

Use of Linseed Oil Paint

Zinc Oxide



In the Australian humidity, where mildew is always a likely intruder, before painting any unpainted surface (including those from which old paint has been removed), it pays to wash the surface first. Mildew spores are found in the surface of most products. Do what you can to kill them first. AND, it's critical you take the necessary time to mix the paint's ingredients. Best results come from a full re-mixing of the materials in the container. Err on the side of too much stirring!

When applying the first coat of Allbäck Linseed Paint on external surfaces it is important to ensure that you add Zinc Oxide. This should not exceed 20% (parts per volume) of the first coat of paint. The purpose of the Zinc Oxide is to create a barrier against possible mould growth. Please ensure the paint is mixed thoroughly to avoid drying problems; its application should be worked onto the timber very thinly and thoroughly. It is only necessary to add this to the first initial coat of paint. However, it can also be added to any subsequent coats and will not greatly affect the colour of the paint if mixed correctly.

For existing painted surfaces where mould growth has become apparent, clean the surface with Linseed Soap Extra and apply one more coat of the original paint, including Zinc Oxide.

Raw Linseed Oil

Man has known about the unique properties of linseed oil for several thousand years. Linseed oil penetrates into wood, protecting it from moisture and, consequently, from rot.

When the oilseed flax has matured, the oil is pressed from the seeds of the flax flower. This is done cold, to prevent impurities getting into the oil.

The raw linseed oil is refined through the addition of oxygen to produce "cooked" linseed oil. This process changes aspects such as the drying time, shine and purity. The cooked oil is used as a binding agent in Allbäck linseed oil paints. The raw oil is used for the putty. Both raw and cooked linseed oil can be stored indefinitely.

Allbäck linseed oil is refined to remove the impurities that encourage mould and fungal growth. Use to impregnate and protect softwoods and indigenous hardwoods prior to painting or waxing. Coverage 20 square metres per litre, approximately.

Linseed Oil Soap

Linseed oil soap is made from cold-pressed raw linseed oil. It is a pure natural product, without any additives. Using linseed oil soap is much safer than using solvents like white spirit or turpentine to clean paintbrushes. Solvents enter the body through your skin and damage your health.

In Denmark a disease "Painter's Dementia" is officially recognised as being caused by solvents in, and associated with the use of alkyd (or oil) paints.

We use linseed oil liquid soap for cleaning everything – paintbrushes, floors, work surfaces, stain removal and personal hygiene. It's not to be used in the dishwasher.

Applications

Paint brushes and hands

Mix soap with a little water. Work into brushes and leave. Rinse with warm water; repeat if necessary.

Darker colours may take more effort but it's easy enough to remove all the colour from a roller or brush.

For wooden floors

Take about 1 decilitre (100 mls) of the soap to a bucket of water. Scrub and dry

For other surfaces where dirt is ingrained: Ovens, stoves, the car, kitchen work surfaces or stains on textiles.

Apply undiluted soap with a little water. Rub the surface and leave. Rinse cloth with water or wash in washing machine.

Linseed oil wax

Linseed oil wax is made from linseed oil and bees wax. The wax is used as a surface protector on unpainted, varnished or painted wooden surfaces. The wax is easy to apply with a sponge or cloth. The surface should be clean and dry; ideal for protecting exterior hardwoods.

Remember: this product is made up of natural, healthy products. Wipe off excess or you may attract ants! More importantly: wash the substrate (surface) well before application. Allow it to dry before applying the wax.

1 litre of wax should cover 50 square metres.

Wax Instructions

Suitable for use on timber floors and work surfaces (not kitchen worktops), furniture, garden furniture, wooden decks, windows and doors, where a bare wood finish is preferred.

Instructions for Untreated Wood: *Colour Wax*

Use: For the surface treatment of untreated timber or sanded Linus wall paint. The Colour Wax produces a waxy, transparent wipeable surface. Colours are; White, Grey, Brown, Black, Red, Mahogany and Oak. Colour Wax is suitable for untreated timber; floors, furniture, handicrafts, timber ceilings etc.

Drying Time: 24-48 Hours. The drying time may be longer for knots in the timber depending on the resin content of the knot and the thickness of the layer of wax. For this reason *a thin layer of wax should be applied and all excess wax wiped away.*

Remember: The result of treatment intended to have a glazing effect is affected by the absorbency of the timber and the existing colour. The appearance produced by the wax will vary depending on the surface to which it is applied. A sanded timber surface absorbs more wax and will gain a deeper colour than a planed surface.

Surfaces which have previously been used or treated must be sanded well or the colour may be uneven. Test First.

Shades and Coverage: If less colour is desired, colour wax can be mixed into clear linseed oil wax to achieve the desired effect. The different wax shades can be mixed together. For a more even colour, add 2 coats of wax.

