DESIGN BY CEMENT

Installation guide

dbc**MICROCEMENT**

Step by step from substrate to finished surface – and how to care for it for many years.



DESIGN BY Vitruvius CEMENT.COM

INSTRUCTIONS · CARE

MADE ON GOTLAND

FOREWORD

This material has changed and enriched my whole life.

After many years laying concrete floors – everything from grinding to self-levelling screed – I was always a little worried about finished jobs and nervous about the next one. It is so common in the trade that it even has its own name: *gjutarfrossa*, the caster's jitters.

Today, every week, I get calls and photos from customers who want to share their joy over the surfaces they have created.

It feels like a great victory – a reward for sticking it out through those years, taking on every problem and gathering enough knowledge to turn them into something so much better.

Thank you, Marcus Vitruvius Pollio – without your books it would never have been possible.

Marcus Johansson
Founder, Design By Cement

WELCOME

Thank you for choosing dbcMICROCEMENT

We have made our microcement on Gotland since 2014, and we are always working to make it better – from production to many years of use. If you have feedback, we would love to hear it.

Read the whole guide before you start

If anything goes wrong, it is almost always the preparation or the timing between steps – both easy to get right. Tick off before you start, and it will go smoothly:

- ☐ I have read through the steps
- ☐ I have watched the videos
- ☐ I have checked the delivery

Scan the QR codes with your phone for the right video or guide.
The **care guide** on the centre sheet (p. 13–16) can be torn out – keep it, or hand it to the customer if you are a tradesperson.

Ask our AI chat

On designbycement.com our chat gives you answers instantly – around the clock. It knows everything in this guide and a bit more.

Interactive installation guides

For bathroom, floor, wall and worktop – step by step with videos and checklists.

Warranty: If you follow the instructions, the result will be a success. We cannot give guarantees for your own or others' workmanship, or for the underlying substrate. In case of material defects, we replace the material according to our terms of sale.

Guides and articles
designbycement.com/blogs/guider

CONTENTS

In this guide

Foreword	2
Welcome	3
How the system works	5
Before you start · Tools and materials	6–7
Planning consumption	8
Substrates and preparation	9–10
Bathroom: waterproofing and floor drain	11
Step 1 · Priming	12
Care guide – centre sheet, tear out and keep	13–16
Step 2 · Application	17–18
Step 3 · Sanding	19
Step 4 · Sealer and water test	20
Step 5 · Pores and touch-ups	21
Step 6 · Surface protection for your package	22–23
How the stain protection works · Lacquer	24
Troubleshooting	25
Self-check · Recycling	26–27



dbcMICROCEMENT comes in six colours – all made on Gotland.

OVERVIEW

How the system works

dbcMICROCEMENT is applied in **one single coat** and ends up approx. 1–2 mm thick in total. The whole job normally takes 3–5 days.

1 Primer | 2 Apply | 3 Sand | 4 Sealer | 5 Pores | 6 Protect

WHEN	WHAT YOU DO	PAGE
Before	Preparation. Filler and self-levelling compound must be cured before you prime – on tiles this usually means an extra day.	9–11
Day 1	**Step 1** K-Primer, dries 1–2 h **Step 2** Application and trowelling	12 17–18
Day 2	**Step 3** Sanding, ideally 15–20 h after application **Step 4** Sealer in two coats + water test **Step 5** Filling pores if needed	19 20 21
Day 2–3	**Step 6** Surface protection – the one that comes with your package	22–23
After	Clean with linseed oil soap – it is part of the stain protection.	13–16

PRIMER
1–2 h
drying time

SANDING
15–20 h
after application

SEALER
approx. 1 h
per coat

The surface protection depends on your package

All packages contain microcement, K-Primer and Sealer. The final protection differs: **bathroom** gets Microcement Oil, **floor** linseed oil soap, **worktop** linseed oil wax and **wall** only Sealer. More on this in step 6.

PREPARATION

Before you start

OPTIMAL	NEVER BELOW	NEVER ABOVE
15–20 °C	10 °C	23 °C

Check the delivery

Do quantity and colour match your order? Is everything intact? If something is damaged or wrong: **take photos and write to us in the chat** – we have routines for this and will sort it out. Do this before you start.

