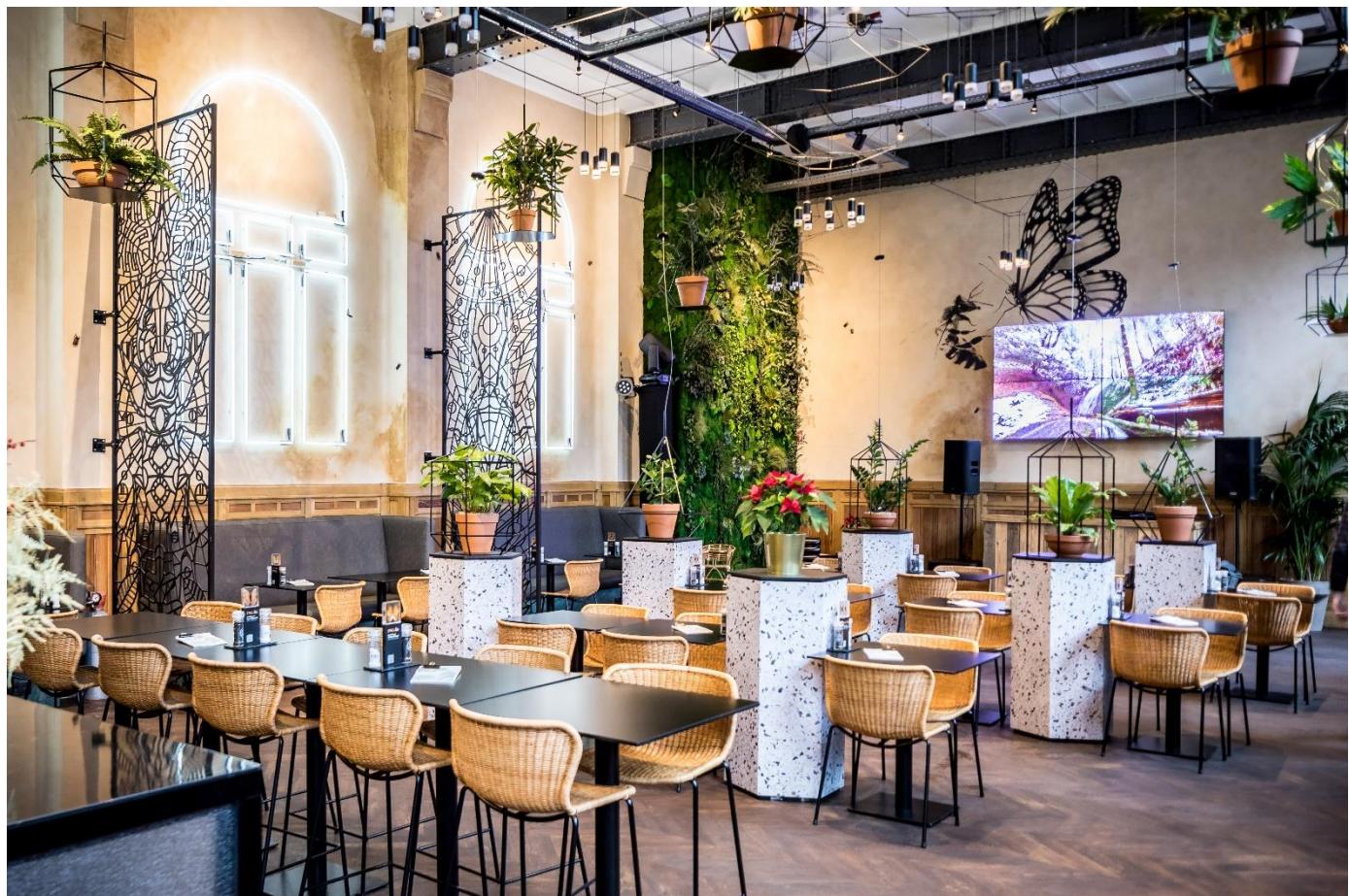




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STOOPEN & meeûs

LIME PAINT - MANUAL



Last revised: 09 04 2018

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1. DESCRIPTION OF LIME PAINT

Lime paint from Stoopen & Meeûs is a matte, decorative product that can be used both indoors and outdoors. Indoors, many decorative painting and spatula techniques are possible with lime paint.

As a breathable substance, lime paint is highly suitable for the restoration and renovation of old buildings. Moreover, lime paint is a 'natural paint' with fine traditional and ecological properties.

As this authentic lime paint is supplied as a powder (free of acrylates) and is coloured using powdered pigments, many more authentic, decorative options are available.

The pigment is added to the mixing water and then blended with the powdered lime paint. If less water is added, various spatula techniques can be used.

We advise always doing a test beforehand: a colour sample system is available from our dealers (See website www.stoopen-meeus.com).

Our YouTube channel (<http://www.youtube.com/user/stoopenmeeus>) shows a wide variety of completed projects and a video of the application process. This will give you inspiration for your future projects.

2. SUBSTRATE AND LIME PAINT

The ideal substrate for lime paint is mineral absorbent. Only on a breathable substrate is the breathable property of lime paint fully effective.

Substrates that are not uniform and therefore not evenly absorbent can be primed first using UniWallPrimer, an alkali-resistant primer. UniWallPrimer is not suitable for metal and plastic.

What are unevenly absorbent substrates?

- Substrates that consist of various materials or plaster layers of widely differing thicknesses.
- Substrates with a differing damp content (rising damp, etc.)
- Partly painted substrates.

What is the solution for unevenly absorbent substrates?

- Either apply an alkali-resistant primer such as UniWallPrimer to the entire surface (absorbent and non-absorbent areas).
- Or apply several extra layers of lime paint. This maintains the breathable nature of the lime paint.

