Product sheet

CLAYTEC®
Building with Clay

Lime paint
Item No. 21.525
gräfix 680

- **Traditional lime coating**
- **Easy to work with**
- **Safe application**

The CLAYTEC gräfix system offers cement-free, breathable lime mortars for conserving and restoring historical buildings. They are ideal for CLAYTEC clay substrates. Lime paint serves as weather protection for exterior lime rendering. It is also suitable for interior clay plasters.

For technical consulting service teams and sales see www.claytec.de/en
Product data and application see reverse

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Lime paint (gräfix 680)
Item No. 21.525

Field of application Lime paint for exterior coating on gräfix lime plaster for timber-frame restoration

Composition Seasoned and matured lime putty, marble dust, dispersion < 1%, methyl cellulose < 1%

Packaging, consumption 10 l oval bucket with lid Approx. 22m² with three applications depending on the substrate. 2-4 coats are usually needed.

Storage Storage in closed containers is possible in a cool (frost-free!), dry place for at least one year. Reclose opened containers tightly.

Preparation Add 10-30% of water and stir thoroughly. More water may have to be added depending on the intended use.
Match the lime coating to the absorption properties of the substrate by adding more or less water. According to one manual, it should remain wet on the surface for at least 10 minutes.

Substrate The substrate of coarse lime basecoat render with hair (CLAYTEC 21.200), lime basecoat render (CLAYTEC 21.300), lime thin-coat render
(CLAYTEC 21.350) or lime render smooth (CLAYTEC 21.400) must be frost-free, stable, clean and uniformly absorbent.

For fresco method, apply the first coat one day after plastering (application into wet plaster). It then has to set together with the plaster.

Wet all set lime plaster surfaces 1-2 days before coating (full mist) to prevent the lime paint from damage due to dehydration. Wet again (fine mist) immediately before every coat.

If the lime paint is to be applied to CLAYTEC clay plasters, these must be pre-wet carefully (fine mist). Approx. 25% water is added to the lime paint for smoothed clay plasters, or 15-20% water for felted clay plasters.

Processing The lime paint is best applied with a brush (rectangular or oval), though it can also be applied with a roller. Always work wet-on-wet to avoid visible strokes. The application consistency depends on the absorption properties of the substrate. You should generally aim for thin layers of paint. The coat of paint can be a little thicker on felted substrates than on smooth ones. The fresh coat is largely transparent, the colour only develops during drying and setting. Opaque after 3-4 coats, drying time between each coat approx. 1 day.

Post-treatment Keep surfaces slightly moist (fine mist) after application in hot and windy weather to ensure adequate carbonisation.

Working time 3-4 hours at most depending on the temperature, plaster thickness and absorption properties of the substrate.

Notes For colouring, use alkaline-resistant pigments that are free from binders. For bold colours, check that these are bonded sufficiently by the lime paint. Correctly processed lime paints only chalk marginally. Heavy chalking is a sign of incorrect processing (coat dries too quickly), remove the damaged layer before applying a new coat. Please ask for separate information if used on surfaces other than gräfix lime render or CLAYTEC clay plasters.

Surfaces that are exposed to heavy weathering usually have to be given a new coat after 3-5 years. Alternatively, weatherproof silicate facade paint can be used (request separate information if necessary).

In all cases, the suitability of the entire surface structure of plaster and coating must be tested by means of a sample application of sufficient area. Compensation claims, unless they result from factory mixing errors, are excluded.

Safety, disposal Risk of burns if the paint comes into contact with skin or eyes. Rinse eyes with ample water and consult a doctor immediately. All coating materials should be stored and used out of the reach of children. Residues can be disposed of along with domestic waste. Material that has been stirred should be allowed to dry first.