Concise Handbook About Linseed Oil Paint

Paint and protect without solvents

For exterior and interior surfaces

Inspiring references

Allbäck Paint for Chateau de Versailles, France.

Sentry boxes at the Chateau de Versailles, France.

Charlotte Berlins Museum, Ystad, Sweden.

Windowcraft expert Malin Allbäck Andersson.

Else Rönnevig's functionalist house in Norway.

Contents

Allbäck Windowcraft , Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Bjørkeheimsstølen, Norway. Photo Helge Eek.

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Living the dream

Hans and Sonja painting of Versailles

It's been many years of hard work but we're far from disappointed. It all started back in 1982. Environmentally hazardous chemicals in textiles had made me ill. Hans was suffering health problems from the solvents in the modern alkyd paints he had to use.

As sick, unemployed owners of a small business with two children to support, we were forced to find a new way of earning a living. What saved us was a job at a rural life museum with accommodation provided.

We gained a chance to work and to meet many old crafts-people who told us their stories and showed us how things used to be done in the past. With knowledge of our history, materials and methods, plus our own hands-on experience, the doors opened to a whole new world of craftsmanship, durability and quality.

We encapsulated it all in our dream of "a good job" – being able to work professionally without being ill and working in harmony with the laws of nature, surrounded by our family. And that's how the story of windowcraft as a profession and a return to linseed oil paints without solvents began.

David Pearson wrote 1989, "Respect for the lessons of the past and their integration with modern, environmentally sound, and health-conscious technology, and a new understanding of the strengths of vernacular buildings." And "It is not enough to talk, write or dream about change. Once the idea is there, it is natural to want to go further – in fact to live the dream."

Ancient European knowledge combined with modern production techniques has made it possible to develop a whole new generation of linseed oil products that meet all our requirements in terms of technical performance, eco-friendliness, beauty and cost-effectiveness.

Sonja and Hans Allbäck

LINOLJEFÄRG ALLBÄCK ORGANIC LINSEED PAINT

since 1982

Facts about our Linseed Oil Paint

- Contains no solvents and must **NOT** be diluted with solvents.
- Consist of cleaned, sterilised linseed oil and natural pigments.
- One tin system – the same paint for exterior and interior use and for all coats.
- Has a dry matter content of 100% and covers approximately 15-25 sq. m/litre.
- Dry in 24 hours at room temperature with good ventilation.
- Well documented in our own projects since 1982.
- Emissions tested and approved by the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish National Heritage Board and Environmental Evaluation of Building Products.

Paint on absorbent surfaces! One simple test to check the penetration and protective abilities of the paint/oil.

The penetrating and expanding properties of linseed oil have been used to protect buildings since time immemorial. We have chosen to follow ancient traditions and tried and tested techniques to produce user-friendly products that do not contain solvents. This approach is also in harmony with REACH – the EU's latest environmental legislation and building product evaluation. Our linseed oil has a **GREEN ARROW** in the building material assessment. According to the Swedish National Heritage Board's statement from 2003, solvent-free linseed oil paints are recommended in building conservation.

..."linseed oil must not be taken for the service of mankind before it has been cleaned from sludge" *Gutle 1799*

Advantages of protein-free linseed oil

- Shorter paint drying time
- More thorough drying
- Less risk of skin forming
- Less smell
- Better wetting capacity of the pigment and the surface
- Better penetration
- Better water and weather resistance

LINOLJEPRODUKTER AB
ALLBÄCK
LINOLJEKITT
WINDOWCRAFT
ALLBÄCK
LINSEED OIL PRODUCTS
Linoljefärg - Linseed Oil
LINOLJEPRODUKTER AB
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LINSÅPA

Tested, eco-friendly and well-documented

Linseed Oil Paint is an often used term

Linseed oil paint has been used for hundreds of years, so providing a wealth of experience compared with the brief history of the modern paint industry. In eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Europe, it was possible to give linseed oil paints characteristics that fulfilled all the requirements, be they technical features, drying time, storage, maintenance, beauty and cost, etc.

In the past 50 years, a few paint industries in the Nordic countries have become huge businesses by manufacturing alkyd and plastic paints, accompanied by never-ending advertising and marketing of new products. When a major industry attempts to approach a living material such as linseed oil on the same lines, the results are extremely varied. This has a negative impact on homeowners, which is then exploited in advertisements for the plastic and alkyd paints which they would rather sell.

