

Stoopen & Meeûs

LIMEPAINT

Manual

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1 Description LIMEPAINT



LIME PAINT of Stoopen & Meeûs is a lime matt decorative paint, but can also be applied in- and outdoors. Indoors many decorative painting and spatula techniques are possible with Lime Paint.

LIME PAINT always offers a specific added value!

LIME PAINT is extremely suitable for restorations and renovations of old buildings. Moreover LIME PAINT is a “natural paint” with a long traditional and ecological character.

Stoopen & Meeûs offers 69 standard colours specifically for LIME PAINT. The preparation of LIME PAINT is very simple!

The pigment is added to the mixing water and subsequently mixed with Lime paint powder. If less water is added different spatula techniques can be applied:

- Environmentally friendly
- High renovating and decorating character.
- Matt, mineral lime-look.
- Good durability.

We recommend that you always perform a preliminary test: a sample system colour is available from our distributors (consult website).

On our Youtube website (<http://www.youtube.com/user/stoopenmeeus>) you will find numerous achievements and a video of the application. It is Ideal to find inspiration for future projects.



2 Packaging



LIME PAINT comes in 8 kg, 4 kg buckets or 1 kg dry white powder.

The pigments are sold separately so that everyone can achieve the desired personal colour tone and intensity by adding a certain amount of powder pigments.

These pigments are offered in packages of 400 gr. (1 pack per 8 kg dry powder = 5 % pigmentation – 2 packs per 8 kg dry powder = 10 %).

There may be 3 packs added to 8 kg of base product to obtain "deep, intense" colours. The pigmentation for 4 kg and 1 kg is analogous, with a max. 15% of pigment.

It is perfectly possible to mix the various pigments with each other.

3 Advantages of the product

- Stoopen & Meeûs LIME PAINT is a mineral paint coloured with (mainly) mineral pigments, in this way we obtain authentic ecological lime paint.
- Numerous colours are possible please consult our LIME PAINT Colour Cards. Also the colours cards of Badgeon and Stuc apply.
- There are several techniques possible: From a fairly nuanced and stripy look, to stucco look. If you brush in pigments, you can create beautiful effects.
- Pleasant processing by the long open time (processing time), without constantly having to stir.
- The odor-free character of the paint.
- Applied on a stable mineral, absorbent substrates LIME PAINT will form a breathable whole with the substrate.
- LIME PAINT can be painted over with an alkali resistant primer (after +- 1 month).
- High renovating and decorating quality.

4 Product range

4.1 LIMEPAINT

LIME PAINT consists mainly of mineral raw materials in powder form, in 8kg, 4 kg and 1 kg buckets.

LIME PAINT is an air hardening system. The lime in the LIME PAINT is converted under the influence of CO₂ in limestone, which is a slow process that only after 2-3 months is completed. LIME PAINT is after drying completely wipe resistant.

4.2 Pigments



A pigment is a substance that has the capacity of colouring a certain carrier. Pigments cannot dissolve but are dispersed in a carrier, in this way the pigment continues to exist as small grain. The finer the pigment is divided, the higher the colour strength. . A pigment is suitable only for a specific application, if it is stable in that application. This means that the pigment should not react with the carrier, it must not oxidize under the influence of the oxygen in the air and it must not bleach under the influence of sunlight (UV). These conditions make that not all the pigments may be used within a specific application and in many cases, there should be made additions in order to achieve a certain colour in a given application. The colours mentioned

on our colour card will not suffer from the conditions described above. All Stoopen & Meeûs pigments offered for Badgeon and lime paint can be used. With the exception of the following pigments for outdoor use in LIME PAINT:

- MP142 Acre
- MP144 Lucca
- MP145 Minos
- MP148 Lagoon
- MP149 Magma

These five pigments are less UV and alkali resistant and / or complicate the processing.

For LIME STUCCO some pigments, depending on the technique used are less suitable. It is always preferred to test a pigment for LIME STUCCO in advance by making use of our sample system.



5 Surfaces for LIMEPAINT

5.1 INDOOR application of LIMEPAINT

5.1.1 Mineral and smooth absorbent surface

The ideal substrate for LIME PAINT is mineral absorbent. Only on a breathable surface comes the breathability LIME PAINT to its full use.

