



WALLS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAINTING WALLS

Product Name: Old Fashioned Milk Paint

Manufacturer:
The Milk Paint Company
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Tooele, Utah 84074

Contact for more information.
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Product Description:

Our Old-Fashioned Milk Paint is a re-creation of the ancient Milk Paint formula used for centuries before the sale of commercially made paints. It is an authentic finish for walls. It comes in durable, fade resistant, rich matte, colors. Our Old Fashioned Milk Paint is made from elements that pre-date the use of petrochemicals. It is biodegradable, non-toxic, and odor-free when dry. Our Milk Paint is preferred by custom furniture builders, interior designers, artists, craftsmen, do-it-yourselfers, and those who are sensitive to the need to protect the environment.

APPLICATIONS:

Our Milk Paint is used to achieve an authentic “old limewash look” for walls and stenciling. It penetrates/adheres all clean, porous (unfinished/raw) plaster surfaces. The permeability of using the milk paint without the extra bond will provide the porosity that historic plaster walls need.

When used on modern drywall, gypsum plasters, previously painted surfaces, or when the permeability of the surface isn't important then: Mix with our EXTRA-BOND*, it adheres to just about any nonporous surface. For surfaces expected to receive heavier wear, we recommend using a the Clear Oil Wax. An oil or solvent-based sealer is recommended for kitchen back splashes as acrylics may not protect against certain kitchen oils.

When the perm rating of the plaster is critical, oil or solvent based sealers should *NOT* be used.



WALLS

MILK PAINT DIRECTIONS:

Important: Read this entire Direction Sheet before using this product!

Porous Surfaces: Milk paint, like all water paints, adheres best to a porous surface, such as bare wood or masonry.

Nonporous Surfaces: Our Extra-Bond additive will help the milk paint adhere to MOST clean, sound nonporous surfaces.

1. **Mix:** Measure equal amounts of **WARM** water and powder into separate containers. The one-pint package contains about 1-1/2 cups of powder, and when mixed with 1-1/2 cups of warm water it will make about 1 pint of paint.
2. **Apply:** Apply with a dry brush, roller, or spray gun. Natural bristle brushes are fine, but foam brushes may require less effort and leave fewer brush marks. Milk paint is somewhat streaky in color. This is normal. Spray strained, thinned (thinner than when brushing), paint for an even color. Spray at about 30 lbs. pressure. Adjust pressure and nozzle to get a good paint film, not dry and not runny. With a little practice you should be able to spray a Windsor chair in about 3 or 4 minutes. Remember always wear proper protection when spraying any paint. The second best is foam roller application.
3. **Clean up:** Clean all tools with water and a Scotch-Brite pad.

MIXING TIPS

Small Amounts: When mixing small containers of paint by hand it is easiest to make a paste of the powder with some of the water and stir until smooth. Use a rubber spatula or paint stick. Gradually add more water until the desired consistency is reached.

First add water to the container, then the powder. This reduces clumping, making it easier to mix.

Large Amounts: It is easier to mix equal amounts of water and powder together using a wire paint paddle on a drill at lowest speed. Taking care not to mix too fast which creates foam.

Timing: Mix thoroughly for 2-3 minutes. Let stand for 10-15 minutes.

Strain: Sometimes powder lumps don't fully dissolve. Strain the mixed paint through a paper mesh paint funnel, a piece of cheesecloth, or a piece of nylon stocking.

Stir: Stir paint every 10 minutes while using, add more water if needed if the paint thickens.

Best Used Fresh: Milk paint is best mixed up fresh. Refrigerate leftover paint in a sealed container. It stores best if mixed on the thinner side. Add a thin layer of water to the top of the paint mixture. Being true to the original formulas we do not add unnatural preservatives or extenders. It can thicken and gel up over time. Only mix what you plan to use that day. Store unused powder indefinitely in an airtight container.



WALLS

(A) WALL PAINTING PROCEDURES

New drywall, previously painted walls, and gypsum plaster walls.

Prepare Surface: Sheetrock or masonry that has joint compound over joints and nails: “joint banding” or “photographing” may produce problems caused by the differences in porosities and surface texture. When viewed in direct lighting, the joints may be visible. To avoid this phenomenon, an initial coat of “Sheetrock First Coat” or equivalent flat latex wall primer (available at most paint stores) is advisable. We have also had good luck with AFM Safecoat New Wallboard Primer. Note: We do NOT recommend using primer-sealers with stain blockers such as Kilz or Zinsser Bin. Be sure to follow the manufacturer’s recommendations regarding cure time of plasters and primers before moving on to using the milk paint. Additives in some modern plasters may inhibit proper adhesion of the milk paint.

Extra-Bond: To use the Extra-Bond, Mix milk paint with water according to the directions. Add an equal amount of Extra-Bond. Stir. You may use as little as one-part Extra-Bond to two parts of milk paint. Better adhesion may be achieved using equal parts. After the first coat is completely dry, paint a second coat of straight milk paint. (Extra-Bond is not necessary in the second coat.)

Seal if desired.

Prepare Surface: Good finishing practice states that surfaces must be clean and dull, not shiny. Remove grime with a washing soda such as T.S.P. Surfaces must be clean, sound, free of oil, grease, dust, and dirt.

