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Hercules hook stucco

The walls and ceilings of the road map may be impossible to repair, but they are very easy to disguise. Hide the cracks and give the room a new look with stucco color. Tools: Bucket and spongePutty knife or color scraperBatro with loop-textured coverTrowelStiff brushMetal combSponge, or durable cable for texturingUse knife3-inch paint rollStepladder Plastic dropclothsMaking tapelncoize household detergentsCommandsTaxis or paint puttyThena of plywood fragments or hardboardLiquid detergent About 4 hours for a small room, as well as extra preparation time as required Choose texture or stucco color, depending on how badly cracked the walls and ceiling are. The slightly constructed colors are mixed with sand and other small aggregates, hide small imperfections, but not large ones. Heavy putty colors can be applied with a spatula or roller; Select this type to cover really bad walls. Read the paint label carefully and buy generously. The worse the wall, the more color you'll need. Sometimes the paint putty covers only about 25 square feet per gallon can. Before you start working, prepare the surfaces to be placed in a stucco. If you're stuccoing clean walls, without large open cracks, leave the furniture in the room; if you are stuccoing the ceiling or the surfaces require preparation, move it out. Remove curtains, pictures, and rugs. Move the rest of the furniture together in the middle of the room and cover it with plastic dropcloths; Cover the floor with dropcloths and fasten them to the base boards with adhesive tape. Protect light fixtures, woodwork, and facades with covered tape. If the room is too dirty or greasy, clean the surfaces to be stuccoed with a solution of strong household detergent and hot water; rinse and allow to dry completely. Small cracks will be filled by color. Fill large cracks and deep gouges with spackling joint, pressing it firmly and smoothing it with a putty knife or paint scraper. Allow the repaired areas to dry completely, at least 8 hours. If the spackling joint has shrunk or cracked, apply more compound to smooth the repaired areas let it dry completely. Grinding is not necessary. Determine what effect you want spread lightly engineered color with a roller, using the type of roller cover recommended by the manufacturer. Apply thick color putty with a roller and an additional loop-made roller cover, or with a spatula. Before starting to paint, experiment with the on a piece of scrap or hardboard plywood until you know how to get the effect you want. Try using a roller for a uniform stippled effect, a spatula for a random texture, a hard brush for a rough look. The color will begin to create as you work, depending on the humidity; in a heated room, this can take as little as 15 minutes. As you complete the application of an area of color, go back and texture further to produce different results. You can brush it in waves or curved curves a stiff brush, or do accidental cross-hatching with a metal comb, or blob with a sponge; for a bark texture, the sturdy air cord around a cylinder and roll up and down the already applied color. In general, the thicker the color you use, the coarser the texture you can produce and the worse damage you can cover. Apply the painting When you have decided on a texture and perfect your technique, apply the paint to the surfaces to be stuccoed. Paint the ceiling first, again spreading the color in small areas and texturing as you go; paint the corners and edges first and then fill the main area. To get to tight spots, cut a loop-textured roller cover in half and work with a 3-inch roller; or, if you're troweling the paint, use a putty knife. Use the same technique to paint the walls, starting at a corner and working around the room, spreading and then texturing as you go. Allow the colour to dry for at least 8 hours, as instructed by the manufacturer. Lift the dropcloths and remove the adhesive tape after the stucco is dry. Clean with water and liquid detergent. Stucco is just one of the many options at your disposal to renovate your walls. In the next section, you will learn how to cover a wall in the fabric. For more information about do-it-yourself home improvement projects, try the following links: If your floors need work, you won't need to hire expensive specialists with our article on How to Repair Floors.Learn how to create your walls with our article on How to Drywall.For instructions and tips to do a good paint job , see our article on the painting walls. Photo: istockphoto.comStucco Siding, a kind of hand-spatula plaster masonry consisting of cement, water, and sand, is a definitive feature of Spanish and Mediterranean architecture. These putty homes feature exteriors in a variety of textures from pebbled to sweeping swirls to essentially smooth out, depending on application technique, and provide durable protection against items. But this type of masonry has its drawbacks, and is not suitable for every property. So if your home-hunting has drawn you into this particular look, consider re-framing your home in stucco, or want to keep the outer putty you already have, read on for a crash course. History of stucco and growing popularityThe earliest stucco contained lime instead of cement, and because its ingredients easily in nature, it is one of the oldest natural types to frame around, dating back to ancient Greece. The Spaniards are believed to have introduced stucco to Mexico and the American southwest, creating rock-hard walls by applying