Many of today's linseed oil paints require solvents and are classed as dangerous to the environment and to health. They should therefore be avoided. The name "linseed oil paint" has today become an umbrella term for a number of different products which use linseed oil as a binding agent.

Our Linseed Oil Paint is made from Swedish, cold-pressed, cleaned, filtered, sterilised, well-matured, cooked linseed oil. The paint contains no solvents and must not be diluted with solvents. The colours are made from titanium oxide, iron oxides, chromium oxide green and ultramarine blue. Linseed Oil Paint can be painted on most **DRY AND CLEAN SURFACES**. Our Linseed Oil Paint also covers more than twice the surface area covered by alkyd and plastic paints.

Linseed Oil Paint

For wood, steel, iron and plastic – for exterior and interior use

Important questions to ask before starting work

What are you going to paint and why? Is the paint to act as protection and a wear layer or as decoration? Outdoors or in?

Once you have defined what you need, you can choose your materials. Because today there are no standardised definitions of linseed oil and linseed oil paint, there is a huge amount of confusion. There is a great need for expertise but this can be learned from the past.

Our 32 standard colours can be mixed together *See page 24 "Mix your own colours".*

The surface

Sawn, rough timber needs more paint, takes longer to paint and attracts more dirt than planed timber. The elasticity and friction in the paint means it absorbs more dirt in the initial period after application.

Gradually, as the surface becomes matt, grains of pigment slowly fall out and the surface becomes externally self-cleaning.

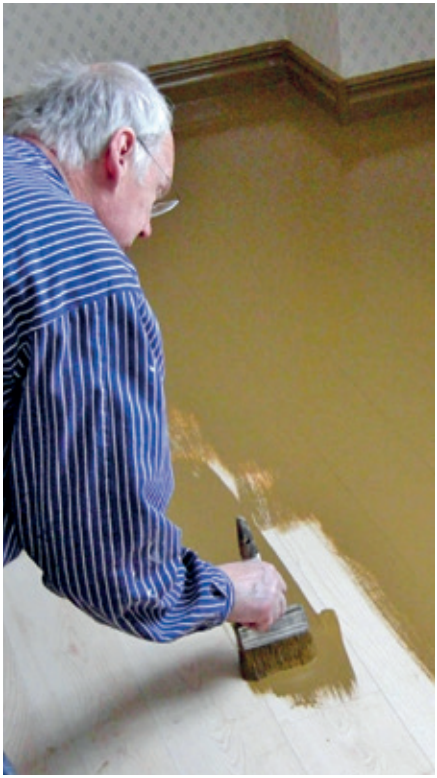
No pesticides

When you get dirt and mould on painted surfaces, wash them with Linseed Soap. When painting surfaces that are exposed to various kinds of mould, pure zinc paint can be added to all our paints, to a maximum of 20%. This zinc paint is marked with the "Dangerous for the environment" symbol depicting a dead tree and a dead fish. Take care with it.

Yellowing

Linseed Oil Paint yellows in dark areas or in contact with chemicals such as cleaning products with a high pH, some beauty sprays and chemical paint strippers.

First and second coat. **FINISH PAINTING!**



Painting on plastic laminate floors. Maintain the brush angle in every brushstroke.

Things to think about before getting started

- When repainting, the old surface must be clean and dry.
- Max. moisture content 14%, min 14°C.
- Use Allbäck Linseed Soap to clean painted or unpainted surfaces
- Rinse thoroughly.
- Leave to dry.
- Avoid washing with products with a high pH.
- Existing, naturally occurring mildew must be removed from the surface before painting. Otherwise it will grow through from underneath all kinds of paint.

Stir the paint thoroughly before painting.

Things to think about when painting

- The paint covers approximately 15 – 25 sq. m. depending on the surface.
- The drying time is 20 – 24 hours at room temperature with good ventilation and low humidity (approx-imately 50% RH).
- Indoors with high humidity, use a dehumidifier.
- When painting on untreated, dried timber outdoors, first impregnate with **raw cleaned linseed oil.**
- The oil must be well absorbed by the timber.
- Heat with hot air, for example, and paint immediately.
- Remove any skin from the surface. Stir the paint thoroughly before painting, e.g. with a hand-held blender (see page 31). Where necessary, strain the paint through a nylon stocking to remove flakes of skin. The paint must **NOT** be diluted with solvents. Where necessary, thin with max. 5% cooked linseed oil.
- When painting interior wood, you can use one or two layers of Primer.

