

Table of Contents

1.0	Earthaus Stone Finish	2
1.1	Description	
1.2	Properties	
1.3	Disclaimer	
2.0	Sample Kit Contents	2
2.1	Earthaus Primer Grit	
2.2	Earthaus Stone Plaster, pre-pigmented	
2.3	Earthaus Olive Oil Soap Sealer	
3.0	Preparation	3
3.1	Gather Tools	
3.2	Sample Making	
3.3	Review Video Tutorials	
3.4	Review Safety Precautions	
3.5	Substrate Preparation	
4.0	Application Guide	5
4.1	Tips & Considerations	
4.2	Mixing Stone Plaster	
4.3	Basecoat Application	
4.4	Finish Coat Application	
4.5	Soap Sealer Mixing & Application	
5.0	Completion	6
5.1	Storage	
5.2	Clean Up & Disposal	

1.0 Stone Plaster Finish

1.1 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.

1.2 Properties

- Earthaus Stone is made with high quality US-quarried lime (refined limestone), pumice (volcanic rock), mineral pigments, and a plant-based binder.
- Earthaus Olive Oil Soap is sustainably sourced in the US.
- 100% natural materials
- Excellent adherence and workability
- Zero VOCs or chemical additives
- Earthaus Stone will absorb CO₂ and will transform back into limestone as it cures
- Mold and mildew resistant
- Durable and breathable

1.3 Disclaimer

The information provided in Earthaus Stone Finish Sample Kit 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 Sample Kit Guide is useful for information and consulting 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.

2.0 Sample Kit Contents

Contents of Stone Finish Sample Kit will make 1 quart of plaster and cover up to 8 square feet; coverage may vary depending on the type and condition of substrate, thickness of plaster application, and the tools used.

2.1 **Earthaus Primer Grit: ¼ cup**

Primer Grit is a fine pumice additive that is mixed into primer for a more toothy substrate: ¼ cup per 1 quart of primer.

2.2 **Earthaus Stone Plaster, 1.6 lbs (725g), pre-pigmented**

Stone is a medium grain powdered plaster. Mineral pigments are added to the plaster, but may not be fully integrated; for color continuity, the entire contents of a bag of Stone plaster must be mixed at the same time.

2.3 **Olive Oil Soap Sealer (2oz)**

Olive Oil Soap Sealer is a concentrate that must be diluted with water before application.

3.0 Preparation

3.1 **Gather Tools**

The recommended tools for the Sample Kits are organized and listed on our website. Each tool is linked to an online purchase option.

[Recommended Tools](#)

Primer Application:

- Roller or Brush

Plaster Mixing and Application

- Small Cordless Drill
- Small Mixing Paddle
- Mixing Tub : larger than 1 quart but no larger than 2.5 quart
- Hawk
- Trowel

Soap Mixing and Application

- Mixing Tub
- 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.

Sample Boards

Stone 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.

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 Stone application using full size products. While the plaster is not pre-pigmented like it is in the Sample Kit, the application demonstration is the same and may be valuable to view ahead of time.

[Stone Finish Video Tutorial](#)

3.4 Review Safety Precautions

As a lime-based product, Earthus Stone Finish plaster is 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 white vinegar to neutralize the lime. If Stone plaster gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with an eyewash.

3.5 Substrate Preparation

Suitable Primers

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

Application of Primer with Earthaus Grit additive

1. Add full contents of the Kit's Primer Grit into 1 quart 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

4.1 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.

4.2 Mixing Stone Plaster

1. Add 1.5 cups (400 ml) of water to a mixing tub container.
2. Slowly pour the powdered Stone plaster into the water while mixing with the cordless drill and mixing paddle.
3. Mix for 3 minutes to remove all lumps. If needed, adding a small amount of water may be necessary to make a workable consistency.

4.3 Stone Plaster Basecoat Application

1. Apply an even base coat of Stone approximately 1/32nd inch thick.
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.

4.4. Stone Plaster 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.

4.5 Soap Sealer Mixing & Application

Apply Earthaus 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. Dilute the provided soap concentrate with 1 cup (236 ml) of warm water and mix thoroughly to create a soapy water solution.
2. Using a brush or small roller, apply the soap liberally starting from the bottom. Take care to avoid drips or runs.
3. 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.
4. If desired, additional coats of soap 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.