



LINOLIE & PIGMENT

Instruction manual - Aqualinum®

INTRODUCTION TO AQUALINUM

Aqualinum® is an interior paint for walls and ceilings that can be used on top of plaster, filler, fabric, or wallpaper. The paint binds well on both untreated surfaces as well as on surfaces already treated with Aqualinum® or other kinds of paint.

The name Aqualinum® is a combination of the Latin words “aqua” and “linum” since the paint is based on an emulsion of water and linseed oil. The selected ingredients, water, linseed oil, cellulose gum and pigment are combined by good workmanship that turns the mixture into the finest and purest paint. Aqualinum® builds a bridge between ancient knowledge and the modern consumer, who wants a healthy and sensible choice of paint that is easy to use with a paint roller or paint sprayer. Follow our instructions and achieve a great result.

If you have any questions, feel free to call us on +45 75 75 23 82

Otherwise, we wish you the best of luck with your project!

YOU MUST PAY ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

READ THE ENTIRE GUIDE: Working with Aqualinum® differs from modern wall paint, therefore it is important to read the entire guide before beginning your project.

CHECK THE COLOUR: It is important to check the colour before you begin. Never apply the paint directly to the wall – use a loose plate for this purpose.

THE EQUIPMENT: Use a microfiber roller with a large pile (17 mm) or a paint sprayer. Only use a brush for cutting in the edges of the wall.

WORK WITH THE LIGHT: Always work away from the light source (i.e., doors and windows), which means that you must begin nearby the window and work your way around the room.

JOINT FILLER: Aqualinum® is paint that is based on an oil emulsion made of linseed oil, it is therefore important to choose a joint filler that can be used for this purpose.

REPAIRS: If you have made minor repairs, it is important to treat the newly plastered surface like the rest of the wall.

WATER SPLASHES: It is not recommended to use Aqualinum® in the wet zone around showers, baths and sinks, because splashes will cause lime and dirt deposits on the surface.

What type of surface are you going to paint on?

The way you should proceed will depend on the type of surface you are going to paint on. Nevertheless, it is the same for all substrates that Aqualinum[®] must be applied on a dry wall measuring less than 60 digits.

Plaster (very absorbent)

A 5-12 mm thick layer of plaster needs to be treated twice with Aqualinum[®] primer and one time with Aqualinum[®].

Putty (lighter absorbent)

A 2-4 mm thick layer of putty needs to be treated once with Aqualinum[®] primer and twice with Aqualinum[®].

Saturated surfaces (e.g., plastic paint)

On a saturated surface as e.g. plastic paint primer will not be necessary. The surface only needs to be treated two times with Aqualinum[®] as a minimum, sometimes more.

You will need the following equipment:

Aqualinum[®] Wall Paint
Aqualinum[®] Primer (if necessary)
A microfiber paint roller with a large pile (17 mm)
An edge Roller (if necessary)
Masking tape
A brush
A paint tray
A telescopic pole (if necessary)

Aqualinum[®] Primer:

Making a primer for Aqualinum[®] is very simple and the purpose of the primer is to saturate an absorbent surface before painting.

Aqualinum[®] Primer is mixed in a 1:1 ratio of Aqualinum[®] and Krystalfernis (double-boiled linseed oil).

HOW TO USE AQUALINUM®

It is important to structure your work before you begin to start painting with Aqualinum®. Make sure you always do one wall in a go – and never stop in the middle of a wall. It is ideal to read the entire instruction and watch our instruction video at www.linolie.dk.

STEP 1: First up, it is a must to start off by checking the colour. Use a loose plate instead of testing the colour directly on the wall.

STEP 2: The way you go about preparation pay a difference on the final result. Therefore, always structure your work. Start close to the window and work away from the light source(i.e. doors and windows).

STEP 3: Prepare the skirting boards and other areas you wish to keep free from paint stains with masking tape.

STEP 4: If you are you going to paint on a saturated surface you need to skip the next couple of steps and move forward to STEP 7.

STEP 5: Before going ahead, it is important to give the Aqualinum® primer a good stir before applying it.

STEP 6: You need to apply the Aqualinum® primer with the same kind of care and attention as you would on the final coat of paint. Starting in one corner and gradually working your way to the other corner, tackling one small area at a time while you likewise do the cutting-in in small areas at a time. You must work quick and pay attention to always working wet-in-wet. To achieve a uniform surface of the coating it is important to distribute the Aqualinum® into the same thickness all over the wall.

STEP 7: Let it dry for 3 days. If you are working on a **very absorbent** surface, you will need to treat the wall with one more coat of primer. If you are working on a **lighter-absorbent** surface, you can move forward to the next step that will describe how to apply the first layer of Aqualinum®.

STEP 8: Give Aqualinum® a good stir before applying it. Afterwards, begin to cut in a small area of the wall. Start off by using a brush and afterwards erase the brushstrokes by using an edge-roller. Don't go around the whole room/wall doing all the cutting in but try to apply Aqualinum® wet-in-wet and make sure you only go as far as you can catch up with the roller before the edges dry.

STEP 9: When applying Aqualinum® try to work/rub in the paint really well. Don't go back on the already painted areas, this will leave prints in the surface of the coat, when it dries. Finish off with a roll from the ceiling to the floor one meter at a time while you let go of most of the pressure.

STEP 10: Always finish a wall in one go before you move further on.

STEP 11: Depending on the colour you are using repaint can happen after three days at the earliest. Aqualinum® consists of grinded pigments and each pigment has its very own properties, therefore each colour of Aqualinum® must be handled a little differently. You can find the needed information for each individual colour on the bucket or at www.linolie.dk.

STEP 12: When the room has been left to cure in the recommended amount of time, repainting can be done. Follow the same procedure as described from STEP 7 to STEP 10.

STEP 13: Once Aqualinum® has fully cured and the recognizable smell of linseed oil has subsided, you can start using the room.

You must pay attention to the following:

Linseed oil emits a natural and harmless smell during curing. It is the linseed oil that is converted to linoxyn (the solid form of linseed oil).

We like to say that the paint is being “honest”. By an honest paint is meant that it immediately tells you not to move into a room until the smell has disappeared.

Turn on the heat and ventilate regularly while you are painting, but also up to a week after you have finished the work.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW AFTERWARDS

CLEANING OF THE EQUIPMENT:

Clean your brushes and paint roller with linseed soap. If the tools only need to be stored for a few days, you can keep them in an airtight bag or place them in the freezer.

HOW TO STORE PAINT LEFTOVERS:

When you have finished your paintjob, it is possible to store the rest of the paint in your freezer. Aqualinum® is free from heavy preservatives, therefor storing it in the freezer will extend the lifetime of the paint.

CLEANING OF WALL PAINTED WITH AQUALINUM:

Newly painted walls cannot be cleaned in the first 4 weeks of curing. Afterwards you can remove a stain by applying an ordinary detergent-solution on a soft sponge or cloth and carefully dab it on the stain. Don't go back and forth on the surface with the sponge just let the chemistry in the detergent handle the task. Let it work for half a minute and gently wipe with a cloth soaked in water.

IF YOU EXPERIENCE YELLOWING:

You can experience that a yellow stain will appear behind a wall decoration when it is being removed. This is caused by the linseed oil will turn more yellow in the dark – but don't you worry, as soon as the area of the wall gets light and oxygen again, it will be gone in a few weeks.

REPERATION OF A PAINTED WALL:

If you need to repair an area of the wall, you will need to repaint the entire wall to achieve a nice result.

NOTES:



Watch our instruction videos at www.linolie.dk

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