(B) POROUS SURFACES PAINTING PROCEDURES

Remove Old Paint: Remove old paint by stripping, sanding, or scraping. If you do not remove it, the new paint may lift off the old paint. Ensure the surface is clean, dust free, and clear of all materials. Surfaces that were silicone, oily etc., are not compatible with milk paint. Do not apply to surfaces that are failing, soft, crumbling, spalling or in a state of disrepair. Do not apply to chronically wet/damp areas.

****WARNING!** If you scrape, sand, or remove old paint, you may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hotline at 1-880-424-LEAD or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

Neutralize: Neutralize chemically stripped surfaces by wiping the surface with a 50/50 vinegar and water solution.



WALLS

Application: When applying milk paint on recently installed lime plaster the milk paint shall only be applied after the surface of the plaster has begun to carbonate, evidenced by slight hardening.

Using a normal bristle paint brush, we recommend brushing milk paint. Brush strokes of each coat should go in the same direction with each additional coat applied at a 90-degree angle of the previous coat to achieve a “crosshatch” installation technique. Subsequent coats can be sprayed, and then back brushed in the correct pattern, to ensure the Milk Paint is thoroughly worked into the surface. Brushing ensures that the milk paint gets into the small cracks and voids that are on a plaster surface. Under normal circumstances, we do not recommend applying Milk Paint using a paint roller. This is because the paint roller creates a suction as it moves over the wall and this suction can “pull off” fresh Milk Paint.

Extra-Bond: Should NOT be used on lime plaster walls because it lowers the perm rating.

(C) EXTERIOR USE

We generally do not recommend milk paint for exterior use but have found it does work when applied directly to masonry. A mockup is recommended.

(D) MILK PAINT COLORS

Colors vary slightly from batch to batch due to minor variations in the natural earth materials. If you wish to change the hues of the colors, start with Snow White and add colors to suit your taste. Add Pitch Black or Lexington Green to deepen the tone. For example: 6 tbsp. of Pitch Black to one pint (6 oz. bag) of Lexington Green makes a very accurate early Windsor chair dark green. Any of our colors may be mixed to create new colors. The best way to develop your “ideal color” is to start with a paper cup and some measuring spoons. Mix your powders together first. Try a tablespoon of a major color and add teaspoons or even fractions of teaspoons of another color. Add a little water and mix well. The color will look darker when wet. Paint the sample on a piece of scrap wood or cardboard. Multiply your measurements and make up the needed quantity. If you are going to use a sealer over the paint, test check the final color.

Use translucent “Base” (no pigment) Milk Paint to create a color using “lime-proof” pigments.

(E) DECORATIVE FINISHES/FAUX FINISHES

Decorative finishing, such as graining, marbleizing, sponging, crackling, etc. is an art and not a science. Therefore, mockups in situ are a must.



(F) INGREDIENT QUALITY

As in ancient times, our milk paint does contain lime, milk protein, clays, and earth pigments. We use no lead, chemical preservatives, hydrocarbons, or petroleum derivatives. The other ingredients are inert materials. All our ingredients are food grade or pharmaceutical grade.

(G) ZERO TOXICITY

Milk paint is non-toxic. When wet, it has a slight earthy milk odor which disappears in a few hours. The hydrated lime is highly alkaline, and naturally anti-bacterial. The alkalinity lowers when it catalyzes with the acidic milk protein. Inert when dry, it may still have anti-bacterial properties depending on the humidity in the area.

(H) SHELF LIFE

Keep the paint powder sealed. If kept dry and air-tight, it lasts indefinitely. Exposed to air or dampness, the active lime becomes inert. When this happens, the paint won't mix properly. If applied, it will chalk.

(I) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, telephone (435) 255-4556, during normal business hours, 9 – 5 MST, Monday through Wednesday, except on holidays.

(J) DISCLAIMER

The use of our products is not under our direct supervision. We do not guarantee any results, even though the directions were followed.

Neither seller nor manufacturer shall be liable for any injury, loss or damage, direct or consequential, arising out of the use of, or the inability to use, the product.

Before using, user shall determine the suitability of the product for his/her intended use and user assumes all risk and liability whatsoever in connection therewith.



WALLS

ADVANTAGES:

Produces an authentic Colonial or Shaker finish	Adheres to almost all clean, porous surfaces
Solvent Free	Matte Finish
Fast Drying	Non-Flammable
Odorless when dry	Longest lasting known paint
Environmentally safe, non-toxic, anti-bacterial	Deep rich permanent colors

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

COLORS: 32 colors + a translucent base	STATE: Dry Powder
MIXING MEDIUM: Warm Water	VOC's: None
ODOR: Wet-Faint milky odor Dry: Odorless	DRY SHELF LIFE: Sealed Indefinitely
WET SHELF LIFE: Seal and refrigerate, overnight	ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY: Bio-degradable
THINNER: Water	CLEAN UP: Soap and Water
DRYING TIME: Dry to the touch - 30 mins. Recoat in 2 hours. Dries and hardens over time.	NON-FLAMMABLE NON-TOXIC

AVAILABLE SIZES:

One Pint	6 oz. powder plus water	35 square feet
One Quart	12 oz. powder plus water	75 square feet
One Gallon	48 oz. powder plus water	300 square feet