



**Breathable  
Mineral  
Natural Paint  
Based on Lime**

# ARTISANAL ACTIVE LIME PAINT & DECO STUC



[www.abolinco.com](http://www.abolinco.com)

**Artisanal Lime Paint & Deco Stuc is mineral based paint, mat, breathable, ecologically sound, with high water permeability, for buildings' interior and exterior applications.**

This paint looks like chalk white minerals and is extremely suitable for different decorative painting techniques and renovation of old buildings. The main characteristics are the different shades of colour with its matte texture and superb depth.

Artisanal Active Lime will age beautifully over time and work well for old design styles, contemporary interiors, as well as the most modern styles of today.

Artisanal Active Lime is ideal for most indoor surfaces, works best when absorbed into the wall so it will leave the surface breathable, hence the surface is protected by its anti-fungal properties which mean far less changes of mould growth and will tolerate normal interior humidity.

Artisanal Active Lime is produced and shipped in powder form, in contradiction to conventional liquid based paints, which contain 40% or more water or solvents. By selling and shipping the paint in powder form we help reduce carbon emissions. Our product is easy to be carried around, can be stored in powder form for a long time and takes up small space in storage. Artisanal Active Lime blends easily with tap water at home or at the site. The result is top quality paint ready to be used.



## Painting & Stucco technique

**Artisanal Active Lime-paint** is a mat chalk decorative paint, which should be applied with a blocked brush in two coats. The paint can also be applied with a roller, but this will diminish the authentic look somewhat. For walls, a vertical or criss-cross painting movement can be used.

A 'cloud-like' effect can be obtained by spreading the paint more vigorously in some areas, so the pigment is spread out more and the colour becomes more intense. Ceilings are best painted using a criss-cross action.



For a more homogenous colour, the pigment is added to the mixing water and then mixed with the powdered paint to obtain a homogenous mass. If you mix in the powdered paint first, and then add the pigment, without mixing homogeneously, you may obtain a 'flamed' effect. The measure in which the Limepaint is brushed out determines the 'flamed' character.

## Painting + Polishing Technique

Artisanal Active Limepaint is a mat chalk decorative paint that should be applied with a blocked brush. For the walls, a vertical or criss-cross painting technique may be used. If these techniques show sufficient brush strokes, the paint may also be lightly polished with a stainless steel knife.



This polishing will make the protruding brush strokes gleam, and make the colours look darker, compared to the mat, lighter shade of the underlying layers of paint.

An added advantage is that any damage of the Limepaint is less obvious on a polished Limepaint. It is still possible to finish with a mat, water-based varnish to protect the paint work for an extended period of time.

## Environment

Our Lime paint is Eco-friendly, VOC-free paint, and complies with environmental legislation regarding the VOC content of paint. VOC's are carbon based chemical compounds found in conventional paints. VOC's evaporate into the atmosphere and are hazardous to human health, animals, the environment and contribute to global warming.



## Technique Stucco, Coarse and Smooth

A spatula applied plaster like, yet liquid & brushable (Stuc) product, can be obtained with Abolin Co Artisanal Active Lime Paint by using less mixing water. This paste can be applied in 2 or 3 layers on firm, absorbent substrates. Through strickling off the lime plaster applied, the total thickness is limited up to 0,5 mm. Thicker layers need to be built up of multiple layers. The end result is determined by consecutive layers. If the layer is applied coarsely, the result will show greater colour nuance, because of the difference in absorption, caused by the varied thickness of the layers.

Polishing the final layer can enhance the colour nuances even more.

The intermittent smoothing of the settled Artisanal Lime Stuc keeps the total thickness down to 0,5 mm. Thicker coats need separate applications.



The ultimate look is determined by the consecutive coats. If each coat is applied smoothly, the result will be smooth in colour and structure. If, in the final coat, the irregularities are filled and the whole is polished after setting, this will produce a tadelakt-look. If desired, mixes of several colours can be applied.

## Artisanal Active Lime Paint - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### Procedure

#### a) Application as Paint

**Quantity of needed water:** Dilute the Artisanal Active Lime in a ratio 1 Kilo powder to 3,5 kg clean tap water, depending on the surface, paint technique and the pigmentation. In case of added pigments ( maximum 300 grams per 1 kg powder) maybe is necessary to adjust paint's consistency with more water.