Heat the oil with hot air. Paint immediately.

Working with Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint

- Spread the paint well in several directions before the final long brushstroke.
- Use a stiff natural brush. Apart from shine variations, the paint should provide full coverage with one stroke. Paint at least two coats outdoors and at least three coats on very exposed areas.
  The paint can be used in sunshine.
- Use Allbäck Linseed Soap to clean brushes and hands.

Miscellaneous

- Store brushes hanging in a jar of raw linseed oil (see page 30). This oil can be used for impregnation.
- The paint can be sprayed on undiluted. High pressure – small nozzle.
- Variations in shine can arise with uneven absorption or application. These will even out over time.
- The matt surface is the end result. One way of reducing variation is to impregnate with linseed oil or wipe the finished surface with linseed oil.

Spread the paint out well in several directions. Finish off following the grain of the wood.

Foundations 20 years after painting. Metal chair painted with Linseed Oil Paint.

Emulsion

For plastered surfaces inside and out

A water emulsion linseed oil paint is an ancient classic for plastered surfaces. e.g. kitchens, bathrooms and public spaces that suffer tough wear.

Emulsion with water makes the linseed oil paint tougher

This paint does not seal in moisture and can be used widely, e.g. on dry cellar walls, concrete floors, on plinths and stable walls.

The finish will be semi-matt and washable. Any variations in shine will even out over time.

- Whisk approximately 30% clean water into our Linseed Oil Paint with a high-speed paint whisk in a well-filled container.
- Apply with a roller, brush or spray.
- The mixture is ready when the consistency is that of yogurt.
- If water drops are squeezed out of the paint during painting, the emulsion process is incomplete. If this is the case, whisk in a little more paint.
- Newly plastered surfaces can be painted once the carbonation process is complete. It is best to consult your plasterer.

Linseed Oil

Our raw Linseed Oil comes from Gunnarshögs farm in Skane, Sweden and is processed at our factory in Ystad.Here we clean all the oil from the protein following a historic eighteenth-century recipe.

The raw linseed oil is ideal for impregnating timber and making putty and soap.

Maintenance is easy with linseed oil or linseed oil wax.

The result after 30 minutes' work.

The boiled, i.e. oxidised, linseed oil is processed to create Linseed Oil Paint, Linseed Oil Wax and Linus Wallpaint. It can also be used to thin Linseed Oil Paint.

Maintenance

Over time, Linseed Oil Paint ages visibly and gives off clear signals. After a while, depending on the direction it faces and how exposed it is, the paint starts to turn matt. After further time, the colour will "chalk", i.e. the pigment will fall out. This surface can easily be maintained by cleaning it with Linseed Soap and adding new cooked Linseed Oil or Linseed Oil Wax. The surface will regain its former function and shine.

- **Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous material. Soak cloths in water and dispose of in the general rubbish.**

Linus Wallpaint

A completely matt indoor paint

The paint contains linseed oil, water, cellulose glue, shellac and natural pigment. The paint can be used on all interior surfaces; wood, painted surfaces, plaster, wallpaper, whitewash, plasterboard, woven surfaces and papered walls and ceilings. It produces a completely matt surface that is easy to touch up. Our linseed oil has a green arrow in the building product evaluation.

Linus withstands heat and is good on open fireplaces and behind stoves. Our linseed oil has a green arrow in the building product evaluation.

- You can easily vary the shade of the white colour by adding one of our ready-made pigment mixes.
- The surface is washable
- Linus can be spray painted (sprayed on)
- Keep from freezing

Before painting

- The paint covers approximately 10m^2/litre depending on the surface and the desired texture.
- Linus Wallpaint is quite thick in the tin and can be varied in a number of different ways. Therefore, it is important to decide in advance what you want the finished surface to look like and to do a test.
- On highly absorbent surfaces the paint may "chalk" after the first coat. **This will disappear once you have finished painting.**

