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2.0 Earthaus Stone Plaster Finish

2.1 Finish: Description

Earthaus Stone Finish is a medium textured interior lime plaster that is Olive Oil Soap-sealed with a low sheen. Soap Sealer makes the Stone finish wipeable, provides protection from staining, and gives the finish a silky quality (sheen level will increase with more burnishing). Stone plaster is used as the base coat plaster in the Marble Finish. Stone Finish is not suitable for shower use.

The long and short term aesthetic continuity and functional performance of an Earthaus Stone Finish is the result of the methods utilized by the installer and care and maintenance by the owner. Earthaus Plaster cannot guarantee any finish outcomes with Earthaus Stone products.

2.2 Materials Summary: Total thickness: 1/16"

1. Substrate preparation: Prime with Earthaus Primer Grit additive over level-4 finished drywall or painted wall
2. Stone Plaster: Two 1/32" coats* totaling 1/16"
3. Mineral Pigment: One Pigment Pack per bag of Stone Plaster
4. Olive Oil Soap Sealer: One coat

** 1/32" is the thickness of a credit card*

2.3 Properties

- Earthaus plasters are made with high quality US-quarried and sustainability-made lime, pumice, mineral pigments, and plant-based binder.
- 100% natural materials
- Excellent adherence and workability
- Zero VOCs or chemical additives
- Absorbs CO2 and transforms back into limestone as it cures
- Mold and mildew resistant
- Durable and breathable

2.4. Resources

See: [Earthaus Stone Finish Application Information](#) to view:

- *Stone Finish | Overview*
- *Stone Finish Sample Kit | Application Guide*
- *Stone Finish Care & Maintenance Guide*
- *Stone Finish | Video Tutorial*

2.5 Application Guide Disclaimer

The information provided in the Earthaus Stone Finish Application Guide is given in good faith, based on current knowledge and Earthaus' experience with the plaster products when they are properly stored, handled and applied in normal situations. The Earthaus Stone Finish Application Guide is useful for information but is not legally binding. In particular, it does not exempt the user from testing and verifying the suitability of the product for the desired application and purpose. Any modification to the instructions and recommendations by the user, they will assume all the corresponding risk and responsibility. Earthaus Plaster reserves the right to modifications that improve the product or its application.

3.0 Preparation

3.1 Gather Tools

Many of the recommended tools for a Stone Finish are organized and listed on our website. Each tool is linked to an online purchase option.

[Recommended Tools](#)

Substrate Preparation: Priming

- Drill
- Small Mixing Paddle
- Roller or Brush

Plaster Mixing:

- 1200 RPM variable speed drill
- Egg Beater style mixing paddle
- 5 gallon buckets
- 5 Gallon Mesh Paint Strainer

Plaster Application:

- Hawk
- Trowel
- Scraping Knife

Olive Oil Soap Sealing

- 1 gallon bucket
- Roller or Brush

3.2 Sample Making: Substrate Options

A 2 ft by 2 ft sample is recommended to view the finish, color, and texture of a Stone Finish.

A. Sample Boards

Stone Finish samples can be made on sheetrock, Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF), tile backer board, or ceramic bisque tiles. For health, take note that standard MDF board is made with formaldehyde, a known carcinogen. Plywood and particleboard are not recommended because tannins can leach and discolor the plaster. The substrate needs to be dry and free from impurities that could hinder the bonding of Primer and Grit.

B. Sample Wall

Stone Plaster can be applied to level-4 finished drywall or previously painted walls. The substrate needs to be dry and free from impurities that could hinder the bonding of primer with added Primer Grit.

3.3 Review Video Tutorial

Viewable on the Earthus website or Earthus YouTube channel, the Earthus Tutorial demonstrates the Stone Finish mixing and application:

[Earthus Stone Finish | Video Tutorial](#)

3.4 **Review Safety Precautions**

As lime-based products, Earthus Plasters are highly alkaline during mixing and while wet. It's recommended to wear a dust mask and safety glasses, cover exposed skin during mixing, and wear neoprene gloves and protective clothing during application. If skin comes in contact with wet Stone plaster and causes irritation, rinse skin with cold water. White vinegar can also be used to rinse skin to neutralize the lime. If Stone plaster gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with cold water using an eyewash.

