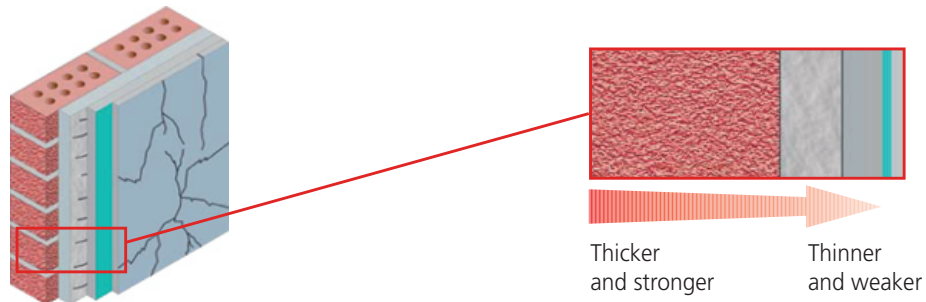


Case 06 How to apply render over existing render

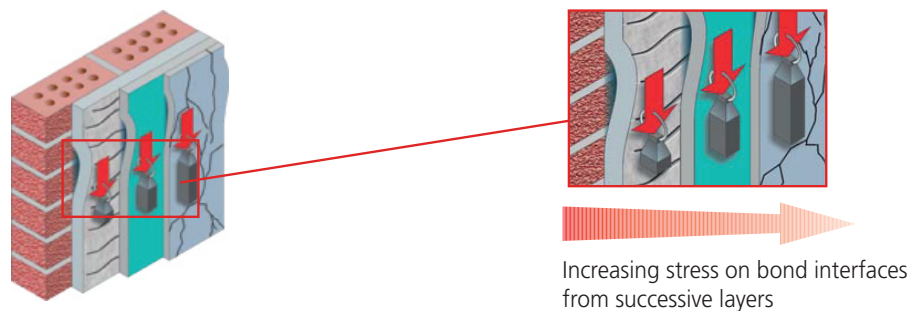
Render coats are applied in successive layers

Render coats are applied in successive layers in decreasing thicknesses and strengths. Topcoats therefore may be relatively weak. It is difficult to assess the strength of existing materials and their bond strength to previous layers.



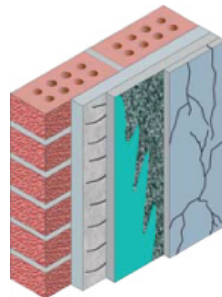
Stresses from additional materials

Additional materials put increasing stresses on the bond interfaces of existing materials.



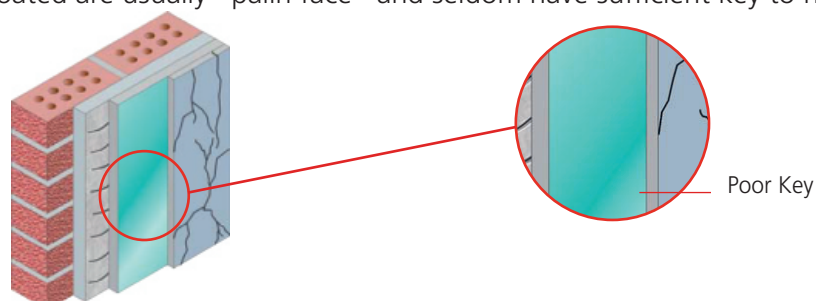
Dirty deposits

Dirty deposits accumulated over a period of time can form a weak intermediate layer that interferes with the development of the bond of newly applied render.



Poor key

Renders need a combination of mechanical key and suction to bond to the wall. Existing render surfaces even though unpainted or coated are usually "palin face" and seldom have sufficient key to hold a new render.

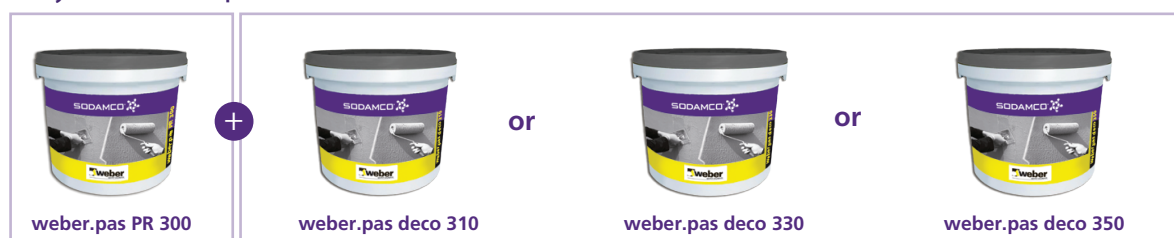


Solution 06 Choose your decorative solution and prepare the substrate accordingly

Recommended products

• Decorative solution 1

Acrylic finish - Option 1



Acrylic finish - Option 2



Silicate finish



Solution 1

Substrate preparation

Providing the existing substrate is sound, well adhered over all its area, not substantially greater than 19 mm in thickness, stronger than the materials to be applied and not painted or coated in any way, power wash dirty areas.

Decorative solutions

Provide a key with all primers solutions or with premixed plasters and apply a finished texture with weber.pas and weber.cal range.

• Decorative solution 2



Solution 2

Surface preparation

If the above criteria cannot be established, remove existing materials.

Decorative solutions

Provide a key with **weber.premix SRC-1** and apply a full specification thickness render with monocouche **weber.pral F**, **weber.pral K**, **weber.cal palm**.

