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Also available online:

-  Preparation instructions for the subsurface + construction of secondary walls and partitions
-  Blade Finishing Guide
-  Wall Finishing Instruction Film
- Sheet Finishing Instruction Film
- Two-component coating



Jump to: <https://www.betoncireunique.nl/instructie/>

TIPS & TRICKS FROM THE CONNOISSEURS

This manual has been written together with our processors, who have over ten years of experience with this special product. Not only do they have experience with the product itself, but they also know better than anyone that the use and application of the right materials has a positive influence on the end result.

Therefore, take the time to read through this guide and use it to your advantage.



Give yourself time to read this manual carefully.

This only takes 10 minutes but promotes the end result!

Stick to the instructions for best results!

Before you start, go through our **TOP 17 most common mistakes**, then you won't be able to make them again. We also explain why we recommend some products and not others. See the last two pages.

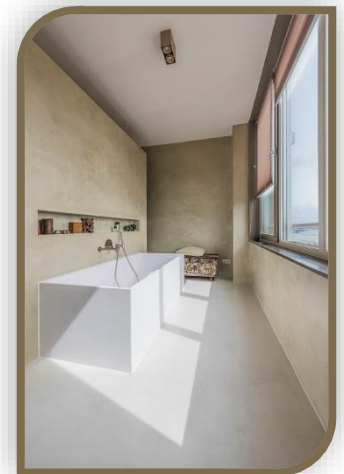
PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE

In this manual, we have assumed that the room in question is ready for plastering.

All our manuals can be found on our website (WALL, TOP and PREPARATION SURFACE).

There are also instructional videos for applying Beton Ciré to walls and tops.

www.betoncireunique.nl/instructie



Scan this code and go directly to our instruction page!

GET STARTED

In this guide, we'll explain step by step how to build up the layers: from priming to applying the coating. Go to work according to the instructions, so you build up the substrate and finishing layer properly. It is important that the surface is stable, tear, free of dust and grease.

STEP 1: PROCESSING TEMPERATURES

To avoid problems in drying, the room should not be too cold / humid:

- Temperature between 15°C and 25°C
- Relative humidity should be < 70%
- Surface temperature to be machined at least +15 °)
- Curing temperature at least +15°C

Tips for cold (winter) and damp weather

Especially in unheated houses, it is important to keep an eye on the temperature and air humidity. Otherwise, Ciré concrete dries too slowly, which can make the finish much busier / more patchy. If necessary, use electric heaters to heat the room. Also keep a close eye on the temperature of the objects to be plastered (especially near walls). If these have a temperature that is too low, Beton Ciré and/or the smoothing layer will dry too slowly, causing the end result to become patchy.

Tips for hot weather (summer)

To increase processing time, make sure your products stay cool. This saves you time, the warmer your product, the shorter the processing time

- Put Resin in a cool place
- Place Beton Ciré in a cool place (out of the sun)
- Put Coating in a cool place (out of the sun)
- Keep windows and doors closed while plastering.

STEP 2: CLEANING AND DEGREASING THE SURFACE

- Remove dust from the surface and degrease well with a degreaser dissolved in hot water.

STEP 3: PRIMER SUBSTRATE

Ground type:	Type of primer:
Plasterboard / secondary wall	Eurocol 099 (for absorbent substrates)
Gibo/Gibs Blocks	Eurocol 099 (for absorbent substrates)
Fermacel	Eurocol 099 (for absorbent substrates)
Concrete	Eurocol 099 (for absorbent substrates)
Existing tiling	Schonox SHP (for non-absorbent substrates)
Green Particleboard	Schonox SHP (for non-absorbent substrates)
Waterproof glued board	Schonox SHP (for non-absorbent substrates)
For good adhesion, prime thoroughly dry!	

STEP 4: INSTALLING KIMBAND

- When primer is dry, the kimbond can be applied to reinforce the corners in all inner corners and the horizontal corner in the wet area;
- In the wet area, all horizontal corners are provided with kimbond to prevent rising damp from the floor to the wall.
- Lubricate the kimbond with kimcoat.

STEP 5: KIMBOND PRIMING

- After drying, prime the kimbond thoroughly with primer Shönox SHP (for non-absorbent substrates) so that the pre-treatment cement can adhere optimally to the bilge tape.

