



# Marble Pit Lime - wood-burnt, 2 years old -

Productinformation Article no. 882

17.01.2018

## ■ General

Kreidezeit Marble Pit Lime is a high-quality raw material for the production of historical lime paints and slaked lime plasters according to your own recipes. For indoor and outdoor use.

Marble Pit Lime is wood-burnt and stored for at least 2 years in a pit. Lime coatings and plasters harden by reacting calcium hydroxide with carbon dioxide in the air to form water-insoluble calcium carbonate. They have a fungicidal effect and maintain the water vapour permeability of the masonry. Detailed information and recipes for lime paints and lime plasters can be found in technical literature.

## ■ Use as Lime Paint

Suitable for use on untreated and absorbent lime, lime-cement, lime-cement, trass lime and clay plasters as well as old, stable lime paints indoors and outdoors. Application on cement plaster and concrete only indoors.

Not suitable for processing on glue-bound distempers, dispersion paints, metal, wood, wallpaper, plastic surfaces.

## ■ Properties

- white paste for mixing with water
- Pit lime coatings and plasters are:
- diffusible
  - disinfectant
  - humidity-resistant
  - fungicidal
  - low-tension drying

## ■ Ingredients (Full declaration)

Water, wood-burnt marble lime

## ■ Suitable Tools

Good paint brushes. Recommended from the Kreidezeit range: Facade brush (article no. P 6080), Lime brush (article no. P 6082)

## ■ Important Notes for Application

The processing of classic lime paints requires good technical knowledge and experience. All information on processing and mixing ratios is purely recommended and does not constitute any binding commitments. Deviations in accordance with the property-specific conditions and historical experience may be necessary and must be determined by a processor with experience in lime processing. **It is strongly recommended to test the suitability of the lime paint on the respective substrate prior to extensive application by means of trial coatings.**

**Alternatively, we also offer ready mixed, easy-to-process Lime Paints, best covering in only 2 coats:**

**Lime Paint -smooth- (Art.No. 888)**

**Lime Paint -textured- (Art.No. 886)**

**Lime Paint -high texture- (Art.No. 889)**

## ■ Preparing the Substrate

Thoroughly brush all surfaces. Remove surplus bonding agents or sinter skin on concrete and plasters. Check old coatings for good adhesion; remove if necessary. Old lime coatings to be primed with Marble Pit Lime (diluted 1:5 with water)

## ■ Mixing The Lime Paint

Dilute 1 part by volume of Pit Lime (paste) with at least 3 parts by volume of water. Pit Lime must not be diluted less or processed undiluted!

For better bonding, low-fat curd cheese can be added to the paint. Ratio: approx. 500 g low-fat curd cheese to 10 litres of Pit Lime (paste). First stir the curd cheese into the Pit Lime (paste) and then dilute with water.

For better spreadability, some linseed oil can also be added to the paint. Ratio: approx. 2-3 tablespoons of linseed oil to 10 litres of Pit Lime (paste). First stir the linseed oil into the Pit Lime (paste) and then dilute with water.

## ■ Processing Conditions

Do not apply below 8 °C. Avoid direct sunlight, draughts, dirt and subsurface temperatures below 8°C and beyond 25 °C. Do not apply on warm facade surfaces. Avoid drying too fast. Low processing temperatures, high air or building moisture can lead to increased gloss. Protect the painted surface against sun radiation and rain during the first days and spray a little water from time to time (water must not run down!).

## ■ Application

For full opacity, 1 priming coat and at least 3 subsequent coats are required on untreated smooth substrates.

The best durability of a lime coat is achieved when the first coat is applied on a fresh, still moist but pressure-resistant lime plaster.

When working on clay plaster, apply the first coat (dilution ratio 1:3) in such a way that the uppermost clay layer is mixed with the lime coat. For all subsequent coats, the previous coat may already be dry. Ideally, subsequent coats should be applied on fresh, just dried but still clearly cool prior coats. The application of lime paints is carried out with the facade brush in a criss-cross pattern. Do not roll.

## ■ Hydrophobing of Facades

For façade surfaces, we recommend hydrophobing with a 2% solution of Kreidezeit Corfu Soap (Art. 226). Dissolve the soap in the proportion 20g soap flakes on 1 litre of water. Do not apply in any higher concentration. For an optimal hydrophobic effect, apply the soap solution to the dried lime paint as early as possible, at the latest after 24 hours. Apply thin and evenly, from bottom to top. Do not roll! Application can be repeated after drying. On tinted lime paints, a typical cloudiness can occur on lime soaps (sample area recommended).

