

## Chalk Down Lime - Lime Plaster (Finish)

Premixed (wet), ultrafine-grade, non-hydraulic, hot-mixed lime putty finishing plaster for internal top coats.

**Off-White** in colour with an **Ultrafine** texture.

### Contents:

1 part: **Lime Putty** [Calcium Hydroxide Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>] BS EN 459-1  
1.5 parts: **Washed Silica Sand**

Lime putty plasters require atmospheric Carbon Dioxide in the presence of moisture to set. Correct preparation, application and aftercare are essential to the successful use and longevity of lime putty products.

**NB. It is strongly recommended to use a competent plasterer who is experienced in using lime plasters with the requisite skills, technique and specialist qualifications and experience to carry out the job in full.**

### Uses:

Suitable for sympathetic conservation repairs onto lime base coats for internal use.

**NB. Lime Plaster (Finish) is only recommended for internal use.**

### Availability & Handling:

25kg sealed polythene bag (40 x bags per pallet).  
1000kg bulk bag.

**WARNING!** Take care when lifting 25kg bags.

### Environment:

Traditional ready-mixed lime putty based plasters are sustainable products from naturally occurring materials with minimal environmental impact.

### Storage:

**Store Frost Free.** Lime putty products have an indefinite shelf life when kept sealed and airtight. Once open use immediately or decant into a sealed tub.

### Transport, Spills, Disposal & Recycling:

Non-hazardous to transport. Keep bag sealed and in an upright position. Non-flammable - clear/mop up into normal waste be aware of slip hazard.

Do not enter into general drains/watercourse.

Re-use or recycle bag: (LDPE 4)

## Lime Plaster (Finish)

Unit/size	2mm	3mm	4mm
25kg	5m <sup>2</sup>	4m <sup>2</sup>	2.5m <sup>2</sup>
1 tonne	200m <sup>2</sup>	150m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>

Estimated coverages are approximations only and will vary depending on type, suitability and quality of the substrate.

### BS EN Standards:

Materials used to provide maximum vernacular suitability and workability and conform to the following standards:

#### BS EN 459-1:2015 Building Lime

##### Tradical® Q – EN459-1 CL90-Q (R5, P1)

High Calcium Quicklime - Calcium Oxide (CaO)

Supplier/source: **Lhoist UK ex Hindlow, Buxton.**

Material Type: Carboniferous Limestone

Test method: Wash grading to BS EN 933-1: 2012

#### Washed Silica Sand <500µm (Silica Content: 97%)

Supplier/source: **Sibelco ex Redhill.**

Geological type: Lower Greensand of the Cretaceous Period

Grain Shape: Mostly sub-angular with some sub rounded and occasional rounded with medium to low sphericity.

**Silica Content: 97% Minimum**

### Grading Analysis:

BS Sieve	Redhill Fine Silica Sand	
	% sand retained	Cumulative % passed
< 500µm > 355µm	0.2%	99.8%
< 355µm > 250µm	5.9%	93.9%
< 250µm > 150µm	32.8%	61.1%
< 150µm > 125µm	39.6%	21.5%
< 125µm > 90µm	17.4%	4.1%
< 90µm > 63µm	3%	1.1%
< 63µm	0.9%	0.2%
Pan	0.2%	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

**WARNING! LIME IS CAUSTIC,  
STORE FROST FREE AND AIRTIGHT.**

Traditional slaked lime putty products i.e Lime Plaster should not be used or stored in temperatures of 5°C and falling, or above 25°C unless care is taken to protect work from freezing or drying out too fast until full carbonation has taken place.

## Benefits & Performance:

- Hot-Mixed, <500µm ultrafine-grade lime finish plaster.
- Consistent mix proportions and quality.
- Bulk and small quantities available delivered to site.
- Uses the best quality raw materials and sands most suited to the local and regional vernacular.
- Lime putty plasters are porous and flexible, working in harmony with historic buildings or structures.
- Lime plasters have improved workability due to a high pure lime content and can be re-worked up until set.
- Products can be kept indefinitely if stored airtight.
- Lime plasters have excellent vapour permeability.
- Using less CO<sub>2</sub> in their manufacture compared to cements, lime products are kinder to the environment.

## Preparation:

Lime Plaster may require remixing (knocking up) before use. Drain off excess water from the bag and turn over plaster until workable, re-add excess water to plasticise (if needed). Re-agitating with a power mixer or whisk is also suitable. Make sure substrate is free from dust or grime and clean off any loose material. Unsuitable surfaces may require priming with a breathable aggregated primer. Spray dry and porous substrates with water to accept the new top coat of **Lime Plaster (Finish)**.

## Application:

### Onto new lime base coats:

Allow the lime base coats to dry (1-2 weeks depending on environmental conditions) Ideally apply **Lime Plaster (Finish)** onto a green surface i.e firm to the touch but able to indent with a fingernail with some effort. Re spray surface with water until it has fully soaked in but not saturated and apply a thin, even coat at 1-2mm depth with a well-worn stainless-steel trowel with the appropriate force to cover area in an even depth. When firmed up, scour with a well-worn wooden float then apply a further thin 1-2mm skim coat going the opposite direction. Once almost dry, but still workable, sponge to finish or lightly spray with water and trowel to a smooth plastered finish.

**NB. Do not over trowel lime plasterwork as it will reduce permeability and compromise adhesion for limewash or breathable paint to bond to.**

### Onto old lime base coats:

Old lime plastered surfaces will require soaking with water and scarifying to provide a key for new lime plaster to adhere. Alternatively apply a breathable aggregated bonding primer. Once the primer is dry (24hrs) apply **Lime Plaster (Finish)** in the same way.

**NB. Do not add cement, gypsum, PVA or modern plasticisers.**

## Aftercare & Protection:

Provide ventilation for new lime plaster to carbonise. Avoid industrial heaters or dehumidifiers as this may accelerate the drying and prevent carbonation. A low heat source can be used carefully in cold/damp conditions. Allow a few days for the top coat to dry; although this is environment and substrate sensitive. Plastered surfaces may require routine spraying with water during hot periods to retard the set and prevent cracking and accelerated drying.



## Decoration:

It is always recommended to protect lime surfaces with a breathable paint or traditional limewash. Allow up to 4 weeks before decorating new lime plaster. Use a diluted coat of paint or limewash first onto new plaster to let it soak in. A breathable silicate mineral primer will seal the surface and leave a clear finish.

## Please note:

**Our quality lime products are produced from naturally occurring raw materials and on occasion aggregates and lime may differ slightly from batch to batch in colour and texture. Every effort is made to produce a consistent product as part of our own factory controlled procedures and quality control. It is strongly recommended to test with a small amount of material, in situ, to assess suitability and performance and purchase adequate amounts of product from the same batch to fulfil any job. Chalk Down Lime Ltd can NOT guarantee the colour and texture of our premixed lime putty plasters & Renders.**

**Health & Safety:** Full Health & Safety info contained within: Lime Plaster (Finish) - Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Lime Putty (Calcium Hydroxide) Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>		
CAS No. 1305-62-0 EINECS No. 215-137-3		
	<b>Danger</b> H318 Causes serious eye damage	<b>Precautionary Statements</b> P102 Keep out of reach of children. P280 Wear protective gloves, eye/face protection. P305 + P351 + P338 If in eyes rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and immediately get medical assistance. P302 + P352 If on skin, wash affected parts immediately with plenty of soap and water.
		

## Contact Information:

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