

RENOVATING OLD STONE OR BRICK FACADES



PRODUCTS TO BE USED



VPI LATEX

Mixing resin for renders
and mortars
*Technical data sheet
on page 103*



RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR

Traditional white lime
straightening for the renovation
of old masonry
*Technical data sheet
on pages 66/67*



RÉNOPASS CHAUX GM

Mineral lime facing render
Medium Grain
*Technical data sheet
on pages 68/69*

OR



RÉNOPASS CHAUX GF

Mineral lime facing render
Fine grain
*Technical data sheet
on pages 68/69*

BASE PREPARATION

- Eliminate all no adhering parts or parts that can compromise adherence.
- Clear the pointing to a depth of 2 to 3 cm, unless the base needs to be meshed (see below).
- Replace the missing elements and seal them using **RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR**.
- Wash with pressurised water.
- Fix a galvanised mesh (compliant with the NF A 91-131 standard) using rust-proof nails in the following cases:
 - hard and non-absorbent stone masonry,
 - very porous brick masonry,
 - heterogeneous masonry,
 - irregular surface requiring the application of a thick layer of render (over 30 mm).

ROUGH COAT: VPI LATEX



Mix 1 volume of **VPI LATEX** VPI to 3 volumes of water.

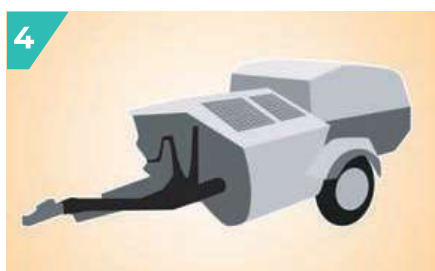


Prepare a base coat by mixing the liquid **RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR** with this mixture.

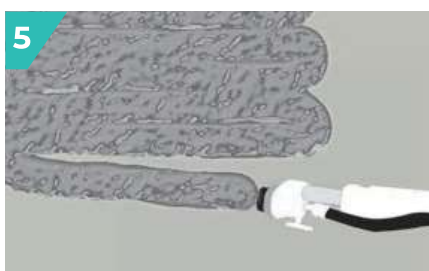


Spray the base coat using a machine (or trowel) to a thickness of 3 to 5 mm. Leave to dry overnight.

RENDER BODY: RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR



Mix **RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR** for 5 minutes in a batch machine, concrete mixer or using an electric mixer with **4.5 to 5 L** of water per 25 kg bag.



Apply a 1st application using a machine or trowel, which should fill the pointing and cover the bare stone by about 5 mm.

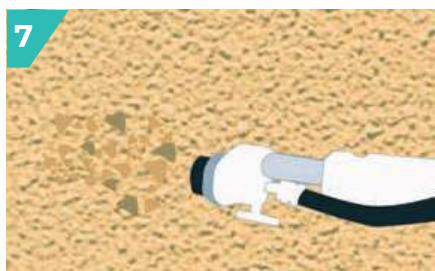


On meshed bases, apply a sufficient thickness to properly coat the mesh. Straighten using a rule, leaving the render surface rough.

FINISH: RÉNOPASS CHAUX GM OR RÉNOPASS CHAUX GF

On these bases, prefer the "rough spray" and "crushed rough" finishes. Before finishing, leave the render body to dry according to its total thickness:

- from 12 to 15 mm: 12 hours,
- from 15 to 30 mm: 4 to 7 days,
- from 30 to 50 mm: 2 to 3 weeks.



"Rough spray" finish: spray the render to a thickness of 5 mm. Adjust and flatten it. Leave the render to set (4 hours to 3 days, at +20°C), then spray the grain to a thickness of 5 mm.



"Crushed rough" finish: crush the grain using a float before it hardens.

INFO PLUS

Old stone or brick masonry bases are often irregular and sometimes fragile: renovation renders must therefore be very flexible, so that they can be applied thickly and adapt to the fragility of the base.

