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## **2.0 Earthaus Tadelakt Finish**

### **2.1 Finish: Description**

The Earthaus Tadelakt System is inspired by the traditional Moroccan Tadelakt materials and technique. Earthaus defines traditional Tadelakt as the water-repellent seal created by the natural chemical reaction that occurs when olive oil soap is rubbed in/burnished into lime plaster (Tadelakt means "to rub in").

The long term aesthetic continuity and functional performance of an Earthaus Tadelakt 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 Tadelakt products.

### **2.2 Materials Summary: Total thickness: 3/8"**

1. Substrate preparation: varies between shower and non-shower applications
  2. Base Plaster: Two 1/8" coats totaling 1/4"
  3. Tadelakt Plaster: Four 1/32" finish coats\* totaling 1/8"
  4. Mineral Pigment: One Pigment Pack per bag of Tadelakt
  5. Olive Oil Soap Sealer: Three coats burnished and absorbed into the Tadelakt
  6. Beeswax Protective Sealer: Two coats to protect the water-repellent seal
- \* 1/32" is the thickness of a credit card*

### **2.3 Properties**

- Earthaus plasters are made with high quality US-quarried 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 Tadelakt Finish Application Information](#) to view:

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

## 2.5 Tadelakt Area Suitability

### A. Earthaus Tadelakt is suitable for:

- Wet-areas: showers, steam showers, bathtub surrounds, and bathroom walls
- Dry-areas: accent walls, fireplace surrounds, fireplace heat shields, range hoods, and kitchen backsplashes.

### B. Areas of Consideration:

The following non-exhaustive list of areas come with durability risks, including possible staining, etching, and chipping from potential exposure to personal care products with myriad chemical ingredients, water pooling and/or potential high traffic and high wear. Staining, Etching, and chipping damage may result in increased risk of compromised Tadelakt functionality and aesthetic continuity. Users assume all corresponding risks and responsibilities for use of Tadelakt in the following areas:

- **Bathrooms:** shelves, vanity tops, basins, floors, & curbs
- **Showers:** shelves, niches, floors, & benches
- **Furniture:**
  - Tabletops: dining tables, coffee tables, end tables, vanity tops, countertops
  - Seating: chairs & benches
  - Shelving: stand alone & built-in
- **Floors and stairs**

## 2.6 Application Guide Disclaimer

The information provided in the Earthaus Tadelakt 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 Tadelakt 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 Project Preparation**

#### **A. Gather Tools**

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

#### **[Recommended Tools](#)**

##### **Plaster Mixing:**

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

##### **Plaster Application:**

- Sponge Float
- Neoprene Float
- Hawk
- Trowel
- Scraping Knife

##### **Soap Mixing:**

- 1 Gallon Bucket

##### **Soap and Wax Application:**

- Roller or Brush

#### **B. Practice Recommendations**

The Earthaus Tadelakt technique is a skill set that requires practice and understanding. It's recommended to test and practice all of the steps and techniques before attempting a real Tadelakt project to ensure that you have adequate understanding. We recommend practicing the complete Tadelakt Finish System at least one time at a minimum of 25 square feet on a large sample. For a large sample, we recommend using tile backer board for shower Tadelakt and sheetrock for non-shower Tadelakt.

### C. Sample Making

Tadelakt samples can be made on sheetrock, tile backer board, or Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF). The sample substrate needs to be dry and free from impurities that could hinder the bonding of primer mixed with Primer Grit.

- Plywood and particleboard should be avoided as substrate materials because tannins can leach out and discolor the plaster.
- Caution: standard MDF board is made with formaldehyde, a known carcinogen. Wear an appropriate mask when cutting MDF board and avoid breathing MDF sawdust particles.

### D. Review Video Tutorials

Three video Tutorials demonstrate the standard application recommendations for the Earhaus Tadelakt Finish.

