

# HERITAGE

## TRADITIONAL BUILDING PRODUCTS

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### Limewash

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#### General

Traditionally limewash was the principal finish applied externally and internally to historic buildings, quite often applied directly to the masonry or brickwork and more commonly to pre-applied lime coatings (i.e., harling, plaster, render etc.). Although often thought of as a decorative coating, the limewash was first of all a protective layer to the lime coatings and masonry substrate. On new lime renders and plasters it unifies and protects the surface particularly while strength is developing within the new plaster.

As with all lime coatings, limewash is a breathable coating allowing evaporation of moisture and water vapour. Limewash is also a repairing material, being used to fill small shrinkage cracks on the lime coverings.

Limewash can also be used in conjunction with various aggregates to make shelter coats for friable masonry and will act as a sacrificial protective coat.

#### Plain Limewash

Plain un-coloured limewash will take on the colour of the lime used; this can range from pure white through to grey or buff coloured.

#### Coloured Limewash

Generally earth pigments were used to colour the limewashes, most commonly ochre's, but also sienna's and umbers, which produced a range of yellows, reds and oranges. Broadly speaking these produced pastel shades, although deeper colours are not uncommon. Coal dust, ash, blood and ground stone dust have all been found as additives in historic limewashes to achieve the desired colour.

#### Mixing Limewash

1. The putty should be well beaten to take out any stiffness
2. Gently add clean water, whisking it until it has the consistency of thin cream
3. For fine work, pass the mix through a fine sieve to remove any gritty particles
4. Any pigment should be added at this stage (100g for light shade/200g for dark shade\*)
5. Add further water to give the consistency of milk (very much thinner than modern paints)

(Mix for limewash should be approximately 1/3 lime putty: 2/3 clean water)

\*This serves as only an approximate guide – test panels should be produced to ensure correct weight of pigment and colour is achieved

#### Disclaimer

Although we have taken great care to ensure that this information and advice is correct, we suggest that further advice should be sought to take into account site specific conditions. We cannot accept any responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the use of these guidelines.

### **Application of Limewash - Preparation**

Surfaces to be limewashed must be clean, free from grease and they must be porous. Previously limewashed surfaces must be well brushed down and any loose limewash scrapped off. Any mould should be treated with fungicide and thoroughly washed off with clean water. Do not use fungicides, which contain silicon.

### **Damping Down**

Limewash should never be applied to a dry surface, as this will cause rapid drying out of the limewash and result in dusting. Spray about 3 sq/m of the surface to be limewashed with water until the surface is damp but not running with water. Do not try to damp down the whole wall or ceiling at one time, as most of the area will be dry before it can be limewashed. Dry joints must be avoided as these will result in the limewash gaining a patchwork appearance.

### **Application**

Limewash is best applied by using a flat brush or masonry paintbrush. Stir the limewash well before and during application; apply working the wash well into the surface. The limewash should be applied in several thin coats. Avoid runs or drips running down the face of the work. Limewash should be applied carefully and quickly, always maintaining a wet edge.

The limewash will appear transparent when first applied but will build up colour and body as it dries. Care must be taken not to build up the limewash too quickly as this will cause crazing on drying. Each coat should be allowed to dry before the next coat is applied. We recommend at least 24 hours between coats. It is very important to rewet the previous coat before applying the next coat. At least 4 coats will be needed to cover new work.

Each coat will need to be burnished into the surface with a dry brush as it starts to 'gel'. This will give a surface free from brush strokes and leave a unified finish.

Do not apply limewash in direct sunlight or strong drying winds as it will not carbonate if it is allowed to dry too quickly. In warm/windy conditions, new work should be protected by way of damp hessian/old curtains etc. and kept damped down.

As earth pigments are a natural product slight variations in colour do occur. We highly recommend when ordering coloured limewash order the whole amount required plus 15%, this should then be mixed together in a large container and will avoid variation in colour over the job.

### **Common Mistakes and Solutions**

Limewash dry but powdery: Dried too fast, spray with water and recoat with limewash.

Limewash not absorbed: Unsuitable non-porous surface remove and use alternative product.

Limewash patchy Insufficiently mixed, mix following coat thoroughly.

Limewash dries too quickly: Remove flaky limewash and damp down the background.

**IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THERE IS NO DANGER OF FROST FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER THE LIMEWASH HAS BEEN APPLIED.**

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