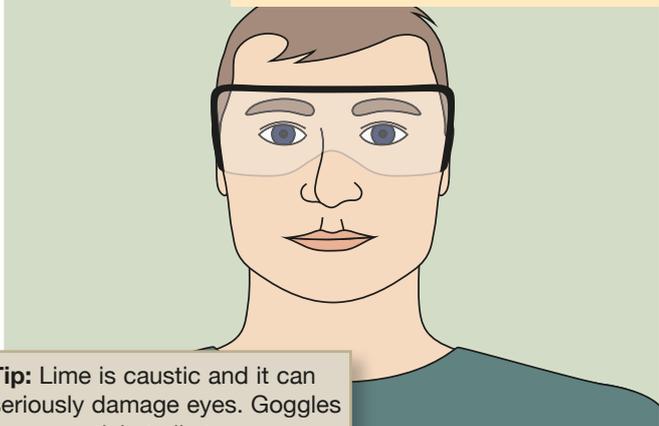




Limewash illustrated application guide

1 Preparation

Protect your eyes with safety glasses (ones with sides) and keep eyewash close to hand!



Tip: Lime is caustic and it can seriously damage eyes. Goggles are essential at all stages.

2

Wear gloves and cover skin.



Tip: thin, disposable gloves are easiest to work with.

3

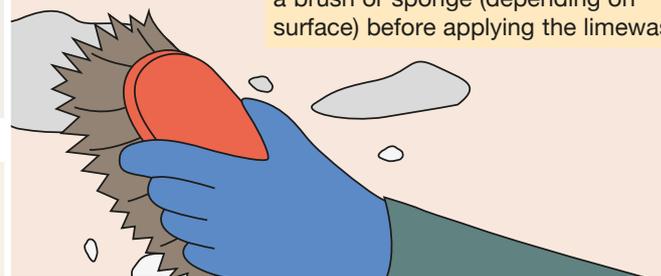
Protect floors, windows, doors, furniture etc., with cardboard, plastic sheeting or corex sheets.



Tip: It is advisable to cover surfaces and objects prior to starting as it is a 'wash' and easily splashes!

4

Thoroughly clean the surface with a brush or sponge (depending on surface) before applying the limewash.



Tip: Externally, our fungicide can be used to get rid of any green growth. Internally, a mild detergent and sponge can be used to carefully wipe it off - please seek advice as you should not inhale some moulds. Old paint can be stripped using our Paint and Varnish Remover or it can be sanded off but again care should be taken in old buildings - seek advice as it may contain lead!

5

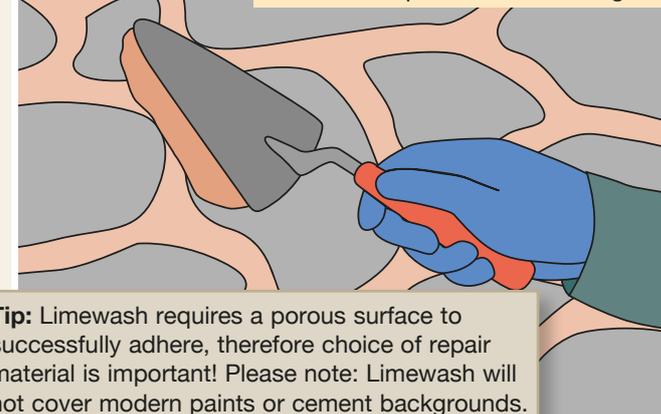
Make good lime render/plaster where needed by filling with fine lime plaster for patches or our general purpose filler (internal only) or casein filler for smaller cracks and crevices.



Tip: Greater than 10mm = lime plaster to match existing
2-10mm cracks = general purpose filler (internal only) or casein filler (externally)
Hairline cracks = casein filler

6

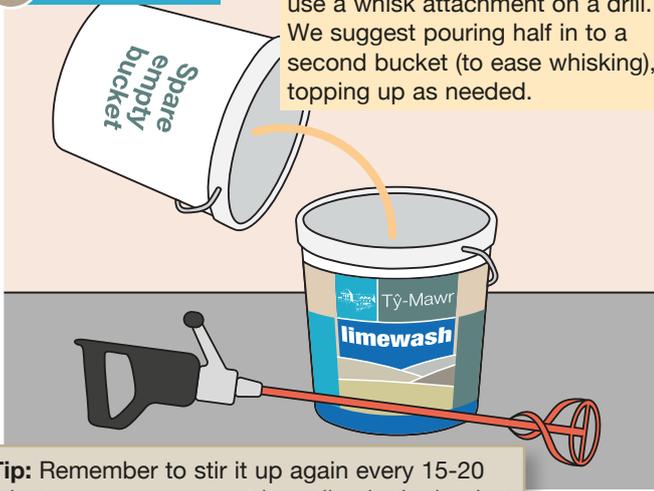
Make good any stone or brickwork by re-pointing/dubbing out using our lime products. Note: any repair work will need to cure prior to limewashing.



