

AURO Colour Wash plant glaze No. 360

Material/intended application

Plant paint glaze pigments in water-thinnable binding agent emulsion for glaze paint design of indoor wall and ceiling areas (concentrate).

Composition

Water, sunflower and walnut oil, shellac, oil resin wax soaps, lyes, plant paint pigments, bicarbonate, soda, xanthane, gum arabic, alcohol, essential oils. Our currently valid full declaration is decisive.

Colour hue

AURO colour wash plant paints No. 360 are available in 10 different colour hues (see brochure "Dare to use colour, walls and ceilings" or the list of products).

Method of application

Wipe, dab, wind or spray (see rear page), depending on the kind of surface finish desired.

Drying time under normal climatic conditions (20 °C, 60% relative humidity)

- Dry and ready for glaze topcoat application after about 4 to 24 hours depending on the method of application and the substrate condition.
- Drying is a process which, among other changes taking place, requires take-up of oxygen, therefore adequate air circulation must be ensured.

Density	about 0,90 - 1,00 g/cm ³ .	Dangerous material class: none
Viscosity	Thixotropic, gelatinous.	
Thinner	The product is supplied as concentrate and can be mixed with various amounts of water (up to 3 parts of water to 1 part of the concentrate), depending on the method of application, desired intensity and number of glaze coatings intended. In the case of stronger dilution, it is advisable to add AURO colour wash binder No. 379*.	
Consumed quantity	About 0.04 l/m ² per glaze coating with a mixture of 1 part wall glaze plant paint and 3 parts of water, corresponding to 0.01 litre of concentrate per m ² . The exact amounts required depend on the desired effect, the chosen method of application and the substrate.	
Tool cleaning	Immediately after use clean the work utensils with water, if necessary adding some AURO plant soap No. 411* or curd soap.	
Storage stability	Store cool, frost-protected and dry. Can be kept for about 1 year in unopened original container.	
Packing material	Tin plate. Completely emptied containers can be returned for tin plate recycling.	
Disposal	Dried product residues can be composted or disposed of with domestic waste material. Return empty tins for metal recycling. Liquid residues: EAK-code 200112, EAK-designation: paints.	
Safety advice	Remove patches and splashes immediately with water or soap solution before they become dry.	

Instructions and safety advice

- Application temperature at least 10 °C.
- Stir before use and from time to time during application.
- **Direct strong incident light (solar radiation, halogen lamps, etc.) makes these paints fade due to the light sensitivity of their plant pigments !!**

Technical recommendations for application

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1. SUBSTRATE

1.1 Suitable substrates:

White or bright substrates treated with AURO natural resin dispersions (No. 302, No. 320, No. 321, No. 322).

1.2 General requirements for the substrate: The substrate must be dry, absorbent, clean, grease-free and chemically neutral.

2. FIRST TIME DESIGN

- Adjust the wall glaze plant paint with water or binding agent to give the desired colour intensity. Tip: Add small amounts of the product first (teaspoon portions) and test on paper or, better, on the prepared surface which is to be treated.
- The correct mixing ratio depends on the colour hue and method of application.
- The colour wash plant paint concentrate can be diluted with up to about 3 parts of water (mixing ratio 1:3) for adjusting the colour intensity. In the case of strong dilution it is advisable to add colour wash binder No. 379* which is supplied as concentrate and can first be diluted in ratio of 1 part to about 7 parts of water.
- The glaze application can be carried out using various techniques, e.g. wiping or dabbing (see below).
- The colour wash plant paints give a particularly intense colour effect when applied on top of each other. Secondary colour hues can be obtained by applying different colours in successive layers (e.g. yellow on blue glaze appears green)

3. RENOVATION

- To freshen glaze coatings, apply another coating on top.
- The AURO wall paints (No. 321, No. 322) are suitable for covering paint coatings. Blue and violet glazes are exceptions to this: To prevent breakthrough, the glaze should either first of all be washed off, or a coating of blocking primer or wallpaper interposed.

4. APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

4.1 Spraying technique

- The colour wash plant paints prepared in ready to use form can be sprayed using any conventional paint spraying method (electrical, air pressure, airless, aircoat). A standard nozzle size matched to the respective spraying technique or a nozzle smaller than the standard nozzle by 1 to 2 numbers should here be selected.
- The spray gun must be moved briskly over the surface to prevent run-down of the water-thin painting material.
- Very soft and uniform colour transitions can be obtained by spraying techniques.

4.2 Spraying/template techniques

Very special surface effects can be obtained by combining spraying technique with template technique.

- Make negative or positive templates from cardboard or rather thick paper. Place the template on the surface which is to be treated and then spray a paint coating around the external contours (positive template) or inside the contours (negative template). When the template is then removed, the previously cut-out motif is left with sharp contours.
- Diversified interesting wall decoration designs can be obtained by using various colour hues and by placing templates adjacently or overlapping.

4.3 Painting/wiping technique

- Dip the well-wetted pressed-out area painting utensil only with the tips of the bristles (up to a third of their entire length) into the ready for use water-thinned paint.
- Then knock-out well to avoid run-out of the thin paint during application.
- Distribute the paint material in brisk circular movements (figure of eight) on the wall. Take care not to produce any running streaks.

4.4 Swabbing technique

- Before application, moisten and press-out the sponge well.
- Then dip the sponge into the diluted paint and move it therein until it has become completely sucked full of paint. Then press-out the sponge such that only a small amount of paint is still left in it.
- Dab the sponge lightly onto the substrate, leaving a dotted structure. A closed structured surface texture is produced by close mutual placement of successive sponge dabs.
- Avoid coarse paint patches.
- To obtain a strong colour effect, overcoat with a second, or also with a third glaze layer. Very diversified surface effects can be obtained by varying the sponge handling.

4.5 Winding technique

- A firm non-fluffy linen or cotton cloth is required for the winding technique.
- Before starting work, moisten and wring-out the cloth well.
- Then move it to and fro in the prepared paints until it is wetted with paint all over.
- Then wring-out the cloth so that only a small amount of paint is left in it.
- Wrap the cloth to a "sausage shape" and roll it over the wall applying light pressure with the palm of the hand.
- Avoid run-out or drip-out of the paint from the cloth.
- Rolling over the wall surface should be carried out in short segments in various random directions.

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* See corresponding technical data sheets

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