the mixture over stick-, stone-, or timber-forming. With the mass production of dry cement in the early 1900s, stucco siding entered a new era. Cement increased the functionality of the stucco, with longer drying times allowing manufacturers more freedom. However, the remained the ideal place for stucco, thanks to the arid conditions and high sand content that made the soil stable. Efforts to install traditional putty in climates further north and east were met with mixed results. In the areas where the soil moved, causing the house foundations to settle, cracks appeared in the stucco that allowed rain to penetrate and relax siding from its cover. Today, the addition of polymers and other factors for increased flexibility, along with refined application techniques, have improved the durability of the stucco, making it a growing choice throughout the United States.Photo: istockphoto.comStucco Pros and ConsSducto are attractive for a variety of reasons, leading among their fire resistance. A 1-inch coating of stucco provides a one-hour fire zone estimate, which means it will prevent the fire from spreading from one side of the wall to the other side for at least an hour. This makes stucco desirable for multi-family homes with strict fire codes, and those in neighborhoods where homes are built close to each other. Then there are appearance, and these attractive shades-from soft shades to deep earthy tones-achieved by adding dyes to the mix. Usually, stucco was often combined with flat roofs and clay tile roofing material, but people find the surface so attractive, you will now see stucco in homes with pitched roofs and combined with both pebbles and metal roofing materials. But because of its fragile nature, the stucco siding will crack if a house foundation settles. It's just not the best choice in areas where the soil is high on clay, notorious for swelling and causing the foundations to shift. Over time, even putty in homes with solid foundations can develop hairline cracks. While small cracks will not affect the integrity of siding and can often be repaired without calling a pro, cracks of the problem of 1/4 inch or wider spell. Some putty houses built after World War II were created with a spray-on form that didn't prove as sturdy as the traditional hand-troweled stucco. As time goes on, these homes can be prone to large multiple cracks and/or pieces of stucco falling off, and the only real option is to remove faulty siding and replace it with a reliable contractor. Finally, the stucco doesn't have a worthwhile insulation factor: A 1-inch layer of stucco has a 0.20 P-value, which means it has only 20 a hundred of the insulation factor found in the same thickness of wood-none too desirable in a cold New England winter! Photo: istockphoto.comStucco Application ProcessDuco is installed in layers, a time-consuming, labor-intensive process done by skilled professionals-not a job for even the most ambitious DIYer-and that's why it can be expensive. In the Southwest, where putty contractors are experienced and plentiful, you can apply it for \$4 to \$7 per square foot, but in other climates, expect to pay between \$6 and \$10 per square square foot the application process depends on the structure of the house-wood-framed walls require more coats of traditional stucco than bar or concrete. By applying the stucco to the mattresses and allowing each layer to set, the contractor gradually builds thickness siding. Traditional putty is applied to a three-coat process on the exterior wood-frame walls. It begins with a scratch coat that spreads over the metal attached to the outer casing of a house. The rough surface allows the next layer, the brown coat, to stick. The brown coat adds strength and acts as the basis for the finish coat, which can be hand-troweled to create a custom surface texture. Two coat putty is used on concrete, brick, and bar walls. Existing masonry makes a scratch coat unnecessary. Instead of lathe metal, a welding glue is applied to the masonry wall before two layers of stucco are applied. A stucco coat is a relatively new procedure that uses stucco mixed with fiberglass, applied over metal lathe. Not all putty contractors offer the process of a coat, so you may have to call around to locate one in your area. Photo: istockphoto.comStucco Care and Maintenance If you already have one of these houses out of stucco, pay attention to its maintenance needs to get most of it outside. If you are concerned about foundation settlement, take steps to reduce soil movement. By installing good gutter and pipes, and by sorting your yard on the slope away from the foundation, you will limit soil saturation and reduce the risk of foundation movement. Remove dirt and debris collected in the stucco with a medium hair brush and garden hose. Cleaning with a high pressure washing machine is not recommended as it can cause damage to the surface. To remove the mold, combine a non-bleach bleach part with three parts water and apply directly to the stains with a sponge or brush. Allow the solution to hydrate on the surface before rinsing with a hose. Efflorescence, a white stain that can grow in stucco exposed to prolonged moisture, can be removed by spraying with white vinegar. Leave several minutes of stay time before rinsing with a hose. Reuse if necessary to completely remove the stain. Keep in mind that the putty can be painted if you tire of color, and you can probably do the job yourself. With just a little care, framing your putty will keep its distinctive look for years to come. Come.