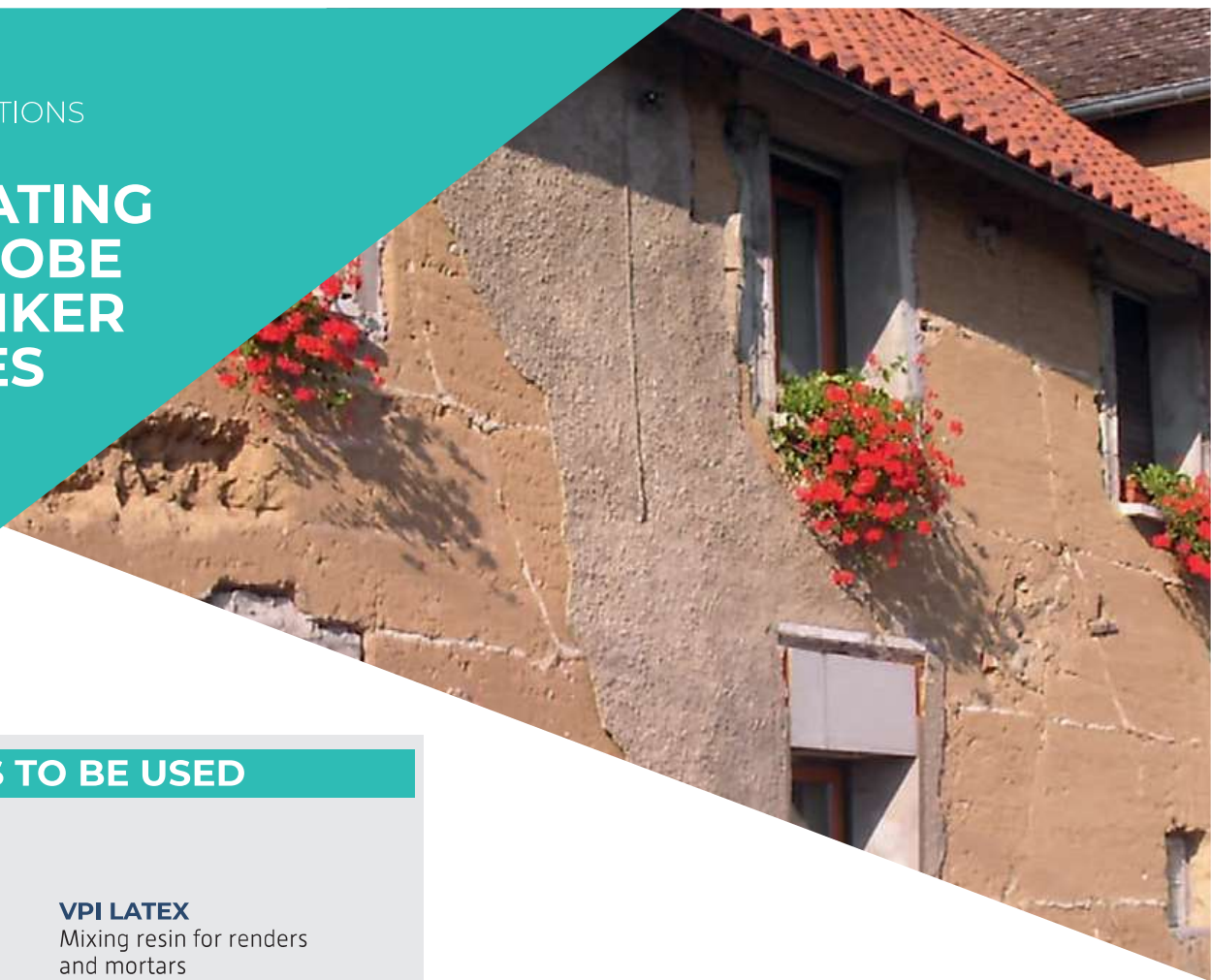
Moreover, old walls need to "breathe": renovation renders must therefore be highly permeable to water vapour.

The inclusion of air-slaked lime (or fat lime) in these renders allows them to meet these constraints.

VARIANTS

The **RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR** render body can be replaced by **RÉNOJET CLAIR**.