1. [Substrate Preparation \(shower Tadelakt\)](#)
2. [Base Coats \(shower & non-shower Tadelakt\)](#)
3. [Finish Coats + Soap + Wax Steps \(shower & non-shower Tadelakt\)](#)

### E. Review Safety Precautions

As lime-based products, Earhaus 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 Base or wet Tadelakt plaster and causes irritation, rinse skin with cold water. White vinegar can also be used to rinse skin to neutralize the lime. If Base or Tadelakt Plasters get into your eyes, flush your eyes with cold water using an eyewash.

[Safety Data Sheets](#)

### F. Understanding Ambient Factors, Timing, + Variability

Ambient conditions like temperature, humidity, and air flow will impact the timing and drying of the materials in the Tadelakt Finish System. Adapting the application process and technique to the ambient conditions will be easier with previous practice and understanding of the materials, steps, and technique.

## 3.2 Project Planning

### A. General Planning

All finish materials that will come into direct contact with a Tadelakt Finish should

be installed and completed before beginning the Tadelakt application process. This includes but is not limited to flooring, rough plumbing, trim, tile, cabinets, and painted drywall.

The exceptions are shower glass, finish-plumbing fixtures and trim pieces, which are installed after the Tadelakt application is complete. To drill into completed Tadelakt to mount hardware, etc., follow the general directions for mounting to tile.

### **B. Tadelakt Application Sequencing on Adjacent Walls**

For a typical shower with three walls, the finish coat process is done on the back wall one day and the remaining two side walls on the following day. This allows for sharp inside corners and a proper seal where the two walls come together.

- The Tadelakt finish coat process includes the application of 4 coats of Tadelakt Plaster and the application of 3 coats of Olive Oil Soap Sealer.
- The finish coat process needs to be complete and the wall dry before the finish coat process on an adjacent wall that shares an inside corner (typically drying overnight is sufficient).

### **C. Running out of Materials**

While coverage rates for Earhaus Plasters include 10% overage, the specificity of the thickness of the coats can sometimes be difficult to achieve for less experienced plasterers. Applying thicker coats can increase the chances of running out of materials.

Tip: Do not start a new wall if you anticipate you will run out of materials.

## **3.3 Shower Substrate Instructions**

The materials and process required for Tadelakt shower substrate preparation is nearly identical to preparing to install ceramic tile. For best practices, the [ANSI \(American National Standards Institute\) Specifications for Ceramic Tile](#) have been included in this guide. Each step in the Tadelakt preparation process should meet the minimum ANSI standard. Always check your local building codes for regionally specific regulations.

### **A. Wall Substrate**

This Tadelakt Application Guide is for wood framed wall substrates only.

## **B. Framing: ANSI 108.11**

The framing should comply with the UBC (Uniform Building Code), all local building codes and ANSI 108.11.

- Framing members shall be a minimum of 2x4 nominal wood or 20 gauge metal studs. They must be straight, evenly aligned and spaced a maximum of 16" o.c. All corner framing in tub and shower enclosures must be braced.
- Wood studs, dry and well braced, minimum depth 3 1/2 inches. Maximum stud spacing 16 inches on center.
- Metal studs. Well braced, 20 gauge or heavier, minimum depth 3 1/2 inches for residential applications, 3 5/8 for commercial applications.

## **C. Backerboard: ANSI 118.9**

Backerboard is applied over the framed wall. Multiple options exist for tile backer board products. The minimum requirement is that the material meets ANSI 118.9 standard. Keep in mind that Tadelakt application differs from tile in that excess pressure can be applied to the wall surface during the finishing process.

A rigid backer board, (1/2 inch minimum thickness) is strongly recommended. Thinner materials and flexible foam products can work but have a greater potential for cracking. Below is a list of common backer board products with links to their installation guides. Each product has different installation standards. These must be followed explicitly.

Suitable Backerboard Brands:

1. [HardieBacker](#)
2. [Durock](#)
3. [Densshield](#)
4. [Kerdi Board](#)
5. [Wedi Board](#)
6. [Hydro Ban Board](#)

## **D. Backerboard Screws: ANSI 108**

Backerboard needs to be fastened with specific corrosion resistant screws. Backerboard screws should meet ANSI standard 108. Some backerboard products will have their own fasteners that are required to be used with their system. Always check manufacturer specifications and follow installation instructions explicitly.



