

# WHITEWASH

Whitewash is easily made. It is pure white and used as a protective coating, to improve the appearance of home and farm structures to keep them cool. Compared to the cost of commercial paint, whitewash is extremely cheap.

To obtain the best results, apply the wash in thin coats. Use either a spray or a good brush and do not attempt to brush out the brush marks. Simply spread it as evenly and quickly as possible. Carefully wash and dry brushes after use.

The approximate covering of 1 litre of wash is:

Wood 4.5 m<sup>2</sup>

Brick 3.7 m<sup>2</sup>

Plaster 5.5 m<sup>2</sup>

## **Mixtures for Different Purposes**

### ***Mix No. 1***

- Marking out tennis courts and sports grounds.
- Spraying orchard trees.
- Preventing rust.

In a clean container dissolve 2.25kg salt in 27 litres of clean water. Make sure that the salt is completely dissolved, then add, white stirring slowly, 12.5kg (half a bag) of hydrated lime.

Stir until the mixture is of a cream-like consistency. Allow standing overnight then adding additional water so that the final mixture has the consistency of whole milk. Remove all rust and loose dirt from the surface to be painted.

### ***Mix No. 2***

- Sheds, barns and other buildings.
- Posts, fences, trellises, arboreal.
- Kerbs and edges of driveways, paths, steps.

This is the same as mixture as no.1 except that it contains 6g alum in each litre of whitewash to prevent flaking and rubbing off.

### ***Mix No. 3***

- Lime-cement wash
- Interior and exterior masonry surfaces

Dissolve 1kg of salt in 5 litres of water and add 13kg of hydrated lime and 6kg of portland cement (grey or white). Stir thoroughly and thin down as required with water. Prepare only sufficient for use within one hour.