TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Sheltercoat

RJ 3.07

Description:	Permeable lime-based materials for conserving or treating porous building materials including limestone, soft brick, and calcareous sandstone. Sheltercoats are individually designed to match the colour of the material to be treated, and are sacrificial coatings with the primary function of protecting and delaying further deterioration of the masonry beneath. Properly applied to appropriate materials they prove durable in sheltered locations. They comprise lime putty, fine stone-dusts, and occasionally earth pigments. Lactic acid casein, a natural glue, is normally added to improve adhesion and rain-shedding when used externally. Casein reduces porosity and permeability and is sometimes omitted in sheltercoats to be used internally. Seek technical advice.
Environmental Considerations:	Sheltercoats are 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. Sheltercoats contain both a fungicide and an algaecide.
Finish/Appearance:	Matt surface coating. Sheltercoats are darker in tone when wet.
Colours:	Individually made to match the colour of the material to be conserved or treated.
Availability:	5 litre cans & 15 litre tubs. Sheltercoats are made to order and are normally supplied within 72 hours.
Shelf Life:	At least 3 months when kept cool in sealed containers. Sheltercoats must be stored in a cool frost-free envi-ronment, away from heat and sunlight, and must not be kept in the van or site-storage containers in sunny weather.
Coverage:	Dependent on porosity and texture of surface to be treated (approx 2 to 3m2/litre/coat).

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Health & Safety Information:

See Health & Safety Data RJ5.03D
CAS No 1305-62-0. Alkali (pH 13).
EINECS No 215-137-3.
Danger: H318 Causes Serious Eye Damage.
Warning: H315 Causes skin irritation.
H302 Harmful if swallowed

Oberservations:

Sheltercoats are materials intended for use by conservators or tradesmen with knowledge and experience of the lime method conservation of masonry. They are used primarily as a surface treatment to soft, friable or lami-nating porous limestone. They can also be used as a 'surface finish' to unify or homogenise the appearance of masonry, especially after lime-based mortar repairs have been carried out.

Limitations:

Sheltercoats are not paints. They carbonate and set by reacting with atmospheric carbon dioxide in the pres-ence of moisture. Sheltercoats cannot be applied to painted surfaces. Sheltercoats must be protected from drying too quickly, and from rain, wind and frost before carbonation. Protection and regular mist spraying to keep damp, prevent over rapid drying, and promote carbonation is nec-essary. Sheltercoats are not suitable for use on 'sky-facing' surfaces or weathering details and are not to be used in un-protected exposed locations. Do not apply in temperatures of 50C or below, or if there is a risk of frost.

Preparation:

Any existing paint should be removed physically. If a chemical stripper is used, it must be properly neutralised as any residue of either stripper and/or neutraliser is likely to affect the performance of the sheltercoat. Sheltercoats require a surface that is clean and porous. Dusty, friable surfaces should be brushed free of loose particles. Heavily sulphated or salt-laden surfaces should be poulticed.Mould and algae must be treated with a fungicidal wash that includes an algaecide and does not contain a wa-ter repellent and surfaces well cleaned. Always moisten the surface thoroughly and again with a mist spray immediately before application.

Application:

Ensure Sheltercoat is within shelf-life period. Thorough mixing preferably with an electric whisk is necessary before and during application as the ingredients readily settle out. Application is determined by the condition and porosity of the material to be treated and the intended result. Sheltercoats are often applied in 2 or 3 thin coats, the first coat often diluted with clean water for very porous surfaces. Apply by brush, working in thoroughly. Dampen the surface with a mist spray between coats, and mist-spray during and after application to avoid drying-out before carbonation. Often, to avoid a completely homogenous finish, sheltercoats are wiped or rubbed back from sound surfaces and 'high spots' whilst still damp leaving the material in the hollows and pores.

Protections:

Sheltercoating 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 the alkali lime permanently stains hardwoods. Newly applied exterior sheltercoat must be regularly mist-sprayed and fully protected from rain, wind, direct sunlight, frost etc until it has cured and carbonated (normally about 4 weeks).

Technical Advice:

Product + H&S data can be printed from our website:
www.roseofjericho.co.uk
Further assistance is available from our Technical Department on 01935 83676

Dislcaimer:

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.