

WEBER CULTURAL LIME CEMENT PAINT



- Traditional paint for façades
- For surface painting of lime cement rendering
- Good coverage and workability

ABOUT THIS PRODUCT

Lime and cement-based façade paint for rendered surfaces. Consists of webercal 249 Culture Lime paint 15 kg and 2 kg of cement, which is added to the lime paint after the addition of water.

AREA OF USE

Suitable for surfaces rendered with lime cement plasters, brick surfaces and surfaces previously painted with lime cement paint. Also suitable for coloured coating on indoor surfaces.

SUBSTRATE

Materials which weaken adhesion such as salts, laitance, dust or old organic paint/coating must be mechanically removed, for example, by wet sandblasting. The substrates are levelled and smoothed with Weber's LC plasters if necessary. The base rendering should be cured and dried at least one week before painting, depending on the conditions. The substrate must be water absorbent. Do not apply paint on wet or frozen substrates. After rain, wait

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Material consumption	approx. 1 kg/m ² brushing (two coats)
Recommended water content	approx. 2.5 l/17 kg
Binder	Dry slaked lime and cement
Aggregate	Crushed limestone, grain size 0-0.25 mm
Additive	Inorganic pigments
Fire class	A1, Non-combustible (EN 13501-1)
Painting product group 2012	412 Lime cement paints RL 11...13
Color	Custom colours
Storage conditions	Shelf life is approx. 12 months from date of manufacture (unopened package, warm space). Store and transport in a warm place!
Package	15 + 2 kg
GTIN-codes	6415910022181 (Custom colours)

for the substrate to recover absorbency and the moisture to even out. Moisture fluctuations on the substrate may cause the surface to be patchy.

TO KNOW BEFORE APPLYING

In order to obtain a good result according to plan, a skilled contractor should be employed for the plastering work. If necessary, Weber's technical advice service will assist you with questions concerning plastering.

MIXING

Culture Lime paint container (15 kg) is mixed with 2.0 litres of water before adding the cement. The cement is gradually added to the lime paint while mixing. The mixing is done mechanically (approx. 3-4 min) until the mass is homogeneous. If necessary, water is added for the appropriate consistency, max. 0.5 litres. For colour uniformity, pliancy and mixing time of the mass must be the same from one mixing batch to another! The open time is 1-2 hours from the addition of the cement.

WORK INSTRUCTIONS

Before starting the work, check that you have the correct product. A test patch must be made to make sure you have the desired color shade and pattern! When coating and at least 2 days thereafter, the substrate and air temperature must be at least +5 °C. The recommended weather is cloudy with a temperature of +10...+20 °C.

Coating in direct sunlight or strong winds should be avoided. Prior to painting, wood, glass and metal surfaces should be protected. The water flowing from the roof and from above the protruding parts of the facade must be redirected away from the rendering surface during and after work. Already in the planning phase it is important to note that rainwater should be directed in a controlled manner away from the façades and windows. Continuous water leakage results in unsightly marks and causes deterioration in materials and premature damage.

The Cultural Lime Cement Paint can be sprayed on with a paint gun or applied manually with a brush or a whitewash brush. Painting should be done at least twice, and when using stronger colours a third treatment may be necessary. The second coat of paint can be done the next day at the earliest on a properly cured surface. The colour of the finished surface is influenced, among other things, by the absorbency of the substrate, the amount of water in the paint, the pattern and roughness of the surface as well as the painting method. To avoid visible joints, wall surfaces should be divided into smaller sections that are always coated without a break. Work seams are placed at the least visible locations, such as, for example, at the expansion joints or behind drainpipes. Achieving an even surface requires lifts that allow good mobility. If, after coating, it rains heavily or the substrate is particularly damp, discoloration caused by water-soluble salts in the cement may occur in the façade when dark colors are used.

PLEASE OBSERVE

The mineral coatings for lime and cement bonds are characterized by the formation of a light lime and salt

efflorescence on the plaster surface as the materials dry or, in the event of rain, on the fresh rendered surface. This is cosmetic damage and has no effect on the strength or durability of the coating.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

During the building lifecycle, structures must be inspected regularly. Possible mechanical damage and wear must be corrected immediately after the damage has occurred. Possible leakage through which water can flow onto the façade must be repaired immediately. Clogged waterways must be opened immediately. Critical points are e.g. eaves, drainpipes, roofs, and all joints such as windows. A dirty rendering surface can be washed or coated again. For re-coating, use Weber's coating and rendering material which is as close as possible to the original coating.

DISCLAIMER

As there are different conditions at every opportunity, Weber can not be held responsible for anything other than the information provided under the heading "Product Specification". Examples of information and circumstances, which are outside Saint-Gobain (whether specifically stated or not) include storage, construction, processing, interoperability with other products, workmanship and local conditions.