STEP 6: SETTING CORNER PROFILES IN THE OUTER CORNERS

- Use corner profiles made of stainless steel or aluminium, not iron to prevent rust in the wall.
- Attach the profiles perpendicular to the corner with some cement mortar (preferably Ardex R1C).

STEP 7: REINFORCE WALL AND CORNERS WITH WEAPON MESH

- Apply a thin layer of cement mortar (preferably Ardex R1C) of 1 to 2 mm
- Stick the custom-made weapon mesh into the mortar, push the mesh as flat as possible against the wall with a trowel
- Stick mesh in the entire surface to be pieced.
- Also run the mesh through the corners for extra reinforcement of the corners.
- Overlap each new strip of mesh by 10 cm for extra strength.

STEP 8: APPLYING LEVELLING LAYER

- Now finish the mesh and the kimbond with a layer of **at least 3 to 4 mm** cement mortar (preferably Ardex R1C), make sure that an even layer is formed;
- Allow the material to dry thoroughly;
- **Please note: drawing of mesh or tile pattern after drying in the applied layer indicates that the underlayer is too thin and will also be visible in the final result of the Beton Ciré.** Then, after drying, apply an extra layer of at least 2 mm cement mortar and let it dry thoroughly.

STEP 9: SANDING SMOOTHING LAYER

- After the cement has dried, it is advisable to lightly sand the flattening layer (120 grit) to remove any deposits and protruding parts;



STEP 10: APPLYING CIRÉ UNIQUE CONCRETE

- The ideal processing temperature of Beton Ciré Unique is between 15 and 20 degrees with sufficient ventilation. **Do not process below 15 degrees!**
- At higher temperatures and a lot of ventilation, the drying time accelerates. Then mix smaller quantities and store the cement and resin in a cool place.

Be careful with an absorbent surface!

If it is a bit warmer (temperature + 25°C) or high humidity in the room where you are working, it is possible that blisters in Beton Ciré applied to an absorbent surface such as cement Ardex R1C or plaster may form.

You can prevent this by:

- **Prepare Ciré Concrete for the surface to be plastered;**
- **First, apply a scraping layer that is as thin as possible (the bottom layer remains visible);**
- **Go directly over it with the remainder of the cement that has been prepared;**
- **Now follow the steps as in the manual/on the label.**

By following these steps, you will eliminate the rapid drying and prevent blistering and knife removal will remain possible.

- When the levelling layer is completely dry, the Beton Ciré can be applied.
- Apply Beton Ciré Unique directly, **without primer**, over the cement layer. This also applies to lime-bound substrates, **do not prime!** Beton Ciré Unique always needs an absorbent substrate.
- A wall surface must be finished in one go. If you stop in between, there will be permanent color differences in the transitions.
- Multiple walls can be lubricated at the same time, but **don't work wet against wet.** Allow at least 1 hour of drying time before starting work on the adjacent wall.
- Measure the number of square meters that **can be plastered** within 45 minutes. After that, it hardens in the bucket and is no longer processable.
- Prepare the cement with the resin. Follow the packaging for the correct proportions.
- Please note: for plastering **1 m² wall, a total** of 1 kg of mass is spread evenly over 1 m² of wall with a layer thickness of ± 1 mm.
- Process the Beton Ciré from top to bottom on the wall.
- Then stroke from different directions with the spackling knife for more Spanish lag, creating the characteristic look.
- Inner and outer corners are not healed **at the same time** (wet in wet!)
- Allow one hour for the finished wall to dry before connecting with a new layer in the inner or outer corner. This also applies to niches.
- **Useful tip:** keep a cup of cement (± 150 grams) to touch up any damage at a later date. Always repair damage immediately to prevent further damage.

STEP 11: CUTTING OFF (MISTING AND SMOOTHING)

- Fill a plant sprayer with resin.
- After \pm 20 to 30 minutes, the first spots start to dry and you can start to fatten up.
- When cutting off, any holes are closed.
- In addition, the Beton Ciré is finished more tightly and less sanding is required.
- Always work from top to bottom. See also our instructional video at minute 5:35 for supporting footage.
- Do not spray too much resin; This can cause blisters and sagging.
- Remove any blisters, sags or leak marks immediately to prevent drawing in the wall.

STEP 12: REMOVE MASKING TAPE

- Immediately after cutting off, remove the applied masking tape for the tightest possible end result.

