



For successful installations, complete and comprehensive understanding of these instructions are necessary before application.

## Preparation:

Ensure the surface is clean, dust free and clear of all materials that will not allow the limewash to properly adhere. Surfaces that have had silicone previously applied or that are oily are not compatible with limewash. Limewash should not be applied to surfaces that are failing, soft and crumbling, spalling and are in a state of disrepair. Limewash should not be applied to chronically wet or damp areas or areas that will be subject to constant moisture.

Do not apply limewash on extremely windy days or in direct summer sunlight. If applying in warm weather, follow the sun around the building, don't let it follow you and "cook" or evaporate the water prematurely out of the limewash. If application of limewash in direct sunlight is necessary, drop clothes, tarps or netting should be used to protect the limewash from the sun until the limewash has fully carbonated.

As with all lime products, the substrate should be thoroughly dampened before limewash is applied.

In-line charcoal water filtration to remove chlorine is required for public water supplies.

No bonding agents of any type will be used in the application of limewash.

For newer bricks and masonry and increased durability, NHL 2.0 or 3.5 can be added sparingly depending on the desired finish and existing substrate – often between 2 to 6 cups of NHL per premixed five-gallon bucket of limewash.

When applying limewash on recently installed lime mortar or lime stucco the limewash shall only be applied after the surface of the stucco has begun to carbonate, evidenced by slight hardening.



## Adding Pigments:

Use only DRY natural earth pigments, dry synthetic oxide pigments or pigments provided by Lancaster Lime Works.

Up to four lbs. of dry pigment (measured by weight not volume) to a five-gallon bucket of Limewash. More pigment can be added if adding Casein or NHL.

Before adding to limewash, pigments should be mixed with just enough warm water to achieve a thick cream consistency and to fully “wet” the pigment completely. The prewetting of the pigment will ensure all little “beads” of pigment get broken up.

## Adding Casein:

There are a multitude of “historic” recipes that mix casein with lime and other ingredients. Lancaster Lime Works makes no warranties or guaranties regarding an “exact” recipe and in how to use our Old Fashion Casein.

Suggested ratios and installation instructions for casein are on our Old-Fashion Casein tech data sheet.

## Adding Linseed Oil:

Use only true boiled (polymerized) linseed oil. Do not use boiled linseed that has warnings on the label for things such as heavy metals etc. as these warnings indicate “drier additives” have been added to the oil rather than actual boiling of it. The actual amount of linseed oil added will depend on the application.

## Application:

Do not apply when temperatures are or forecasted to be under 40 degrees for a period of 7 days after installation.

Do not proceed with Limewash installation under adverse weather conditions, or when temperatures are below or above limitations for installation specified herein (or expected to be within the coming week). In case of conflict, the most restrictive requirements shall govern. Proceed with the work only when forecasted weather conditions are favorable for proper cure.



Using a normal bristle paint brush, we recommend that Limewash should be brushed on. Brush strokes of each coat should all go in the same direction with each additional coat being applied at a 90-degree angle of the previous coat to achieve a “cross-hatch” type installation technique.

Subsequent coats can be sprayed if desired but then they must be back brushed in the correct pattern to ensure the Limewash is thoroughly worked into the surface.

Brushing the Limewash will ensure that the wash gets into the small cracks and voids that are on a masonry surface.

Under normal circumstances, we do not recommend applying Limewash using a paint roller. This is because the paint roller creates a suction as it moves over the wall and this suction can “pull off” fresh Limewash.

Limewash should only be applied to thoroughly dampened substrates.

Although three or four coats of Limewash are usually adequate for basic protection, more may be required for solid coverage to achieve a particular and solid hide finish. The first coat or two can be applied unpigmented, regardless of final color specified.

Limewash should only be applied to thoroughly dampened masonry walls and should not be allowed to dry quickly. If the Limewash is drying too quickly, i.e.. within an hour of application, mist it lightly with a garden sprayer.

Mist the surface thoroughly between every coat.

Avoid applying Limewash in direct sunlight, high winds or excessive heat.

Spraying has the advantage of applying the material quickly but has the drawback of frequently clogging of sprayers and corroding its metal parts particularly those made of aluminum or brass. Even when spraying, back brushing is necessary in the “cross-hatch” pattern the wall after the limewash has been applied.

Sprayers and tools used to apply Limewash can be soaked in white vinegar to neutralize the caustic lime.

The only finish with comparable breathability for lime plasters and stuccoes is Limewash.

Limewash may be periodically “renewed” to maintain a clean appearance and good protection.



You should get between 150-300 square feet a gallon depending on the porosity of the existing substrate.

*Installations should not be waterproofed or sealed in any way. Not recommended for below-grade exterior applications, or for locations that are constantly wet.*

*Cleaning with acid degrades surface lime and leaves behind salts which can later cause efflorescence.*

*Keep limewash from freezing.*

**WARNING: CONTAINS CALCIUM HYDROXIDE.**

**AVOID EYE CONTACT AND SKIN CONTACT.**

Working with natural lime products requires the use of safety precautions and personal protective gear.

**Lime is extremely caustic when it is wet.** It has a very high pH (12+), which will burn the skin and eyes. It is absolutely required and essential to protect yourself and all of those in the vicinity of any open lime products or the tools used for installation.

Avoid skin contact. Long sleeves, gloves and long pants should be always worn to protect the skin during installation. Those mixing the product by hand or with mechanical mixers should also protect the whole face with a full-face shield. Eye protection should be always worn during mixing and installation.

Please consult the Safety Data Sheets available on the website for more information.

Once carbonated, lime becomes pH neutral.

Ordinary vinegar will neutralize the lime, so keep plenty of it close whenever using the lime products. Always flush eyes with clean water.