Instructions:

- ✚ wash the timber with Linseed Soap Extra
- ✚ Leave to dry
- ✚ Apply the wax with a cloth or a coarse sponge. Work in the direction of the grain, a few boards at a time. Leave the wax to be absorbed for about 15-20 mins.
- ✚ Wipe off the excess with a towel.
- ✚ It should be possible to walk or touch the wax surface immediately, without marking the wax.
- ✚ If the wax is left to dry for several hours, machine treatment will be necessary to bring out the surface.
- ✚ A small amount of pigment will come off before the wax is dried.
- ✚ Too much wax will produce a sticky surface with uneven shine.
- ✚ Leave the wax to dry for 24-48 hrs.
- ✚ Waxing is complete!

Depending on the quality of the timber and its absorption, the surface may need a second coat of wax. Sand with fine sand paper if necessary. Add a second coat of wax.

It may be useful to use clear linseed oil wax as the final coat as it is easier to polish than the Colour wax.

Polishing: Leave the wax to dry fully. Check that the wax has also dried in the knots. Polish with a cloth or a nylon stocking. Electric polishers can also be used.

Linseed Oil Wax: Natural/Clear - for timber, painted surfaces and stone.

Contains: Linseed Oil and Beeswax

Coverage: is approximately 50m² per litre

- ✚ Brush off loose pigment/dirt and wash with Linseed Soap Extra.
- ✚ Rinse and leave to dry
- ✚ Apply a thin layer of wax with a coarse/scouring sponge.
- ✚ Wipe off any excess. This should produce a water-repellent surface and a new finish.

 Follow instructions as per Colour Wax.

How to avoid Mildew, Mould and Dirt build-up on Painted Surfaces

Organic Linseed Oil Paint is made from cold-pressed, purified Linseed Oil and Earth pigment. The goal of a 'green' and environmentally safe paint can only be achieved by using an organic coating, not any coating based on acrylic petroleum product.

Organic, Raw and Boiled Linseed oils are equally purified. The boiled Linseed Oil has been heated above 160 degrees Celsius, to 800 degrees Fahrenheit in order to dry without any chemical drying agents. Allbäck Linseed Oil products are 100% chemical free.

1. *Purified Linseed Oil and the Linseed Oil Paint will not accumulate mould of its own, but if there are mildew spores in the wood that you apply the paint onto, you may see mildew growth.* The air can also carry large amounts of carbon and spores that can settle on the surface, specifically on horizontal surfaces.

Organic Linseed Oil and Linseed Oil Paint does not contain any poisonous material that will kill mildew and it is not a barrier of any kind. Cases of mould and mildew build up are most common in dark, damp areas and where there are trees nearby.

There are steps you can take to reduce the chance of mildew growth.

2. A linseed Oil Painted surface is a much softer surface compared to any acrylic paint and may tend to pick up dirt; this does not affect the adhesion and the fabulous properties of organic, purified Linseed Oil. Linseed Oil painted surfaces that have become dirty need to be washed down with the Linseed Oil Soap Extra, a very effective for removing carbon dirt and mildew.

The Linseed Oil Paint will not crack, peel or trap moisture.

3. *Linseed Oil Paint is not a barrier and moisture and spores can penetrate through the paint.*
4. Others have experienced situations where dirt and mould have accumulated on the surface under some conditions. This is something that will happen on any paint under damp conditions. Where mildew spores are present in the wood before painting with Linseed Oil Paint **and** if the outside air contains large amounts of carbon and other contaminants, these can settle on the surface.

Acrylic paint may accumulate less dirt *initially*, but will ultimately fail and cause serious damage. It is an easy choice to make, knowing what problems all of the acrylic petroleum coatings have caused over the years.

Linseed Oil Paint will not have any of those negative aspects. Dirt on the Linseed Oil Paint can simply be washed off with the Linseed Oil Soap Extra.

How to avoid Mildew and Dirt build-up to a great extent

1. Strip any existing paint using a heat gun and scraper.
2. Clean the surface with [Linseed Oil Soap Extra](#)
3. You can now add [Zinc Oxide](#) to your first coat of Paint. Zinc has been widely used in paint to discourage mould and mildew growth. Zinc is not completely safe for aquatic wildlife and should be handled very carefully. Zinc Oxide is available as a separate product from our range. Please see our detailed painting instructions for use.
4. Apply thin coats of Linseed Oil Paint. *The Organic Linseed Oil Paint is 100% dry weight and a small amount of paint goes a long way.* The Linseed Oil Paint contains approximately 50% earth pigment. If you get blotchy surfaces after the first or second coat, this means that the surface is absorbing the oil in the paint and the pigment becomes exposed.

This is the reason you would apply a coat of the Organic Boiled Linseed Oil as a base after the surface is clean and dry—before painting. However, another thin coat of paint will usually correct the blotchiness.

Some of our darker colours may require a 4th coat. You can also rub some of the organic boiled linseed oil on those dry areas.

Never use regular, non-purified Linseed Oil

Avoid the temptation to use regular, processed linseed oil that may include proteins and chemicals, just to save money.

DISCLAIMER

The information in these sheets is provided as a guide only and Olde World Paints Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage that may arise (in any manner) out of the application or observation of these guidelines.