Painting

- Stir in the water on the surface of the can with a whisk or by hand.
- Perlon rollers also work well on all surfaces and hold a large amount of paint. Denser rollers don't release enough paint and will leave stripes at the edges. Test the roller first.
- Test paint to ensure the desired texture. Dilute with water for a smoother surface.
- If there are stripes or more texture than you intended, let the paint dry completely and sand the surface with sandpaper. Paint again with thinner paint.
- Paint the edges of the wall first. Then paint the whole wall with a roller or brush. Paint in sections about 1 m at a time. The paint dries quite quickly so it's best to keep the room cool while painting.
  The roller/brush should be overflowing with paint.
- When the paint is dry, it can give off a strong smell of linseed oil. There is a large amount of oil and water that has to oxidise and evaporate. This can be irritating to the eyes.
  Make sure the room is well ventilated! The smell will go away.
- Let the first coat dry properly before painting a second, after about 24 hours.
- Sometimes the drying time for the first coat can be extended as the linseed oil in the paint reacts with the surface. Wash and dry the roller between coats or leave it in the paint for the next day. The water that is pressed out of the roller during painting will leave light marks.
  This also applies to paint that is not sufficiently stirred when diluting.
  Paint at least two coats.

Painting papered walls with a roller.

After painting

- Pour new water on top of the paint in the tin and top with a tightly fitting lid.
- Store in a frost-free place. The paint will keep for many years. However, paint that has been stored for many years may need to be strained before it is as good as new.
- The paint will only be completely cured after a few weeks so be careful with wear and wiping it at the beginning.
- Rinse rollers and brushes in a bucket of soapy water. Do not pour straight down the drain. Then wash rollers and brushes thoroughly with soap in the sink. Leave the bucket containing the washing water to stand so that the paint residue sinks to the bottom. Pour out the water and dispose of the paint residue in the general rubbish.

Linus and Primer

If the surface is very absorbent, such as plaster, woven surfaces, etc., the surface can be pre-treated with Primer. Primer reduces the risk of water damage, soot and nicotine showing through.

Linus on plaster.

Linus for stencilling

- Linus Wallpaint used without thinning or with the addition of chalk is excellent for stencilling.

Linus as a filler

- Pour off the surface water. Do not stir the paint. It needs to be as thick as possible.
- If the paint is too thin to use as filler, add ground pumice. Use the paint to smooth joins in wallpaper and fill uneven areas. It can also be used as an undercoat on whole walls.
- Leave to dry and sand.
- Paint two coats as normal.

Paint Linus using a Perlon roller or a brush.

Masonic Lodge, Oslo, Norway. Linus Wallpaint on the ceiling and the walls.

Linus and Linseed Oil Wax for furniture

Gives a tough, washable and silky matt surface. Shellac all the knots. Paint using Linus Wall Paint to achieve desired coverage.

- Use a soft brush.
- Leave the paint to dry properly.
- Sand the surface with fine-grained sandpaper 180 – 220.
- Apply coloured or natural Linseed Oil Wax.
- Wipe within an hour.
- Leave to dry.
- White Linus paint should be waxed with white Colour Wax.
- The natural uncoloured wax comes out slightly yellow.

Different shades

All Linus Wallpaint colours can be mixed with each other. Linus cannot be mixed with Linseed Oil Paint.

Linus Wallpaint and yellowing

• The paint will yellow slightly if it is not exposed to light. In darker spaces, it can be a good idea to mix 10% – 20% grey with white Linus paint.

• Yellow marks will appear behind pictures, furniture, etc. but these will disappear on their own when the surface is once more exposed to light. Of course, marks can be painted over.

• Linus Wallpaint can react chemically with certain plastic surfaces. If this is the case, the first coat will produce a stronger smell. After that the paint will behave as normal.

Linseed Putty

Linseed Putty is made from our raw linseed oil and different types of chalk and is vacuum treated. The putty can be used for windows and as a filler for interior and exterior holes and cracks.

Instructions

- Empty out the whole pot and knead the lump of putty until soft before use. This will be easier if the putty is warmed up, e.g. in a microwave or water bath or on a radiator.
- Kneaded putty can stay out on the table for several days. Left-over putty can be kept in the freezer.
- Ideally use at room temperature. If the putty is too sticky, knead it on a piece of card. If it is too hard, warm it up.
- The edges of the glass must be free from dirt, paint and putty.
- Brush shellac into the putty rebates before glazing. This prevents the oil from leaching into the wood and considerably extends the lifetime of the putty.
- Make sure that the glass is carefully pinned and supported with wooden blocks to avoid movement in the putty rebates.
- Brush the glass free of oil residue with ground pumice and a soft brush.
- Paint all three coats out approximately 2 cm onto the glass.
- The putty can be painted over immediately or after about one week.
- Once the paint is dry, damp the surface of the glass with a little slightly soapy water. Cut the edges of the putty rebates to 2 mm over the glass with a steel scraper and a razor blade scraper.

