

The Little Handbook About Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint



Paint and protect indoors
and outdoors without solvents

May 2023

Welcome to our World of Linseed Oil

In The Little Handbook we share with you our 40 years of experience. Our advice is based on the answers to questions we have been asked over the years.

Our Linseed Oil Paint is a natural product that provides natural signals depending on how you use your hands and your tools, when you are painting and what your expectations are as the paint penetrates and protects the surface you're painting.

We hope that you will enjoy working with our traditional, environmentally sound products.



Nothing is too difficult for Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint. Scrape to a solid surface, clean, stain and finish painting.

**Make tests on a small scale.
Read the Little Handbook
and watch videos online.**



Seal knots with shellac as required to prevent staining. Paint outside and inside 2 - 3 coats. Colour: Wild Sage.

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Allböck Windowcraft,
Amalienborg,
Copenhagen.



Linseed Oil Wax Natural used on old wood.
Before/after treatment.

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We're living the dream



HANS AND SONJA REPAINT VERSAILLES

Many years of hard work have not disappointed. Everything started in 1982. Environmentally harmful substances in textiles were making me ill. Hans had health problems caused by exposure to solvents when painting with alkyd paint. We were out-of-work small business owners in poor health with two children to support. We needed to find a new solution to support our family. Living accommodation that came with a job at an arts and crafts museum is what saved us. While working there we met a lot of older artisans who talked about and showed us how things were done in the past. What we learnt about history, materials and methods, combined with our own practical experience, opened up an entirely new world of craftsmanship and quality, and a sense of carrying on a tradition.

We created our dream of “good work” – being able to work with our craft while staying healthy and in harmony with the laws of

nature around our family. Thus began the story of Windowcraft and a return to linseed oil paint without solvents. Architect David Pearson from London wrote about Allbäck Windowcraft in his 1989 book “Earth to Spirit: In Search of Natural Architecture” under the heading Living the Dream.

”It is high time to rediscover old-world wisdom and integrate it into modern construction. It is not enough to write, talk or dream about change. Once an idea is born it is natural to want to pursue it ... To actually live the dream”.

Old-world knowledge from Europe combined with modern production technology has allowed us to develop an entirely new generation of linseed oil products that meet all of our criteria in terms of sustainability, technical properties, eco-friendliness, aesthetics and value for money.

Sonja and Hans Allbäck



since 1982

Our Linseed Oil Paint

- Contains no solvents and should **NOT** be diluted with a solvent.
- Consists of **purified**, sterilised linseed oil and natural pigments.
- One-tin system – same paint outdoors as indoors for all coats. Add Zinc Oxide Additive when painting outside.
- Has a dry matter content of 100% and one litre covers around 15–20 m².
- Dries within 24 hours at room temperature and with good ventilation.
- Well documented through our own projects since 1982.
- Tested for emissions and approved by the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish National Heritage Board and the National Property Board of Sweden.
- Assesed in Byggvarubedömningen's building materials assessment and an indoor quality assessment by SundaHus.



Painting on absorbent surfaces. There is a simple test to check the penetration of the paint/oil and the level of protection.

Learning from history

Report no. 24 issued by Statens Komitt   f  r Byggnadsforskning (government commission on building research) in 1951 in Stockholm:

"If the gentlemen do not believe me I recommend that you take the highest-grade linseed oil you can get, for example filtered, bleached, cold-pressed linseed oil".



Benefits of protein-free linseed oil

- Paint dries faster
- Dries more thoroughly
- Lower risk of skin forming
- Less odour
- Better wetting of pigment and surface
- Better penetration
- Greater water and weather resistance

"Linseed oil must not be used in the service of mankind until it has been cleaned from sludge".

Gutle 1799



LINOLJEPRODUKTER AB
ALLBÄCK
LINOLJEKITT

WINDOWCRAFT
ALLBÄCK
LINSEED OIL PRODUCTS
Linoljafärg - Linseed Oil Product

LINOLJEPRODUKTER AB
ALLBÄCK
LINSÄPA

Tested, eco-friendly and well documented

The term “linseed oil paint” is used by many

Linseed oil paint has been used for centuries and there is therefore a wealth of experience associated with it compared to modern paint, an industry with a relatively short history. In the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe linseed oil paint was produced in such a way that it met all of the technical, drying, storage, maintenance, aesthetic and value-for-money requirements.

The term linseed oil paint today has become a collective term for many different products that use linseed oil as a binding agent. Many of today's linseed oil paints require solvents and are classified as harmful to the environment and to health, and should therefore be avoided.

The penetrating and expanding properties of linseed oil have been used to protect surfaces throughout the centuries.

Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint can be used on most clean and dry surfaces.

