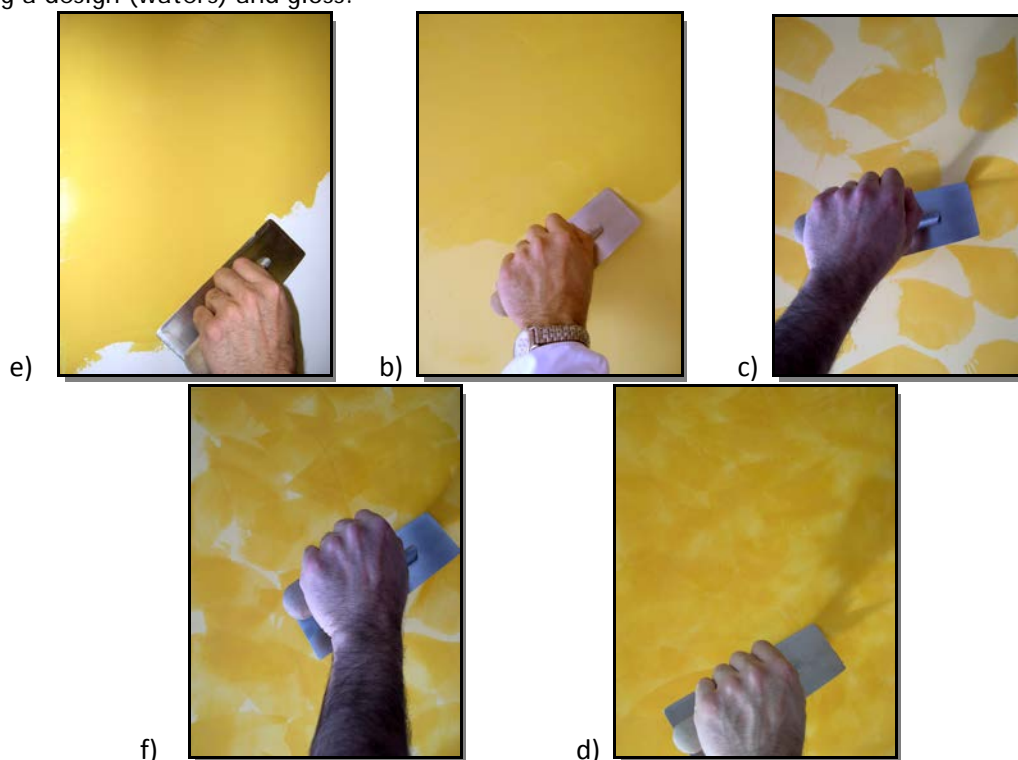
Types of Surfaces	Application Method
Ceramic surfaces	Apply Thin Universal Putty, then the Classic Venetian.
Spackling and plastering for smoothing of walls	Clean the dust (if present as a result of sanding), apply Quartz Primer, then Classic Venetian.
Emulsion paints (matte or satin latex paints).	Apply Insulating Base coat, then Classic Venetian.
Synthetic enamels.	Smooth, then apply Multi-purpose Primer, then Quartz Primer, and finally Classic Venetian.
Cardboard/Water-resistant plaster, normal and flame retardant.	Apply Quartz Primer or Insulating Base coat, and then Classic Venetian.
Ceramic vitreous tile (glass tiles with joints)	Apply Thin Universal Putty, then Classic Venetian.
Sprayed plaster and perlite plaster without fine plaster finish.	Clean the dust and be sure that the surface is not gritty and is set up, carefully checking that no other problems are present. Apply Ultrafine Binding Primer, if necessary, before Quartz Primer. Let dry and proceed with the Venetian.
Plasters with fine plaster finish	The same as the previous case.
Wood shavings boards (waterproof MDF)	Apply 2 coats of Insulating Base coat and then Classic Venetian.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

