NZPP00038 Porter's Paints Lime Wash

Introduction

Part A
PL2-LINE

Description and Image

Porter's Original Lime Wash is a unique lime based coating which is designed to create a soft weathered patina reminiscent of the wonderful finishes on the building of Tuscany, Portofino and other regions throughout the Mediterranean. Porter's uses slaked and aged lime to create an ageless beauty that enhances existing buildings and allows new buildings to immediately take on an established air and blend with their surroundings. Once the carbonation process starts, the lime "blooms" to create natural variations in colour, very often with slight streaking. During the lifespan of the product colour variations will continue and the streaking may appear more prominent around moldings, window/door trim and other architectural elements. Colour variations will appear more noticeable in deeper colours. Lime Wash remains soft and gradually washes away over a period of 10 to 12 years.

Features and Benefits

- Choose from a wide range of colours.
- This product contains 0g/L VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds). VOC's contribute to atmospheric pollution.

Uses

For exterior use.
Can be applied to cement render, bagged brickwork, concrete, masonry blocks, bricks, mud brick, sandstone, off form concrete, tilt up concrete panels and most absorbent building stones. All surfaces should be a sound condition.

When using Lime Wash over an acrylic modified render, it is important to first check the porosity of your render. Lime Wash is designed to go directly onto absorbent masonry. In the case of many modern acrylic modified renders, the added acrylic reduces absorbency, and therefore the Lime Wash does not correctly adhere. A small test patch will enable you to check that the Lime Wash has adhered correctly. If not, or if in doubt, apply 2 coats of Porter's Limeproof Undercoat Sealer prior to the application of Porter's Lime Wash.

✓ **Exterior** ✓ **Wall**

Precautions and Limitations

Not suitable as a floor or paving paint.
For interior surfaces, use Porter's Interno Lime Wash.
Do not apply in high humidity, below 10°c or above 30°c. Do not apply to walls with a surface temperature below 10°c.
Do not allow painted surface to remain damp into the evening when temperatures will fall below 14°c overnight. Low surface or air temperatures prevent the lime wash from curing properly and may cause the development of a whitish bloom of calcification over areas, in patches or over the entire surface.

Lime Wash Paint is not suitable for fibrous cement sheeting or other sheeting materials (such as Blue Board etc). Sheeted building products are designed to be flexible, and often use jointing compounds or tapes to bridge the gaps between the sheets. Lime Wash is a hard finish, and a flexible substrate may cause cracks to appear. When Lime Wash is wet the joints will shadow through.

Typical Properties

Colour
Available in wide range of colours.

Components	Number of Coats
1	2

V.O.C. Level
0g/L VOC's

Touch Dry
2 hours (at 25 Deg C and 50% relative Humidity)

Clean Up

Water

Clean Up Description
Clean brushes and equipment with water. Do not pour paint down the drain. Disposal of empty paint containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Please confirm local requirements. For more information on responsible disposal of paint and packaging visit paintback.com.au or painttakeback.co.nz.

Application Methods

Brush

4x14cm block brush in a "crow's feet" or random, multi-directional pattern

Application Conditions

Solids by Volume: 25

	Min	Max	Recommended
Wet Film Per Coat (microns)			120
Dry Film Per Coat (microns)			30
Recoat Time (min/hours)			24 hrs
Theoretical Spread Rate (m²/L)			8

Typical Property Notes
Covers approximately 8m² per litre, depending upon porosity, surface texture and wastage rates.

Application Guide

Surface Preparation

Curing of new substrates:
Newly completed walls should be left to cure before the application of Lime Wash. Minimum drying/curing times:
Cement render 28 days
Cement "bagged" surface 14 days
Bricks and mortar 56 days
Filled concrete blocks 56 days
Pre-cast & in-situ concrete 56 days

New/unpainted masonry substrates:
Substrate should be a clean well-held surface free from loose material, dirt, grease, oil and mould. Surface should be thoroughly swept and hosed to remove all dust, loose sand and projecting cement material. Porter's Lime Wash is applied directly to the bare wall. Complete the painting of all adjacent surfaces and trim items prior to the application of Lime Wash.

Previously painted substrates:
Previously painted surfaces with loose, peeling or flaking paint must be made sound by scraping off loose paint. Fill holes and cracks with suitable filler, sand and dust off. Spot prime all joints and repaired areas with Porter's Limeproof Undercoat Sealer, then apply by brush, roller or spray 1 coat of same to entire area. Touch dry two hours. Allow 6 hours dry time. Complete the painting of all adjacent surfaces and trim items prior to the application of Lime Wash.