Suitable Backerboard Screw Brand:

[Simpson Cement Board Screw](#)

#### **F. Joint Taping + Mudding**

To prevent cracking, all backerboard joints including outside and inside corners must be taped with alkali resistant fiberglass mesh tape.

Suitable Joint Tape Brands:

1. [Fibatape](#)
2. [Oep Cement Board Tape](#)

#### **G. Thinset for Board Joints: ANSI: 118.5**

All fiberglass taped board joints must be embedded (set) into a thin layer of modified thinset. Thinset must be latex modified portland cement tile mortar. Always check manufacturer specifications and follow installation instructions explicitly.

Suitable Thinset Brands:

1. [Custom Flexbond](#)
2. [Mapei Kerabond](#)
3. [Laticrete 257 Titanium](#)
4. [Tec Superflex](#)

#### **H. Waterproof Membrane: ANSI: 118.10**

A waterproof membrane must be installed for shower walls and wet areas to prevent moisture intrusion and protect adjacent building materials. Multiple options exist for waterproof membrane systems, some depending on the backboard product used. Always check membrane manufacturer specifications and follow installation instructions explicitly.

Suitable Liquid Applied Membrane Brands:

1. [Custom Redgard](#)
2. [Mapei Aquadefense](#)
3. [Laticrete Hydro Ban](#)
4. [Tec Hydraflex](#)

Suitable Sheet Applied Membrane Brands:

1. [Schluter Kerdi](#)

## 2. [Laticrete Hydro Ban Sheet Membrane](#)

*Note: Sheet applied membranes can be difficult to install. For plaster applications, these membrane systems need to be installed flawlessly, with no wrinkles, air bubbles or lumps which lead to cracking. If there is any question about the level of competence of your membrane installer, consider using one of the liquid applied membrane systems .*

### **H. Thinset Key Coat: ANSI 118.15**

One 1/8" coat of Thinset is applied over the entire waterproof membrane using a 1/8" V-Notch Trowel. If a larger depth notch trowel is used, more Base Plaster will be required to fill the notched grooves. Apply the Thinset in an even thickness with the notch pattern horizontal. Once this key coat has been installed, the substrate is ready for the Earthaus Tadelakt system in a shower.

Suitable Thinset Scratch Coat Brands:

1. [Custom Flexbond](#)
2. [Mapei Kerabond](#)
3. [Laticrete 257 Titanium](#)
4. [Tec Superflex](#)

Thinset Application Tool: 1/8 inch V Notch Trowel

## **3.4 Non-Shower Substrate Instructions**

### **A. Wall Substrate**

The standard non-shower substrate is level-4 finished drywall, or previously painted walls primed with added Earthaus Primer Grit.

### **B. Suitable Primer**

Earthaus Plaster does not make a primer product. Any water-based acrylic or latex primer for drywall will work well. For health, choosing a primer with zero or low VOCs is recommended. For a list of suitable Primers:

[Earthaus Primer Grit Product Guide](#)

## C. Application of Primer with Earthaus Primer Grit additive

1. Add one cup of Primer Grit per one gallon of primer.
2. Mix Primer Grit into a primer product with a drill and mixing paddle for 30 seconds until fully integrated.
3. Drywall should be dry and free from any dust or impurities that could hinder the bonding of primer with Grit.
4. Use a brush or roller to apply one coat of primer with Grit evenly to the finished drywall.
5. Allow the primer to dry fully to ensure that the Grit is completely bonded to the surface

## 4.0 Base Plaster Application

Base Plaster is a two coat, “wet on dry” application. This means that the first coat must dry completely before applying the second coat. Each coat is  $\frac{1}{8}$ ” thick for a total thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ”. For shower Tadelakt, the first coat fills in the grooves of the notched thinset.

