

Mud Paint

unleaded or leaded

Characteristics:

In Scandinavia mud paint is a traditional distemper paint for rough sawn wooden facades like barns and sheds. This paint is based on pigment, wheat flour, water and linseed oil. Its appearance is matt and lasts up to 12 years if the necessary requirements are met. Mud paint is environmentally friendly, opaque, vapour permeable and easy to use. We offer this distemper paint in 15 different hues – for your individual shade, you can mix different shades of mud paint with each other.

Distemper paint is **not suitable** for the following types of surfaces:

- planed timber or/and painted with other types of paint, or/and treated with prime coats.
- new/fresh larch wood or Douglas fir (only brushable after 2-7 years of weathering), oak and tropical timber.
- Childrens playground equipment, directly weathered surfaces (roofs, fences), contact surfaces (e.g. doors, windows, and garden furniture) interior or floors (Distemper paint is not abrasion-proof)
- Timber in direct contact to copper sheets (drip edges, rain gutter, downspouts)
- Wooden gable roof above plastered and light-coloured facade (may result in discolouration of the plaster)



1. Preparation

- a) Protect block foundations, rainwater pipes, windows, flowers and plants by using cardboard or plastic tarp. Remove the covering only after a few days, when the paint is hard-dried.
- b) Now check the conditions of the wood; it has to be firm and dry (maximum 15% residual moisture). Therefor push in a screwdriver or a knife here and there. If the structure of the wood is soft, it could be soft rot, which you have to treat previously.

2. Application

2.1. Your framehouse is made up of prefabricated elements:

- a) Ask your supplier, if the timber is untreated and rough sawn. If one of these both is not applicable, distemper paint is not suitable.

2.2. Your timber is new or untreated / You would like to have a first coat:

- a) Our suggestion: Let the house untreated for one year, so branches can dry out and resins can discharge. This measurement improves adherence.
- b) Brush or wash off any loose material such as dirt or dust, then rinse everything with clean water and allow to dry the ground. *The timber has to be firm and dry (maximum 15% residual moisture).*
- c) Now you have two ways of processing:

If you are busy:

Prime your timber by using mud paint diluted with 10-20% water. At the earliest after one day and at the latest after one week, apply one subsequent undiluted coat. In each case stir the paint well and coat in thin layers with a designated brush for mud paint.

If you have time:

Stir the paint well and coat the first layer undiluted. Coat in a thin layer with a suitable brush for mud paint. After 1-2 years paint the last top coat of the undiluted mud paint.

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2.3. Your timber is pre-coated with mud paint / You would like to renew your mud paint coating:

- a) It is essential using a particulate-removing respirator (face mask), to avoid inhalation of dust from loose debris.
- b) Remove the top coat with a metal brush. This is very necessary for the adhesion of the following coat. If the previous, weathered top-layer remains on the surface, the durability and adhesion of the new coating will be impaired.
- c) If your timber is clean, firm and dry (maximum 15% residual moisture), stir the paint well and coat it undiluted. Coat in a thin layer with a brush suitable for mud paint.

3. Tips

- For preventing cracks and premature flaking of the paint, coat in thin layers with a special brush suitable for mud paint.
- Also paint the wooden edges.
- For uniform appearance, especially when painting different areas of the facade, apply mud paint from top to bottom by even brush strokes and use mud paint from the same batch. Especially at coating fault lines, apply by even top-down brush strokes to allow blurring of mismatching hues.
- Avoid painting during warm or sunlit surfaces or on damp wood (maximum 15% residual moisture).
- Do not paint during rain, snow, high humidity, temperatures under +8°C and over +26°C (also 2-4 days after painting) – please consider the temperatures at night.
- Ideal weather conditions for exterior painting typically exist between mid-spring/early summer until mid-autumn(-fall).
- When using alternating containers, change containers at corners of the house or between alternating similar surfaces.
- Nail heads and knots in timber will be covered by distemper paint when painting the second coat.
- Contact with base metals like zinc, may result in discolouration due to a chemical reaction caused by the copper oxide present in mud paint.
- In case of repair work after drying, always paint the entire surface of a facade. Re-painting and new coatings on minor areas will lead to mismatching hues or stained appearance.
- During heavy rain, freshly applied mud paint may disperse pigments causing discolouration of the paint or surrounding areas.
- Mud paint stains on stone, concrete, or alike surfaces may be removed by mildly acidic solutions (pH <7).

4. Technical Data:

Ingredients:	Pigment, wheat flour, water, iron sulphate, copper oxide, in most of the hues linseed oil as binder
Solvent/Dilution:	Water
Consumption:	Approx. 3-4 m ² /l
Durability:	5-12 years - depending on correct application and substructure
Drying time:	Approx. 1 hour at 23°C and 50% air humidity
Repaintable:	The diluted coating (10-20% water) after one day – 1 week at 23°C and 50% air humidity The undiluted coating 1-2 years.
Gloss:	Matt
Packaging:	5, 10, 50 and 100 liters (50 and 100 liters only applicable for 'Falu Rödfärg'®)
Tools:	Suitable brush for mud paint
Cleaning:	Water and dish soap/detergent
Fire rating:	Non-combustible
Storage:	Frost-free
Sprayable:	Only with a spray gun for chalk – not with standard spray gun systems