

Application

Renosil

Renosil External Mineral Paint System

Renosil is a ready to use, breathable exterior mineral based paint. Renosil works by chemically bonding to the surface, which results in superb durability. Renosil is not classified as an ASF paint, however it does have the ability to chemically bond to old firm painted surfaces and external insulation systems unlike Beeckosil. This chemical bond remineralises the surface offering further protection and longevity. Renosil also contains a hydrophobic element, which can reduce water ingress by up to 90%, whilst still maintaining vapour permeability. Renosil has been used extensively worldwide in both conservation and new build applications, comfortably achieving a 10 year plus life-span, even in the most testing conditions. Renosil's main area of application is onto bare cementitious renders and existing painted surfaces.

Renosil is available in a coarse base coat, a fine base coat and a fine top coat. It is available in white, colour group 1, 2, 3 and 4 from the Beeck Colorsil swatch.

Area of Use: Exterior use onto bare lime and/or cement renders, mineral backgrounds and existing painted surfaces.

Renosil is applied as a 2-stage or 4-stage system, with the various application methods listed below.

Any critical surfaces, such as glass, need to be protected prior to painting. As Beeck paints chemically bond, you may not be able to remove them. We recommend covering anything that you do not intend to paint.



Preparation

Surface Preparation - All Applications

Carefully remove any loose or flaking material. Clean the surface with a fungicide/biocide to ensure no contaminants are present.

Different Backgrounds:

Renosil is suitable for painting onto existing surface such as bare render or mineral surfaces, mixed backgrounds and sound existing paint. Different preparation methods are needed for different background to allow the paint to bond correctly with the substrate.

Bare Render Backgrounds

Stage 1 and 2 – Etching Fluid and Fixative (if required)

If the substrate has areas of bare render, it is important that Etching Fluid and Fixative are applied. In our opinion, if the areas of bare substrate on mixed backgrounds are smaller than 2m² the Etching and Fixative will not be required.

For the purpose of this application, we define mixed backgrounds as a surface that may have existing paint present, as well as exposed bare render or mineral substrates (i.e. brick or stone).

If the existing paint can easily be 100% removed and cleaned back, the Beeckosil system can be used. However, as paint stripping can be labour intensive, expensive and also detrimental to the underlying fabric, Renosil can be used as refurbishment treatment.

The actual application may vary depending on the condition of the substrate and needs to be assessed on a case by case basis.

Applying Beeck Etching Fluid

Etching Fluid is an acid cleaner, which removes excess binder which may be present on the face of new render or to clean mineral surfaces. The etching process cleans the render and exposes available silica in the substrate, which ensures a stronger chemical bond between paint and substrate.

Etching Fluid is diluted at 1 part Etching Fluid to 4 parts water.

It is brushed on the surface, left to dwell for 20 minutes and then washed off.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours after washing before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.

Applying Beeck Fixative

Fixative is pure potassium waterglass, and is the base component for all Beeck mineral paints. Potassium waterglass or Fixative is the reactive component within the paints that promote the chemical bond with mineral substrates. As waterglass is highly alkaline it reacts with available silica in the substrate, resulting in an inseparable bond. Fixative can be used as a primer for mineral backgrounds, stabiliser for friable mineral substrates and as a thinning solution for Beeck Mineral Paints.

For this application, Fixative is applied to the wall to stabilise, harden and prime the substrate.

Fixative is diluted at 1 part Fixative to 2 parts water and applied to the wall with a brush to ensure it is worked into the substrate.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.

Sound Existing Paint

Renosil has the ability to chemically bond to existing painted surfaces. The chemical bond hardens the existing paint, protecting it and improving longevity.

For the purpose of this application, we take sound, existing paint to be a solid coating with no flaking or dusting and being well adhered to the surface.

The actual application may vary depending on the condition of the substrate and needs to be assessed on a case by case basis.

Renosil Coarse and Fine Application

Renosil Coarse is designed as a textured base coat for filling hairline cracks, minor imperfections and masking underlying paints that may be present. It is then followed by a top coat of Renosil Fine.

Stage 1 and 2 – Beeck Etching Fluid and Beeck Fixative (if required)

If the substrate has areas of bare render, it is important that Etching Fluid and Fixative are applied. In our opinion, if the areas of bare substrate are smaller than 2m² the Etching and Fixative will not be required.

Stage 3 – Beeck Renosil Coarse (Base Coat)

The base coat has to be tinted to the same colour as the top coat.

Renosil Coarse is a breathable, hard wearing exterior silicate paint. Renosil Coarse contains a fine marble dust, which has the ability to hide surface imperfections such as hairline cracks, it will also level the surface and prevent the underlying layers of paint from grinning through/standing out. Suitable for use as a base coat with a top coat of Renosil Fine.

Renosil Coarse is only suitable for a base coat of paint and has to be finished with Renosil Fine.