Putty as filler

20 years after a simple "delay aging" measure with Linseed Putty in cracks and overpainting old, blistered linseed oil paint.

Holes and dry cracks can be filled with putty and painted over immediately. Thinned putty consisting of a few drops of Linseed Oil mixed into it can be used to temporarily seal cracked rebates, cracks and unsealed corner joints.

Simple delay aging

- Apply with a brush and wipe off the leftovers with a cloth.
- Paint immediately.

Cut the edges of the putty rebates in slightly soapy water.

Thinned putty, a simple "delay aging" method.

Sanding and surface prepare

Primer and chalk as a filler

To achieve an easily sanded high finish indoors on a painted surface, mix chalk with Primer to the consistency of a thick, paintable primer.

The primer can be sanded wet or dry.

- Apply with a brush.
- Leave to dry for approximately 30 minutes. Hot air can reduce the drying time to a few minutes.
- The primer can be sanded wet or dry and hardens all the way through without troublesome cracks due to shrinking.
- The primer can be used on indoor timber and walls.

Linseed Oil filler

To obtain a smooth linseed oil filler you can mix Linus Wallpaint with ground pumice to the desired consistency. The drying time is approximately 24 hours and it can be overpainted with Linseed Oil Paint or Linus Wallpaint.

Linseed Oil Wax
- Natural & Coloured

The Citadel, Landskrona, Sweden. Wooden floor treated with natural Linseed Oil Wax.

Concrete tiles treated with natural Linseed Oil Wax.

White Linseed Oil Wax on a wooden floor.

The wax covers about 40 sq. m. per litre.

Linseed Oil Wax can be used on all absorbent surfaces such as matt painted surfaces, timber, concrete, brick, slate and furniture, etc.

Linseed Oil Wax contains linseed oil, beeswax and colour pigments boiled together so that the beeswax is incorporated as the linseed oil dries.

The wax gives a water-repellent silky matt surface which can be cleaned with a weak mixture of Linseed Soap and water.

The wax will be completely hardened in approximately 1 week. Protect the surface during the first week.

The drying time may be longer for knots in the timber depending on the resin content in the knot and the thickness of the wax layer. For this reason a thin layer of wax should be applied and all **excess wax wiped off**.

Linseed Oil Wax on painted surfaces or wood.

Remember that the result of treatments with a glazing effect is affected by the absorbency of the wood and the existing paint. The wax can produce many different appearances depending on the surface. A sanded wooden floor will absorb more wax and take on more colour than a planed floor. Test first!

If less colour is desired, mix natural Linseed Oil Wax with a colour of your choice. All our Linseed Oil Waxes can be mixed with each other.

Wipe with a towel.

Instructions for floors

- Wash with Linseed Soap and suck up the water with a wet vacuum. This also applies to newly sanded floors.
- Leave to dry. To bring out the grain, sand with fine-grained sandpaper (approximately 180). Vacuum the floor.
- Apply the wax with a rough sponge. Work in the direction of the grain a few boards at a time. Leave the wax to be absorbed for about 15 – 20 minutes. Wipe off the excess with a towel within an hour.
- Waxing is complete.

It is possible to walk/touch the waxed surface immediately. Footprints can be wiped off afterwards on the way out of the room. Too much wax will produce a sticky surface with uneven shine and extend the drying time.

Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous material. Soak cloths and dispose of in the general rubbish.

Linseed Soap

Allbäck Linseed Soap for all cleaning can be used on all surfaces and for personal hygiene.

The pH is approximately 9.5 undiluted.

Allbäck Linseed Soap is made from Swedish cold-pressed raw, cleaned linseed oil, without any additives or chemicals.

It has a healing effect on minor wounds or irritated skin. A small amount of linseed oil cannot be turned into soap and remains on the surface for extra protection.

The soap can also be used in kitchens, bathrooms, for brushes, wood/stone, plastic floors, benches, etc. (Not suitable for use in dishwashers).

For normal cleaning
Dosage

- Use 100 ml soap to about a bucketful of water. Reduce the amount of water for heavy duty cleaning. In hard water areas, white flecks may appear. This does not affect effectiveness.

Caution!

