



# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

## Pure Limewash

RJ 3.01

### Description:

A traditional natural permeable paint for the internal decoration of lime plaster, soft brick, limestone, and porous building materials. It does not dry like modern paint but sets by reaction with atmospheric carbon dioxide in the presence of moisture. Exterior grade Casein Limewash should be used on less porous hydraulic lime plaster.

### Environmental Considerations:

Limewashes are environmentally friendly products made with natural sustainable ingredients. They contain no VOCs, no petrochemical based ingredients, and no lead. Water-based. All Rose of Jericho paints comply with the latest environmental legislation.

### Finish/Appearance:

Matt surface coating. Colours are darker in tone when wet.

### Colours:

Most colours plus white. Please see our website for more details. Colour matching service available.

### Availability:

5 litre cans & 15 litre tubs. Limewash is mixed to order, and normally supplied within 48 hours.

### Shelf Life:

Pure Limewash has unlimited shelf life kept in sealed containers. Protect from heat and frost.

### Coverage:

Approx. 5m<sup>2</sup>/litre/coat depending upon texture and porosity of surface

### Health & Safety Information:

See Health & Safety Data Sheet RJ5.03A

CAS No 1305-62-0. Alkali (pH 13).

EINECS No 215-137-3.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes Serious Eye Damage.



## Observations:

Pure Limewash is used for the decoration of porous internal surfaces. It should not be used on cement render, gypsum plaster, timber, or surfaces painted with anything other than limewash. Sample trials should always be carried out to assess compatibility with substrate. Pure limewash should be protected from drying too quickly, and from frost before carbonation. It may brush off on clothes. For Internal Use Only – Rarely used externally. Casein Limewash (RJ3.02) adheres better to less porous surfaces and is less likely to brush off on clothes, and is therefore often used internally. Coloured limewashes are made using natural earth pigments. Variations due to these pigments and differing porosity of surfaces are inevitable. Much of the charm of a traditional finish is its lack of uniformity with subtle variations of colour and tone.

## Preparation:

Pure Limewash requires a surface that is firm, clean and porous. It can be applied to new lime plaster before it has fully dried and carbonated as the permeable nature of a limewash permits carbonation of the plaster beneath to continue.

Pure Limewash can be applied to previously limewash painted surfaces, but cannot be applied to other paint types.

Previously limewashed surfaces should be thoroughly brushed and washed with a wet sponge to remove dust, dirt and all loose chalky material that is removed readily.

Any algae or mould must be treated with a fungicidal wash that includes an algaecide and thoroughly washed off with clean water. Do not use fungicides containing water repellents. Make good and fill with a compatible filler.

Pure Limewash must be applied to damp surfaces. Lime plaster, porous stone and brick must be thoroughly moistened with a mist spray prior to application.



## Application:

**Pure Limewash** must be thoroughly mixed, preferably with a mechanical whisk, to ensure even distribution of pigments and ingredients immediately before **and during** use. **Full Face and Eye Protection and Protective clothing must be worn** and great care taken especially when limewashing ceilings. Surfaces must be damp. Porous pre-wetted surfaces will need mist-spraying during application to ensure that the limewash does not dry too quickly.

Apply the limewash to the damp surface using a brush, not a roller, working it into any cracks. It is applied in thin coats - limewash appears transparent on application and care must be taken to avoid thick build-up which will craze on drying out and may obscure detail. Normally, 3 coats are required, occasionally more. Each coat must be protected from drying too quickly by regular mist-spraying, and a reasonable time (normally at least 24 hours) allowed between coats. It is important to re-moisten the previous coat with a fine mist spray prior to the application of the next coat.

## Protections:

Limewashing can be messy, and full protections must be provided to all vulnerable adjacent surfaces. In particular, any oak or oak flooring must be fully protected, as alkali lime permanently stains hardwoods.

## Technical Advice:

Product and Health & Safety data can be printed from our website: [www.roseofjericho.co.uk](http://www.roseofjericho.co.uk)  
Further assistance is available from our Technical Department on 01935 83676.

## Disclaimer:

The information provided in this product data sheet and all technical advice is for guidance and is given in good faith but without warranty, since the site conditions and care and skill of application are beyond our control. We can accept no liability for the performance of our products, beyond the value of the paint itself. This does not affect your statutory rights.