Off-form concrete and tilt-up slab construction:
Concrete and tilt-up surfaces require a thorough acid wash (20:1 dilution) and a thorough rinse to remove all traces of bond breakers/release agents and importantly, to remove any "glazed" or "polished" appearance, as Lime Wash can only adhere to an absorbent masonry surface.

Efflourescence:
Some masonry surfaces show evidence of efflorescence, which is white powdery alkaline salts sitting on the surface. This problem is caused by moisture having penetrated the substrate which puts these salts into a solution, which then migrates to the surface where the water evaporates and deposits the efflorescence salts onto the masonry surface, lifting any paint finishes that have previously been applied.
Note: the need to determine the source of water penetration should be investigated and prevented. Prior to the application of Porter's Lime Wash the substrate should be treated with Porter's Salt Check, which is a penetrating efflorescence inhibitor.

Complementary products:
Porter's Limeproof Undercoat Sealer (coverage 12m² per litre) is recommended where an undercoat/primer is required when preparing substrate for painting.

Application Procedure and Equipment

Do not apply paint if Relative Humidity is above 85% or temperature is within 3°C of Dew Point.
Do not apply if the surface temperature is greater than 30°C or below 10°C, or likely to fall below 10°C during the application or drying period. (On hot, dry or windy days whenever possible work in shaded areas, following the sun around the structure.)
Complete painting of woodwork or trim areas prior to application of Lime Wash.

Prior to painting unpainted masonry:
On unpainted masonry surfaces first dampen the surface with clean fresh water using mist spraying from a hose or with a clean paint roller dipped in water. Surfaces should be uniformly damp. This must be done to avoid suction, that is, if the substrate quickly absorbs the water from the Lime Wash paint, this will prevent the Lime Wash from curing properly and may lead to brittleness and chalkiness. Re-dampen as required.
Please note: Where walls have been coated with Limeproof Undercoat Sealer, dampening of the surface is not required.

Applying the paint:
Stir thoroughly prior to use. Apply Lime Wash using a 4x14cm block brush in a "crow's feet" or random, multi-directional pattern. Take care to brush the Lime Wash well into the texture of the surface. It is important to keep a "wet edge" at all times. Do not stop in the middle of a wall as a dry edge mark may appear. Wet/dry lapping will show as a distinct mark. All work should be arranged to allow completion at a construction joint or a natural division such as a corner. Cut in around windows and doors as you come to them. Touch dry 2 hours.
Splashes onto footpaths, timber etc should be removed immediately with water.
Ideally, allow Lime Wash to dry overnight between coats, but leave at least 8 hours dry time. Apply a second coat in the same manner, having dampened down the first coat with water. Surface should not appear glistening wet, just darker, before applying second coat.
Do not retouch the final coat, as retouching will show as a distinct mark.

Curing:
Water curing is a crucial element in the application of Lime Wash. Allow final coat to dry 2-3 hours, then lightly mist spray with water to dampen. Allow surface to dry then repeat this process a minimum of 6 times, allowing surface to completely dry each time. Do not saturate. Lime Wash that has not been correctly cured and is exposed to rain will develop a chalky white film or excessive white streaking. Should this occur, brush the wall with a heavy broom to remove as much of the chalky lime as possible, then apply a third coat of Lime Wash as per application instructions, and begin the curing process again.

Please check the forecasted weather conditions prior to applying the final coat. Do not allow painted surface to remain damp into the evening when temperatures will fall below 14°c overnight. Low surface or air temperatures prevent the lime wash from curing properly and may cause the development of a whitish bloom of calcification over areas, in patches or over the entire surface.

Health and Safety	
SDS Number **DLXNZ7EN002529**	SDS Link **View SDS Link**
Using Safety Precautions Keep out of reach of children. Read the label before opening or using. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.	
Please refer to SDS Link. In case of emergency, please call 0800 220 770.	

Transport and Storage	
Pack A **PL2-LINE**	
Size: **1L (only in Deep Base), 4L & 15L**	Weight: **1.5 Kg, 6.0 Kg, 18.92 Kg**
Flash Point **NA**	UN Number **NA**
Dangerous Goods Class **Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport by Road & Rail and Marine, Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport by Air.**	Package Group **NA**

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The correct colour or colour match is the responsibility of the applicator. Colours will change over time and Dulux does not guarantee that the same colour newly mixed will match a colour applied earlier which has been subjected to weathering or other change elements. No product colour is guaranteed against colour change.

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WHERE LEAD MAY BE PRESENT: The asset manager is responsible for verifying the presence of lead and determining whether to remove or encapsulate the lead. If lead is present, the work must be done in strict accordance with AS 4361 Parts 1 and 2 and Worksafe Australia guidelines.