STEP 13: FINISHING OUTSIDE CORNERS

- About 20 minutes after milling, the excess Beton Ciré in the outer corners is hard enough to be cut along the profile with a knife.
- Repeat this operation on the other side of the corner as well.

STEP 14: POLISHING/SANDING MICROCEMENT

- After \pm 12 hours, at a room temperature of 15 to 20 degrees and sufficient ventilation, the Beton Ciré Unique is dry and can be sanded.
- To do this, use an eccentric sander and 120 grit sandpaper.
- Sand the inner and outer corners by hand to prevent chafing.
- Sand Beton Cire evenly. Do not sand in one place for too long, as this can create unwanted spots that only become visible after coating.

STEP 15: CLEANING WALLS

- Remove any dust from the wall, preferably with a brush vacuum cleaner, to prevent dust from entering the finish coating.



PLEASE NOTE:

SOME MICROCEMENT COLOURS SHOW MUCH LIGHTER FOR COATING. THE COATING DETERMINES THE FINAL COLOUR. SEE HERE AN EXAMPLE OF THE COLOUR CARBON.

STEP 16: APPLYING FINISHING COATING (IN TWO LAYERS)

- First, ensure a clean working environment: walls and floor must be clean and dust-free.
- Cover the floors, ceiling and any frames with masking tape. Wear gloves!
- The finishing coating consists of two components: for the mixing ratios, see the mixing table, the bottle of component B or the next page.

PLEASE NOTE: the coating is NAT processed in NAT.

Therefore, do not process the 1st layer for more than ± 50 minutes, so that you apply the 2nd layer over the still sticky 1st layer.

!! DON'T END UP HALFWAY UP A WALL TO AVOID DRAWING !!

See also our instructional video
PROCESSING 2-COMPONENT COATING for supporting footage

- Component A: Shake well first and pour into a dry, clean mixing bowl.
- Component B: add to component A and mix well with electric mixer.
- Mix well for about three minutes.
- Pour the coating into a clean rolling tray and use only the roller supplied.
- Always apply the coating to an area of about 30 cm. Roll it out well in different directions, this will fill holes and irregularities with the coating. Then set up a new surface and overlap the previously set up piece for an even distribution of the coating.
- The inner corners are filled with the side of the roller and rolled out well.
- After about 5 minutes, when the coating starts to absorb, roll back from different directions, do this with the same roller, but without adding a new coating.
- Too much coating in the corners can turn white after drying.
- Be careful with dust; The coating will stick ± 1 hour.

Apply 2nd coat – after ± 20 to 50 minutes – WORK WET IN WET!

- When the stripes of the 1st layer have disappeared, the 2nd layer can be applied.
- **This should be applied when the 1st layer is still sticking for good adhesion of the 2nd layer.**
- Mix component A and B again, but according to the proportions for the 2nd layer.
- Apply in the same way as the first coat.
- Remove the masking tape as soon as the coating is no longer sticky.

The coating is ready for use after 48 hours, which can then be finished if necessary.

Due to adhesion, work must be done **WET IN WET**. As long as the coating is still sticky, a second or third layer can be applied. After ± 1 hour, the coating is too dry and the next layer no longer adheres, causing the effect to be lost.

Then follow the steps below:

- Wait at least 24 hours;
- Lightly sand the coating (120 grit sandpaper);
- Dust clear;
- Apply new coat according to mixing ratio 2nd coat

TABLE VERHOUDING COATING

Mixing ratios table		
COATING COMPONENT A/B 1e laag		
Number m ²	A Grams	B Grams
1	70	17
2	140	34
3	210	51
4	280	68
5	350	85
6	420	102
7	490	119
8	560	136
9	630	153
10	700	170
11	770	187
12	840	204
13	910	221
14	980	238
15	1050	255
16	1120	272
17	1190	289
18	1260	306
19	1330	323
20	1400	340

Mixing ratios table		
COATING COMPONENT A/B 2e laag		
Number m ²	A Grams	B Grams
1	40	10
2	70	17
3	100	25
4	130	32
5	160	40
6	190	47
7	220	55
8	250	62
9	280	70
10	310	77
11	340	84
12	370	91
13	400	99
14	430	106
15	460	114
16	490	121
17	520	129
18	550	136
19	580	144
20	610	151

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANLINESS

- Beton Ciré is easy to keep clean.
- Clean the shower area regularly with a non-corrosive detergent (this can damage the top layer).
- Do you want to clean it properly? Rinse the wall well so that the cleaning agent cannot bite into the material.
- Make sure there is sufficient ventilation so that moisture can dry out.
- If necessary, dry the walls with a squeegee or cloth after use, this will save the adhesion of dirt and limescale.
- It is best not to use hair dye, avoid contact with Beton Ciré and rinse the walls well if it has been used.