If LIME PAINT is applied to a sufficiently large breathable surface in a house shall this always result in a more pleasant indoor climate. At a time when the humidity rises steeply, LIME PAINT shall (together with the underlying surface) absorb the excess moisture (without darkening) and release it again later, when the humidity level drops in the area.

5.1.2 Not smooth absorbent surfaces

Not homogeneous and therefore not smooth absorbing surfaces can be pre-primed with an alkali resistant primer (primer which can be applied on fresh concrete).

5.1.3 Non-absorbent substrates

Metal, wood, MDF surfaces can also be painted with LIME PAINT, if there is applied a suitable alkali-resistant primer.

5.2 Substrates and conditions that may cause problems

5.2.1 Irregularly absorbing surfaces

Irregularly absorbent:

- Surfaces consisting of different or plaster layers which locally strongly differ in thickness
- Substrates that have different moisture content (rising damp,...)
- Partially painted

SOLUTION:

Either apply in advance (absorbent and non-absorbent) an alkali resistant primer over the whole surface).
Or apply more additional layers of LIME PAINT.

5.2.2 Saturated surfaces

If the surface is saturated with moisture from rain, rising damp etc., LIME PAINT cannot cure because it is air-hardening. Furthermore, moist stains will permanently sign off dark.

5.2.3 Very deep, ragged, sandy or loose joints

Strongly weathered facades are better finished with Badgeon. BADGEON has a much bigger filling character than LIME PAINT.

5.2.4 Pay attention to saponified old paint or primers (saponification)

Saponification occurs when a non-alkali-resistant paint or primer comes into contact with an alkaline product such as concrete, masonry, but also lime paint.

Among others oil paints and alkyd paints that contain oily plasticizers will be saponified under alkaline conditions.

During this saponification, the oils from the paint are converted into water-soluble soaps that makes the old paint softens, sticky and will dissolve.

A tool in determining whether an old paint can be alkyd bound:

- Acetone dissolves the old paint on, but alcohol (96%) not: alkyd or synthetic resin-bound
- Acetone and alcohol (96%) dissolve the old paint: acrylate, vinyl copolymer or siloxane-bound

Pure acrylate-bound paints will not saponified. If paint can be used outdoors on fresh masonry or concrete, is this a good indication, but no complete guarantee for compatibility with LIME PAINT.

As a manufacturer, Stoopen & Meeûs cannot be held responsible for applying LIME PAINT on unsuitable surfaces. It is the job of the operator to make an assessment of the substrate. In case of doubt a suitable alkali resistant primer should be applied.

5.3 OUTDOOR application of LIMEPAINT

5.3.1 When using LIMEPAINT OUTDOORS should be taken the following into consideration:

The use of LIME PAINT outdoors has disadvantages including the foll:

- Because LIME PAINT is air-hardening, it must be protected 72 hours from rain
- LIME PAINT is a soft system and cannot be repainted outdoors with conventional paint systems ONCE LIME PAINT FOREVER LIME PAINT, unless all of the old layers are removed
- LIME PAINT shall typically weather and chalk outdoors

For OUTDOOR applications, we recommend applying Badgeon for among others the following reasons:

- BADGEON is a water-hardening and therefore will cure faster, resulting in less chance of damage due to rain
- BADGEON can be painted over with conventional paint systems
- BADGEON has a much greater filling character to repair damaged walls beautifully

5.4 OUTDOOR application of LIMEPAINT on absorbing surfaces

Outdoors a mineral, absorbent substrate is required for LIME PAINT. Surfaces such as brick, pure concrete, some plaster, etc. are mineral.

A substrate is absorbent when wetted if it absorbs the water and continues to absorb for a long time.

If a 1/2 glass of water at 1.5 m height is poured onto the facade, there should not occur long sags of water. After 5-15 sec. One must see the glitter of moisture disappear and there remains a visible dark marking.



CONCRETE POST: Absorbing substrate

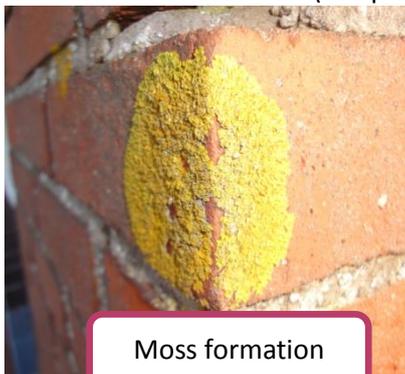


CONCRETE PLATE: Non-absorbent surface, because the water runs off without absorbing

A dark markings alone is insufficient, many mineral plasters colour dark by moisture, but immediately afterwards completely saturated and therefore no longer absorbent.