As Renosil Coarse is absorbed into the surface and forms a chemical bond, the application demands more care and attention than conventional paints or lime wash. It is important that when applying mineral paints a wet edge is maintained during the application and any cutting in is carried out as you move across each section, as much as reasonably possible. If the application is across a large area, work to the natural breaks within the building or define break lines so a wet edge can be maintained. The principal reason for maintaining a wet edge is that the paint binds to the surface and pigments align together. If a wet on wet application is not maintained, the overlapping of the paint will be highlighted. A wet edge is advised for most paint applications, conventional or mineral based, and is good practice.

Renosil Coarse needs to be thinned with 10% undiluted Fixative, stirred well and then applied.

Renosil Coarse can be applied with either a brush or roller. As it contains a marble dust, it may be easier to apply with a brush.

With the application of external mineral paints, weather is critical. Renosil requires a minimum drying time of 8 hours before it can take any rain.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.

Stage 4 – Beeck Renosil Fine (Top Coat)

The top coat has to be tinted to the same colour as the base coat.

Renosil Fine needs to be applied with the same care as the Renosil Coarse, maintaining a wet edge.

Renosil Fine can be brushed, rolled or spray applied. Please refer to the technical data sheet for sprayer requirements.

As a top coat, Renosil Fine can be thinned with a maximum of 5% water, although we do recommend that is applied as a neat coat.

With the application of external mineral paints, weather is critical. Renosil requires a minimum drying time of 8 hours before it can take any rain.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.



Renosil Fine Application

Renosil Fine is suitable for use as both the base and top coat onto bare render, if there are no signs of imperfections such as hairline cracking.

Stage 1 and 2 – Etching Fluid and Fixative (if required)

If the substrate has areas of bare render, it is important that Etching Fluid and Fixative are applied. In our opinion, if the areas of bare substrate are smaller than 2m² the Etching and Fixative will not be required.

Stage 3 – Beeck Renosil Fine (Base Coat)

Renosil Fine is a breathable, hard wearing exterior silicate paint.

As Renosil Fine is absorbed into the surface and forms a chemical bond, the application demands more care and attention than conventional paints or lime wash. It is important that when applying mineral paints a wet edge is maintained during the application and any cutting in is carried out as you move across each section, as much as reasonably possible. If the application is across a large area, work to the natural breaks within the building or define break lines so a wet edge can be maintained. The principal reason for maintaining a wet edge is that the paint binds to the surface and pigments align together. If a wet on wet application is not maintained, the overlapping of the paint will be highlighted. A wet edge is advised for most paint applications, conventional or mineral based, and is good practice.

Renosil Fine needs to be thinned with 10% water, stirred well and then applied.

Renosil Fine can be brushed, rolled or spray applied. Please refer to the technical data sheet for sprayer

requirements.

With the application of external mineral paints, weather is critical. Renosil requires a minimum drying time of 8 hours before it can take any rain.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.

Stage 4 – Beeck Renosil Fine (Top Coat)

The top coat has to be tinted to the same colour as the base coat.

Renosil Fine needs to be applied with the same care as the base coat, maintaining a wet edge.

Renosil Fine can be brushed, rolled or spray applied. Please refer to the technical data sheet for sprayer requirements.

As a top coat, Renosil Fine can be thinned with a maximum of 5% water, although we do recommend that is applied as a neat paint.

With the application of external mineral paints, weather is critical. Renosil requires a minimum drying time of 8 hours before it can take any rain.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.



Renosil Redecoration

The Renosil mineral paint system has a proven longevity in even the most adverse conditions, with applications in the UK exceeding 10 years. However, like all paint, over time it may require a fresh coat to maintain performance and appearance.

As the paint is chemically bound to the substrate, Renosil can be recoated with ease.

Surface Preparation

Firstly, the surface needs to be cleaned with a fungicide/biocide to ensure no contaminants are present. Any loose material to be brushed down.

Renosil Fine Top Coat

As Renosil Fine is absorbed into the surface and forms a chemical bond, the application demands more care and attention than conventional paints or lime wash. It is important that when applying mineral paints a wet edge is maintained during the application and any cutting in is carried out as you move across each section, as much as reasonably possible. If the application is across a large area, work to the natural breaks within the building or define break lines so a wet edge can be maintained. The principal reason for maintaining a wet edge is that the paint binds to the surface and pigments align together. If a wet on wet application is not maintained, the overlapping of the paint will be highlighted. A wet edge is advised for most paint applications, conventional or mineral based, and is good practice.

Thin Renosil Fine with 5% water although we do recommend that is applied as a neat paint.

Apply with the same care as the above applications

Renosil fine can be brushed, rolled or spray applied. Please refer to the technical data sheet for sprayer requirements.

With the application of external mineral paints, weather is critical. Renosil requires a minimum drying time of 8 hours before it can take any rain.

Leave the surface for a minimum of 12 hours before continuing the system. The substrate needs to be dry.

The information given in this document is for guidance purposes only and is not intended to be a specification.