

## BIOlime LIME PLASTERS

Unprotected (or unsealed) lime plaster can be vulnerable to staining. While they are extremely durable over time, there is a tradeoff between maintaining a clean surface and keeping it protected from certain exposures like soils, tree residues, and even accidental mistakes like acid-based foods (pasta sauces). These can be problematic to clean but are possible to remove. Making repairs to the surface caused by a projectile compromising an area of the plaster can also be challenging but tactical efforts can be made for quality repair work. There are tricks to the trade in cleaning and repairing to make problem areas undetectable, however, it should be known that some plaster surface textures and/or colors can make efforts even more challenging.

### Cleaning instructions:

- Rehydrate the problem area with water from a misting bottle (or wet sponge).
- Use a natural soap, such as Castile soap and dilute 50% with water. Gently rub into the marked area. Continue to gently rub into the plaster until mark disappears and let dry. If the problem persists, contact BioLime to obtain a specialized cleaning solution.

### Repair instructions:

- Rehydrate the repair area with water from a misting bottle (or wet sponge).
- If the problem area is damaged where the plaster has been removed, open the edges of the damage area in a “V-shape”.
- If not available, obtain the original mix and color from BioLime and fill the repair area and push the new material in by compression with a stainless-steel margin or regular and let dry.
- For cracking issues: The same technique can be used.

### Ongoing maintenance:

- Avoid contact of any acid-based foods and oils (vinegar, pasta sauce, coffee, soda, jams/jelly, chocolate, dressings) or other household acids.
- Natural oil-based soaps such as castile soap and pure olive soap may be used to clean the plaster.