5.4.1 Preparation

All surfaces should be clean and free of grease. Mosses and green should be removed. Loose parts should be removed. Loose joints must first be restored. (See picture below)



Moss formation



Green



Loose joints

LIME PAINT can be applied at an ambient temperature - and substrate temperature between 8 and 30 °C, one should avoid working during strong wind, direct sunlight and rain.

After painting with lime paint, the surface must be protected from rain and humidity for at least 72 hours. If the LIME PAINT becomes wet and water drains for the LIME PAINT has sufficiently hardened, may this cause markings.

On very absorbent surfaces, especially at higher temperatures or strong winds the substrate should be wetted first.

Sufficient wetting of the substrate shall favorably influence the processing and curing. This wetting should be done homogeneous and the substrate must not be saturated with moisture.

5.4.2 Homogeneous surface

Homogeneous surfaces are homogeneous absorbent, such as masonry consisting of one kind of stone and joint mortar.

In order to avoid colour differences as a result of a different absorption, should the surface be homogeneous (Plain absorbent).

The substrate may be slightly moist, but not saturated or permanently wet. Non-homogeneous humidity of the substrate may lead to colour differences.

5.4.3 Pay attention to adhesion problems:

If the substrate is too dry and the LIME PAINT dries too quickly this can "burn" and thus exhibit adhesion problems.

5.4.4 Non-absorbent or poorly absorbing surfaces (old paint layers,...)

Generally, LIME PAINT is not suitable for outdoor applications on painted and poorly absorbing surfaces. LIME PAINT cannot be used to fixing layers or water repellent.

5.4.5 Absorption determines the colour nuances

The extent to which the lime paint is absorbed by the surface, determines the intensity of the colour. Highly absorbent surfaces will have a darker colour, compared to less absorbing surfaces. Because of this phenomenon LIME PAINT can be applied in a dry or wet period, otherwise it will dry out.

Due to the difference between the absorption in different stones, there will always occur colour differences, which is typical for LIME PAINT.

It is recommended to apply a sample on a less visible place, in order to assess the colour in combination with the substrate, after complete curing. For this purpose a sample system consists.



6 Applying the LIMEPAINT as decorative paint

6.1 Preparation of the LIMEPAINT

The powder is packaged in 8 kg, 4 kg or 1 kg buckets. First put a minimal amount of mixing water in a mixing vessel (consult the label on the package), then add the pigment and stir strongly.

Afterwards, add the LIME PAINT powder and mix until a homogeneous mass is formed.

If necessary add more water until the desired consistency is reached, this quantity is determined by the pigmentation, the absorption of the substrate and brush technique.

On non-absorbent substrates LIME PAINT is slightly less liquid to be prepared, if no absorption by the substrate will occur. Too much mixing water will make smooth brushing more difficult.

6.2 Brushing of LIMEPAINT

Lime paint is applied with a blocked brush or flat brush in 2 layers and in this manner one obtains the typical nuanced view with brush stripes.

The view is also determined by the brush technique. The possible absorption of the substrate determines the colour nuance in the LIME PAINT layer. On non-absorbing surfaces the 2nd layer is applied diluted in order to finish the surface quickly and without block formation (dilution makes the colour a little lighter).

The consumption of LIME PAINT is 1-2 kg / 10m² / layer and is strongly dependent on the substrate and the amount of mixing water. It is recommended to let the LIME PAINT completely dry up after the first layer (1- 5 hours), before you apply the 2nd layer.

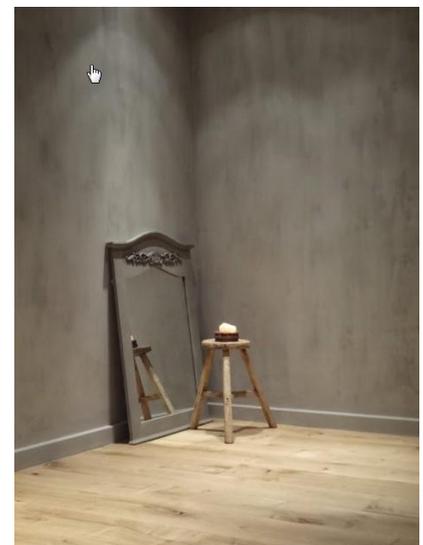
After 2-3 months is the LIME PAINT completely cured by carbonation.



