

FILTERED FATTY LIME

Natural slaked air lime in paste without grains

CHARACTERISTIC

FILTERED FATTY LIME is a natural slaked air lime in paste without grains for decoration. Lime is a natural and ecological binder used since antiquity. We have selected this fat lime for its very great finesse and its incomparable qualities. Thanks to the absence of grains, **FILTERED FATTY LIME** is perfectly suited for fine decorative work such as coatings, whitewashes and stuccos (marmorino , tadelakt , Venetian stucco). **FILTERED FATTY LIME** comes from a traditional manufacturing process by calcining pure limestone, the quicklime obtained is filtered to remove the grains then slaked away from the air in excess water for approximately 8 months.



The slaked lime paste thus obtained gives a binder of extreme finesse, of incomparable whiteness and quality allowing the production of more "fat" coatings, whitewashes and stuccos, carbonating more quickly and therefore more resistant. **FILTERED FAT LIME** is an aerial calcic lime which sets during a process called carbonation. The aerial lime reacts on contact with air by absorbing carbon dioxide, the lime slowly becomes the initial limestone again. The better carbonation of lime paste probably originates from the fact that the slaking phase is carried out away from the air, no partial carbonation anticipating the setting occurs as is the case with powdered lime. **FATTY LIME FILTREE** is the basic binder for all our ready-to-use decorative materials based on lime paste: **BADIMAT** whitewash, **MARBREX R** lime plaster, **MARBREX L** marmorino , stucco mantovano **FINISH S**, Venetian stucco **LIME STUCCO**.

- Composition

Calcium dihydroxide $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ produced using a traditional manufacturing process by calcining pure limestone over a wood fire, filtered and then extinguished away from air by immersion in water for approximately 8 months.

- Classification

According to the European standard UNI EN 459-1 for building lime, the name is "Calcic Lime 90", the acronym being EN 459-1 CL 90-S. 'CL' stands for Calcic Lime and '90' indicates the proportion of pure limestone (the higher the content, the more fatty the lime is said to be and therefore of quality, calcic limes are classified into 3 categories: 70, 80 and 90). The 'S' specifies that it is a hydrated or slaked lime.

- Properties

- Lime is a natural and ecological binder - Adhesion and abrasion resistance
- Filtered for extreme fineness - Avoids rapid drying and the risk of
- Very high whiteness - crazing thanks to its elasticity and slow setting
- Very bright and transparent (enhances the - Absorbs CO₂ (lime absorbs half pigments and sands) of its weight in CO₂ during carbonation)
- Wicks away moisture and sanitizes thanks to its high permeability and its bactericidal and anti-mold properties

- Physical/chemical characteristics

Color:	white
Calcium (CaO) + magnesium (MgO):	90%
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂):	4%
Magnesium (MgO):	5%
Sieve residues 4900 mesh/cm ² :	3%
Apparent specific weight:	1000-1300 g/l (+/- 150 g/l)
pH :	about 11-13
Flammability:	non-flammable

IMPLEMENTATION

- Preparation of supports

For **exterior and interior wall surfaces** in accordance with the rules of the art and the DTU in force. Clean, sound, hard, cohesive and dust-free substrates. Before application, ensure that the substrate is clean. In the event of efflorescence, moss or stains, clean by brushing and washing with water, preferably using a water jet cleaner. Open (absorbent) substrates must be moistened before application; the substrate must be damp but not dripping. On closed substrates (low or no absorption) or for dry application, it is advisable to add a **fixative** to the mixture and to apply a granular bonding layer on smooth substrates or those requiring an interface (**UNDERCOAT FOR LIME**), otherwise the coating may deteriorate quickly.

The preparation of the supports varies according to the destination (interior or exterior), the area of use (plaster, whitewash or stucco) and the nature of the background (raw, new, old, etc.). Contact us for more information.

- **Preparation of the mixture**

Preferably use an electric mixer or a concrete mixer to mix and homogenize the **FILTERED FATTY LIME** before use and for the preparation of the various products. **Mineral fillers** (sand, **MARBLE POWDER**, chalk) will give body and allow application in greater thickness. Additives and adjuvants are often incorporated into the mixtures (max. 10% compared to the **lime**) to improve adhesion (**ADDITIVE and FIXATIVE FOR LIME**, **CASEIN**), fix the **pigments** (**ADDITIVE and FIXATIVE FOR LIME**, **ALUM SALT**) or extend the workability time (**FIXATIVE FOR LIME**, **METHYLCELLULOSE**).

- **Recipes and application tips**

Below you will find some indicative dosages for the preparation of **coatings** , **stuccos** and **whitewashes** based on **FILTERED FATTY LIME** . Technical knowledge is necessary to master the dosages of **binders** , **fillers minerals**, **adjuvants**, **additives** and **pigments** because the same mixture can be adjusted according to climatic conditions, the support, the quality of the **mineral fillers** , etc. These recipes are given for information purposes only and do not in any way engage our responsibility; it is imperative to carry out tests to check the resistance of the coating and also the color.

We recommend the use of our ready-to-use products, pre-dosed , calibrated and suitable for application in various conditions.