### 4.1 Tips + Considerations

1. Flat even coats: Base coats applied evenly will minimize the risk of problematic high spots and ridges which can increase the risk of over burnishing and excessive mottling. Even coats are essential for aesthetic and color continuity.
2. Thickness of coats: Applying  $\frac{1}{8}$ ” coats will minimize the risk of cracking. Too thick of coats may increase the risk.

### 4.2 Mixing Base Plaster

1. Add 2 gallons of water to a 5 gallon bucket. Slowly pour the powdered Base Plaster into the water while mixing with the drill and mixing paddle.
2. Mix for 3 minutes to remove all lumps. If needed, add a small amount of water to make a workable consistency.
3. The consistency of the mixed Base plaster should be thick and not runny.

### 4.3 Base Plaster Application: First Coat

1. Using a trowel, apply an even coat of Base  $\frac{1}{8}$ ” thick. For shower Tadelakt where Base is applied over a thinset notch trowel coat, the Base plaster should fill the notches and just cover the notch trowel grooves.
2. When the first Base coat has dried halfway, use a sponge float to even out any ridges and trowel lines. There should be no notch trowel pattern visible after the

first Base Plaster coat.

3. Allow the first coat to dry completely before applying the second Base Plaster base coat.

#### **4.4 Base Plaster Application: Second Coat**

1. After the first base coat is dry, use a scraping knife to scrape down any high spots or ridges.
2. Using a trowel, apply an even second base coat of Base Plaster  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick.

#### **4.5 Sponge Float**

1. Once the second base coat has mostly dried but not completely, use an absorbent stucco sponge float lightly dampened with water and gently rub the surface to re-hydrate the Base Plaster material.
2. Right away you will be able to float the re-hydrated Base Plaster and rub away any trowel marks or ridges to create a flat, even surface.

#### **4.6 Rubber Float**

1. Soon after floating the Base Plaster surface with the sponge float, go back over it with a firm neoprene/rubber tile float. Use a gentle circular motion and pay attention: if there are areas that are too wet and are being disturbed by this process, avoid them—come back to them when they have dried more.
2. The neoprene floating step serves to further flatten and compress the surface. If there are low spots, try to fill them in with more material. Scrub down high spots with the float to continue creating as flat a surface as is possible.

#### **4.7 Trowel Knock Down**

1. The last step in the Base Plaster base coat process is to gently pass a steel trowel over the whole surface to embed any grains of sand that might be sticking up. At this point, the Base Plaster should be firm enough that the trowel does not disturb the surface.
2. Fill any larger holes or voids by smoothing over them with the trowel using gentle, quick passes. The surface should be flat with a small amount of texture for the Tadelakt Plaster coats to bond to.

### **5.0 Tadelakt Plaster Application**

Tadelakt is a four coat, "wet-on-wet" application; this means that the four coats are applied in succession and the plaster should not dry out between coats. These instructions are broad guidelines and the unique ambient conditions of a project will determine the timing of application and modifications to the application instructions.

Adapting the application process and technique to the ambient conditions will be easier with previous practice and understanding of the materials, steps, and techniques.

## 5.1 Tips + Considerations

### 1. Absorbency + Timing:

Base Plaster functions to create an absorbent foundation for the Tadelakt Plaster. Base Plaster draws the moisture out of the Tadelakt; drying occurs from both the suction of the Base Plaster AND from the ambient air.

The first Tadelakt finish coat will begin drying very quickly due to the high absorption rate of the dry Base Plaster, so be prepared to apply the second coat quickly. Each Tadelakt coat will dry progressively slower as the Base Plaster becomes more saturated and the Base Plaster's absorbency is reduced.

### 2. Thickness:

The total thickness of all four finish coats of Tadelakt is 1/8" which means that all four coats are very thin - each 1/32" coat is the thickness of a credit card. When applying the four coats of Tadelakt, aim to do so evenly and quickly with minimum trowel lines and ridges.

### 3. Burnishing:

Burnishing is the technique of applying pressure with a trowel and is learned with time and practice. Start by applying pressure at approximately a 45 degree angle. Burnishing Tadelakt is done when the plaster is still wet but firm enough that no material comes off on the trowel.