WHY AND WHY NOT?

Why

AN ABSORBENT SUBSTRATE

Beton Ciré needs an absorbent substrate for a beautiful end result.

When the substrate is not absorbent, unwanted stains and discoloration occur in the end result.

Therefore, ALWAYS make sure you have an absorbent surface.

LEVELING MORTAR: Ardex R1C

For the best results, we recommend using Ardex's cement mortar. The white mortar is the most ideal mortar: Ardex R1C.

This white levelling mortar provides a good surface and the most beautiful end result and is suitable for all colours.

If you choose a different brand, this could affect the end result. When using a grey mortar, you run the risk of colour breakdown of the substrate, when using a light colour of Beton Ciré. In that case, we recommend that you always apply a thin layer of white mortar.

KIMBAND

Use this wherever you can possibly expect movement (standing corners, inside corners, horizontal corners only in wet room (preventive for rising damp from the floor), transition of two different materials

WEAPON MESH

For an even stronger surface, we always recommend using weapon mesh. Overlap the mesh in the corners for extra strength. We recommend Autex Outdoor Mesh.

Why not.....

***GREEN GYPSUM / HYDRO GYPSUM**

We do not recommend this because: this material is not suitable for direct application of Beton Ciré because this is a non-absorbent or hardly absorbent surface. This can cause stains and detachment. Still used it? Then pre-iron this layer with a primer for non-absorbent substrates and apply a thin layer of cement of 1 mm. The substrate is now suitable for Beton Ciré.

The above does not apply to green drywall.

***We do not recommend plaster plaster in the bathroom because: in** the event of damage, the material, unlike a cementitious surface, absorbs moisture which can cause the material to swell (bulbs) and detach, which can cause irreparable damage.

TIP: watch our instructional video at: <https://www.betoncireunique.nl/instructie/>

MOST COMMON MISTAKES TOP 17

1. **No absorbent substrate applied.**
Result: less even, chance of stains and a strongly mottled / restless end result.
2. **Kimband not pre-ironed after application.**
Consequence: detachment
3. **Standing inner corners not equipped with kimband / weapon mesh**
Consequence: cracking
4. **Horizontal corner not equipped with kimband**
Result: moisture stains due to rising damp from the floor or blisters.
5. **Levelling layer insufficiently dry**
:Result: detachment, blisters, cracks, cracks, dark spots in Ciré concreteCause: moisture is trapped and cannot get out.
6. **Smoothing layer that is too thin**
As a result, the substrate will draw through the final layer.
7. **Do not dust and degrease the substrate**
Result: risk of detachment problems and cracks.
8. **Flattening layer pre-ironed.**
Result: this closes the surface and creates an unwanted, non-absorbent surface, which causes stains. The Beton Ciré can be applied directly to the flattening layer because it adheres well to cement and plaster stucco.
9. **Plastering over unstable parts**
Consequence: detachment + cracking
10. **Weak, unstable walls (such as drywall or metal struts)**
Result: cracking
11. **Primer insufficiently dry**
Consequence: detachment problems
12. **Processing temperature too low < 15 degrees**
Result: irregular drying causes stains
13. **Colour breakdown of the substrateCause: no white cement used**
14. **Smearing too thinResult: substrate appearsCause: applying the Beton Ciré too thinly: the layer thickness is 1 mm. With each kilo of mass you can lubricate 1 m² (700 grams of cement + 300 grams of resin = 1 kilo = 1 m²).**
15. **Sagging, roll off or yellowish haze after applying coating.**
Cause: coating applied too thickly and/or not rolled properly.
Roll well within 10 minutes, without the addition of coating. Slumps are irreparable.
Always use the supplied coating and accompanying roller.
16. **White knocked out inner corners**
Cause: too much coating applied and not properly rolled (see also above).
17. **Poor sealing: horizontal angle, rosettes and s-couplings**
Result: moisture stains due to rising damp.

