



TIKKURILA

# PERINNEKALKKI SÄVYTETTY

**DESCRIPTION**

Slaked lime made of clear, kiln burnt and wet quenched limestone. Slaked lime is stored at least 20 months before packing and tinting. Tinted PerinneKalkki is a pre-tinted paint tinted with synthetic lime-resistant pigments. Tinted PerinneKalkki is made with a ratio of 40% lime putty and 60% lime water.

**RECOMMENDED USES** Facade surfaces of cultural historical buildings.

**PRODUCT FEATURES** Painting of lime-cement plaster surfaces. Also suitable for surfaces previously painted with lime paint. See instructions.



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### TECHNICAL DATA

<b>Colour Shades</b>	Separately marked colours in the Vintage colour map.
<b>Gloss</b>	Full matt (6/RT classification)
<b>Coverage</b>	approx. 0.5-1.0kg/m <sup>2</sup> of lime putty.  Spreading rates are for ready surfaces (3–7 coats). Spreading rate is greatly affected by the roughness and porosity of the painted surface.
<b>Can sizes</b>	25 kg
<b>Thinner</b>	lime water
<b>Application method</b>	With natural horse hair chisel and, if necessary, with lime brush, etc.
<b>Drying time</b>	Can be painted over the following day.
<b>Density (kg/l)</b>	approx. 1.2 – 1.3kg/l. Added pigments affect the density of the paint.
<b>Weather resistance</b>	Good.
<b>VOC</b>	(Cat A/c) max. 40 g/l (2010). Tinted PerinneKalkki contains VOC max. 40 g/l.
<b>Storage</b>	Must be protected from frost. The colour of the tinted PerinneKalkki may change after long storage period.

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## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Application conditions

The surface to be painted must be clean and solid. The air and surface temperature must be at least +5°C and the relative humidity of the air between 40 and 90%. Painting must not be done on sun heated surface or if rain hits the wall surface.

### Surface preparation

Surfaces should be cleaned from dirt, dust, and salts. It is advisable to remove any loose dirt with a soft brush, without rubbing, when drying gently. Wash mouldy, moss-covered surfaces with Tikkurila Mould Removal according to the instructions. The surface to be painted must be undamaged and clean from organic paints. Loose lime paint is removed with a steel brush (the bristles must be made of soft stainless steel or brass) or carefully with high-pressure washing so that the undamaged surface is not damaged. Possible plaster fillings are made with plaster with similar consistency as the level and roughness of the surrounding surface. Plaster with high ratio of cement is not a suitable base for lime paint.

### Application

Preparation of the lime water:

NOTE! Lime water is made with white PerinneKalkki. Lime water cannot be made with tinted PerinneKalkki. For the preparation of lime water, 1 volume of white PerinneKalkki is mixed with 4 volumes of water and the mixture is left to stand for at least 24 hours in a sealed container. After that, the layer of scum formed on the surface is removed with a ladle. Clear lime water is saved in a clean container, which is then well sealed. The lime water is used for thinning the tinted PerinneKalkki as well as base, undercoat and surface moisturising. Preparation of the lime water can be extended by adding water (max. 6 times). The remaining precipitate must not be used for painting.

Painting:

Prior to actual lime painting, it is recommended to paint a test area of at least a square, which defines the treatment layers required and the lime ratios of the different painting treatments. Thinning of lime paint and the number of painting layers are influenced by e.g. absorbency of the surface to be painted and the relative humidity of the air.

Moisturising of the surfaces:

To ensure even absorbency of the surface, it is moistened all over with lime water, for example with a low-pressure spray, spraying on the day before painting and right before painting. The surface is also moistened with lime water between the paint treatments and after the topcoat has been applied. The surface must be absorbent when applying lime paint. The lime water should not run.

The following shows a three-time lime painting treatment. The amount of lime water can be changed according to the designer's instructions and the characteristics of the base.

Priming: The primer is made by mixing 25kg of tinted PerinneKalkki with 45 litres of lime water. Possible plastering patches are treated once only before the entire surface is primed. The priming can also be done with lime milk, which is made by mixing 25kg of white PerinneKalkki and 140 litres of lime water.

Undercoating: Undercoat is prepared by mixing 25 kilogrammes of tinted PerinneKalkki and 15 litres of lime water. Undercoating is done the following day after priming, at the earliest.

Top coating: Topcoat is prepared by mixing 25 kilogrammes of tinted PerinneKalkki and 5 litres of lime water. Top coating is done the following day after undercoating, at the earliest.

The finished surface is post-treated by moistening once with lime water and then with water according to ambient weather conditions.

The above information is not intended to be exhaustive or complete. The information is based on laboratory tests and practical experience, and it is given to the best of our knowledge. The quality of the product is ensured by our operational system, based on the requirements of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. As manufacturer we cannot control the conditions under which the product is being used or the many factors that have an effect on the use and application of the product. We disclaim liability for any damages caused by using the product against our instructions or for inappropriate purposes. We reserve the right to change the given information unilaterally without notice.

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## TO BE NOTED

Surfaces that are not meant to be painted such as glass windows, metal, and natural stone surfaces must be covered during painting. The lime paint is mixed in between to prevent separation.

For a uniform surface, mix a sufficient amount of paint in the same container to avoid possible colour differences. The lime paint is mixed in between to prevent separation.

The uniform area is always painted without interruption and painting is finished at the corners of the building or at other unnoticeable locations.

In order to achieve a smooth result, post-paintings are to be avoided. The best way to fade the connecting lines is by "stippling".

Moisture and temperature fluctuations during paint application and drying, as well as different pore structures of the surface to be painted, may cause discolouration of the finished surface. Post-moisturising darkens the colour. Mechanical stress may cause parts to appear lighter, especially in dark colours. This is a characteristic feature of matt facade paints, which has no effect on the technical functionality of the product.

Lime painting creates a living surface with a trace of handicraft. This must be taken into account when evaluating the lime painted surface.

## Cleaning of tools

The tools are washed immediately after use with diluted vinegar-water solution and rinsed with clean water.

## Maintenance instructions

Dirty surfaces can be washed gently by pressure washing without detergent, at the earliest one month after painting. The surface will have a permanent trace of washing, so the washed area must be bordered in a discreet way according to the lines of the structure. It is advisable to remove the loose dirt with a soft brush, without rubbing, when drying gently. When removing algae and mould, use Tikkurila Homeenpoisto and rinse well.

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