

# Murobond Cement Paint

Location = Interior/Exterior

## Suitable Surfaces

Refer to specific treatment for the appropriate substrate

- 1 = Cement render, bagged masonry
- 1+2 = Clay or concrete bricks or blocks, concrete and AAC
- 3 = Paperfaced plaster board and plaster
- 4 = Previously painted surfaces in sound condition
- 5 = Previously painted with a lime or cement based coating
- 6 = Previously painted surfaces in unsound condition

Other surfaces may be appropriate, contact your distributor for specification

## Ancillary Products

- 7 = W.S.C. (Water sheeting Conditioner)
- 8 = Addition of sand
- 9 = Clear Acrylic Sealer

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**MUROBOND**

# Murobond Substrate Preparation and Priming

## 1. Cement Render, Bagged Masonry, AAC, Clay or Concrete Bricks or Blocks

The surface should be inspected to ensure that it is properly adhering, free of oils, grease, loose particles, dirt, efflorescence, mould, algae, moss or other foreign matter.

Metal setting angles should not be used externally as corrosion of these will cause staining and damage to the paint film.

Hairline cracking (shrinkage cracking) in render or concrete may show through the finished coating and allow excess water to enter the wall. If shrinkage cracking is evident, it should be treated by applying one coat of Murobond Sealer over entire surface before the application of Murobond.

Any filling/patching of the surface must be fully cured before application of Murobond or colour shadowing may show through.

Cement finishes such as render, bagging and concrete should be allowed to cure for a minimum of 3 weeks before application of Murobond.

## 2. Clay or Concrete Bricks or Blocks, Concrete, AAC

Murobond applied to block or brickwork will follow the jointing pattern of the surface. The slightly mottled finish helps unify the appearance while allowing the joints to show. The addition of clean sand to the mix creates an effect similar to bagging, reducing the visual impact of the jointing. If a flush finish is required, the wall should first be cement rendered.

Highly porous block or brickwork (eg AAC) and non porous block or brickwork (eg dense extruded bricks) and concrete, should be first coated with a liberal application of Murobond Sealer applied directly from the tin to dry clean surface by brush, roller or spray at a rate of approximately 6 sq.m per litre (porous surfaces) – 12 sq.m per litre (non-porous surfaces)

The first coat of Murobond cement paint is ideally applied as soon as the sealer is touch dry (approx. 20 minutes to 1 hour) and should be applied within seven days.

Light dampening of surface prior to the application of the first coat of Murobond may be required to ease the spreading over AAC.

## 3. Paperfaced Plaster Board and Plaster

The surface should be inspected to ensure that it is properly adhering, free of oils, grease, loose particles, dirt, or other foreign matter. Surface should be dry.

Plaster board joints and nail heads must be spot primed with Murobond Primer. Allow 4 hours to dry. Two liberal soaking coats of Murobond Primer are then applied to all surfaces. Allow 12 hours to dry between coats and before applying Murobond Cement Paint.

## 4. Previously Painted Surfaces in Sound Condition

The surface should be inspected to ensure that it is properly adhering, free of oils, grease, loose particles, dirt, efflorescence, mould, algae, moss or other foreign matter. Surface should be dry.

### Previously Painted with a Water-based Paint

Externally, apply one liberal coat of Murobond Sealer directly from the tin to a dry clean surface by brush, roller or spray. The first coat of Murobond is applied as soon as the sealer is touch dry (approx 20 minutes to 1 hour) and should be applied within 7 days. Internally sealing is not generally required.

### Previously Painted with an Oil-based Paint

Sand or chemically etch shiny surfaces to ensure adhesion and apply one coat of Murobond Primer. Allow overnight drying before applying Murobond cement paint.

## 5. Previously Painted Surfaces with Lime and Cement Based Coating

The surface should be inspected to ensure that it is properly adhering, free of oils, grease, loose particles, dirt, efflorescence, mould, moss or other foreign matter. Surface should be dry.

**Lime Based Coating** Pressure washing or sand blasting is advised wherever possible to remove as much of the old coating as possible. Any lime remaining must be firmly bound.

Internal: scrubbing with stiff brush is advised followed by application of Murobond Sealer.

**Lime and Cement based coatings** A liberal coat of Murobond Sealer applied directly from the tin to a dry clean surface by brush, roller or spray. The first coat of Murobond is applied as soon as the sealer is touch dry (approx 20 minutes to 1 hour) and should be applied within 7 days.

# MUROBOND

## 6. Previously Painted Surfaces in Unsound Condition

Due to the high film thickness and the flat mottled appearance of Murobond, filling is not normally necessary to achieve satisfactory results. If a smooth flat appearance is required some filling may be necessary. It is recommended to apply a test sample of Murobond to establish the level of filling that is required.

### Priming

Murobond is a moisture cured product, therefore it is important to ensure an evenly porous surface before applying Murobond. Where damage to the existing film is through to a porous underlying structure, these areas should be spot primed with two or more coats of Murobond Primer as necessary to approximate the porosity of the surrounding paint. Allow 12 hours to dry between the coats of Primer and before applying Murobond.

