

HELPFUL TIPS



Surface Preparation for Color-Rare Natural Paints and Coatings

It is important to note that our paints and coatings allow the wall to breathe and do not “block” the surface. Hence, surface spackle touch ups, joints and patch work, must be done with products that do not contain glues and solvents. Preparing your surface is a key step that cannot be neglected to obtain satisfactory results. Apply the products on a sound (no flaking or peeling) dry surface, free from dirt and dust.

Choosing the right product:

- What is the surface to paint and what condition is it in?
- What is the quantity of surface to paint?

Be sure to check out Color-Rare’s *Surface Preparation for Color-Rare Natural Paints and Coatings* at this link:

<https://colorare.com/pages/tips> .

PREPARATION YOUR MIXTURE

- Review the additional information on pigments below and ensure you review the paint's technical data sheet.
- Properly mix the product with a hand or electric whisk before application.
- The product must have the right consistency. Paint that is too thick or too thin will be hard to work with. If the product feels too thick when applying, you may dilute the product with water, **up to a maximum 20%**, or according to the technical sheet of the product you are using.
- Color your mixture: If you have ordered a tinted paint, all the pigments required for tinting will have been shipped with your order. Follow the steps in the Coloration Guide for adding the pigment to the paint mixture.

BEFORE YOU START

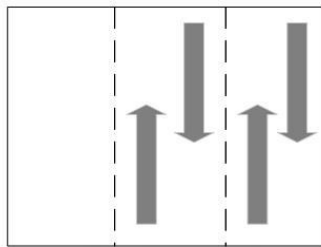
- Empty the room or gather all the furniture in the middle of the room
- Protect your floor by using tarps, covers or cardboard
- Use tape to cover base boards, window and door trims, electrical outlets, etc.
- Properly mix the product with a hand or electric whisk before application.

While you paint

Stay organized, work quickly and be methodical. Properly evaluate the application time required per room/wall: A wall that is started must be fully completed per coat!! To obtain a consistent appearance throughout the room, it is best if one person applies to all walls.

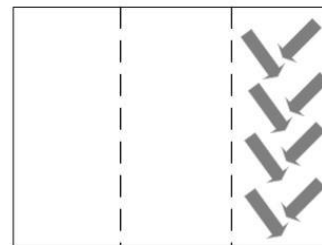
- Remember to dilute your paint with a little water if you start noticing your paint is too thick or if your surface is very porous. Remember how much water you add, so you can repeat the same mixture if you require additional batches.
- You may use a small paintbrush for edges and hard to reach corners, but these should be done progressively. It is important to always keep a wet edge to avoid any lap marks.
- While applying the paint, work in sections on a wall. The paint must not dry on the outer edges in order for it to be joined to the next section. If it does dry, the result is a "dry edge" that may create visible lines.
- When brushing or rolling, work should be done from the dry surface back into the wet paint, working fast enough to keep a wet edge.
- The best way to minimize lap marks in large areas is to feather out the paint along the edges. The thinner, feathered coat of paint avoids the buildup that causes lap marks. A crisscrossing paint application sharply reduces (if not eliminates) lap marks.
- Refill your brush or roller often and do not "stretch out" the paint too much while applying.
- The application of darker colors can be delicate; if you are satisfied with the result after one coat, stop there!
- To achieve additional nuances/ shades, you can dilute the second coat of paint with a little more water than the first. It will create a 2 tone "cloud" effect. You can also not apply paint everywhere on the second coat.
- Remember to mix your paint mixture regularly during application.

Application Pattern Examples



"à la française"

Using short movements, go from top to bottom, in an irregular pattern on your surface



"à l'italienne"

Using small diagonal movements, go in all directions, in an irregular pattern on your surface

Once you are done

- Properly ventilate the room to ensure uniform drying.
- Once you are fully done painting all your coats, remove the tape quickly to avoid damaging the surfaces under the tape.
- Wait until the wall is fully dry before assessing the result. The color will pale as it dries.

Additional Color Rare pigment information

Pigments can be utilized for a multitude of coloring uses, for concrete, cement, mortar, plaster, lime, clay and other masonry products, as well as milk, flour, lime, clay and other natural based paints and decorative wall coatings. Pigments may also be used for artistic and decorative painting. An endless array of colours can be achieved for all types of applications.

Color Rare offers the whole spectrum: from natural earth & mineral pigments- for soft natural tones to the SP series –for bright and trendy colors.

Follow the *Coloration Guide* to properly mix your pigment. It's EASY! Combine 1 part pigment to 1 part water (ex: using 20ml of pigment would require 20ml of water), mix well and stir into your masonry product or paints mixture. Or add pigments directly to other oil-based binders, such as glycerin, resins, waxes and varnishes.

A maximum 10% volume of pigment should be added to your mixture. To ensure consistent coloring, keep all variables the same from batch to batch. Variations in the mix design and curing conditions may affect the final color.

NATURAL PIGMENTS

- **Mineral Pigments:** Pigments obtained from natural earths, ochres and oxides (clay containing ferric oxide), extracted from quarries. Good UV resistance, non-toxic. Yields soft natural tones. Matte and opaque finish.
- **Effervescent Earths Pigments:** Minerals pigment combined with tartaric acid and calcium carbonate to create an effervescent effect when mixed in water. This effervescence optimizes the coloring properties of the pigment and facilitate its dispersion. Extremely good UV resistance. Yields soft natural tones. Matte and opaque finish.

MANUFACTURED PIGMENTS

- **Enhanced Pigments:** Mineral based pigments, synthetically recolored. Yields bright & trendy colors.
- **SP Super Pigments:** Blend of pigments (organics or inorganic /minerals) that are easily dispersing and highly concentrated. Good UV resistance. Very little pigment yields bright & trendy colors. Ideal for concrete and lime products. (The color of the pigments prior to being dispersed in water is not representative of its true color.)
- **Inorganic Synthetic Pigments:** Ferric oxides derived from chemistry processes (ex Titanium Dioxide)

USING PIGMENTS TO TINT CONCRETE

The amount of concrete you can tint will depend on the desired color (pale or dark) and the method used. There are a few options when using pigments to tint concrete. When "colouring in the mass", pigments can be mixed with equal part water directly into the concrete.

Typical ratios when colouring "in the mass" is 10 kgs of oxide pigment/m³ and 12-20 kgs of earths-ochres/m³. (**1 kg/m³ = 0.06 lb/ft³ = 1.7 lb/cy**)

We recommend using a maximum 10% pigment per volume and it may be preferable to use a white concrete/cement mix (as opposed to regular grey concrete) for bright colors. The SP line of pigments works well for vivid colours as they are up to 10x more powerful than regular ochres and oxides. <https://colorare.com/collections/sp>.

The pigments can also be sprinkled on a wet concrete surface, which can then be burnished with a finishing trowel (or brushed) to create unique effects. Pigments may also be added to the concrete sealer/protective coat. These options will require less pigment than coloring "in the mass".

Need more information?

Please be sure to check out the **TIPS page** on our website: <https://colorare.com/pages/tips>.

You will find additional information on how to mix pigments, the most updated version of this guide and advice on best practices during your Color Rare projects under these headings:

- Preparing your mixture
- Our Coloration Guide
- Before you start
- While you paint
- Once you are done

Still have questions?

We can help!

Please check out our FAQ page or contact us directly at info@colorare.com!

www.colorare.com

*Color-Rare offers the above information and recommendations for information purposes and in good faith.
Result cannot be guaranteed as quality, surfaces and application are out of our control.*