6.3 Apply LIMEPAINT with a roller

In order to apply the 1st layer faster in a simple manner can it optionally be rolled up. The last layer is always brushed to obtain a typical LIME PAINT.

6.4 Decorative brush techniques



6.4.1 Brush direction

Vertical: typical striping for authentic LIME PAINT

Criss-cross: easiest way for large surfaces such as ceilings

Clouded: round brush camouflages imperfections

6.4.2 Flames

Incomplete brush out or poorly mixed pigment so that shades will occur in the LIME PAINT.

6.4.3 Brushed in pigment

By locally rubbing in pigment or water with pigment with a brush in the improving LIME PAINT, colour nuances and accents can be created.

6.4.4 Aging white haze

Stickle on drying LIME PAINT with a very dilute LIME PAINT or rinsed, wet brush.

6.4.5 Patinating

Brush a highly diluted LIME PAINT (in a different colour) on a dried LIME PAINT (on a still damp surface always be careful that it is not pulled off).

7 Applying LIMEPAINT as decorative LIMESTUCCO

This can only be applied inside dry areas.

7.1 Preparation of LIMESTUCCO

The powder is packaged in 8 kg, 4 kg or 1 kg buckets.

First put a minimal amount of mixing water in a mixing vessel (7.5 L for 8 kg powder), then add the pigment and stir strongly. Afterwards, add the LIME PAINT powder and mix until a homogeneous mass is formed. If necessary add more water until the desired consistency is reached, this quantity is determined by the pigmentation, the absorption of the substrate and brush technique. On non-absorbent substrates LIME STUCCO is slightly less liquid to be prepared, if no absorption by the substrate will occur. Too much mixing water will make smooth brushing of LIME STUCCO more difficult.

If you prepare the powder as LIME PAINT and let it rest one night, this will be concentrated to fit the LIME STUCCO pasta.

7.1.1 Spateling

LIME STUCCO paste is applied with a stainless steel spatula in two thin layers in a total thickness of 1-2mm.

After the 1st layer the LIME STUCCO must be completely dried, before the 2nd layer can be applied.

After the LIME STUCCO is cured gently stickle to smooth it out with a proper stainless steel knife for the first time. After further curing it can ever be harder smoothed out (polished) with stainless steel knife. The LIME STUCCO shall by longer polishing get darker, softer and smoother, but also shinier. Even a completely dried (uncured) LIME STUCCO can be further polished.

7.1.1.1 Italian gloss plaster (Tadelakt-look)

LIME STUCCO can be finished very smooth and shiny, resulting in typical shiny colour nuances.

By applying very smooth layers and polishing the LIME STUCCO very gently assures a quiet, even result.

If a slightly rougher applied 1st layer is filled with a 2nd layer and powerful polished, the drawing will have much more "stucco-look".

7.1.1.2 Rougher LIMESTUCCO

By applying a little rougher and polishing it creates a nuanced whole with smooth darker nuances, alternated with slightly lighter matte accents.



8 Cleaning and proction of LIMEPAIN

8.1 Cleaning of LIMEPAIN

LIMEPAIN is a breathable, moisture absorbing paint system. Consequently LIME PAINT is not washable. LIMESTUCCO can be cleaned with a damp cloth, but stains will always be absorbed by the LIME STUCCO.

8.2 Protection of LIMEPAIN and LIMESTUCCO

Both LIME PAINT applications can be finished with a matt, water-based varnish.

It is recommended to wait 2-3 weeks before finishing the LIME PAINT, because after finishing the LIME PAINT cannot further harden.

Wax and oil based products can also be applied to deepen the colour and to provide protection, but this has the effect that the product is no longer re-paintable.

9 Comments

9.1 Instruction videos



9.2 Comments

The information provided in this manual is a general product description. Based on our experiences, we share information on how to work with these products. However, each situation is different practical implementation. That is why we invite our clients to first organize a representative test, taking the nature and stability of the concerned surfaces into consideration, before starting the works.

It is also to the clients to verify our site www.stoopen-meeus.com or current manual and technical specifications in the meantime were not replaced (updated) by more recent versions.

Stoopen & Meeûs vouches for the quality of her products but does not take any responsibility for the actual application of the product.