### 4. Color Variation:

If burnishing is applied for too long and with too much pressure, it can bruise a plaster finish and may darken the color. The risk for over-burnishing occurs in areas where coats were not applied evenly and over high spots or ridges. Color variation and color mottling can increase with over burnishing.

### 5. Stone Burnishing:

Traditionally Tadelakt was burnished with smooth stones. Stone burnishing is an option with Earthaus Tadelakt but will create a more undulating and organic finish that is less uniform than trowel burnishing. Stone burnishing also increases the chance of color variation from uneven compression. Earthaus does not sell Tadelakt burnishing stones. Tumbled/ polished stones from your local gem and

rock shop may be suitable. Look for stones with one flat side that fit in your hand well. We recommend finding more than one stone to use for a project as you'll want to change grip positions periodically.

## **5.2 Mixing Tadelakt Plaster**

1. Add 2 gallons of water to a 5 gallon bucket
2. If tinting the Tadelakt, 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 Tadelakt 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 Tadelakt Plaster is incorporated.
5. Once all of the Tadelakt 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.

## **5.3 Tadelakt Plaster: First Finish Coat**

1. Using a semi flexible stainless steel trowel, apply the first Tadelakt Plaster finish the thickness of a credit card, 1/32".
2. Work quickly and feather the material out at the edges, taking care not to leave any hard trowel lines or ridges. It is best to spread the material from wet to dry, feathering out in a random, cloud-like pattern.

## **5.3 Tadelakt Plaster: Second Finish Coat**

1. As the moisture from the first Tadelakt finish coat is absorbed into the dry Base Plaster base coats, immediately begin to apply the second Tadelakt finish coat on top of the still-moist first coat.
2. The second coat should also be the thickness of a credit card, 1/32"

#### **5.4 Tadelakt Plaster: Third Finish Coat**

1. The third finish coat is applied in the same way as the second. At this stage, the Base Plaster should still be absorbing the moisture from the Tadelakt Plaster, sometimes faster and sometimes slower depending on ambient conditions. At every stage, great care must be taken to avoid creating ridges and trowel lines.
2. The third finish coat should also be the thickness of a credit card, 1/32”

#### **5.5 Tadelakt Plaster: Fourth Finish Coat**

1. At this stage, the Base Plaster is no longer absorbing strongly so there is less pressure to apply the final coat quickly.
2. This is the stage to create a flawless finish by moving the plaster around and creating a very even and smooth surface. Some “cream” or “fat” will be collected on the trowel (the lime separated from the aggregate)— this fine material must be re-applied to the surface, filling and smoothing micro-holes and low areas. Take care to create as perfect a surface as is possible at this stage.
3. Failure to finish the surface with the Tadelakt’s cream may result in a Tadelakt Finish that is rough with excess texture and a sandy appearance instead of silky smooth.

#### **5.6 Smoothing**

The next stage in the Tadelakt Finishing process requires working within the drying-time window to create a smooth and “closed” surface. This stage is crucial to achieve a non-porous and water-repellent finish.

1. Smooth and compress the Tadelakt finish using light-to-moderate pressure while holding a low almost- flat trowel angle. This should be done using several passes, applying more pressure as the surface dries.
2. Use your free hand to gently touch the plaster to feel for rough areas that may need smoothing. If needed, spray a very light mist of water on the surface if you feel any dragging or pulling as you work the trowel to smooth and compress.

#### **5.7 Burnishing**

The last smoothing pass should be done with a flat trowel and high pressure. At this stage, the Tadelakt Plaster surface should be very smooth and polished and fully closed with no open texture.

