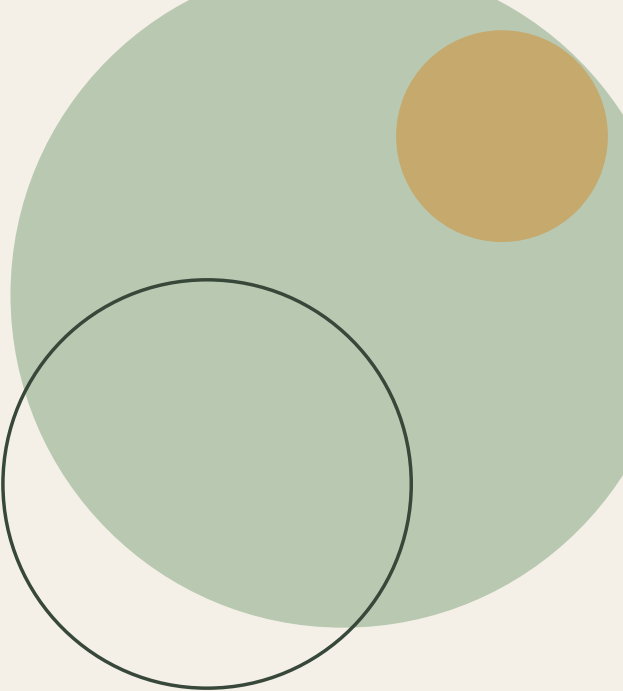




KULTA

Limewash application handbook

The essentials for surface preparation, priming, application, the cloud effect, drying and care.

2	thin coats
24 h	protect after painting
+5...+30 °C	working temperature
2 weeks	before cleaning / Top Coat

At a glance

01	Product and use	3
02	Properties and responsible claims	4
03	Assess the substrate	5
04	Base Coat or Grip Coat	6
05	Surface preparation	7
06	Priming	8
07	Tools and preparation	9
08	Mixing and consistency	10
09	Dilution	11
10	First coat	12
11	Cell technique for the cloud effect	13
12	Second coat, wet edge and breaks	14
13	Drying and appearance	15
14	Conditions and exterior work	16
15	Coverage and reserve	17
16	Finishing work	18
17	Top Coat	19
18	Care, repair and leftover paint	20
19	Colours, samples and custom tinting	21
20	Safety	22

01

Product and use

KULTA is a ready-to-use lime paint for interior and exterior use.

- It creates a naturally deep-matt, porous and visually lively mineral finish.
- “Ready to use” means it does not need to be prepared from dry ingredients; it must still be mixed thoroughly before use.
- It is especially suitable for historic and vapour-permeable structures, but is not limited to them.

Properties and responsible claims

Where confirmed by current documentation, KULTA may be described as VOC-free, solvent-free, with zero added biocides, and a natural alternative to acrylic or other petroleum-based coatings.

- Never claim “100% eco-friendly”, “completely safe”, “100% non-toxic”, or guaranteed mould prevention.
- High pH and vapour permeability do not support a microbe-friendly surface, but cannot prevent mould caused by moisture, thermal bridges or inadequate ventilation.

03

Assess the substrate

Identify the substrate, the base of its plaster or filler, whether old paint is present, and whether the surface is sound.

- It must be dry, stable and clean, without dust, grease, dirt, adhesive residue, loose material or crumbling layers.
- KULTA is not a thick decorative compound and will not hide defects.
- For mixed, repaired or uncertain substrates, ask a short clarifying question; Grip Coat is often the safer adhesion choice.

04

Base Coat or Grip Coat

Base Coat is a silicate-based primer for mineral substrates: lime, lime-cement or cement plaster, mineral filler, concrete, brick and suitable mineral stone.

- Grip Coat is a high-adhesion primer for plasterboard/drywall, gypsum plaster, gypsum or polymer fillers, old acrylic/emulsion/unknown paint, and smooth, non-mineral or uncertain substrates.
- If the surface is unknown, ask: "What was the wall plastered, filled or previously painted with?"

Base Coat / Grip Coat

05

Surface preparation

Allow new plaster or filler to dry and cure fully according to its manufacturer.

- Remove loose material, fill defects, sand to the desired smoothness and remove dust thoroughly.
- Clean away grease, oil, adhesive and anything that can impair adhesion.
- Protect floors, windows, doors, sockets, skirting boards and furniture.
- Clean lime splashes immediately.

06

Priming

Mix the selected primer thoroughly.

- Apply one thin, even coat across the complete surface with the KULTA 250 mm Roller; the 110 mm Mini Roller can be used for edges.
- Avoid runs, ridges, thick areas or unprimed gaps.
- Let it dry fully; painting normally starts the next day.
- The current guide for Grip Coat is about 0.20 l/m² for one coat, but actual use depends on the substrate.

Tools and preparation

Use the KULTA 4 × 14 Essential Brush for large areas and the cloud effect, and the KULTA 3 × 7 Detail Brush for edges and details.

- Also prepare clean containers, an accurate measuring jug, water, a mixer and paddle, tray, extension pole, suitable masking tape and covers, gloves and eye protection.
- Test a small, less visible area first.
- When several people work together, agree on brush movement, cell size and dilution ratio.

Mixing and consistency

On opening the bucket, mix until colour and consistency are completely uniform.