- A soap scrubbed floor may need special cleaning, e.g. with a larger amount of water and a wet vacuum if you want to paint it with Linseed Oil Paint or treat it with Linseed Oil Wax.
- A floor treated with lye must be neutralised with acetic acid and water before treatment with Linseed Oil Paint or with Linseed Oil Wax.
- Stains on textiles: Rub the soap in with a little water and leave to stand. Wash in a washing machine.

Cleaning fittings

- Boil rusty fittings in 50% soap and 50% water for a few hours.
- Leave to cool overnight.
- Remove the fittings, brush clean in the water and leave to dry.
- Ready for painting with Linseed Oil Paint.

Restoring windows

1. Label frames, glass and fittings when dismantling
2. Dismantle glass and frames. (putty lamp)
3. Clean window fittings by boiling in linseed soap and water
4. Clean the edges of glass and check the condition of the glass
5. Remove paint (spot heater)
6. Repair damaged wood and sand
7. Exterior: On dry wood impregnate with raw, hot linseed oil or heat with hot air
8. Fill small cracks and corner joints with putty/thinned putty
9. Attach window fittings in linseed putty
10. Barrier layer on knots and rebates (shellac)
11. Glaze with Linseed Putty. Bedding putty and glazing putty
12. Pin glass with a glass hammer and flat pins
13. Insert wooden blocks with wooden pins
14. Paint **UNDERCOAT** with Allbäck solvent-free Linseed Oil Paint
15. Inside: Prime with Allbäck Primer/chalk. Sand
16. **FINISH PAINTING** with **AT LEAST TWO** coats out onto the glass
17. Cut the edges of the putty and polish the glass
18. Hang the frames inside the casing on greased hinges

Stove Blacking
with rust protection

Stove Blacking consists of raw linseed oil and graphite powder.

- Brush off loose rust.
- Apply with a brush, cloth or sponge.
- Wipe with a soft cloth.
- And you're ready to carefully light your first fire!

Mix your own colours

With our 32 stock colours you can easily mix your own new shades or follow our mixing examples on page 25.

It's a good idea to use kitchen equipment such as a hand-held blender and measuring cups/jugs.

Mixing examples

NCS 3000-N

White 50003	1 litre
Black 50006	40 ml
Antique Gold 50007	25 ml

NCS 8505-B80G

Holkham Green 50011	600 ml
Midnight Blue 50104	1.5 litres
Black 50006	50 ml

NCS 1502-B

Silver Grey 50216	1 litre
Midnight Blue 50104	25 ml

NCS 2002-B

White 50003	6 litres
Graphite Grey 50220	600 ml

NCS 0804-Y10R

Vintage White 50241	1 litre
Old Gold 50236	10 ml

NCS 2040-Y30R

Antique Gold 50007	1 litre
White 50003	1 litre
Brick Red 50014	25 ml

NCS 4502-G

White 50003	1 litre
Black 50006	150 ml
Antique Gold 50007	15 ml
Chrome Oxide Green 50603	30 ml

NCS 8005-G50Y

Holkham Green 50011	1 litre
Spruce Green 50012	1 litre

NCS 5010-G30Y

Wild Sage 50095	6 litres
Black 50006	450 ml
White 50003	500 ml

NCS 0510-Y30R

Barley White 50094	2 litres
White 50003	2 litres
Buttermilk 50152	600 ml

NCS 2010-R80B

White 50003	15 litres
Black 50006	400 ml
Midnight Blue 50104	550 ml
Chrome Oxide Green 50603	200 ml

NCS 4550-Y60R

Antique Gold 50007	5.25 litres
Brick Red 50014	1.9 litres
Black 50006	100 ml

NCS 5040-Y50R

Antique Gold 50007	7 litres
Brick Red 50014	2.1 litres
Black 50006	500 ml
White 50003	210 ml
Iron Primer 50052	450 ml

NCS 4010-B70G

Chrome Oxide Green 50603	40 ml
Linseed Blue 50105	400 ml
White 50003	100ml

NCS 2010-G10Y

White 50003	3 litres
Chrome Oxide Green 50603	400 ml
Black 50006	60 ml

NCS 3030-G70Y

White 50003	3.75 litres
Chrome Oxide Green 50603	1 litre
Antique Gold 50007	1.4 litres

NCS 2005-Y10R

White 50003	3 litres
Black 50006	30 ml
Antique Gold 50007	120 ml

Note!
Chrome Oxide Green and Ultramarine Blue are only intended as mixing colours

Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint

For interior and exterior wood, metal, iron, plastic and old painted surfaces.
Solvent-free. Can be painted over within aprox. 24 hours. 1 litre

50003 White
NCS 0300-N

50241 Vintage White
NCS 0502-Y

50004 Old White
NCS 0502-G50Y

50216 Silver Grey
NCS 1502-Y

50005 Sea Mist
NCS 2502-Y

50663 Oyster Green
NCS 3005-G50Y

50096 Parchment
NCS 1010-Y20R

50236 Old Gold
NCS 5030-Y10R

50007 Antique Gold
NCS 3060-Y10R

50865 Versailles Yellow
NCS 3030-Y20R

50008 Custard
NCS 1030-Y20R

50094 Barley White
NCS 0510-Y20R

50011 Holkham Green
NCS 8005-G50Y

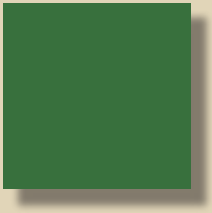
50012 Spruce Green
NCS 7010-G30Y

50095 Wild Sage
NCS 4020-G30Y

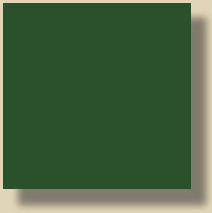
50013 Lichen
NCS 4010-G50Y

Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous material:
Burn rags, etc., or soak in water.

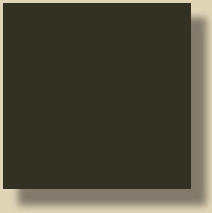
These colours may differ from real-life results.



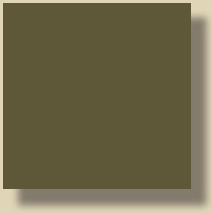
50603 Chrome Oxide Green
NCS 5040-G30Y



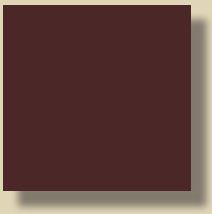
50606 Green Umber
NCS 8010-G90Y



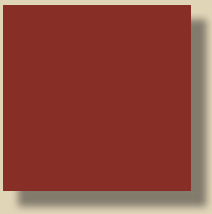
50349 Verona Brown
NCS 8005-Y20R



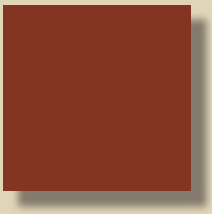
50154 Houghton Brown
NCS 7010-Y10R



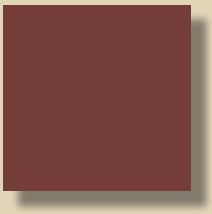
50010 Chocolate
NCS 7020-Y70R



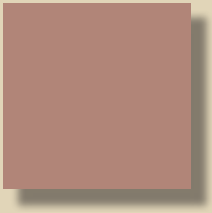
50014 Brick Red
NCS 4550-Y80R



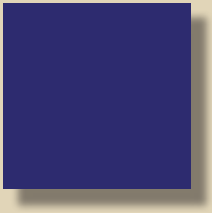
50052 Iron Primer
NCS 5040-Y80R



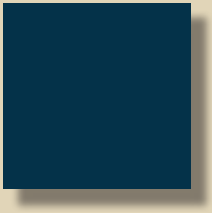
50114 Old Red
NCS 6030-Y80R



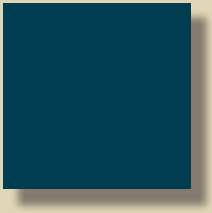
50239 Old Rose
NCS 3020-Y90R



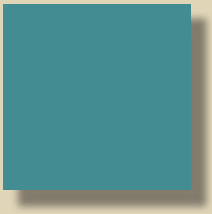
50718 Ultramarine Blue
NCS 4550-R70B



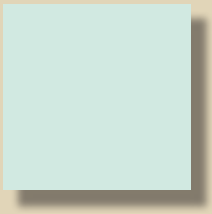
50104 Midnight Blue
NCS 8010-R90B



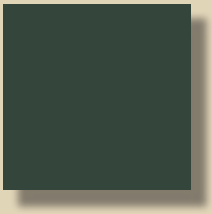
50238 Old Blue
NCS 7020-B



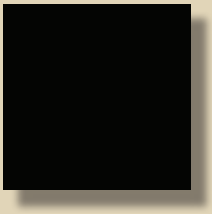
50105 Linseed Blue
NCS 4020-B10G



50202 Ice Blue
NCS 1005-B



50220 Graphite Grey
NCS 7500-N



50006 Black
NCS 9000-N

Linus on walls

On all interior surfaces. 3 Litres. These colours may differ from real-life results.

