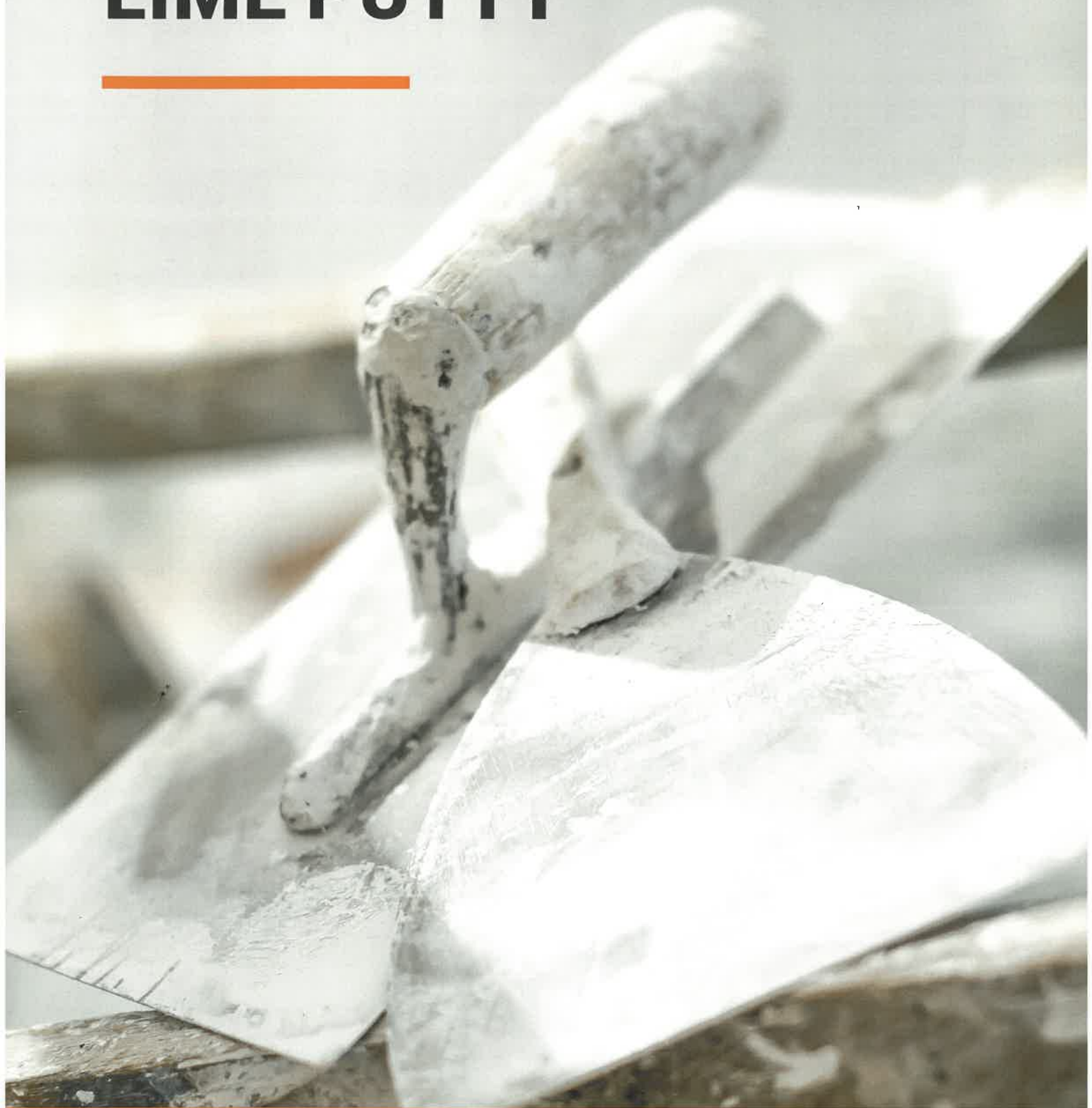


**LIME
INDUSTRIES**

The Lime Professionals

USING LIME PUTTY



THE LIME PROFESSIONALS

Lime Industries' lime putty is used for plastering in thousands of homes and buildings every year. Providing the ultimate in workability for plaster white setting, lime putty also delivers high water retention and bond strength when used in mortar preparation. Our unique manufacturing process has delivered consistent, faultless products for over 40 years.

This high quality ensures that the plaster 'popping' that devastated the plastering industry in 1976 and caused millions of dollars of damage (tens of millions in today's values) cannot happen again. When Lime Industries' products are being used you can rest assured that this will not happen.

Proudly Australian owned, Lime Industries has led the way for decades and remains the only Quality Endorsed Company producing lime putty in the country. It continues to introduce new innovations and advances to help plasterers and builders do their jobs better and more efficiently.



Red label lime putty

A high-grade lime putty that offers a balance of economy and workability. It's ideally suited in the preparation of both lime-based heritage mortars and lime-cement composition mortars. Mortars prepared with this product have excellent bond strength and water retention characteristics.

Blue label lime putty

A premium-grade lime putty that is made from high quality raw materials that have been subjected to vigorous processing. This accelerates the ageing and maturation process to provide an extremely workable, fully cured and aged finishing lime ideal for use in white set plaster applications.

MIXING THE WHITE SET

General mix ratio: 2kg lime putty to 1kg of hardwall plaster. Mixing should take around 10 minutes.



