

TECHNICAL SHEET 03.03.03-EN



JUPOL Bio lime interior paint

Natural interior paint

1. Description, Application

JUPOL Bio lime interior paint is white interior wall paint made on the basis of slaked lime. It is used for decorative protection of walls and ceilings of buildings of architectural heritage, as well as of new accommodation and other buildings, especially in rooms where, whatever the reason, wall and ceiling surfaces are likely to be dampened by condensed water (kitchens, cellars, pantries, and similar) and the use of washable paints or paints resistant to wet scrubbing is not required for such protection. Suitable surfaces include fine lime and lime-cement renders, not too rough lime and lime-cement decorative renders and old, well-adhered applications of lime wall paints. The paint is distinguished by the low content of vaporous organic substances and it does not contain heavy metals.

2. Colour Shades

- white (shade 1001)

3. Technical data

Packaging	5l, 16l	
Density	~1.523 kg/dm ³	
Content of vaporous substance (VOC)	3 g/l	
The EU VOC requirement - category	A/a<30	
Water dilution mass	10 %	
Water dilution volume	13 %	
Drying time	Touch dry	4-6 h
T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 %	Suitable for further treatment	24 h
Consumption	180-210 ml/m ²	

Recommended number of layers		2-3
Characteristics of a dry paint film	Vapor permeability EN ISO 7783-2	μ , coefficient <120
		value Sd (d = 100 μ m) <0.001 m class 1 (high water vapour permeability)
Adhesion to conventional lime-cement (EN 1542)		>0.35 MPa

4. Installation Conditions

The temperature of the air and the wall base should be from +8 °C to +35 °C, and the relative air humidity should not be higher than 80%.

5. Surface Preparation

Surface should be solid, dry, and clean, with no badly adhered particles, dust, oil stains, or other filth.

In normal conditions (T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 %), dry or mature the newly applied renders for at least a day for each mm of their thickness. In case of paint renovation, thoroughly remove from the surface all old badlyadhered coatings, slurries and other decorative coats, all of which get easily soaked in water. Prior to painting, it is obligatory to disinfect surfaces infected with wall mould.

Always apply a primer prior to the first application of the paint. We suggest the paint diluted with 30 % of water. Apply the primer with paint or masonry brush or a long-fibre textile paint roller or spray it. In normal conditions, painting may begin 24 hours after the application of the primer.

In the case of restoration painting, application of a primer is not necessary.

6. Preparation of Paint

Only stir the paint well before use and, if necessary, dilute it with water in accordance with consistency corresponding to application technique and conditions (see table above).

Tinting is possible only by means of some powdery oxide pigments and only to gentle pastel shades. The process is demanding and not recommended to non-experts.

Equalise the paint needed to coat the finishing wall surface (or, better still: all surfaces, which are painted in the same shade) in a container of appropriate size. In the case of large surfaces, where, in such a manner, it is impossible to technically ensure sufficient quantity of paint even for a one-layer application, mix paint from at least three containers in an equalisation container first. When a third of the so prepared paint is used, pour new paint into the container and stir it well together with the rest of the paint already in the container, etc. Equalisation of white paint of the same production batch or of the same manufacturing date, which has not been diluted, is not necessary.

Reworking the paint during application (adding tinting agents, diluting, and similar) is not allowed. Quantities necessary to paint individual surfaces are calculated or estimated on the basis of the area of these surfaces and data on consumption rate, and, in specific cases, consumption is determined by making measurements on a test surface that is large enough.

7. Paint Application

For applying paint, we recommend long-bristle fur or textile paint roller (length of hairs or threads is 18 - 20 mm; the following can be used: natural and artificial fur or textile linings made of different synthetic threads – polyamide, dralon, vestan, nylon, perlon or polyester) or a painting brush suitable for application of dispersion wall paints.

An individual wall surface is painted without interruptions from one end to the other. Always treat first the surfaces inaccessible to a standard long-bristle paint roller or to spraying gun (corners, gutters, narrow reveal surfaces, and similar) first using suitable brushes or smaller paint rollers adjusted to existing conditions.

Thoroughly clean the tools with water immediately after use.

8. Maintenance and Restoration of Painted Surfaces

Painted surfaces do not require any special maintenance. Sweep or Hoover non-adhered dust and other non-adhered filth.

However, where filth and stains cannot be removed applying the methods described above, renovation painting is recommended. It should include a new two-layer paint application as described in the chapter entitled "Paint Application". At restoration painting, application of a primer is usually not necessary.

9. Storage, Transportation Conditions and Durability

Storage and transportation at temperature +5°C to + 25°C, protected from the direct sunlight, out of reach of children, **MUST NOT FREEZE!!**

Durability when stored in originally sealed and undamaged packaging: at least 12 months.

10. Other Information

Technical instructions in this brochure are given based on our experiences and are given as a guideline for achieving optimal results. We cannot take any responsibility for the damage, caused by incorrect selection of a product, incorrect use or unprofessional work.

Safety measures: Follow the instructions on the safety data sheet of the product.

This technical sheet supplements and replaces all preceding editions. We reserve the right to change and supplement data in the future.

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