Our Linseed Oil Paint is made from Swedish, cold-pressed, filtered, sterilised, well matured and boiled linseed oil. The paint contains no solvents and should not be diluted with solvents.

The pigments are made from titanium dioxide, iron oxides, chromium oxide green and ultramarine blue.

Our Linseed Oil Paint covers more than twice the area of modern alkyd and plastic paint. The price per square metre is therefore the lowest on the market.



Chapelle de Tadoussac, Canada. Oldest wooden church in North America.



Colour: 50% Spruce Green, 50% Holkham Green.

Linseed Oil Paint

For wood, sheet metal, iron and plastic – outdoors and indoors

Assessed in the Byggvarubedömning assessment and SundaHus. Standards for environmental assessment of construction products.

Important questions to ask before starting

What am I going to paint and why?

Is the paint supposed to act as a protective coating or be decorative? Outdoors or indoors? Once I've determined what my needs are, I can choose my materials.



Our 33 standard colours can be mixed with each other. See page 24 "Don't be afraid to mix your own colours".

The surface

Sawn timber with a rough surface requires more paint and attracts more dirt than planed timber. The paint's elasticity and friction means that more dirt will be absorbed initially.

Dirt, pollen or mould/mildew

When you get dirt on untreated or painted surfaces - wash with Linseed Soap or other neutral cleaning agent. Be sure to finish painting! Add 10-20% Zinc Oxide Additive when painting outside to make the paint more resistant to microbes.

Yellowing

Linseed Oil Paint becomes yellow in dark spaces or if it comes into contact with chemicals such as those in cleaning products with a high pH value, certain aerosol or spray beauty products and lye solutions. Yellowing may also occur when painting **close to a surface being painted with plastic paint.**



Thoroughly clean unpainted and painted surfaces before painting.



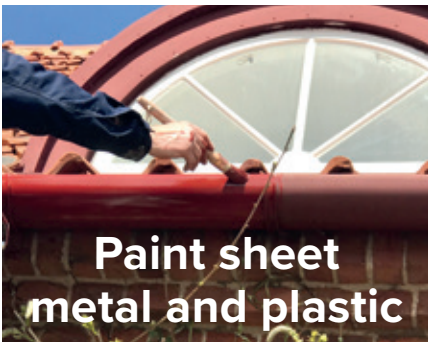
*First and second coat. **FINISH PAINTING!** At least three fully covering coats.*

Things to consider before painting

- Make sure the surface is clean and dry before painting it.
- Max. moisture content 14%. Min. temperature 14°C.
- To clean painted or unpainted surfaces, use Allbäck Linseed Soap or other cleaning agent.
- Rinse thoroughly. Allow to dry.
- Avoid cleaning products with a high pH value.
- Avoid condensation trap.
- **If you are uncertain about the combination of materials, always test first.**

Things to consider during painting

- Add 10-20% Zinc Oxide Additive when painting outside.
- One litre of paint covers around 15–20 m² depending on the surface.
- It takes 20–24 hours to dry at room temperature in a well-ventilated space with low humidity (around 50% RH).
- If indoor humidity is high, use a dehumidifier.
- Before painting on untreated and dried out wood outdoors, impregnate the surface with raw, filtered linseed oil.
- The oil needs to be well absorbed into the wood.
- Remove any skin that may have formed on the surface. Stir the paint thoroughly before painting, e.g. with a hand blender (see page 31). If necessary, strain the paint through nylon tights to remove any pieces of skin. Do not dilute the paint with solvent. If necessary it can be thinned with max. 5% Allbäck Boiled Linseed Oil.
- Seal knots with pure shellac as required to prevent staining.



Feel free to paint in full sunshine on a clean surface. Temperature min. 14 C. Avoid condensation trap!

Working with Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint

- Work the paint into the surface in “several directions” before the final long stroke of the brush.
- Use a microbrush or Allbäck Brush. Apart from variations in sheen, the paint should provide full coverage with each coat. Paint at least three coats outdoors.
- Each coat should cover the surface fully when viewed in the light. Do a test with the paint on surfaces such as glass. Approx. 100 microns.
- You can paint in the sun with our paint.
- Use Allbäck Linseed Soap to clean your brushes and hands.

Other useful information

- Store your brushes hanging in a container of raw linseed oil (see page 31). This oil can be used for impregnation.
- The paint can be sprayed undiluted. High pressure – small nozzle.
- Variations in sheen may occur if penetration or application is uneven. This will even out over time.
- The end result is a matte finish. One way to reduce these variations is to impregnate dry timber with linseed oil or wipe a painted surface with boiled linseed oil.



One coat should cover fully when viewed against the light. Approx. 100 microns.



When using Linseed Oil Paint on metal, the surface must be clean, dry and at least 14°C.

Foundation maintenance 20 years after painting with emulsion paint.