Even temperature – no direct sunlight

The microcement must dry equally fast everywhere. Direct sunlight or draughts cause uneven drying and can lead to cracks. Cover windows and avoid cross-draughts while it dries.



Sunlight on part of the surface makes it dry faster than the rest.

Underfloor heating

Turn off underfloor heating at least 12 hours before application. Turn it back on gradually the day after.

Several buckets?

The shade can vary slightly between production batches. Mix the contents of all buckets in a larger container before covering large areas.

Protect the surroundings

Cover floors, furniture and adjacent surfaces against dust and splashes.

PREPARATION

Tools and materials



Application

- [ ] Stiff trowel, max approx. 20 cm
- [ ] Flexible trowel, 30–40 cm
- [ ] Small filling knife
- [ ] Outside corner trowel (if needed)
- [ ] Whisk or mixer
- [ ] Damp cloth for the tools

Priming

- [ ] Roller (and brush for corners)

Sanding and Sealer

- [ ] Orbital sander
- [ ] Vacuum cleaner connected to the sander
- [ ] Sandpaper 80–120 grit, approx. 1 sheet per 2 m²
- [ ] Flat mop or cloths

Other

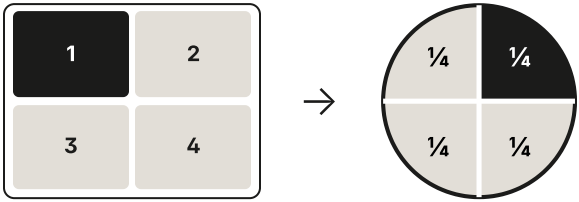
- [ ] Protective plastic and tape
- [ ] Rubbish bags
- [ ] Knee pads (floors)
- [ ] Lighting for raking light

Included in the packages: microcement, K-Primer, Sealer and the surface protection for your package. Filler, A-Primer and tools are bought separately if needed – our tool kits are available at designbycement.com.

PREPARATION

Planning consumption

The most common mistake is applying too thickly at the start and running out of material towards the end. This applies just as much to a small 3 m² bathroom as to a large floor.



Divide the **area** into four parts – and the **material** into four equal parts.

How to do it

1. **Divide the area into four roughly equal parts.** Mark them with tape or a pencil line.
2. **Divide the material into four.** With several buckets – one bucket per part or equivalent. With **only one bucket**, split the contents into four equal portions (e.g. in separate tubs) before you start.
3. **Do one part at a time** and use only the quarter that belongs to it. If it is not enough, the coat is too thick – if there is some left over, the coat is too thin.
4. **Adjust straight away** on the next part. That way you won't end up with a quarter of the area and no material.

> **Walls and floor in the same room?**
>
> Calculate walls and floor separately, and do the walls first. Save a little material for filling pores (p. 21).

PREPARATION

The substrate decides the result

The microcement is only 1–2 mm thick. It does not level the substrate – it shows it. Give yourself a perfect base.

- **Inspect in raking light.** The surface must be smooth, clean, dry, sound and free from stains that could bleed through.
- **Unevenness over 1 mm is sanded or filled.** Regular unevenness – tile joints, straight seams – will otherwise show through in the cloudy pattern.
- **Cracks are filled.** If a crack suggests movement in the building – contact us first. Microcement will not hold together over an active movement crack.
- **Filler and self-levelling compound must be cured.** Check the product data sheet – it states when the product is *ready for floor coverings*. Only then can you prime.

WORKS WELL	NOT RECOMMENDED
Tiles and clinker (pre-skimmed)	Parquet and click flooring
Concrete, render and self-levelling screed	Laminate flooring
Vinyl and wet-room flooring (intact, well bonded)	Floor plasterboard (movement at joints)
Painted surfaces and wallpaper (prepared)	Carpet
Plasterboard and board materials on walls	Soft flooring (fails the spoon test)
MDF, laminate and wood boards (pre-treated)	Glass, metal and porcelain

We have videos for almost every substrate

Tiles, clinker, vinyl flooring, plasterboard, worktops, underfloor heating, outdoors and more. Watch the video for your substrate before you start – and feel free to send us photos if you are unsure.