➤ Working temperature of both the environment and the surface: 7°C minimum and 32°C maximum
➤ The surface should be very flat and smooth, as the Classic Venetian has a glossy finish which can highlight defects. It is also possible that retraction cracking will occur as excess load falls on the bas-relief.
➤ When stuccoing wash rooms, rapid drying of the wall must be ensured by using good ventilation. This is essential to avoid rapid growth of lichens and mould.
➤ Before placing self-adhesive stencil templates to add decorative patterns or other types of masking, you should wait 48 hours for the stucco to harden.
➤ Once you have started a wall, don't interrupt the section to avoid joints.
➤ Depending on the applicator, and as it is a handmade process, the final "drawing" may vary.
➤ Large work surfaces should be carried out without joints. It is therefore necessary to carry out this work using teams with a sufficient amount of people, or, if applicable, planning the necessary quarterings.
➤ Pisa is exempt from responsibilities for damage and problems in regards to stains, detachment, lack of cohesion, exposures, produced by deficiencies of the direct surface or structure.

Application method: Although there are many application methods with very different finishes, the technique with which our colour chart is made is described below.

- Apply an initial coat of Classic Venetian using a stainless steel trowel. Leave to dry for 16-18 hours (20°C and 65% relative humidity).
- Apply a second coat, also with the trowel, over the first one. If this coat had imperfections, it should be sanded (carefully remove the powder so that this coat adheres well). Leave to dry for 16-18 hours (20°C and 55% relative humidity).
- Apply the third coat with the trowel (in patches) filled in three phases: patch-fill-fill.
- When approximately 0.5-1 m² have been completed, the clean trowel is used to flatten the stucco and obtaining a design (waters) and gloss.



Application tips:

- Do not flatten all the way to the edge of the application in order to prevent visible "joints" on the subsequent stucco application.
- To get "waters" effortlessly and not get lost in the finish, the first two coats can be applied in a lower tone (by adding less Dye/Toner), and finally the third coat (design and gloss coat) is applied with the chosen colour.
- Particularly in the finish, the tins must be kept clean, as any particle of dry material that falls from the walls or from the lids of the tins themselves may result in a mark on the finish.
- The trowels and spatulas must have perfect (no denting) and clean edges.
- In the second coat of the stucco or plaster, horizontal and vertical layouts should not be made, but rather a plastering / smoothing in "arches", as if we inadvertently left a "burr" or projection (either vertical or horizontal) that would not be later thoroughly removed, these imperfections can be displayed as a faulty finish when applying the final coat (in which design and gloss are carried out). This would not happen if the layout was made in "arches" because if we leave a small protuberance or burr, that small defect manifests itself as a "water", a characteristic of the finished effect.
The resulting colour will be more or less intense depending on the amount of pressure applied to the trowel or on how smooth the application is.

Technical data of the applied and dry material

HARDNESS: 72 Shore C units after 30 days.		
RESISTANCE TO FLEXO-TRACTION (UNE-EN 196-1: 1996)		
3 N/mm ² after 1 day	7 N/mm ² after 7 days	9 N/mm ² after 28 days
RESISTANCE TO COMPRESSION (UNE-EN 196-1: 1996)		
1 N/mm ² after 1 day	2.6N/mm ² after 7 days	4 N/mm ² after 28 days
ADHESION: 6 Kg/cm ²		
RESISTANCE TO ABRASION: Medium, it visibly improves with Stucco Wax		
WATER VAPOUR PERMEABILITY: Sd = 0.35 m (KNUDSEN)		
REFRACTION TO LIGHT IN WHITE COLOUR: 67%.		

CLEANING OF TOOLS: Water.

WASHABILITY: Only with the application of the Stucco Wax.

THEORETICAL PERFORMANCE: Depending on the amount of coats applied, its surface, texture, or absorption, material consumption can be different from the indicated values on the attached reference table:

Product	Square metres	Number of coats
0.8-1kg	1	3

PRECAUTIONS: None in particular, except in people with specific problems.

