

**APPLICATION SHEET**

**Cornice moldings run in situ with a template**

Produce a cornice without using moulds. The specificity of this technique lies in its installation by extrusion using a profile called a template. Its implementation can be carried out **in situ or in workshop conditions**. Save time using the template drawing technique described in this sheet.



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**IMPLEMENTATION**

**Equipment** \_\_\_\_\_

- Electric mixer
- Trowel
- Straightedge
- Template (profile guide)
- Brush, bucket
- Sprayer

**Materials** \_\_\_\_\_

- PROMPT natural cement (CNP)
- TEMPO (retarder)
- Fine sand 0/1, coarse sand 0/4
- Marble powder
- Pigments
- Lime

**ADVANTAGES OF PROMPT NATURAL CEMENT**

- Rapid setting
- Ability to apply thick layers: time saving
- Compatibility with existing substrates
- Aesthetic quality and workability

**Consumption** \_\_\_\_\_

(per cm thickness per m<sup>2</sup>)

- **Bonding coat:**  
Approx. 11 kg of CNP
- **Body of moulding:**  
Approx. 4 kg of CNP for 8 L of dry sand
- **First finishing coat:**  
Approx. 7 kg of CNP for 7 L of dry sand
- **Second finishing coat:**  
Approx. 1.5 kg of CNP and 3.5 kg of NHL for 10 L of dry sand






\*1 L = 1 kg of CNP

**PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS**

For proper execution of this type of moulding, at least two people are required: one operator to prepare small batches on demand using an electric mixer, and one applicator.

## IMPLEMENTATION

### Dosage

	 <b>PROMPT natural cement</b>	 <b>Sand</b>	 <b>NHL 3.5</b>	 <b>TEMPO</b>	 <b>Water</b>
Bonding coat	Grout	-	-	0.25 to 0.5 cap per liter of cement depending on temperature	0.5 to 1.1 L depending on sand moisture
Body of moulding	1 L	2 L 0/0,4 ou 0/1 mm	-	0.25 to 0.5 cap per liter of cement depending on temperature	0.3 to 0.5 L depending on sand moisture
1 <sup>st</sup> finishing coat	1 L	1 L 0/0,5 ou 0/1 mm	-	0 to 0.5 cap per liter of cement depending on temperature	Approx. 0.5 L depending on sand moisture
2 <sup>nd</sup> finishing coat	1 L	10 L fine sand* (0/0,5 or 0/1 mm)	3 L	0 to 0.5 cap per liter of cement depending on temperature	0.3 to 1.1 L depending on sand moisture

\*or marble or stone powder

### Setting time of PROMPT natural cement

Mortar temperature	Ratio CNP/Sand	10° C	20° C	30° C
Setting time with TEMPO*	1/1	50 min	25 min	15 min
Setting time with TEMPO*	1/2	80 min	40 min	20 min

\*Indicative values

### Substrate preparation

- The substrate must be clean, free of dust and moistened. On absorbent substrates, it is recommended to wet thoroughly the day before.
- In the case of significant thickness build-up, stones or bricks may be used. A

fixing structure consisting of stainless steel, brass or fiberglass dowels, together with light reinforcement made from the same materials, may also be installed.

### IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Do not remix after setting has started
- Avoid excess water
- In cold weather: minimum application temperature 2°C, on non-frozen substrates with no frost risk during the day
- In hot weather: avoid mixing above 30°C

## Installation

Adhesion to the substrate is achieved by applying a grout thrown onto the surface. The first layer of the body of the moulding is applied onto this grout once it has lost its workability through absorption by the substrate, but before the beginning of setting, in order to ensure good adhesion. The coarse mortar must be thrown onto the substrate with a trowel.

As soon as the thickness of the body of the moulding is sufficient, the template must be drawn to remove excess mortar. After each pass of the template, another layer of coarse mortar forming the body of the moulding is applied as soon as the previous one has lost its workability but still before the beginning of setting.



### TIP

To ensure good adhesion between the different layers, apply the layers fresh on fresh. The use of two templates of slightly different sizes can facilitate the work: a wooden template slightly smaller for the first layers, and a zinc-finished template at the exact cornice dimension for the final passes.



## Setting up moulding bodies

This mortar forms the thickness of the cornice. If necessary, to prevent the template from pulling off too much material, it is recommended to lightly spray water before passing it.

The fine mortar used for the first finishing coat is intended for thicknesses not exceeding

0.5 cm in order to fill larger voids. It may be coloured using lime, marble powder, oxides or earth pigments. Its consistency must be soft (creamy) to allow proper extrusion.

For the second finishing coat, an even finer mortar is used to fill small defects, with a more

fluid consistency. The use of very fine coloured sand, filler or pigments will determine the final appearance. The binding function is ensured by PROMPT natural cement or by lime alone or in combination. The use of pure binder should be avoided to eliminate any risk of crazing.

## CURING

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On surfaces exposed to weather or sunlight, it is essential to protect fresh surfaces by placing dampened hessian

without direct contact with the surface for 1 to 2 weeks.

## DO NOT FORGET PPE

Wear appropriate protective equipment. Contact between skin and cement paste, concrete or fresh mortar may cause irritation, allergic reactions or burns.