Emulsion Paint

For plastered surfaces outdoors and indoors

Water emulsion linseed oil paint is a classic paint for plastered surfaces and masonry such as concrete, brick, stone, mortar, etc.

Emulsification with water makes linseed oil paint more durable.

The paint becomes open to diffusion and can be used in kitchens, bathrooms, and public spaces that are exposed to a lot of wear and tear.

This semi-gloss paint is washable. Any variations in sheen will even out over time.

- Whisk clean water (about 30%) into our Linseed Oil Paint with a paint whisk on high speed in a narrow container. See page 31.
- Apply with a roller, brush or paint sprayer.
- The paint is mixed properly when it has the consistency of yoghurt.
- If water droplets ooze out of the paint while painting, it is not fully emulsified. If this happens, whisk in a little more paint.
- Newly plastered surfaces are not ready for a coat of paint until the carbonation process is complete. It is best to consult your plasterer.



Linseed Oil

Our Swedish raw linseed oil is extracted at Gunnarshög farm in Skåne, Sweden, and processed in our factory in Ystad. Here the protein and impurities are removed from the oil according to an old process from the 18th century and documents from the 1950s. The raw linseed oil is ideal for impregnating wood and for producing putty and soap.



The raw linseed oil is well suited for impregnation of dry wood. For quick penetration, heat the oil or use the sun (watch video on-line). The boiled (i.e. oxidized) linseed oil is refined into linseed oil paint, linseed oil wax and linus wall paint. It can also be used to dilute the linseed oil paint.



Maintenance

Linseed Oil Paint ages visibly over time and the signs of this process are clear. After a while, depending on which direction the surface is facing and how exposed it is, the paint will start to lose its sheen. After more time has passed, the paint will become chalky. At this point it is easy to refresh the surface by cleaning it with Linseed Soap or spirits and applying new boiled linseed oil or Linseed Oil Wax. The surface will regain its former sheen and function.

Linseed Oil Extra *Extra-boiled linseed oil can be added to Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint to harden the surface and give a higher shine. Add about 5 - 10% directly into the paint and stir well. Linseed Oil Extra can make the paint thicker. Add Allbäck Boiled Linseed Oil to regulate the thickness.*

- **Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous materials. Soak rags in water.**

Linus Matte Wall Paint



Linus Matte Wall Paint

This paint contains linseed oil, water, cellulose glue, shellac and natural pigments. The paint can be used on all indoor surfaces: wood, painted surfaces, plaster, wallpaper, distemper, plasterboard, woven materials and fibreboard walls and ceilings. It produces a completely matte finish that is easy to touch up.

Assessed in the Byggarubedömning assessment and SundaHus. Standards for environmental assessment of construction products.

Linus can withstand heat and is well-suited for fireplaces and behind stoves.

- You can easily vary the shade of white by adding our ready-made pigment blends to the paint.
- The surface is wipeable.
- The paint can be applied with a paint sprayer. Use high pressure and a small nozzle.
- Store in a place where the paint will not freeze.



Before painting

- One litre of paint covers 10–12 m² depending on the surface and desired texture.
- Linus Wall Paint is quite thick in the tin and can be used in a wide variety of ways. It is therefore important to decide in advance what you want the painted surface to look like and to test a small area.
- 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.
- A yarn roller works well on all surfaces and holds plenty of paint. More compact rollers do not release enough paint and leave streaks at the edges. Test the roller first.
- Do a test to obtain the desired texture. Dilute with water if you want a smoother surface.
- If streaks appear or the finish is more textured than you would like, allow the paint to dry thoroughly and sand down the surface with sandpaper. Paint again with thinner paint.
- Paint the edges of the wall first. Then use a roller or brush to paint the whole wall. Paint in sections of about 1 metre at a time. The paint will dry fairly quickly so it is a good idea to keep the room cool while you paint. The roller/brush should be filled with plenty of paint.
- As the paint dries there may be a strong smell of linseed oil. A lot of oil and water needs to oxidize and evaporate. This may irritate the eyes. Make sure the space is well ventilated! The odour will disappear.
- Allow the first coat to dry properly before applying the next one, after about 24 hours. Ventilate.
- Sometimes the first coat will take longer to dry if the linseed oil in the paint reacts with the surface. Wash and dry the roller between coats or leave it in the paint until the next day. Water that squeezes out of the roller while painting leaves light marks. This also applies if the paint is not stirred enough during thinning. Finish painting!



*Play with different tools and get different textures.
Powder Pink Linus.*



After painting

- Pour new surface water on top of the paint in the tin and tightly secure the lid.
- Store in a place where it will not freeze. The paint can be stored for many years. Paint that has been standing for a long time may, however, need to be strained to make it as good as new again.
- It will take a few weeks for the paint to be fully hardened, so be careful with wear and tear and cleaning in the beginning.
- Wash rollers and brushes first in a bucket of soapy water. Avoid pouring this water straight down the drain. Finish washing rollers and brushes thoroughly with soap in the sink. Let the bucket you washed them in stand for a while so the paint residue sinks to the bottom. Pour out the water and throw the paint residue away with your general rubbish.