## 7. W.S.C. – Water Sheeting Conditioner

Murobond W.S.C. is a specially formulated aqueous emulsion of hydrophobic ingredients, which is added to Murobond prior to application. W.S.C. significantly reduces the transmission of liquid water through the Murobond coating and as it is incorporated in the film, it performs for the life of the coating.

W.S.C. is advised for Murobond applied to walls in exposed conditions or when improved waterproofing is required, such as parapet walls. W.S.C. is particularly advised for strong colours in Murobond (such as Slate, Fossil) as these show greater ageing. It should only be used as an additive to Murobond.

## 8. Addition of sand

Sand can be added to the Murobond mix in the ratio of 3 parts powder, up to 1.5 parts sand and approximately 2 parts water to form a paint the consistency of thickened cream. The amount of sand is determined by the desired texturing with 50% by volume on Murobond powder being the maximum. Different amounts may be used in each coat with the lower amount typically being used in the second coat.

## 9. Clear Acrylic Sealer

Murobond creates a flat patina on interior walls which can show marks. In high traffic internal areas we recommend overcoating with Murobond's Clear Acrylic Sealer to improve serviceability. Allow a minimum of 12 hours after the application of the final coat of Murobond before applying Clear Acrylic Sealer. The Clear Acrylic Sealer will increase sheen level and darken the colour – test an area to ensure satisfactory result before coating entire surface.

# Applying Murobond

Following preparation of substrates (as previously outlined) Murobond Cement paint is applied by brush as follows:

Surfaces that have not been primed or sealed should be thoroughly dampened with water with no glistening wet patches or dry areas apparent immediately before application. (Extremely important on exterior surfaces in hot weather.) Surfaces that have been primed or sealed do not require dampening prior to application.

### First Finish Coat

The Murobond powder is mixed with water or WSC Solution in the ratio 3 parts powder to 2 parts water, by volume, to form a paint that is

similar in consistency to cream.

### Using WSC

WSC is typically used in the final coat of Murobond only, however its use in both coats is beneficial in exposed situations or for single skin construction.

The mixed Murobond paint is applied by brush in a random pattern at a rate of approximately 6 sq.m per kilogram. Allow a minimum of 24 hours to dry. The thickness of the applied film is critical to cure and performance. The coat should be applied as thickly as possible while maintaining flow. Thin application will show poor cure (powdering) and excessive weathering.

Issue date: October 2007

# MUROBOND

To aid the setting of Murobond it is important to lightly mist spray the painted surface with water three to four hours after the application of each coat. This is particularly important when hot, dry or windy conditions prevail or when overcoating previously painted, primed or sealed surfaces. Additional mist spraying will further accelerate setting and is advised.

Mist spraying internally is not necessary.

### **Second Finish Coat**

The surface should be dampened immediately prior to application. The Murobond powder is mixed with WSC Solution or water in the ratio 3 parts powder to 2 parts water to form a paint

that is similar in consistency to cream.

### **Using WSC**

W.S.C. is supplied in a concentrated form which is diluted 1 part WSC to 4 parts water prior to mixing with Murobond powder. This 1:4 solution is then used in place of water when mixing Murobond.

WSC is typically used in the final coat of Murobond only, however its use in both coats is beneficial in extreme situations or for single skin construction.

The mixed Murobond paint is applied in the same manner as the first coat.

## After Application of Murobond

### General Precautions

#### **Painting Technique**

Wet/dry lapping will show as a distinct mark, therefore care should be taken to maintain a wet edge across each surface, joining only at natural divisions such as corners.

Re-touching of Murobond will show as a distinct patch and unless a consistent patched effect is required, should be avoided.

It is recommended that large areas be divided by false expansion joints to reduce the working area to an area easily manageable by a contractor (generally about 3m high by 5-8m long).

Expansion/control joints may be sealed or filled after the application of Murobond with care being taken to mask the painted surface against the sealing compound. If the joints are sealed prior to painting, Murobond should not be applied over these joints.

#### **Colour & Tinting**

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure colour consistency. It is recommended that sufficient material to complete the project be ordered where possible to eliminate possible colour variation. Where this is not practicable, sufficient material to complete an elevation should be ordered with any excess used as the

first coat on the subsequent elevation.

#### **Temperature**

Murobond should not be applied where surface or air temperature is below 8°C or above 35°C. Murobond Sealer should not be applied where surface or air temperature is below 10°C.

Murobond can be unusually affected by "shock curing" this is where sudden cold wet weather is experienced during early curing and will show as excessive white bloom and/or streaking. To reduce this risk check weather reports, ensure thick film and mist spraying.

#### **Initial Protection**

Adequate protection should be provided against rain and sub-zero temperatures for a period of at least 48 hours after application. Protection against mechanical abrasion should be provided for at least seven days after application.

#### **Packaging**

Murobond Cement Paint: 1, 4, 10, 15 kilo

Colour range: as per colour card, non standard colours made to order

W.S.C.: 1, 4, 10, 15 litre

Primer: 1, 4, 10, 15 litre

Murobond Sealer: 1, 4, 10, 15 litre

Clear Acrylic Sealer: 1, 4, 10, 15 litre

Sand: for 1, 4, 15 kilo of Murobond

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## MUROBOND