Application on different substrates
Articles and videos per substrate

Preparation by substrate

Concrete and self-levelling screed

Sound, smooth and cured. Pre-prime with screed primer or A-Primer, otherwise K-Primer consumption can be high.

Tiles and clinker

Cut away all silicone, wash with sugar soap and sand glazed surfaces matt. Skim diagonally across the joints **at least twice** with tile adhesive (e.g. Bostik Fix 8010 Combi or Kiilto SuperFix DF). Allow to cure according to the data sheet.

> **Avoid a grid pattern:** pre-prime the filler with A-Primer or standard primer before the K-Primer. Small cost – much safer result.

Vinyl, wet-room flooring and painted surfaces

- **Is it firmly attached?** Tap it – if it sounds hollow, it must come off. Remove flaking paint.
- **The spoon test:** press the edge of a spoon into the surface. If it leaves a mark, the substrate is too soft.
- **Remove the plasticiser:** sand completely matt (40–80 grit) or wash with methylated spirit/sugar soap.

Wallpaper

Prepare as for painting: fill holes, screw holes and joints. Paint a test patch – if the wallpaper bubbles, it must be stripped. Fabric wallpaper is removed or skimmed.

Plasterboard and boards on walls

Screw the boards firmly in place, tape and fill the joints. Prime first with A-Primer, then K-Primer.

Worktops and furniture

MDF: A-Primer or water-based lacquer before K-Primer. **Wood:** stain-blocking primer first. **Laminate:** sand completely matt, ideally with bonding primer. **Stone:** sand matt, remove stains with spirit or stain-blocker.

Video: preparing tiles
How to skim over the joints

Waterproofing and floor drain

Microcement is a surface finish. The membrane underneath makes the bathroom watertight – just as with tiles.

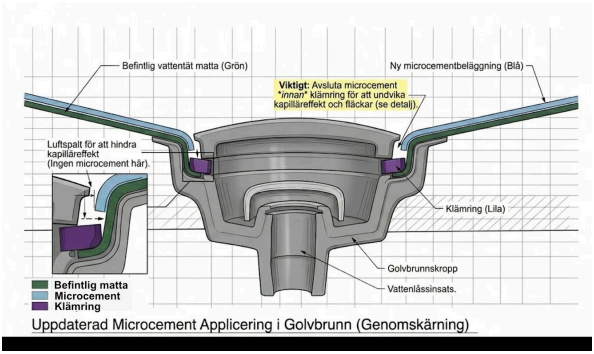
New waterproofing

Apply the membrane according to industry rules and the manufacturer's instructions. Then apply a **thin, covering layer of tile adhesive** over it, so the microcement never lies directly on the membrane.

> **Same manufacturer**
>
> The adhesive must come from the membrane manufacturer. Otherwise it counts as a foreign material and the membrane warranty may be affected.

Floor drain with vinyl flooring or an existing membrane

No need to cut the flooring away – apply a thin layer of adhesive as the membrane supplier recommends before priming. Finish the microcement **before the clamping ring** and leave a small air gap. **Never** take it all the way down – water collects there, the surface absorbs moisture and stains appear around the drain.



Cross-section (labels in Swedish): microcement (blue) on existing flooring (green) stops before the clamping ring (purple).

Interactive bathroom installation guide
List of approved adhesives per membrane manufacturer. The data sheet always applies.

STEP 1

Priming

The primer works like a glue. The sand in it provides grip so the microcement stays put and does not slide with the trowel.

K-Primer

Used **always** and included in every package. Approx. 1.1 litres covers approx. 10 m².

A-Primer

Pre-primer for absorbent substrates – plaster, render, concrete, filler. Applied first and **never replaces K-Primer**.



The sand settles at the bottom. Shake until the bottle looks like the one on the right.

1. **Shake the bottle very thoroughly.** If the primer has thickened, dilute with a little water.
2. **Always roll on the primer.** The roller gives the right texture. Use a brush only in corners and edges the roller cannot reach.
3. **Check the sand.** It must cover the whole surface – take extra care on outside corners. Roll on more where sand is missing.
4. **Leave to dry 1–2 hours** until the primer is completely dry and no longer tacky. Longer in cold conditions. A well-primed surface feels like **coarse sandpaper**.