50312 White
NCS 0502-Y

50322 Grey Light
NCS 1502-R

50310 Grey
NCS 2502-Y

50324 Vintage Grey
NCS 2005-Y50R

50342 Beige
NCS 2005-Y40R

50316 Yellow
NCS 1015-Y20

50329 Yellow Light
NCS 1010-Y30R

50341 Ocean Green
NCS 1510-G20Y

50320 Lime Tree Green
NCS 2010-G70Y

50828 Olive Green
NCS 3005-G80Y

50308 Russet Red
NCS 4040-Y60R

50326 Pink
NCS 1010-Y90R

50318 Blue Light
NCS 2500-N

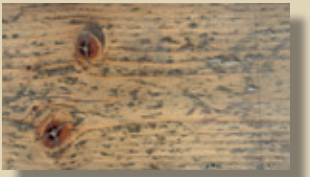
50541 Black
NCS 9000-N

To achieve the desired colour, add the pigments deluted in water to the white Linus, except Russet Red and Black.

Linseed Oil Wax - Natural & Colour

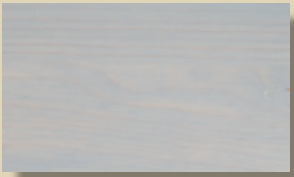
For floors, furniture and wood panelling.

The surface and quality of wood **WILL** affect your result.

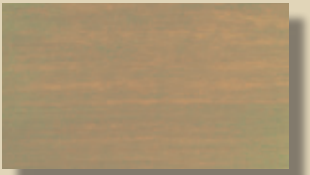


50020 Natural

50549 White



50552 Grey

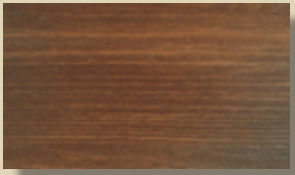


50660 Mole Grey

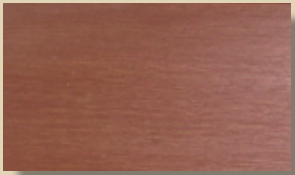
50558 Black

50614 Oak

50555 Brown



50616 Mahogany

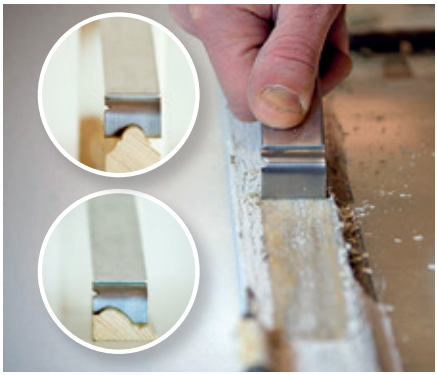


50611 Red

Linseed Oil Wax for Holkham Estate, Norfolk, England.

Tools

The **PUTTYLAMP** works with short-wave infra-red light and the **SPOTHEATER** works with long-wave infra-red light.
If you rub the surface with Linseed Oil Wax, you speed up the process and encapsulate hazarddous substances.
For best results and high finish, use our new micro brushes. Select your size and model for the surface.



Lill scraper is easy to sand and shape into profiles.

Spotheater for paint removal.

Micro Brushes - a new generation of allround brushes.

Puttlamp for putty stripping and paint removal in small scale.

When painting with Linus Wallpaint a yarn roller is rekommended.

Useful tips

Yarn Wound brushes improve if you replace the brush yarn with electrical tape. When washing with Linseed Oil Soap, remove the tape and wind again.
The tape can be stored in Linseed Oil.

Clean hardware from paint and rust in boiling soap and water.

Keep brushes hanging in a jar with raw linseed oil. This oil can be used for impregnation.

Touch up paint carefully with a hand blender.

Linseed Oil Wax applied easily with rough scouring pad type Scotch Brite.

Hans Allbäck unloading finished products.

Two-day course on Windows and Paint.

Bjäresjö Skola. Paint factory, warehouse, shop and course premises.

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