

1. Surface Preparation

In lower temperatures surface must not be covered with frost, ice or snow.

Check the adhesion of existing plasters and paint coats. If the plaster is coming off the wall it must be removed.

Impurities, anti-adhesive substance remains, vapor-proof paint coatings and coatings of low adhesion to the substrate should be removed completely, e.g. using pressure washers.

Places that are a habitat for mosses and algae should be cleaned with steel brushes and then a mixture of saturated solution of Ceresit CT 99 according to manufacturer technical instructions.

Old, unplastered walls, strong enough plasters and paint coatings should be removed from dust and then washed with water under pressure.

2. Measurements

Measure the dimensions of the window sill:

- a) Length in the light of the window (photo 2.)
- b) The depth of the window's light (together with the part of the window sill that will be enter under the window frame) (photo 3.)
- c) part of the window sill that will protrude from the window (from rule 3 - 16 cm depending on the stucco installed). (photo 4.)



Photo 1. Preparation of the substrate



Photo 2. Length Measurement



Photo 3. Depth Measurement



Photo 4. Measurement of endings



Photo 5. Cutting

3. Window Sill Cutting

Conduct cutting using a wood saw (photo 5.), a saw blade or an angle grinder (photo 6.).

4. Gluing

Before gluing, make sure that the cut sill fits the window (photo 8.).

For gluing, use **Ceresit CT84** polystyrene adhesive. Apply glue around the perimeter of the window sill (~ 2cm from the edge), in strips on the window sill (photo 9.) and on the wall (photo 10) (maximum spacing between glue bands ~ 5 cm). After 2-4 minutes after applying the adhesive, the sill should be applied to the wall and pressed with a small force using a long lath. **The window sill should be mounted so that the slope is not less than 7°** (photo 11.). In order to ensure a proper drop, you can use spacers (photo 10.).



Photo 6. Cutting



Photo 7. A Cut Window Sill



Photo 8. Fitting



Photo 9. Gluing



Photo 10. Gluing



Photo 11. Fall Measurement

5. Finishing Window Sill Ends

The window sill ends (areas without a coating) should be covered with the WMB repair compound (photo 12) so as to cover the entire exposed surface of the expanded polystyrene (photo 13.).

6. Seam Grouting with Wall and Window.

Connection of the window sill with wall should be protected with Joint sealant **StoSeal F505**. To do this, you need to secure with window (wall) masking tape window (wall) and window sill (photo 14).

The joints must be filled continuously (without technological breaks), leaving no empty spaces in them (photo 15). Within 5 minutes, the filling surface should be sprayed with an aqueous soap solution and smoothed with a similarly wetted tool, while removing the excess material (photo 16, 17).



Photo 12. Finishing the ends



Photo 13. Finishing the ends



Photo 14. Securing the Connection with Tape



Photo 15. Applying the sealer



Photo 16. Smoothing the Connection



Photo 17. Ready Joint

7. Painting

After drying of the repair mass and sealer (about 24 hours depending on the conditions), start painting. Recommend application of **StoColor Dryonic®** façade paint.

The surface must be load-bearing, dry and clean. Humidity of the painted substrate should not exceed 4%. **Mix the paint. Do not dilute.**

Apply the product once with a brush (photo 18.) or with a roller (photo 19.), with a thick layer of approx. 0,12 - 0,15 L/m². With a two-layer system keep min. 24-hour time interval between applying subsequent layers. Work with the "wet on wet" method, painting the surface continuously to avoid traces of the used painting tool, streaks and discoloration. Provide enough paint from one production batch.



Photo 18. Painting The surface



Photo 19. Painting the surface

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