**Number of layers:** 2 or 3 depending on the surface and the required view

**Final Total Consumption (2 layers):** Brushed: 1 kg or mixed product (powder + water) per 3 to 4 sqm.

#### b) Application as Stuc (Liquid plaster like)

**Quantity of needed water:** Dilute the Artisanal Active Lime in a ratio 1 Kilo powder to 1,5 kg clean tap water, depending on the surface and the pigmentation. The consistency of the mixed product at this ratio (1 to 1,5) looks like a viscous liquid which yet can be applied with a brush. In case of added pigments (maximum 300 grams per 1 kg powder) maybe is necessary to adjust paint's consistency with more water. The in parallel use of a spatula for leveling of the brushed product its important, in order to achieve a smooth and durable finish.

**Final Total Consumption (1 or 2 layers):** Brushed and Spatula: Consumption strongly depends on substrates profile, the thickness of the layer and the final used technique. 1 kg or mixed product (powder + water) per app. 2 sqm.

### GENERAL NOTES

**Period to touch dry:** 1-6 hours: depending on weather circumstances - protect against moisture/rain during 72 hours

**Period to harden:** fully hardened after 2-3 months by carbonisation (result: is x 2-3 stronger)

**Temperature:** ambient temperature and the temperature of the surface should be between 8 and 30° C, min 8° C during 48 hours. Avoid wind, direct sunlight and rain

**Storage Life:** min. 1 year: in dry and closed packing - min 1 month mixed with water in closed packing

**Tools:** apply with a big long paint brush, inox knife, spatula for plasters.

**Cleaning tools:** water

### SUITABLE SURFACES AND PREPARATION

**OUTSIDE:** Mineral, absorbing surfaces, clean and fat-free. Loose parts have to be removed first. Loose joints have to be repaired before painting. The surface has to be wetted first in case of strongly absorbing foundations and surely with high temperatures or strong wind.

Sufficient wetting of the foundation will positively influence the handling and drying and suture. When the foundation is to dry or when the layers are very thick, shrink ruptures may occur. You can repair the ruptures with an extra thin layer. If extra durability is needed, use abolin's latex powder for further product reinforcement. Ask for a technical advice about proper product mixing and needed dosages.

**INSIDE:** All mineral surfaces but also old (alkali-resistant) layers of paint, wood, MDF, metal etc. if the surface is sufficiently stable. You can work with a water based primer if the surface has different degrees of absorption to achieve a uniform effect.

**CAUTION:** It is necessary that the primer is perfectly alkali-resistant. If in doubt, the primer should first be tested by applying a rather thick layer of coloured lime paint after the primer has dried. If the lime paint dries equally and the primer does not loosen, the primer can be used.

**GENERAL: Admitted Surface and Unsuitable backgrounds**

Lime paint is perfect complement to Lime plaster, render and harling, suitable for most backgrounds. Can be applied to gypsum plaster, lining paper, cement and lime background, bricks, blocks and untreated timber.

All new rendered or plastered surfaces must be properly dry before applying lime paints. Not to be used on backgrounds with no suction or containing waterproofing agents, oil paints, grease, distempers or cement paints which have water repellent agents.

**PREPARATION & APPLICATION TIPS**

The powder is packed in a plastic bag inside a plastic bucket. The pigments can be packed according to project's needs. Remove the plastic bag from the bucket, pour the desired amount of water in the bucket, add the full quantity of pigment and mix strongly. Then add the powder gradually, let the powder absorb the water for 10 minutes and mix all. Lime paint has to be mechanically mixed 3 till 5 minutes to obtain a smooth, homogeneous form.

Make sure to make sufficient paint to paint at least one layer on the entire wall. If necessary stir or add a little water and mix again but beware of differences in colour by diluting or extra mixing. During mechanical mixing foam will be generated. Before the final use of the mixed product wait sufficient time in order the foam to be settled. If time plays very important role for the completion of project, during fist stage mixing add abolin's special antifoam agent in powder form according to our experts recommendations.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Mix the limepaint in open air or in a well-ventilated room. The product is highly alkaline. Wear protective clothing, gloves, mask and goggles. **DANGER:** Can cause severe eye damage. **IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT:** Rinse cautiously with water for a few minutes. Remove contact lenses if possible. Keep rinsing with water. Contact a doctor immediately. **WARNING:** causes skin irritation. **IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT:** Wash with soap and water. Avoid inhaling of dust. **AFTER INHALING:** Bring the person outside in order to get some fresh air and make sure the person can breathe easily.