1 Place the lime putty into a clean mixing drum.



2 Add approximately 3 litres of potable water for each bag of lime putty used.



3 Add the hardwall plaster.



4 Blend with an electric mixing drill and paddle.



5 Remember to scrape any splashed material back into the drum to ensure a consistent, lump-free mix.



6 A final blend, adding water if necessary to achieve the ideal consistency for application.



7 Once thoroughly blended ...



... the white set can be applied to the float coat on the walls.

Note: a plaster and lime putty mix will set faster if overmixed or if dirty water is used. The set should be applied immediately after mixing.



PLASTERING GUIDE

Application

Plastering involves applying a float coat (cement render made with clean plastering sand, lime and cement) to masonry walls and once that is completed and cured, the white set can be applied.

Float coat

Ensure the float provides good, even suction. This can be achieved by strictly adhering to the respective manufacturers' mix proportions. The float should also be given adequate time to cure (around seven days) allowing for hydration of the cement component.

White set

Just before applying the white set, the area should be clean and free of contaminants, particularly where the substrate meets the floor. It is also important that the float is damp. Waving a hose with a moderate flow of water over the float will help when applying the white set.

The white set is applied in two to three coats using a stainless-steel trowel to a finished thickness of around 2 to 3 mm.

After applying the white set

The residual water present from the float coat, white set and the brickwork must be given a chance to escape the construction so the lime can re-carbonate (harden). Given this, the best advice suggests delaying glazing in the case of new constructions or to ventilate established dwellings

as much as practical. Recommending a duration is a little more difficult as weather varies. However, if the weather is dry, five days upon the completion of the white set should allow enough time for the job to dry. The finished walls should be assessed by measurement with a non-invasive moisture meter.

Getting the best results when using white set

The plastering industry often equates plaster hardness to high plaster ratios. This is true to a certain extent. However, there are other factors before and after the application of the white set plaster that will influence the overall hardness of the finish. To ensure a durable hard finish, the following points are critical:

- A rich, high-suction float coat.
- Ensuring that the application area has been exposed to adequate ventilation allowing all excess moisture to escape.

Coverage

A typical mix (gauge) of 40kg of lime putty and 20kg of plaster will cover approximately 30sqm of area. Application technique and how level the float is can affect this.

Working times

Approximately 90 minutes is required to complete the application of a gauge. A gauge should be mixed, applied and levelled within 40 minutes allowing some 50 minutes for finishing.

For additional information please view the [instruction video on our website.](#)

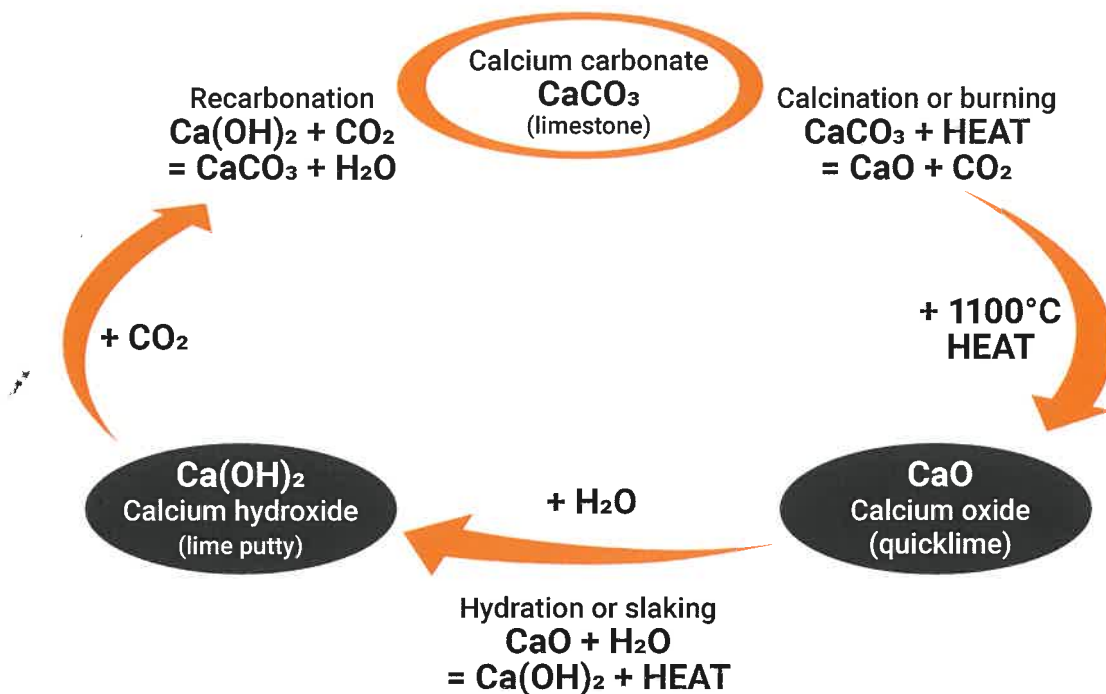
ABOUT LIME

Plastering isn't new. In fact, the skill dates back to the ancient Egyptians and the way plaster is made and applied hasn't changed much.

How lime works

When limestone (calcium carbonate) is burnt in a kiln it turns into quicklime (calcium oxide) and releases carbon dioxide. Water can be added to

quicklime to produce lime putty (calcium hydroxide). Over the lifetime of lime products, carbon dioxide is gradually re-absorbed by lime from the air, which is known as recarbonation. This begins to turn the lime back into calcium carbonate and when it occurs in lime mortar, it increases the strength of the final bond and acts as a self-healing solution if any cracking occurs.





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