## ■ Cellar Paint

The ideal and cost-effective coating for dry to slightly damp storage cellars!

### Creating the Base

Mix 125 g Paint Glue (Art. 1103) with drilling machine and whisk without clotting into 10 litres of clean cold water and leave to expand for approx. 2 hours. Then stir thoroughly and mix with 10 litres of Marble Pit Lime (paste). Also use a drilling machine with whisk for this purpose.

Optionally, 50 ml sunflower oil or linseed oil can be added to this mixture.

The base is stored in hermetically sealed buckets and stored frost-free for many months and only needs to be diluted with water for further use.

### Primer coat on untreated plaster:

1 part Base + 2 parts water

### Follow-up and renovation coatings:

1 part Base + 1 part water

## ■ Moist Walls

Provided that no fundamental remedy of the moisture problem is taken, it is important not to seal or block damp substrates. A pure lime paint without additives as an intermediate solution guarantees the optimal removal of moisture to the room air, water retention is avoided, mould is prevented by high alkalinity in the medium term. For this purpose, the Marble Pit Lime is only diluted with water (1:3) and spread without further additives. On permanently moist surfaces, the lime becomes dusty over time, can then be swept away and painted over again and again in the same way.

## ■ Tinting

Marble Pit Lime can be tinted with all Kreidezeit earth- and mineral pigments: max 10 g of Pigment on 1 L of Pit Lime (paste). Stir the pigments without clots into a little water at first and then mix them into the paint.

The pigments can be mixed with each other in any ratio. A pigmentation might reduce the storage time of the Lime Paint. Use up tinted Lime Paints as soon as possible. Use up Lime Paints tinted with Ultramarine pigments within 12 hours. Stronger shades are only possible with higher addition of casein or curd cheese and must be sampled in advance.

## ■ Drying Times

Dry and coatable after 4-12 hours, depending on ambient conditions.

## ■ Consumption / Range

At a dilution ratio of 1:3:

14.5 kg (11 litres) of Marble Pit Lime results in about 40 litres of lime paint and is sufficient for approx. 200 m<sup>2</sup> per coat, corresponding to 0.2 litres of lime paint / m<sup>2</sup> per coat.

Accurate consumption values to be determined on site.

## ■ Container Sizes

Article no. 882 14.5 kg (11 litres)

Please refer to the valid pricelist for product prices.

## ■ Storage

When stored frost-free, hermetically sealed and always covered with a little water, Marble Pit Lime can be kept for decades. His quality improves the older he gets.

## ■ Cleaning The Tools

Immediately after use with water.

## ■ Disposal of Residues

Do not dispose of leftover product down the drain. Leftover product disposed of in the household waste when dry. Empty packaging can be recycled.

## ■ EU VOC Value acc. to 2004/42/EC

VOC limit / Max. VOC content (cat. A/a): 30 g/l (2010), Product contains max. 1 g/l VOC.

## ■ Warning

The product is alkaline. Protective goggles and gloves must be worn during processing. Protect all surfaces not to be painted from splashes of paint (especially glass, clinker, tiles, metal parts, oiled/painted wood)! Color splashes must be removed immediately with plenty of water, danger of irreversible stains, even on lenses.

Pay attention to possible natural substance allergies. The natural raw materials used produce a typical product smell! Keep out of reach of children.



**Danger**

## ■ Hazard statements

- H 315: Causes skin irritation.
- H 318: Causes serious eye damage.
- H 335: May cause respiratory irritation.



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## ■ Precautionary statements

- P 102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P 261: Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
- P 280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P 301+310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P 302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
- P 304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position.
- P 305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
- P 312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P 501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance to national laws.

*The information above was determined based on our most recent experiences. Due to processing methods and environmental influences, as well as the varying nature of the substrates, liability for the general validity of the individual recommendations is excluded. Users must test the product prior to application to ensure it is fit for the designated purpose (sample coating).*

*This document is no longer valid if a new version is published or the product is modified. The latest product information is available at Kreidezeit directly or on the Internet: [www.kreidezeit.de](http://www.kreidezeit.de)*