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Patch procedure for CAST STONE, (small to medium sized patch)

Pre-proportioned patching kit consists of SAND, CEMENT and PIGMENT. These elements may be packaged in one bag or the sand may be bagged separately. Confirm that all three parts are included.

Mix the ingredients together dry thoroughly until one homogenous material. No traces of pigment should be visible.

SLOWLY add water. Due to potential moisture variances in the sand, pre-measuring water is not recommended. Final consistency of the mix should be "zero slump". The mix should appear like moist sand and be able to be formed into a palm sized ball and retain this shape with no deformities.

Thoroughly soak area of stone to be patched. This is the last time water should be used in the patching process.

Place a board or other rigid form to one side of chipped area such that patching material can be packed into the space created by the broken surface and the formwork. Once patching material is packed and tamped, carefully remove formwork and using a DRY trowel shape patch as needed. Using water to finish patch will result in a veneer that does not match the finish of the stone you are patching.

Cover patch with plastic and seal air tight with tape or other means and allow the patch to cure overnight, minimum 12 hours in 45 degree temperatures or higher. Patching in temperatures lower than 45 degrees is not recommended.

After removing the plastic, some light sanding may be needed. Doing so will temporarily lighted the color of the patch making it look dissimilar to the adjacent material. Cleaning with a scrub brush and water will return patch to proper color.

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Larger patches will require slowly building up material over numerous curing days and possibly building armatures. When attempting a large patch, the viability must be examined in a case by case basis to determine the best course of action.