RENOVATING OLD ADOBE OR CLINKER FACADES



PRODUCTS TO BE USED



VPI LATEX

Mixing resin for renders and mortars
Technical data sheet on page 103



RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR

Traditional white lime straightening for the renovation of old masonry
Technical data sheet on pages 66/67



RÉNOPASS CHAUX GM

Mineral lime facing render Medium Grain
Technical data sheet on pages 68/69

OR



RÉNOPASS CHAUX GF

Mineral lime facing render Fine grain
Technical data sheet on pages 68/69

BASE PREPARATION

- **On adobe:**
Completely remove the existing render.
Remove all dust carefully using a soft brush.
Never water the adobe because it softens and swells with moisture, which reduces its strength.
Fill the holes with the most compatible materials (brick or stone).
- **On clinker:**
Remove all non adhering parts or parts that can compromise adherence.
Fill the holes with the most compatible materials (brick or stone).
Fix a galvanised mesh (compliant with the NF A 91- 131 standard) using rust-proof nails.

ADOBE is old raw clay masonry.

The earth for adobe was either used as such (earth from the Dauphiné, Lyonnais or Bresse regions), or with added straw (cob) or pebbles, depending on the region.

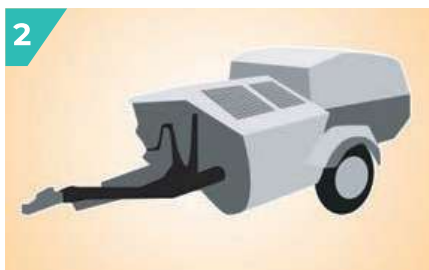
CLINKER is a coal combustion residue.

Crushed, it was used in the composition of certain concretes or mortars in order to form what is known as clinker concrete.

ROUGH COAT: VPI LATEX



Mix 1 volume of **VPI LATEX** VPI to 3 volumes of water.

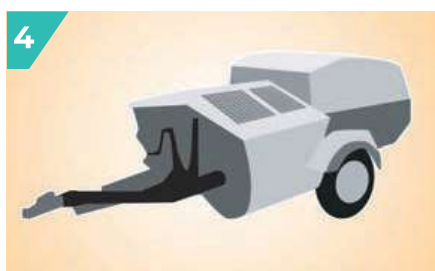


Prepare a base coat by mixing the liquid **RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR** with this mixture.



Spray the base coat using a machine (or trowel) to a thickness of 3 to 5 mm. Leave to dry overnight.

RENDER BODY: RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR



Mix **REGOPASS LIGHT Lime** for 5 minutes in a batch machine, concrete mixer or using an electric mixer with **4.5 to 5 L** of water per 25 kg bag.



Apply a 1st pass using a machine or trowel, thick enough to coat the mesh.

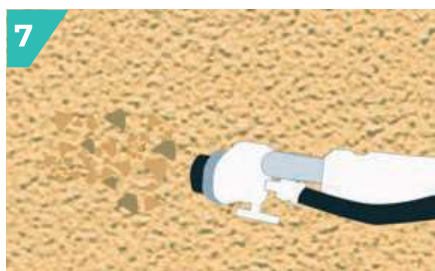


Straighten using a rule, leaving the render surface rough.

FINISH: RÉNOPASS CHAUX GM OR RÉNOPASS CHAUX GF

On these bases, prefer the "rough spray" and "crushed rough" finishes. Before finishing, leave the render body to dry according to its total thickness:

- from 12 to 15 mm: 12 hours,
- from 15 to 30 mm: 4 to 7 days,
- from 30 to 50 mm: 2 to 3 weeks.



"Rough spray" finish: spray the render to a thickness of 5 mm. Adjust and flatten it. Leave the render to set (4 hours to 3 days, at +20°C), then spray the grain to a thickness of 5 mm.



"Crushed rough" finish: crush the grain using a float before it hardens.

VARIANTS

The **RÉNOPASS CHAUX CLAIR** render body can be replaced by **RÉNOJET CLAIR**.

INFO PLUS

Adobe and clinker are fragile materials. Furthermore, they are often damaged and the thicknesses to be repaired can be quite significant in places. Adobe is vulnerable to humidity: it swells in winter and shrinks in summer. Renovation renders must therefore be very flexible and have high water vapour permeability. The inclusion of air-slaked lime (or fat lime) in these renders allows them to meet these constraints.