Video: how to prime
youtube.com



Care guide

dbc**MICROCEMENT**

Microcement grows more beautiful with the years – if it is cared for properly. Every clean with linseed oil soap fills the pores and makes the stain protection a little better.

My surface protection

- ☐ Bathroom – Microcement Oil
- ☐ Floor – Linseed oil soap
- ☐ Worktop – Linseed oil wax
- ☐ Wall – Sealer

Floors and walls p. 14 · Bathroom p. 14–15 · Worktops and furniture p. 15 · Stains p. 16

CARE GUIDE

Clean with linseed oil soap

We specify **Gutelin linseed oil soap** or an equivalent genuine linseed oil soap. The soap leaves a thin, oily film that fills the pores so dirt does not stick – while the surface can still breathe.

Floors and walls

1. **Remove sand and grit first** with a vacuum cleaner or broom – otherwise they act like sandpaper.
2. **Mix 1–3 % linseed oil soap in cold water.** Approx. 2 dl soap in 10 litres of water.
3. **Mop the whole surface** with a damp mop, or spray on and wipe. Avoid puddles.
4. **Does the surface darken quickly from the soapy water?** Increase the concentration. It should be higher during the first months. The need can vary through the year.

> **Avoid**
>
> Strong cleaning agents, vinegar and other acids, descalers – and undiluted soap directly on the surface.

Bathroom

Surface protection: **Sealer + Microcement Oil**. Clean with soapy water as above.

- **First shower:** ideally let the oil cure for 24–48 hours. You can shower after approx. 2 hours, but the oil may then need topping up soon.
- **Hair dye, henna and strong pigments:** rinse off immediately, especially in the first weeks.
- **Limescale:** wipe with soapy water. No descalers or acids.

Bathroom: the water test once a year

Press a wet cloth against the surface where you shower most. **Does it darken immediately?** Clean, let it dry completely and apply a coat of Sealer followed by Microcement Oil.

Worktops and furniture

Surface protection: **Sealer + linseed oil wax**. The wax is the protection against grease and acid – soap alone is not enough here.

- **First week:** use the surface after 24–48 h. Avoid water, grease and acid for 7 days.
- **Every day:** wipe with a damp cloth and diluted linseed oil soap.
- Wipe up grease, wine, citrus and coffee straight away.
- Use a chopping board – and a trivet for really hot pans.

> **Tip: a spray bottle by the sink**
>
> Mix diluted linseed oil soap in a spray bottle. Then it is always ready for everyday care – just spray and wipe.

Re-wax roughly every 3–5 years

When the surface looks dry or water stops beading: clean, polish on a thin layer with a cloth, wait approx. 20 minutes and buff off the excess. If kitchen paper drags – buff off more. **More is not better:** too much wax turns sticky.

More tips and advice on linseed oil soap and wax at **gutelin.com**.

CARE GUIDE

If a stain appears

Liquids and grease left for a long time can cause stains, because the surface is vapour-permeable. Always start with the mildest method:

1. **Diluted linseed oil soap on the stain.** Leave it to work and wipe off with lukewarm water. Repeat if needed – let it dry in between.
2. **Alcohol or melamine sponge.** Isopropanol, surface disinfectant or hand sanitiser. A "magic eraser" often gives good results.
3. **Last resort: abrasive pad.** Lightly sand away the stain.

After step 2 or 3 – restore the protection

Stronger agents and abrasive pads also wear the protection. Apply more Sealer to the area, followed by the surface protection for your package.

Avoid vinegar, bicarbonate of soda and baking powder – they can leave white marks.

Handover – filled in by the installer

Installed by

Date

Colour

Surfaces

Installer contact

Linseed oil soap – use and guide

Questions? Chat at designbycement.com · +46 70-636 38 00

STEP 2

Application – the buckets

dbcMICROCEMENT is ready-mixed and pre-coloured. You just need to get the right consistency.



1. **Open and check the buckets.** The material has usually settled – that is normal.
2. **Stir slowly** with a whisk or paddle, or loosen the material directly on the surface. The more you stir, the softer it gets.
3. **Too runny?** Let it rest without the lid for a while and it regains its body.
4. **Too stiff?** Add a little water – **max 0.7 dl** per 3 m² bucket and **max 1.5 dl** per 7 m² bucket.