LIME COATING		
	Lime plaster + river sand	Lime plaster + marble powder
Dosage	1 vol. FILTERED FATTY LIME + 3 to 4 vol. 0-2mm sand ¹ + 3-5% Lime fixative ² + pigments ³ + water	1 vol. FILTERED FATTY LIME + 1 to 2 vol. marble powder (0-0.7mm, 0.3-1.2mm or 0-2mm) ⁴ + 3.5% Lime fixative ² + pigments ³ + water
Consumption	1 – 1.5 kg / m ² / mm thickness	1 – 1.5 kg / m ² / mm thickness
Destination	Exterior – Interior	Exterior – Interior
Tools	Trowel, trowel, float	Trowel, trowel, float
Implementation	The coating is applied with a trowel or a trowel to a thickness of 2 to 5 mm before being rubbed with a float or smoothed with a trowel before drying. The finished appearance depends on the grain size of the mineral filler used; the possible finishes are troweled, crushed (stone-like), and smoothed.	

LIME STUCCO		
	Marmorino – tadelakt	Stucco (Venetian stucco)
Dosage	1 vol. FILTERED FATTY LIME + ½ vol. micronized marble powder ⁴ + ½ vol. marble powder 0-0.7mm ⁴ + 3-5% Lime fixative ² + pigments ³ + water	1 vol. FILTERED FATTY LIME + 2 vol. chalk (Blanc de Meudon) ⁵ + 10% Lime fixative ² + pigments ³ + water
Consumption	1 – 2 Kg / m ² for 2 layers	0.5 – 0.7 kg/m ² for 2 to 3 layers
Destination	Exterior – Interior	Interior

Tools	Trowel, stucco trowel, pebble	Knife, spatula, stucco trowel
Implementation	Preferably apply on a thinly troweled lime plaster (for flatness and to prevent crazing). Apply 2 overlapping coats while still wet and apply the last coat before it is completely dry. The maximum thickness allowed is 2 mm for both coats.	The surface must be perfectly smooth because the maximum thickness will be about 1mm. Apply in 2 or 3 layers. The first layers are raked and sanded dry like a smoothing compound . The last layer is applied by butterflying the material to create the marbled effect, and ironed before it is completely dry to give the shine.

LIME PAINTS (or whitewash)		
	Simple whitewash	Whitewash with filler
Dosage	1 vol. FILTERED FATTY LIME + ⁵⁻ 10% Lime fixative ² + pigments ³ + water	1 vol. FILTERED FATTY LIME + 2 vol. micronized marble powder ⁴ (or chalk ⁵) + 5-10% Lime fixative ² + pigments ³ + water
Consumption	0.2 – 0.3 Kg / m ² for 2 layers	0.2 – 0.3 Kg / m ² for 2 layers
Destination	Exterior – Interior	Exterior - Interior
Tools	Whitewash brush, spalter, sash brush	Whitewash brush, spalter, sash brush
Implementation	Apply 2 superimposed coats dry, diluting the second coat more. Other paints at the lime exists such as water strong or patina , these are lime washes without mineral fillers (see simple wash) diluted with 5 to 10 times more water.	

¹ The quality of the **sand** is very important. Preferably use **river sand**, if possible siliceous.

² Dosage of **LIME FIXATIVE** expressed as a percentage relative to lime.

³ The dosage The maximum recommended content depends on the type of **pigment**, it is expressed as a percentage of **lime**: 20% **earths** and **ochres**, 10% **oxides** and **powdered lacquers**. Always soak the **pigments** in a little water with a few drops of **black** or liquid soap (to improve dispersion and wetting and thus reduce the risk of flares), and if necessary filter the resulting **coloring paste**.

⁴ White Carrara **Marble Powders Les Trois Matons**, available grain sizes: 000 (0-0.7mm), micronized (impalpable).

⁵ The **chalk** is available under the name **Blanc de Meudon**.

• **Practical advice**

Clean the tools with water. Application temperature: from + ploughshare to + 30°C. Preferably use stainless steel tools and plastic containers. Plan the necessary quantities of materials for preparing the mixes to avoid differences in color and connections. The mixes can be prepared in advance because **FILTERED FATTY LIME** is easy to store away from the air by covering it with water. Each section of wall must be completed within

the day. The connections must be located at natural stops (corners, doors, etc.). Protect the neighboring parts from possible splashes, otherwise clean immediately. Do not apply on hot surfaces or directly exposed to the sun, in windy conditions or in rainy or frosty weather. Protect exterior walls from rain for a few days after application, using tarpaulins, for example. Rain can cause efflorescence to appear on surfaces that are not completely carbonated.

To accelerate carbonation after surface drying, the walls can be carefully moistened by spraying clean, fresh water at low pressure from the bottom upwards, avoiding drips. This operation can be repeated several times, allowing a drying time.

PRECAUTION FOR USE (FOR DETAILS SAFETY DATA SHEET AVAILABLE)

Aerial fatlime is irritating to eyes and skin. Lime can cause serious eye damage; the use of protective goggles and gloves is strongly recommended. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse immediately and thoroughly with fresh water and seek medical advice if symptoms persist. Keep out of reach of children. Do not pour residue down the drain. Dry before disposal.

CONSERVATION

FILTERED FATTY LIME can be stored almost indefinitely if protected from air by covering it with water. Use clean, fresh water or lime water naturally contained in buckets. Keep away from frost and extreme heat.

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FILTERED FATTY LIME is available in recyclable 20 kg plastic buckets or on pallets of 33 buckets.

The information contained in this sheet is the expression of our knowledge and test results; it cannot under any circumstances be considered as providing a guarantee or as engaging our liability in the event of defective application.