[Safety Data Sheets](#)

3.5 **Substrate Preparation**

Earthus does not make a primer product. For health, we recommend choosing a primer with zero to low VOCs. See list of suitable primers:

[Primer Grit Product Guide](#)

A. Application of primer with Earthus Primer Grit

1. Add full contents of the Primer Grit into 1 gallon of primer of choice.
2. Mix with a drill and paddle for 30 seconds until well integrated.
3. Use a brush or roller to apply one coat evenly to the substrate.
4. Allow the primer to dry fully until the Grit is completely bonded to the surface.

4.0 Stone Finish Application Guide

Tips & Considerations

1. Even coats: Paying attention to ensuring coats are even and preventing any high spots or ridges in the base coat especially, will minimize aesthetic issues in the finish coat and with color continuity.
2. Thickness of coats: Novices tend to apply too thick of coats which can show up as ridges and trowel lines. Too thick of coats increases the risk of cracking.
3. Color variation: Burnishing, applying pressure with a trowel, if done too hard can bruise a plaster finish, darkening the color. Burnishing in areas with high spots or ridges are easily bruised with burnishing.

A. Mixing Stone Plaster

1. Add 9 quarts/2.4 gallons of water to a 5 gallon bucket
2. Add the Mineral Pigment Pack to the water and mix vigorously for one minute with a high RPM drill. It is highly recommended to pour the pigmented water through a five gallon paint strainer to minimize the potential for pigment bursts. A pigment burst is a small chunk of unmixed pigment that can burst into the finished plaster when troweled over.
3. Add 1/3 of the bag of Stone Plaster to the strained pigmented water. Mix well then scrape any powdered plaster from the sides of the bucket.
4. Add the next 1/3 of the bag, mix, scrape, and repeat until all the powdered Stone Plaster is incorporated.
5. Once all of the Stone Plaster has been incorporated, mix vigorously with a high RPM drill for 3 minutes, minimum. The long and thorough mixing time will ensure full pigment dispersion and minimize the possibility of any unmixed particles.
6. Adding a small amount of water may be necessary due to variations in pigment quantity in each color and slight variation in plaster content per bag. Be careful to not add too much water. Aim for a plaster consistency of a thick milkshake.

B. Stone Base coat Application

1. Apply an even base coat of Stone approximately 1/32nd inch thick. 1/32 inch is the thickness of a credit card
2. When the first coat of Stone plaster is approximately 60% dry, use a clean trowel to smooth out any trowel marks or ridges.
3. Allow the Stone base coat to dry fully before applying the finish coat.
4. The color will lighten significantly when fully dried.

C. Stone Finish Coat Application

1. Apply a "tight coat" which means a coat just thicker than the largest grains of aggregate in the Stone plaster.
2. When the first tight coat is firm but still wet, "double back" (apply another) tight coat.
3. When the plaster is semi-dry, smooth and burnish (apply pressure) the surface with a clean trowel.
4. The color will lighten significantly when fully dried.

D. Olive Oil Soap Sealer: Mixing & Application

Apply Earhaus Olive Oil Soap sealer when the Stone plaster surface is completely dry (minimum 12 hours). Soap sealer is concentrated and needs to be diluted with water before use:

1. Olive Oil Soap sealer must be diluted with water: 1 part Olive Oil Soap to 8 parts water
2. Dilute the full quart of Olive Oil Soap with 8 quarts/ of warm water and mix thoroughly to create a soapy water solution.
3. Using a brush or small roller, apply the soap liberally starting from the bottom. Take care to avoid drips or runs.
4. When the Stone plaster finish has been fully saturated, wipe off any excess soap with a clean cloth and allow the surface to dry out completely.
5. If desired, additional coats of Olive Oil Soap Sealer can be applied.

5.0 Completion

5.1 Storage

Once mixed, Stone plaster will keep for 14 days covered at room temperature. To rework Stone plaster after storage, it is essential to remix the plaster using a drill.

5.2 Clean up & Disposal

To clean primer tools and dispose of excess primer, follow directions from the manufacturer. To clean plaster tools and dispose of excess Stone plaster, allow the plaster to fully dry in the container. Once dried, the plaster will easily be removed from the container and can be disposed of in the trash.

6.0 Project Consultation

For questions unique to your project, phone consultation is available with an Earhaus expert.

[Project Consultation](#)

Earhaus Plaster, LLC

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