Tip: Limewash requires a porous surface to successfully adhere, therefore choice of repair material is important! Please note: Limewash will not cover modern paints or cement backgrounds.

7 Preparation

Stir well – a paddle mixer is ideal or use a whisk attachment on a drill. We suggest pouring half in to a second bucket (to ease whisking), topping up as needed.



Tip: Remember to stir it up again every 15-20 minutes or so to prevent it settling in the bucket.

8

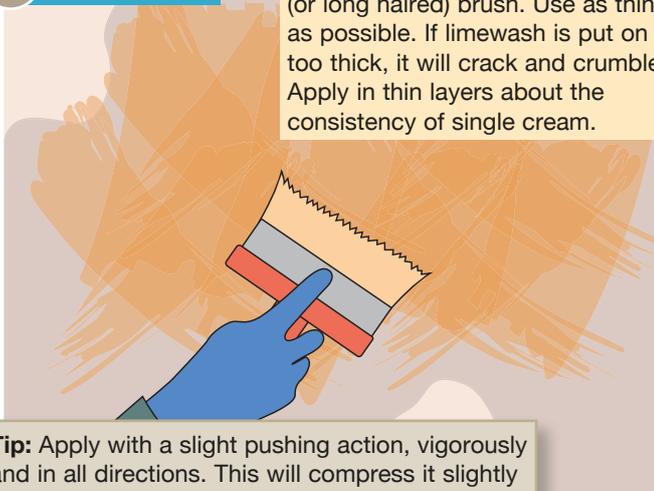
Thoroughly dampen the surface before applying the limewash (to ensure moisture isn't absorbed too rapidly.)



Tip: This may need doing several times. A garden sprayer is handy for internal, domestic jobs, a hose should be used for larger, external projects.

9 Application

Apply the paint using a limewash (or long haired) brush. Use as thin as possible. If limewash is put on too thick, it will crack and crumble. Apply in thin layers about the consistency of single cream.



Tip: Apply with a slight pushing action, vigorously and in all directions. This will compress it slightly and ensure all the crevices are filled.

10

Apply at least three thin coats, allowing at least 12 hours for each coat to carbonate. Gently mist between coats with a garden sprayer.



Tip: Internally: 3x coats minimum. Externally: 4x coats minimum. The thinner the coats, the better. Externally, 7 coats is not unusual if elevation is exposed!

NB: Limewash is initially translucent and may therefore appear not to be covering. Be patient – when dry, the colour will start to show. All products, tools & accessories available from www.lime.org.uk

Protection

Limewash requires the right environment and conditions to successfully 'carbonate'. Therefore careful attention must be paid both externally and internally.

Externally: you may need to use an appropriate protection, such as hessian or plastic sheeting, to help to avoid rapid drying caused by direct sunlight or drying winds; you may also need to gently mist the wall or spray the hessian to slow drying down. Please note, that different elevations may require different treatment depending on the conditions.

Bubble wrap can be used in colder months to protect from frosts but, as with all lime products, limewashing should not take place if the temperature is 5°C or below when limewashing and for several days after (to allow carbonation to take place). You should also avoid limewashing if it's going to rain heavily when limewashing and for several days after – if it cannot be avoided then plastic sheeting can be used to protect the limewash.

Internally: Drying also needs to be controlled internally to allow carbonation to take place. Heat and ventilation are essential but rapid drying can easily occur so care must be taken to control both therefore avoid direct heat (e.g. above a radiator) and through drafts; again, you may need to gently mist the limewash with water to slow the drying down.

Externally & Internally: Gentle misting may be required up to 4 times a day for approximately 4 days after the application of the final coat of limewash to keep it moist (time will vary depending on atmospheric conditions).

PROTECTION AND CONTROLLING THE DRYING OF LIME PRODUCTS IS KEY TO A SUCCESSFUL PROJECT - As with all lime products, a porous background, correct application, careful protection and controlling the drying are key to a successful project – failure to follow the rules and/or interpret the conditions properly can lead to shrinkage and hairline cracking and then dusting and even delamination of the limewash. Please call us for advice if you are at all concerned, we will be happy to help!

Health and Safety Information



WARNING

Skin Irritation 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.
STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory problems.
P352 + P352 If on skin, wash affected parts immediately with plenty of soap and water.



DANGER

Eye Damage 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P280 Wear protective gloves, eye protection/face mask.

P305 + P351 + P310 If in eyes rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and immediately seek medical assistance.