



S MATIÈRES
MARIUS AURENTI



Material – 01.03.10



Aerated lime whitewash

Definition

Entirely mineral whitewash impregnated with natural pigments.

Used to make whitewash, patina and nitric acid.

Brushwork or the use of tools gives it its final appearance.

It can replace traditional whitewashes as defined in Appendix 3 of French standard DTU 26.1.

Lime whitewash is timeless, because it allows exceptional colour finishes and effects, and provides good weather-resistance for both interior and exterior use.

Preparing the substrate and application conditions

It is applied to new or old surfaces already coated with Ma's lime preparation coating.

Moisten the substrate before application. To prevent it from drying too quickly and to facilitate application, it is preferable not to apply it to a surface receiving direct sunlight.

Do not apply to a frozen surface or a thawing surface. Do not apply to a horizontal or sloping surface.

Do not apply if the air or substrate temperature is below 5°C or if there is a risk of freezing within 24 hours.

Application

The coating is traditionally applied using a brush.

Mix the dry powder to aerate it before use.

Mixing is a two-stage process:

Place in the mixer with 5 to 6 litres of water for 10 kg and mix to obtain a uniform mixture.

Leave the mixture to rest for 10 to 15 minutes, and then mix again. The whitewash then achieves its desired consistency.

The second stage of preparation involves adding more water, in the following proportions:

Whitewash: 6 to 10 l

Nitric acid: 3 volumes water for 1 volume of the first mixture

Patina: 5 volumes water for 1 volume of the first mixture.

A two-coat application procedure is generally used. The first coat is nitric acid, followed by a coat of whitewash when the first coat is dry to the touch (do not leave to dry for too much longer). Fresco creations are made using superimposed coats of nitric acid or patina.



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In hot or windy weather, do not allow the whitewash to carbonate (surface whitening). To prevent this, moisten as required.
In order to guarantee the uniformity of the colour and effects, it is important always to use the same protocol and dosage.
Pot life: approximately 3 to 5 hours.

Whatever the desired finish, you should 'work with the product', which reacts to the ambient conditions, and choose the right moment to exploit all the qualities of the decorative effects. The carbonation of lime is a slow, natural process, and over time it gives this material its durability.

Characteristics

Density

0.65 kg/litre

Aerated lime/binder dosage

> 85%

Vapour diffusion

1.8 g/m HmHg

Application temperature

≥ 5°C / ≤ 30°C

Water retention

84.2

Vegetable additives

< 3%

Synthetic additives

< 0.4%

Fire behaviour

A1

Storage

12 months in a dry place in its original package on a wooden pallet.

Consumption (indicative)

Patina: 0.16 to 0.2 kg/m²

per coat

Nitric acid: 0.2 to 0.35 kg/m²

per coat

Whitewash: 0.35 to 0.4 kg/m²

for two coats

Effective application time

Approximately 1 hour at 20°C.

Packaging

10 kg pot

Avoid contact with the skin. Use gloves and wear protective clothing. After any accidental contact with the eyes or mucous membranes, wash immediately with hot water, rinse thoroughly with clean water and consult a doctor. The final appearance and uniformity of the product colour depend on the regularity of the substrate, the mixing, and the application conditions. Protect the products from freezing and severe heat, and keep them in a dry location. All information contained in this technical sheet is given for information only and shall not incur our liability. Tests must be carried out. Ensure compliance with French standard DTU 26.1 or equivalent local standards and regulations.