**Keep the product away from children!**

## More about Painting & Drying Times

### Application

Lime paints should be applied with a good quality long hair brush in short strokes. Evenly and thinly spread the lime paint on the surface, work into any small hollows or cracks. Do not overload the brush, use only the bottom third of the bristles, do not apply unevenly. Stir regularly during application. Generally, 2 coats are sufficient. Wait 12 - 24 hours between coats. On large areas of work, always keep the working edge damp, do not allow the lime paint to dry out and form a dry joint. Inadequate protection of the working area will affect drying. Maintain a dampened background in advance of application with a light mist spray if necessary. Sufficient personnel should be used to complete large areas without forming dry joints. Always finish whole walls or elevations into details, angles, corners, down pipes or the like in one operation to avoid colour banding.

Lime paint hardens with air, and it takes about 1 - 6 hours for it to be touch dry, about 72 hours for the water to evaporate and it can take up to few weeks or even few months to fully harden, all depending on the humidity in the room. It is very important that no water comes in contact with the Lime paint in the first 72 hours after applying, as the water will then leave white spots on the surface.

Lime paint looks much darker when in wet form, but as the paint dries, you will find that the paint will become much lighter and will dry to the desired finish. When the paint is new and fresh on your wall, and has not fully hardened, it can rub off on your clothes, especially the darkest colours, the lighter colours are less prone to rubbing off. Once fully hardened that will stop. If paint is to be protected (using Abolin Co protective finishes), then you must wait at least 72 hours before doing so.

### Protection of coated substrate

Avoid working in foggy/damp weather. Protect painted areas from rain, strong direct sunlight and drying winds for at least one week or longer if required.

## Have in mind that you are working with a natural material and the final outcome may vary.

### Cleaning of Painted Surface and Protective Surface Densifiers

The drawback with unprotected Lime paint is that you cannot clean it using soap and water. You can of course clean dust using damp cloth, but do it gently and do not rub the painted area. For serious damage, a fresh coat needs to be applied to the wall. For smaller stains or spots you can try applying the same colour on the area with a small brush, then, once dried, rub gently using your fingers or fine sandpaper on the edges of the new paint in order to get it to blend in. If it is oil/grease you have on your wall, clean it using water and you can also try to remove it using sandpaper, then apply acrylic primer on the spot before you paint with the Lime paint again to stop the oil/grease leaking

through the new layer. The good thing about Lime painted walls is that normally it only needs one layer of freshly made Lime paint to look amazing again!

If dirt pick up resistance is of special concern, we recommend the use of abolin's special hardener/densifier based on colloidal nanosilica and waterglass. The use of such a product as final protective layer over the lime paint will stabilise further the surface, without affecting remarkably the breathability of the lime paint and without reducing the PH value of the system.

### **PACKAGING**

This lime paint is delivered in plastic buckets of 10 kg dry powder. The pigments are sold separately in order to let anyone choose his personal tint and intensity by adding a certain amount of dry pigment. Pigments and antifoam agent are offered in plastic pials of 0,4 kg. Special protective finishes are supplied in plastic pails of 5 and 10 liters.

**Further Safety Details:** Before use, see Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

### **Main Characteristics/Performance**

**Flammability and explosion:** Non flammable products

**Y whiteness raw material:** Y=97

**Formaldehyde content:** 0%

**Volatile Organic compounds (VOCs):** 0 g/l

### **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

The information in this data sheet is based upon laboratory tests we believe to be accurate and is intended for guidance only. All recommendations or suggestions relating to the use of the Coatings products made by Abolin Co, whether in technical documentation, or in response to a specific enquiry, or otherwise, are based on data which to the best of our knowledge are reliable. The products and information are designed for users having the requisite knowledge and industrial skills and it is the end-user's responsibility to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use.

Abolin Co has no control over either the quality or condition of the substrate, or the many factors affecting the use and application of the product. Abolin Co Coatings does therefore not accept any liability arising from loss, injury or damage resulting from such use or the contents of this data sheet (unless there are written agreements stating otherwise).

The data contained herein are liable to modification as a result of practical experience and continuous product development. This data sheet replaces and annuls all previous issues and it is therefore the user's responsibility to ensure that this technical data sheet is the last version prior to using the product. The English text of this document shall prevail over any translation thereof.

The management system has been certified according to EN ISO 9001

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