



PIGMENTS

Natural and artificial pigments

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Crushed (sometimes burned) pigments in powder form, they are applied to mortars, concretes, marmorinos and other lime or cement-based products to colour them.

There are many natural or synthetic pigments. These are a selection of common pigments used in decoration or building works.



Characteristics

All pigments have a significant covering power thanks to their extreme thinness. Their colouring powers and their properties may change.

Earths and Ochres are in their natural form, mixed with topsoil and sand. They come from the natural oxidation reactions of various metal elements (e.g. iron). The artificial pigments are from industrial production, from metallic elements such as iron and copper.

Each pigment has its own absorption coefficient of solar radiation. Light colours absorb less sunlight than dark colours.

In general, it is forbidden to exceed 3% of the pigment weight in comparison to the weight of lime in the production of a render. Similarly, the pigments are subjected to a saturation limit in the production of lime wash and lime paints. We are talking about "limit of saturation". This limit changes according to the nature of the pigment used and according to the works. It is essential to respect it.

This is the maximum allowed for artificial pigments (expressed as a percentage in comparison to the weight of the lime in powder form):

For natural pigments:

- Limewash (25%)
- Patina (65%)

Related products

- Pittura Viva, Centri Storici, Velatura
- Tonachino di San Tommaso
- Stucco Lustro
- Natural limes

Uses

Paint, patina, marmorino and lime render colouration

Contraindications

- Do not store pigments in a wet place
- Do not exceed the recommended amount

Advice

- Sample preparation on each of substrate is strongly advised before applying a coating, paint or lime wash because the colours lose their brightness as they dry. It is possible to get an idea of the final colour by accelerating drying with a hair dryer on a test sample
- An initial idea of the final colour of a coating can be obtained by mixing dry pigments (ochres and earths only), lime and sand
- To prevent colour problems, it is advisable to prepare the amount required for a complete wall surface at one time.

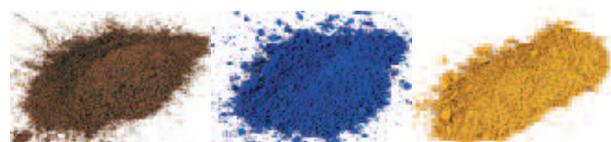


Packaging

Pigments	Pots weight (for 1 L)	Pots weight (for 8 L)	Bags weight
Oxyde Bleu Cobalt	600 g	6 kg	10 kg
Oxyde Bleu Outremer	700 g	7 kg	25 kg
Oxyde Brun Foncé	1 kg	6 kg	25 kg
Oxyde jaune 20	480 g	3 kg	20 kg
Oxyde Bouton d'Or	480 g	5 kg	-
Oxyde Noir	900 g	6 kg	25 kg
Oxyde Orangé	600 g	3,5 kg	-
Orange Valencien	900 g	5 kg	-
Oxyde Rouge 10	800 g	7 kg	25 kg
Oxyde Rouge 30	850 g	6 kg	25 kg
Oxyde Vert	800 g	6 kg	25 kg
Oxyde Vert de Syrie	1 kg	5 kg	-
Violet Lumière	1 kg	5 kg	-
Ocre Havane	850 g	7 kg	25 kg
Ocre Jaune	800 g	7 kg	25 kg
Ocre Rouge	750 g	7 kg	25 kg
Ombre Calciné	900 g	7 kg	25 kg
Ombre Naturelle	800 g	7 kg	25 kg
Sienna Naturelle	900 g	7 kg	25 kg
Sienna Calcinée	800 g	7 kg	25 kg
Terre de Cassel	500 g	5 kg	25 kg



Ocre jaune Sienna calcinée Ocre havane



Ombre calcinée Oxyde bleu outremer Oxyde jaune 20



Orange Valencien Violet lumière Oxyde ocre



Ocre rouge Sienna naturelle Oxyde vert



Noir naturel Jaune bouton d'or Vert de Syrie

The List of pigments is larger and the colour can change, depending on your computer. Ask for a sample before making a final choice