## **6.0 Olive Oil Soap Sealer Application**

### **6.1 Tips + Considerations**

1. **Timing:** For a shower project, plan to apply the Olive Oil Soap Sealer the same day that the Tadelakt plaster is applied. There is a very specific time-window in which to apply the Soap Sealer – applied too early, the Soap will mix with the still-wet Tadelakt Plaster and may create cloudy and blotchy discoloration which cannot be repaired. Apply the Soap Sealer too late and the chemistry between the Soap Sealer and lime plaster that creates the defining water-repellent property of Tadelakt may not work properly.
  - The best way to understand when to apply Olive Oil Soap Sealer is to gently feel for stickiness with your hand. If there are areas that feel damp and sticky, it is too early to apply Soap and the surface needs to dry more.
  - When the Tadelakt Plaster isn't sticky, it is the right time to apply Soap Sealer.
  - When the Tadelakt noticeably changes color from drying, it is becoming too late.
  - The timing for when to apply Soap Sealer is affected by ambient conditions and will happen differently every time. Adapting the application process and technique to the ambient conditions will be easier with previous practice and understanding of the materials, steps, and technique.
2. **Sections:** Applying Soap Sealer and burnishing happens in sections. Each section shouldn't take more than a few minutes to ensure adjacent sections do not over dry.

### **6.2 Diluting Olive Oil Soap Sealer**

1. Dilute the Earthaus Olive Oil Soap Sealer with six-parts water (warm water is best) and gently mix

### **6.3 Olive Oil Soap Sealer Application**

1. Apply the diluted Soap Sealer solution to 5-10 square feet areas at a time with a quality brush, roller or spray bottle
2. Start on the sections of Tadelakt wall that have dried out the most. Typically this



will be the top. Care must be taken to avoid drips and runs which may leave a stain.

3. Use a clean trowel to distribute the Soap solution in the 5-10 square foot area. Keep a clean cloth handy to wipe excess Soap from the trowel.
4. Once the Soap has been absorbed into the surface, use the same trowel to burnish the surface. Burnishing at this stage is using a flat trowel angle and high pressure to compress and polish the surface.
5. Repeat this process in each section until the entire Tadelakt wall has been Soaped and burnished.
6. Follow the same steps for the second coat of Olive Oil Soap Sealer.
7. Follow the same steps for the third coat of Olive Oil Soap Sealer.

## **7.0 Beeswax Protective Sealer Application**

Olive Oil Soap-sealed Tadelakt in showers requires two coats of Earthaus Beeswax Protective Sealer, a liquid beeswax emulsion that is applied with a roller. Beeswax Protective Sealer functions as an essential coating over the natural water-repellent seal created by the Olive Oil Soap being burnished into the Tadelakt Plaster.

### **7.1 Beeswax Protective Sealer Application**

1. Allow the Olive Oil Soap-sealed Tadelakt plaster to dry completely and cure for five days, minimum.
2. Apply 2 coats of Beeswax Protective Sealer with a 6 inch foam roller. Allow the first coat to dry for 2 hours before applying the second coat.
3. 30 minutes after the second coat has been applied, it is optional to buff the Beeswaxed Tadelakt Finish to a shine with a soft cloth. For a more matte finish, skip the buffing step.
4. 12 hours after Beeswax Protective Sealer application, apply a bead of clear silicone caulking over the joint where the Tadelakt meets any other materials. Caulking prevents water/liquids from wicking into the Tadelakt from the joint.

### **7.2 Shower usability**

An Earthaus Tadelakt Finish is functionally ready for shower use 24 hours after the final Beeswax Protective Sealer coat application.

## **8.0 Completion**

### **8.1 Storage**

Once mixed, Base and Tadelakt Plasters will keep for 14 days covered at room temperature. To use previously mixed Base and Tadelakt Plasters after storage, they must be remixed well again. Olive Oil Soap Sealer and Beeswax Protective Sealer will store indefinitely if sealed properly and kept from freezing.

### **8.2 Clean Up & Disposal**

To clean primer and Thinset tools and dispose of excess primer and Thinset, follow the directions from the manufacturer. To clean plaster tools and dispose of excess Base and Tadelakt Plasters, 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. Olive Oil Soap Sealer and Beeswax Protective Sealer can be disposed of in the trash as well.

## **9.0 Project Consultation**

For questions unique to your project, phone consultation is available in 15 minute increments with an Earthaus Tadelakt expert.

[Project Consultation](#)