

Technical Data Sheet

General Information

Meoded Lime Wash is a natural limestone and water based slurry designed to replicate the look of aged plaster. Lime Wash can be applied to both interior and exterior surfaces to create a charming, mottled finish that will react with ambient moisture over time. Specifically intended to weather and tarnish, Lime Wash will provide unpredictable results as direct sunlight and exposure to the elements can cause scaling, periodic efflorescence and stains due to regular or incidental over saturation of water. Lime Wash is the perfect finish to use in historical restoration or other projects where an aged look is required because it will make new construction or remodeled spaces fit in with older work naturally and in an uncontrived way. Lime Wash is available in a wide range of colors, but it is important to keep in mind that this is *not* an acrylic paint. As Lime Wash dries, the active lime in the product pools at the surface, often called its 'bloom', leaving the intended color clouded by white lime. The lime creates this variation in color, but also does not allow the full value of the color to be exhibited. As lime appears white, very light colors will seem to have less variance of color. Bright colors, although available, will fade quickly, while deeper colors tend to exhibit the most blooming. Sun and moisture exposure, varying substrates, and differences in porosity will affect final color. Color matching from batch to batch is not guaranteed, therefore Meoded recommends acquiring all materials for a project at one time to ensure color consistency.

Recommended Applications

Meoded Lime Wash can be applied to unpainted masonry including concrete, cinder blocks, bricks, or exterior stucco with no primer required. For best results on previously painted surfaces, one to two coats of Meoded Lime Wash Undercoat is recommended. Meoded Lime Wash is not suitable for non-porous substrates like glazed tiles or bricks, metal, or wood. Lime Wash is a delicate finish, so it should not be used as floor paint. Meoded recommends using a penetrating sealer, preferably with a matte finish, to protect Lime Wash in high traffic areas such as hallways, public spaces, or in any space that is particularly humid. A sealer can also be used on exterior Lime Wash applications to protect the product from weathering. It is important to note that the bloom Lime Wash exhibits will be arrested by the addition of a sealer, so it is recommended that the product be left exposed until desired mottling is achieved before sealer application. Lime Wash should be protected from mechanical damage or abrasion as much as possible.

Preparation

All surfaces adjacent to where Lime Wash is to be applied should be completed first. For best results, surface should be free of dirt, oils, acid, salt, or flaking paint. Always wear protective clothing including goggles, a mask, and gloves to avoid exposure to lead based paint or other hazardous materials.

-Previously unpainted, suitable masonry should be first dampened with a fine mist water spray, using clean water, before Lime Wash application. Do not over saturate with water (not glistening wet but dark and damp) and should be of relatively same temperature and dampness for consistent mottling throughout surface.

-**Previously painted substrates** should be prepared with one to two coats of Meoded Lime Wash Undercoat (or undiluted Meoded Quartz Primer for a more textured finish). Nail holes, cracks or other areas in need of repair should be patched and feathered in to surrounding areas using a sponge and water for best results. Hasty repairs will show through the final coat of Lime Wash so it is important to take care in this step. Spot prime any repaired areas with Lime Wash Undercoat, and then brush, roll or spray one to two coats of primer. Lime Wash Undercoat may be diluted up to 15% for use with sprayer. This thick primer is necessary on previously painted surfaces because acrylic paints and lime-based paints often have adverse reactions when used together. The primer also acts as a barrier, preventing the active lime in Lime Wash from seeping into the substrate and disabling the coating's ability to mottle.

-When using Lime Wash on **stucco or plaster that exhibits signs of non-structural hairline cracking**, a cement crack sealer can be used to reduce fine cracking in the final coat. Make sure the crack sealer is of high quality and remains flexible throughout its life. Repair cracks, then prepare the surface by spot priming and apply one to two coats of Meoded Lime Wash Undercoat.

Application

Meoded Lime Wash is easy to apply and the results are magnificent when prep work is done well and the coating is used properly. Keep in mind that due to Lime Wash's natural ingredients, results will vary depending on substrate and weather conditions when applied. Lime Wash should be thoroughly mixed before and during use. Unpainted surfaces should be dampened prior to application to aid with brushing the material and to slow the dry time of the product. Two coats of Lime Wash should be applied with a 4" to 6" box brush in a random or crow's foot pattern, avoiding side by side strokes. A wet edge must be maintained while using Lime Wash because a seam will form where the product is allowed to dry. When applying in hot or dry conditions, care must be taken to ensure wet edge as Lime Wash will dry very fast. Work should be done in shade as much as possible and wall should be kept damp. The longer it takes Lime Wash to dry, typically more bloom is evident in the final coat. Clean up drips, spills and runs while they happen as they can leave marks that will show through final coat. Cut in progressively as you apply Lime Wash across wall and plan for work stoppages at corners, downspouts, or molding. Lime Wash should dry overnight and a second coat should be applied in the same manner as the first. Fine mist spray the first coat of Lime Wash before applying the second and keep damp in a similar fashion. Lime Wash Undercoat does not need to be made damp before first coat of Lime Wash is applied. Always dampen first coat of Lime Wash before applying second coat. Avoid touching up the final coat of Lime Wash as spot repairs will not blend in. *Lime Wash should always be applied with a block brush.* Though it can be applied with a 1¼" nap roller or sprayed, *it must be back brushed in a random stroke pattern* for a natural, mottled finish.

Water Curing

Lime Wash applied to exterior surfaces should be water cured to enhance the product's durability. Final coat should be let to dry 3-5 hours after application and then fine mist sprayed with clean water until evenly damp. Repeat this process multiple times over a

two to three week period after using Lime Wash to calcify the limestone in the product. Lime Wash should not be over saturated with water as excess moisture can leave stains.

Recommended Conditions

Lime Wash should be not applied in cold or extremely hot weather. For best results, temperature should remain from 50 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit (10 to 30 degrees Celsius) while applying Lime Wash. Fresh cementitious substrates should be allowed a minimum of thirty days to cure before applying Lime Wash. Lime Wash should be allowed to 'rest' for five days after curing before exposure to cold, windy, or rainy weather. If exposed to extreme conditions without time to rest, a chalky, white film may appear on the surface or excessive streaking may occur. A stiff broom can be used to brush the chalk away and an additional coat of Lime Wash may be applied, requiring the water curing process to be repeated. Check weather forecasts when planning to use Lime Wash for optimal conditions.

Texture and Performance

Meoded Lime Wash produces a matte finish with a light, sandy texture and will progressively age and mottle over time. Depending on climate conditions and exposure to wind, rain, and direct sunlight, Lime Wash will have different life spans. Color variation, efflorescence, and streaking will be evident throughout the life of the coating and can be more prevalent around windows, doors, air conditioning units, and other architectural features that moisture passes through or accumulates in. Lime Wash can easily be refreshed with a broom, a fine mist spray with clean water, and a fresh coat of Lime Wash. Unsealed Lime Wash is not washable as any scrubbing will distort the finish. Sealed Lime Wash may be washed, but spot check in an inconspicuous area before cleaning large surface area.

Coverage

Meoded Lime Wash will cover approximately 350 square feet per gallon on bare cementitious substrates and this coverage will increase with the use of Meoded Lime Wash Undercoat. Actual coverage rates will vary upon texture and porosity of surface.

Container Sizes

Meoded Lime Wash is packaged in quart, gallon, and 4¹/₄ gallon sizes.

Safety

Meoded Lime Wash should be kept out of the reach of children. Lime, the active ingredient in Lime Wash is caustic, therefore contact with skin and eyes should be minimized. Do not take Lime Wash internally. While using Lime Wash, make sure to provide adequate ventilation. Consult product MSDS for more information.

