

## EARLES TRADITIONAL LIMEWASH. A BREATHABLE DECORATIVE COATING SUITABLE FOR BOTH INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR APPLICATION

Before full application apply a test patch to ensure product compatibility and colour satisfaction. Limewash colours will lighten significantly once dry.

### GENERAL SURFACE PREPARATION

The most common surfaces to be limewashed are new lime plaster/render, new cementitious based plaster/render, a mixture of both or previously limewashed surfaces. Newly rendered surfaces must be given sufficient time for the render to have fully dried and cured. On no account should limewash be applied to green surfaces.

Failure to give new render sufficient drying time can result in limewashed walls appearing to fade in colour due to lime migration. This is where the wall is yet to fully cure and lime is still migrating to the surface and carbonating over the top of the limewash. Check with render manufacturer for accurate full drying times.

Extreme care should also be taken with surfaces that have been spot repaired. The use of silicone or polymer based fillers, sealers or water proofers are generally impervious to water and very often lead limewash failing to adhere. All loose materials should be removed from the surface to be coated. The substrate must be free from dirt, grease and any other contaminants likely to impair adhesion or absorption. It should be remembered that any repairs carried out (filling of holes, cracks etc.) are very likely to be of a different porosity to that of the rest of the substrate and therefore will offer a different absorption rate to the limewash, this may lead to patchiness when the limewash is applied.

If Limewash dries too quickly mud cracking can occur resulting in a poor finish. Substrates should always be dampened down prior to limewash being applied, including between coats, as this prevents the render drawing out the water from the limewash at too quick a rate.

Dampening down can be achieved by spraying the wall with a fine light mist using a spray bottle or the mist setting on a hose. The wall should be damp to the touch. Allow the substrate to absorb water and for any excess to run off before beginning application.

### DILUTION & APPLICATION

Earles Traditional Limewash is a thick dilutable material and unless specifically instructed otherwise the material should ALWAYS be diluted with fresh clean water immediately prior to application. This is to enable the limewash to penetrate the substrate or previous coat of limewash. Dilution levels will vary depending upon which coat is being applied. Failure to follow these dilution levels may cause the limewash to be applied too thickly and result in 'mud cracking', poor adhesion and or visible brush lines.

We recommend using a minimum of 3 coats of Limewash. This will build a protective barrier which allows moisture to escape while preventing water ingress.

### COAT 1 - 1 PART LIMEWASH TO 1 PART WATER

(e.g. 5 litres water to 5 litres limewash)

### COAT 2 & 3 - 1 PART LIMEWASH TO 2 PARTS WATER

(e.g. 5 litres of water to 10 litres limewash)

Allow 24 hours between coats. Remembering to damp down each time.

It is important to recognize that each tub of limewash should be thinned with the same amount of water on each elevation of the building as failure to control dilution levels will result in uneven coverage and a patchy finish.

Less coats may be required when limewashing previously limewashed surfaces of similar depth of colour however these coats must observe the recommended dilution rates. This will enable the limewash to be worked into the surface of the previous coat.

Plan the wash in advance, NEVER coat in full sun as this will result in an accelerated drying time and lead to a poor finish.

Limewashing should only be carried out when conditions are above 5°C and rising, if temperature is expected to drop below 5°C within 24 hours after planned application it is strongly recommended to postpone until there are desired conditions. Continuing application when temperatures drop below 5°C could cause serious issues with the substrate due to the additional water being added, freezing, expanding and causing cracking.

It is also important to check conditions ahead of planned external applications for chances of rain, if a limewashed wall is hit with heavy rain within 72 hours of application lime spotting or lime flooding can occur. This is where lime is washed to the surface and white spots can appear.

Important: The content of this documentation is based on our experience of the product. The company guarantees the quality of its products, but expressly declines any liability in the event of failure by the user to comply with the recommendations and conditions of use of said products, notably but not exclusively in the event of incorrect application including non-use of the company's approved application tools, application by non-competent personnel, use of products not compatible with the company's products or bad weather conditions. For further information, refer to the material safety data sheet.

# EARLES TRADITIONAL LIMEWASH. A BREATHABLE DECORATIVE COATING SUITABLE FOR BOTH INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR APPLICATION

While the substrate remains protected, the white spots may be aesthetically displeasing and it is therefore important to give greatest consideration to this problem on the final coat.

Brushing is the only recommended method of application, using a roller will result in too thick a coat being applied and this can lead to mud cracking and a poor finish.

It is recommended that you begin and end in the same place when completing subsequent coats and when stopping application or when moving application to another area that the limewash is feathered out as opposed to a straight wet edge being left.

Feathering when finishing and beginning new areas helps to avoid banding, where areas receive more material than the rest of the wall and colour bands/lines form, feathering will help achieve a more uniform finish.

To feather out an edge stop loading the brush and work remaining limewash on the brush as much as you can in all directions, similarly when feathering in lightly load the brush and work the material into feathered parts and continue application.

Again a 24 hour rule between coats must be observed.

Remember it can take several days for the limewash to fully dry out, only then will the final colour be achieved. Until then, differing moisture levels and atmospheric conditions can give variations in the tone of the limewash.

## OUR PAINTS ARE HAND CRAFTED

Although every batch material is weighed to within 0.1g and tight specification and quality control guidelines are always observed, slight variations in colour may occur between batches. We recommend where possible to paint from the same batch for the complete application.

## STORAGE

Earles Traditional Limewash is water based and therefore should always be protected from frost. Store upright between 5°C & 25°C. Always replace lid after use & use within 12 months of opening.

## DISPOSAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADVICE

Do not empty into drains or watercourses. Dispose of contents/container to waste disposal site in accordance with local/national regulations. Contact the local Environmental Department for disposal instructions.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY ADVICE

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Ensure good ventilation during application and drying.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	N/A
HAND PROTECTION:	Wear protective gloves.
SKIN CONTACT:	Clean skin with proprietary cleaner and wash with soap and water. Remove heavily soiled clothing.
EYE CONTACT:	Remove glasses / contact lenses, irrigate eye with copious amounts of water for 10 minutes & seek medical help.
INGESTION:	Do not induce vomiting. Immediately seek medical advice if ingested

Full Material Safety Data Sheet available on request.

Important: The content of this documentation is based on our experience of the product. The company guarantees the quality of its products, but expressly declines any liability in the event of failure by the user to comply with the recommendations and conditions of use of said products, notably but not exclusively in the event of incorrect application including non-use of the company's approved application tools, application by non-competent personnel, use of products not compatible with the company's products or bad weather conditions. For further information, refer to the material safety data sheet.