



COLOR EMULSION 1:5

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

A primer used for the impregnation of lime and lime-cement surfaces, old chalked plasters and coatings, plaster-cardboard panels and other porous surfaces.

CHARACTERISTICS

- water soluble, health- and environmentally friendly
- penetrates deep into the surface
- evens out and decreases the absorbency of the surface
- strengthens poorly bonded and chalked old coatings
- improves the adhesion of new plasters and coatings
- decreases the consumption of finishing coatings

| TECHNICAL DATA | |
|----------------------------|---|
| COMPOSITION | Styrene-acrylate copolymer in water |
| COLOR SHADES | Colourless |
| DENSITY | 1.0 - 1.1 g/ml |
| THINNING | With water in a 1:5 ratio |
| EU VOC category and limits | IIA(h), 30 g/l (2010); the product contains: max. 1 g/l |
| PACKAGING UNITS | 1 l |
| SHELF LIFE | The shelf life of an originally sealed and suitably stored product (temperature ranging from +5 °C to +35 °C, in a dry place) is indicated on the packaging. MUST NOT FREEZE. |

| INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| APPLICATION METHOD | Roller, brush |
| WORKING CONDITIONS | The paint, air and surface temperature should be at least +5 °C |
| DRYING (T = +20°C, rel. humidity 65%) | Dry and suitable for subsequent application after 12 hours |
| COVERAGE | Theoretically: 8 - 12 m ² with 1 l and one application of diluted emulsion The actual consumption depends on the absorbency and roughness of the surface. |
| CLEANING TOOLS | With water, immediately after use |

SURFACE PREPARATION

Remove poorly bonded old coatings, dust and other impurities. If removing impurities by means of wet cleaning, the surface must be completely dry before the application of impregnation. Fill up large cracks and damaged parts of the surface with an mineral-based levelling compound.

Exterior surfaces

1. New plasters

Depending on the season and temperature, they must be left to dry 2 – 4 weeks prior to further treatment. Before applying paint for the first time, use emulsion to help even the absorbency of the surface.

2. Old plasters

Depending on their condition, dirty, fragile and chalked plasters must be cleaned completely by brushing and/or washing (under pressure – 60 bar maximum).

3. Old coatings based on dispersion paints

Dirty and chalked coatings are to be washed or cleaned in a different manner. Loose coatings should be removed to reach the solid surface. When wet cleaning and/or removing old coatings, the surface must be completely dry before further treatment.

Interior surfaces

1. New plasters

Depending on the season and temperature, they must be left to dry 2 - 4 weeks prior to further treatment. Before applying paint for the first time, use emulsion to help even the absorbency of the surface.

2. Old coatings based on dispersion paints

Remove impurities from the surface. Use the emulsion based on the number of old layers and the type of coating that will be used for the restoration. Remove loose old coatings to reach the solid surface. Larger damaged areas and cracks should be smoothed with suitable mineral levelling compounds. Surfaces must be impregnated with **COLOR EMULSION 1:5**. Slightly sand smooth, shiny and non-damaged coatings prior to painting; emulsion is not required.

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Plaster-cardboard panels are to be impregnated before they are smoothed with interior levelling compounds. Ingrain wallpaper (Rauhfaser) does not require impregnation prior to painting. Chalk-based coatings must be completely removed by means of washing.

Old wallpaper and adhesive residue must be completely removed before prior to painting.

NOTES AND SPECIAL FEATURES

- The drying time increases at lower temperatures and higher air humidity.
- Mould- or algae-infested wall surfaces must be coated with a suitable biocide agent before impregnation. Once the walls are dry, remove the mold mechanically.
- When smoothing wall or ceiling surfaces, we recommend impregnating the surfaces prior to smoothing.
- If the surface is not sufficiently absorbent, this prevents the emulsion from penetrating into it, which causes the formation of a smooth shiny film on the surface that acts as a separating layer prior to the application of paint. This results in poor adhesion of the top coating. Non-absorbent surfaces must be slightly sanded prior to impregnation.