



Directions for mixing and using Roman Casein Marble Paint

****Read these instructions through completely before mixing your paint to ensure success.****

Roman Casein Marble Paint is a flat, natural-based interior paint for use on suitably absorbent surfaces.

Suitable surfaces include:

unpainted bare wood
unpainted plaster and masonry
porous stone
unglazed pottery and terra cotta

Unsuitable surfaces include:

Previously painted surfaces
Varnished surfaces
Surfaces with little or no absorbency
Surfaces that require a “high hiding” paint

Surfaces that must be tested prior to use include:

Surfaces coated with a flat, water-based primer
Surfaces that while rough may lack absorbency
Surfaces softer than the paint that may be lifted as the paint dries (such as powdery or crumbly plaster)

****It is up to the user to determine suitability of a surface by testing****

Before you begin

Roman Casein Marble Paint **MUST BE SEALED AFTER IT IS DRY** to prevent water, grease or oil from ruining the surface. There are two types of sealing options:

1. Water repellant
2. Waterproof

The first option, water repellant, means that water, grease and oils will bead on the surface allowing time for removal before damage can occur. (However if allowed to sit on the surface, any liquid will seep into the paint, and when dry will appear as white clouding.)

Roman Beeswax Sealcoat is a natural liquid wax sealer that will provide a water repellant seal in a non-yellowing satin finish. **Roman Beeswax Polish** is a paste wax that also provides a water repellant seal and can be polished to a higher shine. If desired, both products can be used together by sealing

with the Sealcoat first, and finishing with the Polish.

The second option, waterproofing, does not allow water, grease or oils to penetrate to the paint surface and provides the greatest protection. For waterproofing, an oil based polyurethane is recommended.

Roman Casein Marble Paint will also accept any other varnish or protective finish such as dammar varnish or shellac. (Alcohol or oil based finishes are preferable to water-based ones.) Whichever sealing option is chosen, always remember to protect your finished surface as you would any fine finish.

Mixing Instructions

Materials needed

1. Paint powder
2. Water
3. Clean empty containers
4. Blender, electric hand-mixer or electric paint-mixing paddle
5. Cheesecloth
6. Paint brush
7. Dust mask
8. Gloves

The ratio you will use for mixing is: 1 part paint powder to 2 parts water

For full packages use these amounts:

90g = 1 cup water (235 ml)

400g = 4 cups plus 6 tablespoons water (1040 ml or 1 liter plus 40 ml)

1 Kilo = 2.75 quarts water (2600 ml or 2 liters plus 600ml)

Roman Paint must be mechanically agitated in order to properly mix. **It cannot be properly mixed by hand stirring.** A dedicated kitchen blender or electric hand-mixer provide excellent results, as does a paint paddle attached to an electric drill.

Measure the proper amount of water into your mixing container. Sprinkle some paint into the water, mix, sprinkle more and mix continuing until all the powder has been completely wetted. (Do Not add all the paint powder into the water at once.)

Continue to mix for 2 minutes. Allow paint to sit for 20 minutes. Restir and strain through layered cheesecloth to begin your painting session. **This paint cannot be overmixed.** It is not prone to foaming. If more water is desired it should be added in small increments after the initial mixing.

Small tablespoon amounts of paint powder can be mixed in a jar large enough to provide headroom for adequate mixing.

Fill jar with correct amount of water and slowly sprinkle powder over water rather than adding all at

once. Quickly close jar with a tight fitting lid and shake container for 1 to 2 minutes. Allow to sit for 20 minutes then strain and continue to stir while you apply. 1 tbs powder will cover 5 square feet.

Painting Instructions

Pour smaller amounts of paint from your main mix into a shallow container. Begin painting, swirling the paint in the container with your brush frequently as you proceed. The more it is mixed in this way, the more elastic it will become, allowing the lime and marble in the formulation to better coalesce. Thoroughly reagitrate mixed paint during your painting session to protect against separation.

Storage

Mix only enough for each painting session. It is not recommended to store the paint after mixing as the paint will begin to separate and may result in streaking if used.

Paint Safety

As with any powdered product, avoid breathing in the dust from the paint powder. A nuisance dust mask is recommended when working with larger quantities. **Roman Paint contains hydrated lime which is caustic.** Gloves should be worn to protect skin if needed. Sensitive individuals may experience skin irritation if paint comes in contact with skin for a prolonged period. Rinse any areas of contact well with water. Keep out of eyes and mucous membranes. Flush with water if contact occurs.

Coverage and Application

Coverage estimates are subject to the absorbency of the surface. Casein paints are by nature a semi-transparent coating. Therefore opacity will be achieved in several thin coats which must be factored into the coverage estimate. The first coat will be semi-transparent. This coat can be used alone to create wash effects or a “stained” effect. If the paint is beading on the surface, continue with brisk brush strokes being careful not to brush after the paint has begun to dry. Subsequent coats will provide more opacity. Avoid the temptation to apply too thick a coat to substitute for multiple thin layers. Roman Paint will shrink as it dries. This can be problematic if the substrate is weak or if the paint is applied too thickly or in too many thick coats. Avoid this by monitoring the viscosity of the paint. If needed, add more water to the prepared paint in very small increments if further thinning is required.

Coverage Estimates:

90g approx 25 sq ft with one coat

400g approx 110 sq ft with one coat

1 kilo approx 275 sq ft with one coat

Tools and Brushes

Prior to painting, manipulate the hairs of brushes briskly to remove any loose hairs that may embed in your painted surface. Roman Paint has a high ph level and will be harsh to brushes. Clean all brushes and tools immediately after use with soap and water to preserve their life.