- Thickening or separation during storage does not by itself mean the product is damaged.
- Mix in a controlled way without introducing excess air.
- Continuous mixing is unnecessary; remix after a long break.
- Test after mixing.
- A pourable-cream consistency is a useful guide: the brush loads well, moves easily and leaves a thin, even layer without excessive dripping, ridges or runs.

09

Dilution

Do not add water automatically.

- If the fully mixed paint applies well, no dilution is needed.
- If required, add up to 20% water for the first coat and up to 10% for the second.
- Measure paint and water in a separate clean container, add water gradually and mix fully.
- For 1 l paint: 10% = 100 ml, 20% = 200 ml.
- For 5 l: 10% = 0.5 l, 20% = 1.0 l.
- Record the ratio and repeat it for every batch in that coat.

20% / 10%

First coat

KULTA can be applied by brush or roller; a brush is the main recommendation for the characteristic cloud effect.

- Dip the brush tips, avoid overloading and spread the paint in a thin, even layer.
- Cover the substrate completely without thick ridges, runs or over-saturated areas.
- Let the first coat dry and cure; work normally continues the next day.

Cell technique for the cloud effect

Paint 2–3 adjoining areas of similar size (“cells”), changing the direction of the brush strokes.

- While they are still wet, join and lightly blend the areas.
- Create the next 2–3 cells and repeat across the entire wall.
- Do not leave more than three unjoined cells, because the first may begin to dry.
- Start at any logical point; a steady rhythm and a wet edge matter most.

Second coat, wet edge and breaks

Apply the second coat normally the following day.

- Mix again and, only if needed, dilute by up to 10%.
- Use the same thin application, movement and cell rhythm.
- Complete each wall plane without a long break, finishing at a corner, opening or another natural boundary.
- Do not vigorously rework areas that have started to dry.
- The second coat consolidates coverage and creates the final depth.

Drying and appearance

Fresh lime paint can look darker, more transparent or uneven; this is normal.

- The final colour, lightness and cloud movement develop as it dries, so do not correct a properly applied wet area.
- Allow until the next day between coats.
- Protect the second coat for at least 24 hours from contact, moisture and unsuitable conditions.
- Carbonation continues beyond initial surface drying.

24 h

Conditions and exterior work

Work between +5°C and +30°C.

- Avoid direct sunlight, rain, strong wind, draughts, moisture and rapid temperature changes.
- Do not create strong forced airflow indoors.
- For exterior work, check the following day's forecast and use suitable screens or covers.
- For at least 24 hours, avoid rain, direct sun and temperatures below +5°C.
- The cured coating is intended to withstand exterior exposure; application and early drying are the critical stages.

+5...+30 °C

Coverage and reserve

Coverage is indicative and depends on roughness, porosity, tool, technique and coat thickness.

- The current paint guide is about 0.30–0.40 l/m² in total depending on substrate and number of coats; check the current technical sheet before a firm quotation.
- Add 5–10% reserve, especially on rough surfaces.
- Example for a net 632 m² gypsum-plaster area: Grip Coat 126.4 l, or about 133–139 l with reserve; paint about 190–253 l, or 199–278 l with reserve.
- Round packaging up.

0.30-0.40 l/m²

Finishing work

Remove suitable, high-quality masking tape after the second coat, once the paint has set slightly but before the tape is left for a long period.

- Wash tools immediately and thoroughly with clean water; never let lime harden in brushes, rollers or the mixer.
- Decorative KULTA painting is best done after dusty or surface-damaging construction work.

Top Coat

Consider Top Coat in corridors, kitchens, commercial spaces and other areas subject to frequent touch or light cleaning.

- Apply it over KULTA no earlier than 2 weeks after painting.
- The surface must be clean, dry and dust-free.
- The optimum recommendation is 2 very thin, even roller coats, without runs or build-up, allowing each to dry.
- Top Coat retains a natural matt appearance; it does not make the wall as washable as tile, plastic or glossy acrylic paint.

2 weeks

Care, repair and leftover paint

Allow KULTA to cure at least 2 weeks before cleaning or rubbing.

- First try clean water and a soft cloth; do not scrub aggressively or use untested strong cleaners.
- If a mark remains, touch up locally with the same dilution and brush character; if unsatisfactory, repaint the complete plane to a natural boundary.
- Store leftovers airtight and minimise air contact (clean film directly on the paint and a tightly closed lid).
- Mix and assess before reuse.
- Do not invent a shelf life or storage temperature; consult the current technical sheet.

Colours, samples and custom tinting

KULTA uses inorganic mineral-based pigments suitable for interior and exterior use and resistant to fading.

- The palette is mostly calm and light; the white lime base limits very dark or neon colours.
- A screen suggests direction, a real paint application shows the colour, and a sample pot on the customer's wall best shows colour, light, texture and technique.
- A laboratory application does not fully show the brush-made cloud effect; a large wall may look darker and more saturated.
- Between two close shades, the lighter is often the safer suggestion, not an absolute rule.
- For B2B, an NCS colour can be developed with no minimum order after a technologist creates and verifies the recipe.
- Tint white KULTA only with pigment/paste intended for lime paint; never disclose formulas without approval.

Safety

Fresh lime product is alkaline and can irritate skin and eyes.

- Wear gloves, eye protection and suitable clothing, especially while mixing or working above eye level.
- Prevent eye contact, wash hands and tools after work, and remove splashes promptly.