Remember: divide the material

Four parts of area – four parts of material, even if you only have one bucket (p. 8). Check consumption after the first part.

Save a little for filling pores

Leave a dollop in the bucket without the lid so it becomes clay-like. Store the rest in an airtight bag or a well-sealed bucket.

STEP 2

Application and trowelling





One coat – two trowels

1. **Spread with the stiff trowel** at as low an angle as possible and compact the material. Apply so thinly that you just don't hear scraping from the sand in the primer.
2. **After approx. 30 seconds** pull the surface out with the flexible trowel until it is smooth. Work in an irregular pattern.

> **Tip:** spread in one direction and smooth in the crossing direction – the surface becomes smoother and the cloudy pattern more natural.

Corners and edges

Start with edges and outside corners (outside corner trowel) and work towards the middle. Do the corner between floor and wall as one continuous coat, without a joint.

Trowelling – for less sanding

Wait about a minute until roughly 80 % of the sheen has gone matt. Keep the trowel clean – dried material leaves scratches. Trowel slowly; if marks show, wait and trowel again.

After application

Check against the light and note what needs sanding. It can be walked on carefully after approx. 4 hours. Protect from sun and draughts.

Video: application step by step
More videos on our YouTube channel

STEP 3

Sanding

BEST TIME TO SAND
15–20 h
after application

FROM APPROX. 24 H
Diamond pads
may be needed – the surface may have become too hard for sandpaper

Cold and high humidity extend curing; warmth shortens it. First check that no dark, damp patches remain. Test-sand in a less visible spot – if the surface turns rough, it needs more time.

1. **Sand evenly.** 80–120 grit with the vacuum connected. Sand until the surface is as smooth as you want. Change paper when it stops cutting.
2. **Polish out the cloudy pattern** with the worn papers, ideally at high speed. The paper should "burnish" the surface rather than remove material – this brings out the pattern and gives a denser surface.

Edges and outside corners by hand

The machine bites hard there and it is easy to sand through. Sand-throughs are hard to repair neatly.



After sanding



After Sealer – darker, softer pattern

Inspection point – before the Sealer

Right after sanding is the right time to inspect the surface – on your own or together with the client. Check it in raking light: smoothness, cloudy pattern, edges and corners. Adjust now – once the Sealer is on you cannot sand any more, as it leaves light patches.

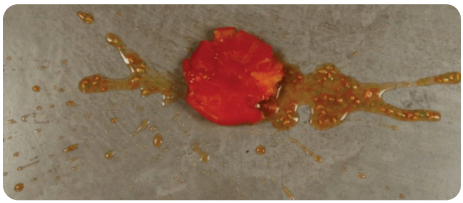
STEP 4

Sealer and water test

The Sealer is the foundation of the stain protection and is included in every package. It binds dust, darkens the surface slightly and removes sanding marks.

1. **Vacuum thoroughly.** The surface must be completely dust-free and as smooth as you want it.
2. **Spread a thin coat** with a mop or cloth. No puddles. Work calmly so it does not foam. **Do not roll** – it leaves roller marks.
3. **Leave to dry approx. 1 hour.** Then apply the second coat the same way. Areas that darken quickly absorb more and need an extra coat.





Less is more – but patience wins

The Sealer contains a lot of water. A coat that is too heavy gives more pores, and the second coat can dissolve a first coat that has not cured. Thin coats and time in between.

The water test – always do it

Press a wet cloth against the surface. The microcement must **not** darken immediately.
Does it darken? Apply more Sealer, wait 1 hour and test again. At least two coats – stop when the test is passed.

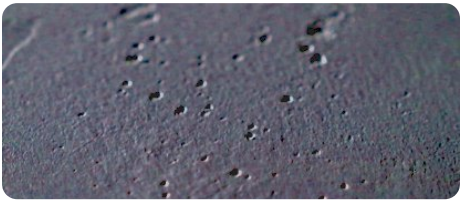
The Sealer does not form a film, so you do not need to do the whole surface in one go.