If the substrate is saturated by rising damp, etc., the lime paint cannot harden, as it hardens in air. Moreover, damp patches may remain permanently dark.

Stoopen & Meeûs can never be held liable as a manufacturer for the application of lime paint on unsuitable substrates. The person doing the work is responsible for assessing the substrate. If there is any doubt, a suitable alkali-resistant primer should be applied.

3. USING LIME PAINT

3.1. PREPARING LIME PAINT

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Add the pigment to the water (+/- 1 l mixing water per kg lime paint) and mix mechanically. Add half of the basic powder. Mix thoroughly for a few minutes, then add the remaining lime paint powder and mix until smooth.

Add water if necessary to obtain the required consistency. The quantity required is determined, among other things, by the pigmentation, the absorption capacity of the substrate and the brushing technique used. Once mixed, the lime paint will thicken slightly and then remain stable for a long period.

Once prepared, lime paint can be used for several weeks provided it is stirred and extra water is added if necessary.

On non-absorbent substrates, lime paint should be slightly less liquid, as the substrate will not absorb it. In this case, too much mixing water will make even brushing harder.

3.2. APPLYING LIME PAINT

3.2.1. WITH A BRUSH

Two layers of lime paint should be applied using a block brush or a flat brush (spalter). This creates the typical nuanced appearance with brush strokes.

The appearance is determined by the brushing technique, among other things. The absorption capacity of the substrate determines the colour nuance in the lime paint layer. On non-absorbent substrates, the second layer is diluted so as to finish the façade surface quickly and without the formation of blocks (diluting makes the colour a little lighter).

Lime paint has a covering capacity of 1 - 2 kg /10m²/layer. This depends largely on the substrate and the quantity of mixing water used.

It is recommended to allow the first coat of lime paint to dry completely (1 - 5 hours) before applying the second coat.

Lime paint is fully hardened by carbonation after two or three months.

The first coat can be applied easily and more quickly using a roller. To obtain the typical lime paint look, the final coat should always be applied with a brush.

3.2.2. DECORATIVE BRUSH TECHNIQUES

Vertical: typical streaks of authentic lime paint

Criss-cross: the easiest method for large surfaces such as ceilings

Cloudy: brush in circles. This conceals imperfections

3.2.3. FLAMES

Brushing inadequately or poorly mixed pigment so that slightly more intensive colour nuances appear in the lime paint.

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3.2.4. BRUSHED-IN PIGMENT

By adding pigment or water with pigment using a sponge to the lime paint, more intense nuances of colour and accents can be created.

3.2.5. OLD WHITEWASH

Go over drying lime paint with a substantially diluted lime paint or a rinsed, wet brush.

3.2.6. PATINA

Brush a substantially diluted lime paint (possibly in a different colour) over a dry coat of lime paint. (If the substrate is still damp, take care that this does not come loose).

3.3. PREPARING LIME STUCCO

Slightly less mixing water is used for Lime Stucco (7.5 l/8 kg lime paint). The mixed paste thickens a little more once prepared.

If you prepare the powder in the same way as lime paint and leave it to stand overnight, it will thicken to form a lime stucco paste.

3.4. APPLYING LIME STUCCO

3.3.2. WITH A SPATULA

Lime stucco paste is applied using a stainless steel trowel in two thin layers forming a total thickness of 1-2mm.

Once the first layer has been applied, the lime stucco should be allowed to dry fully before the second layer is added.

Once absorbed, the lime stucco can be carefully smoothed over with a clean stainless steel trowel. Once it has dried further, it can be smoothed more robustly (polished) using the stainless steel trowel.

Longer polishing will make the lime stucco darker, softer and smoother, but also glossier.

Even when fully dry (but not yet hardened), lime stucco can still be further polished.

3.3.2.1. ITALIAN GLOSSY PLASTER (TADELAKT LOOK)

Lime stucco can be given a high gloss finish, creating typical nuances in colour and gloss.

By applying even coats and polishing the lime stucco until it is smooth, a tranquil, even effect can be produced.

If a somewhat coarser first coat is filled in with a second coat and polished well, a far more 'stucco' look will be achieved.

3.3.2.2. ROUGHER LIME STUCCO

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By applying the product more coarsely and polishing, a nuanced effect of smoother, darker areas alternating with lighter matte accents can be created.

3.3.2.3. EVEN LIME STUCCO

Apply the first layer as evenly as possible. Once it is fully dry, apply a second thin, even coat and then immediately apply a very thin extra layer to this dark, wet second coat using sweeping movements and polish until very smooth. This creates an even lime stucco effect. More intensive polishing gradually makes this lime stucco more nuanced.

3 FINISHING LIME PAINT WITH A PROTECTIVE LAYER

Lime paint is a breathable, damp absorbing paint system. Consequently, it is not washable.

Lime stucco can be cleaned with a damp cloth but will always absorb stains.

Both lime paint applications can be finished with UniWallProtect.

It is recommended to wait one or two weeks before finishing the lime paint because once finished, it cannot harden any further.

Products containing water and oil can also be applied to deepen the colours and provide protection, but the consequence is that the product can no longer be painted over.

4 NOTES

The information provided in this manual constitutes a general product description. On the basis of our experience, a few tips are given about the processing of our product. However, every actual situation in which the product is used is different. We therefore invite our customers to always carry out representative tests, taking into account the nature and condition of the substrates, before going ahead with processing.

It is up to the customers to check our website, www.stoopen-meeus.com, to see whether the current manual and technical data sheets have been replaced (updated) by more recent versions.

Stoopen & Meeûs takes responsibility for the quality of its products but not for the processing of these products.

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