NHL 2

LOW HYDRAULIC LIME
NATURAL
FROM WASSELONNE

HERITAGE & ARCHITECTURE

TECHNICAL DATA

NATURAL LOW HYDRAULIC LIME

Compressive resistances
- 28 days approx. 3,5 Mpa ou 35 kg/cm²

MVA : 0,5 kg/dm3

%Free lime $Ca(OH)^2$: approx. 46 %

SO3: approx.0,4 %

Colour: Hazelnut to very light beige

Water vapour permeance µ: approx. 6 to 10

Beginning of catch: 5h 30

ADVANTAGES

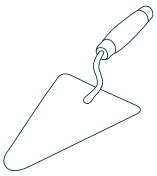
Chaux de Wasselonne

- Respects the functioning of old buildings
- Adapts to the movements of soft substrates
- High water vapour permeance (μ =6 to 10)
- Enhances the value of the heritage
- An NHL2 whose air properties ensure flexibility and breathability (free lime >44%)
- Allows a wide range of finishes and combinations

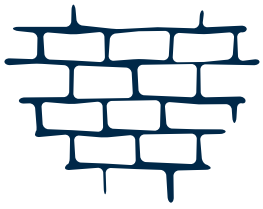
SOFT AND ABSORBENT SURFACE
(stones, bricks, cob, adobe ...)

- Exterior and interior rendering with local dry and corrected sands
- Thermal correction plaster with vegetable fillers (hemp, flax, cork, sawdust ...)
- Whitewash
- Masonry / roofing work / repointing
- Injection grouting
- Non-bearing screed / laying of stone or terracotta slabs

COATING & DECORATING

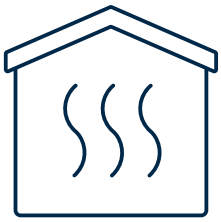


MASONRY / REPOINTING / SEALING



PAINT

INSULATE



Official importer and distributor in the UK Lincolnshire Lime Ltd
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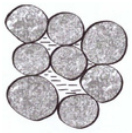
NATURAL LOW HYDRAULIC LIME

BUILD / SEAL / COVER / BIND

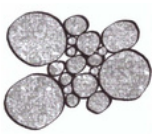
MASONRY VERY SOFT AND REPOINTING (NF DTU 20.1)	Hollowing out of soft stones (molasse, tuffeau, chalk, etc...) Indicative dosage 200 to 300 kg /m3 dry sand	1 BAG NHL 2 + 8 à 10 buckets 10 L Sand * 0/4 mm
	Hollow or solid bricks	1 BAG NHL 2 + 8 buckets 10 L Sand 0/4 mm
CONSOLIDATION OF OLD MASONRY OLD	Gravity injections	1 BAG NHL 2 + 4 buckets 10 L Water
	Grout	1 BAG NHL 2 + 4 Buckets 10 L Sand 0/1 ou 0/2 mm

- the dosages are expressed as dry sand

GOOD TO KNOW ABOUT GRAIN SIZE



Unbalanced sand: water and binder occupy the voids *(lack of adhesion and risk of micro cracks or shrinkage)*



Balanced sand: less voids, better cohesion because more contact points between grains (better adhesion to the substrate)

Do not hesitate to correct your sands with mixtures of sands.
Take into account their proprieties (sand equivalent test) as well as their humidities (expansion).

PLASTERING WORK (NF DTU 26.1)

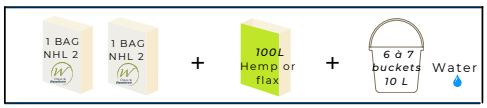
	SUPPORT TREATMENT	BONDING COAT (48 hours minimum drying time 3 à 5 mm)
MANUAL APPLICATION AND SPRAY POT		
RT1 SUPPORT CELLULAR CONCRETE	Moisten the day before application and 30 min before	1 BAG* ACCROMUR + Sand 0/4 mm 6,5 buckets 10 L
LIMESTONE OR SOFT SANDSTONE RUBBLE MASONRY	Moisten the day before application and 30 min before	1 BAG NHL 2 + Sand 0/4 mm 7 buckets 10 L
VERY SOFT STONE MASONRY (CHALK,TUFFEAU) AND/OR PLASTERED WITH COARSE PLASTER	Moisten the day before application and 30 min before	1 BAG NHL 2 + Sand 0/4 mm 7 buckets 10 L
RAW EARTH, COB, ADOBE, BEAUGE (OUTSIDE DTU)	1 BAG NHL 2 + Water 8 à 20 buckets 10 L	1 BAG NHL 2 + Sand 0/4 mm 7 buckets 10 L

Moisten with a whitewash and then apply the plaster fresh on fresh

Caution: *Use of grey or white Accromur to regulate the porosity of the cellular concrete for the bonding coat

PLASTER BODY (7 days drying time minimum 10 à 20 mm)	FINISHES (Minimum 7 days drying time)	
	Scraped, brushed, trimmed 5 to 7 mm	Trowelled, smoothed 5 mm maximum
1 BAG NHL 2 + 8 buckets 10 L Sand 0/4 mm	1 BAG NHL 2 + 10 buckets 10 L Sand 0/2 mm or 0/4 mm	1 BAG NHL 2 + 12 à 13 buckets 10 L Sand 0/2 mm
Indicative dosage 350 to 300 kg /m3 dry sand	Indicative dosage 250 to 300 kg /m3 dry sand	

THERMAL CORRECTION PLASTERING WORK WITH PLANT FIBRE (HEMP, FLAX...)



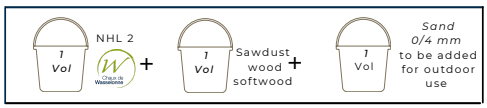
Order of magnitude of insulating capacity (thermal conductivity)λ

Medium hard stone wall	λ ≈ 2
Classic" lime and sand plaster	λ ≈ 1
Lime plaster and plant fibre	λ ≈ 0,1
Aggregate of hemp, flax and cork ...	λ ≈ 0,04

Water vapour migration behaviour μ

Earth plaster	μ = 4 à 10
Classic" sand-lime plaster	μ = 6 à 20
Classic" sand-cement plaster	μ = 25 à 85
Extruded polystyrene insulation	μ = 80 à 200

LIME PLASTERING WORKS WITH RESINOUS WOOD SAWDUST (OUTSIDE DTU)



The use of sawdust cuts the "cold wall effect" and allows the use of local and economical materials. The addition of sand increases the strength, which is recommended for exterior use. In addition, the effusivity of the wall is greatly improved.

Order of magnitude of the thermal effusivity of some cladding materials

Wool	≈ 1	"Classic" sand-cement plaster	≈ 23
Light coniferous (fir, spruce..)	≈ 5	Tile and faience	≈ 39
Lime plaster and plant fibre	≈ 8	Steel metal	≈ 221
Classic" sand-lime plaster	≈ 16	Copper metal	≈ 597

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EQUIVALENCE  4 buckets 10 L