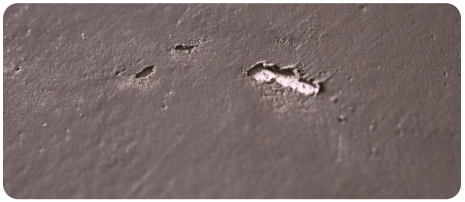
STEP 5

Pores and touch-ups

One of the advantages of dbcMICROCEMENT is that you can repair pores and holes afterwards.

> **Right order:** only repair after sanding, Sealer and a passed water test. Otherwise the existing microcement draws the binder out of the repair.





Pores and holes like these are easy to repair.

1. **Use drier material** – roughly like clay – from the dollop you saved.
2. **Fill only the hole.** Press the material in and "plane" off the excess with the trowel, or rub the lump of clay over the surface like an eraser.
3. **Leave to cure 4–6 hours** or more. Lightly sand off any roughness.
4. **Apply Sealer** to the repair and do the water test again.



Run out of material?

Top-up bag 1 kg (approx. 0.5 m²) in all colours – for touch-ups and repairs.

STEP 6 · SURFACE PROTECTION

Use only your package

Not every stain protection should be used

Microcement Oil – bathrooms and wet rooms. Not on kitchen worktops.
Linseed oil wax – worktops, kitchen walls and furniture. Not in showers or on bathroom floors.
Linseed oil soap – cleaner for all surfaces and final protection for floors. Not enough on its own against grease and acid on a worktop.

Bathroom package

Microcement Oil



Gives an elastic, vapour-permeable protection against the heavy water load in bathrooms and showers.

Why wait? The microcement still contains moisture. If you treat too early, the moisture wants out and creates pores. The longer you can wait, the better – but the first coat goes on **no sooner than 2 hours** after the last coat of Sealer.

1. **Spread the oil** with a cloth or paper in polishing movements. The surface should be well saturated – but with no puddles or excess.
2. **Second coat** after at least 1 hour. Two coats normally give good protection. Too many coats can make the surface rough.

BETWEEN COATS
min. 1 h

FIRST SHOWER
ideally 24–48 h
possible after approx. 2 h, but the oil may then need topping up soon

The surface may feel tacky while curing – this washes off with water. Wear gloves and ventilate.

STEP 6 · SURFACE PROTECTION

Floor, worktop and wall

Floor package

Linseed oil soap – intensive treatment

A couple of days after installation, saturate the floor **once** with **1 part soap to 10 parts cold water**. One coat, no puddles. If the soap is slow to dissolve – mix it in lukewarm water first, then dilute with cold.

Then use a higher concentration in the mopping water for the first few months.



Worktop package

Linseed oil wax

1. Polish on the wax with a cloth over a limited area.
2. Wait approx. 20 minutes and buff off the excess.
3. Continue with the next area.

Check: wipe clean kitchen paper over the surface – if it drags, buff off more. Use the surface after 24–48 h and avoid water, grease and acid for the first 7 days.



Wall package

The Sealer is the surface protection – nothing more is needed. Wipe when needed with a damp cloth and diluted linseed oil soap.

Done! Over the coming period the cloudy pattern blends together more as the material cures. Don't forget the care guide in the middle of this booklet.

GOOD TO KNOW

How the stain protection works

Microcement is porous. Untreated, it absorbs stains and wears quickly – which is why the surface protection is as important as the application.

When you seal, there is still moisture in the material. As the moisture evaporates, it leaves small pores in the protection:

TIME AFTER APPLICATION	MOISTURE IN THE MATERIAL
12 hours	8–12 % – feels dry, but is damp inside
24 hours	6–9 %
48 hours	3–5 %
7 days	below 1.5 % – almost completely dry

That is why we seal early – and let the linseed oil soap close the pores every time you clean. Its residual film also becomes a wear layer. We have hotel floors that have needed nothing but cleaning for ten years.

Re-treat if needed

Roughly one in 20–30 projects ends up with too many pores, and the surface darkens quickly in the water test. The treatment is then redone after a week.

Want to lacquer?

Lacquering works fine, e.g. in public spaces or on surfaces with heavy wear. Buy a **water-based floor lacquer for wood floors** and apply it on top of the Sealer – instead of oil, wax or soap. Follow the lacquer manufacturer's instructions.

