

Suggested Guidelines For Refinishing Stucco With Portland Cement Finish



Disclaimer:

This guide contains general information on stucco installation and related materials. It is provided as a guide only and is not intended for any specific construction project. The Minnesota Lath and Plaster Bureau makes no express or implied warranty or guarantee of the techniques, construction methods, materials and details identified herein, nor does it assume any liability for the use of this information.

The Minnesota Lath and Plaster Bureau suggests that building owners consult with a stucco professional for the procedure best suited to the circumstances of the repair. It is the sole responsibility of any plastering industry professional to apply their professional knowledge in utilizing the information contained in this publication. These procedures have been determined based upon the current state of the technology.

1. The stucco contractor should examine building and work area prior to bidding. Coordinate all work.
2. Cleaning: The stucco should be clean of any dirt, mildew, algae or other substances and residues that may inhibit the bond of any new repair or finish materials. This generally can be accomplished by power washing at approximately 1000 psi, or scrubbing with a solution of trisodium phosphate (TSP), bleach and water. TSP is available at most hardware supply stores. Mix one (1) cup of TSP and one (1) quart of household liquid chlorine bleach into one gallon of warm water. Wet the affected area with water prior to applying the solution with a bristle brush. Be sure to rinse thoroughly with clean water. Multiple applications can be tried if necessary.
3. Paint: All paint must be removed sufficiently to insure a good bond between cementitious materials. If necessary stucco surfaces can be sand blasted, dry ice blasted or water blasted to remove paint. If such actions are necessary, care should be taken to protect adjacent materials. If one of these methods is employed it is suggested that 90% of the existing paint be removed prior to proceeding with any repairs.
4. Any stucco that is loose, crumbly, bulging or separated from the sheathing should be removed and replaced. Close inspection should also be made in these areas of the lath and fastener attachments, the sheathing and framing. Any corrective action necessary should be taken to ensure the integrity of the overall wall assembly.
5. Cracking: Prepare cracks by brushing in a coat of bonding agent. Mix a brush coat or paste of portland cement stucco (mixed with silica sand) using a solution of half water with half acrylic admixture compatible with the bonding agent. Typical mixes by volume include: 1 part portland cement, 1 part masonry cement and 6-10 parts silica sand. Mix enough of the paste to accommodate the job plus 20% extra for waste. Brush paste into cracks or pack with a putty knife or margin trowel. Remove all excess paste with damp (not wet) sponge from around the affected areas. There should be no visible build-up of the paste material. Allow 7 days curing before re-dashing with portland cement finish.

6. Refinishing Sample: Apply job-site sample of at least six square feet for approval of color, texture and workmanship.
7. Refinishing Materials:
 - i. Portland Cement: ASTM C-150 (White Cement)
 - ii. Aggregate: Silica Sand
 - iii. Water: Potable
 - iv. Bonding Agent: Larsen's Weld Crete, TK Products Tri Bond or equal.
 - v. Acrylic Admixture: Thoro Acryl 60, Larsen's Acrylic 101, TK 225.
8. Mixes:
 - i. 1st Coat – Fog or Brush Coat:
 1. 1 sack (94 lbs.) white portland cement.
 2. 10-15 lbs. silica sand.
 3. Mixing liquid: 1 part acrylic admixture to 3 parts water.
 - ii. 2nd Coat – Dash Coat
 1. 1 part white portland cement
 2. 2 parts silica sand
 3. Colorant: Mineral colorant as required.
 4. Mixing liquid: 1 part acrylic admixture to 3 parts water.
9. Application: All work to be two-coat application. First coat to be spray or brush applied, to cover existing surfaces to establish new color and provide bond for subsequent dash coat. Second coat to be hand or machine applied to match sample finish.

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