Keep in mind: lacquer closes the surface so it is no longer vapour-permeable, and it changes the feel and sheen. Avoid two-component lacquers with hardener (isocyanates).

All about stain protection

Read the full article at designbycement.com

IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG

Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Grid pattern from tiles shows	Most likely the filler was not pre-primed with A-Primer or self-levelling primer. Also too little filler.	Wait 5–6 days – in about half of cases it disappears. Otherwise K-Primer and a new coat. Contact us.
Darkens at once in water test	Too little Sealer	New coat, wait 1 h, test again.
Damp patches soon after	Surface used before it had cured	Let it dry completely. Treat again with the protection for your package.
Stains around the floor drain	Applied all the way down to the clamping ring	Contact us with photos.
Scratch marks	Dried material on the trowel	Clean the trowel regularly with a damp cloth.
Sticky surface (worktop)	Too much linseed oil wax	Buff off the excess until the paper no longer drags.
Slippery floor	Sealer/oil too thick, or sanding not done in two steps	Contact us with photos.
Shrinkage cracks	Applied too thickly or worked too late	Repair after Sealer and water test: press material into the crack and scrape off the excess.
Movement cracks	The substrate is moving	Cannot be reliably repaired. Contact us.
Sand-through	Sanded down to the substrate	Repair after Sealer: thin coat, dry 12 h, sand and seal. Larger damage – contact us.

Stuck? Ask our AI chat at designbycement.com – it answers instantly. Feel free to attach photos and we will help you further.

TICK OFF

Self-check

Before starting

- [ ] Delivery is correct
- [ ] 10–23 °C, no direct sunlight
- [ ] Floor heating off for 12 h or more
- [ ] Substrate smooth, clean, dry and sound
- [ ] Filler cured (ready for coverings)
- [ ] Tiles skimmed twice diagonally
- [ ] Material divided into four

Priming

- [ ] Bottle shaken
- [ ] Rolled over the whole surface
- [ ] Sand on the whole surface and outside corners
- [ ] Fully dry, not tacky

Application

- [ ] No scraping sound from the primer
- [ ] Consumption checked per part
- [ ] Outside corners have enough material
- [ ] Checked against the light

Sanding

- [ ] 15–20 h have passed, surface dry
- [ ] Edges sanded by hand
- [ ] Cloudy pattern brought out
- [ ] All dust cleaned up
- [ ] Surface inspected before Sealer

Sealer

- [ ] Two thin coats, 1 h apart
- [ ] Water test passed
- [ ] Pores repaired and sealed

Surface protection

- [ ] Right protection for my package
- [ ] Right waiting time before use
- [ ] Care guide kept or handed over

Time log – fill in as you work

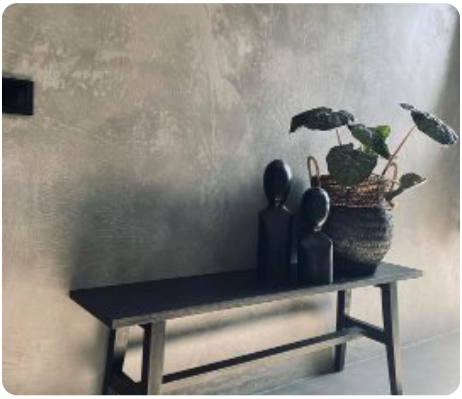
STEP	DATE	TIME
☐ K-Primer		
☐ Application		
☐ Sanding (15–20 h after application)		
☐ Sealer, coats 1 and 2		
☐ Surface protection		

FINISHING UP

Recycling

For all our sakes – sort correctly when you clean up.

MATERIAL	SORTED AS
Cured microcement	Stone and rubble
Uncured microcement	Paint
Mops and cloths	Combustible waste
Sandpaper and diamond pads	Combustible waste
Empty buckets and containers	Hard plastic





We would love to see your result.

Send us photos of your project – praise and criticism are equally welcome. That is how we get better.

Available in Swedish and Polish

This guide is also available in Swedish and Polish – ask us in the chat or at info@designbycement.com and we will send it to you.



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designbycement.com – chat with us, instant answers
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