Linus and Primer

If the surface is highly absorbent, such as raw plaster, woven material etc., you can pre-treat it with Primer. Primer reduces the risk of water, soot or nicotine penetration. 1-3 coats depending on the surface. Drying time 1-2 hours.



Linus Wall Paint painted on top of plastic paint. Heat resistant!



Linus for stencilling

- Linus Wall Paint that has not been thinned or that has chalk added is excellent for stencilling.



Fill and paint with Linus Wall Paint. Use a yarn roller or brush. Use a wide spackle knife or roller with Linus filler for skim coating (see page 19).



*Linus Wall Paint for walls, ceilings and radiators.
Pinewood floor waxed with Allbäck Linseed Oil Wax,
Brown.*

Linus and Linseed Oil Wax for furniture

Provides a durable, washable and silky matte finish.

- Paint with Linus Wall Paint to achieve the desired coverage.
- Use a brush or roller.
- Let the paint dry thoroughly.
- Sand the surface with fine 180–220 sandpaper.
- Apply coloured or natural Linseed Oil Wax.
- Wipe down within an hour.
- Allow to dry.
- Surfaces painted with white Linus paint should be waxed using white Linseed Oil Wax.
- The colourless wax may turn slightly yellow.

Creating different shades with Linus

All colours of Linus Wall Paint can be mixed with each other. Linus paint cannot be mixed with Linseed Oil Paint to create different shades.

Linus Wall Paint and yellowing

Yellowing of the paint will occur if it is not exposed to light. It is a good idea to add a little grey to Linus paint that will be used in darker spaces.

Behind paintings, furniture etc. there will be a yellow patch. This will disappear by itself when the area is exposed to light again. Yellow patches can of course be painted over.

Linus Wall Paint may have a chemical reaction with certain plastic surfaces. If this happens, there will be a stronger smell when the first coat is applied. **Ventilate!** After this the paint will behave as normal.



Linseed Oil Putty

Linseed Oil Putty is made from our raw linseed oil and various types of chalk. The putty can be used for window frames and to fill holes and cracks outdoors and indoors.

Instructions

- If there is skin on top, remove it.
- Before use, empty out all of the putty in the container and knead until it softens. The putty is easier to knead if you warm it first, e.g. in the microwave or on a radiator.
- Once kneaded, the putty can stay out on the table for several days. Leftover putty can be stored in the freezer.
- It is easiest to apply the putty at room temperature. If the putty is too sticky, knead it on a piece of cardboard or add more chalk. If it is too hard, warm it up or add a tiny amount raw oil.
- The edges of the window pane should be free from dirt, paint or any old putty.

- Brush the rebate with shellac before bedding the window pane in place. This will prevent the oil from seeping into the wood and will significantly extend the life of the putty.
- Make sure the window pane is properly stabilised and supported to avoid any movement in the rebate.
- Use a soft brush and ground pumice to remove any oil residue from the window pane.
- Paint all of the coats about 2 cm onto the glass.
- You can paint over the putty **immediately** or later.
- Once the paint is dry, moisten the glass surface with a weak soap and water solution. Cut and straighten the edges of the painted putty with a razor glass scraper and a steel spackling blade as a guide, leaving 2 mm of paint on the window pane. See video online.



*Door from 1926. Easy "anti-aging" measure for 100 years.
Linseed Oil Putty in cracks. Painting an old surface with new Linseed Oil Paint.*

Holes and dry cracks can be filled with putty that can be painted over right away. Mix the putty with a few drops of raw linseed oil and use this thinned putty to temporarily seal cracked rebates, cracks and unsealed corner joints.

Easy to maintain

- Apply thinned putty with a brush and use a rag to wipe away any excess.
- Paint immediately.



Cut the edges of the painted putty in a weak soap and water solution.



Thinned putty – an easy "anti-aging" measure.



Sand and fill

Primer and chalk as a filler on Linseed oil paint

To achieve a high, finish in-doors on a painted surface you can mix chalk with Primer to a consistency of thick, paintable primer, similar to thinned putty.

- Mix primer with chalk.
- Apply with a brush.
- Let dry for about 30 minutes. With hot air, the drying time can be reduced to a few minutes.
- The filler can be sanded wet or dry and hardens all the way through without shrinkage cracks.
- The filler can be used on wood and plastered walls.
- Wet sand any wrinkles in the dry paint film with primer.

Linus as a filler

- Pour off the surface water. Mix in about 50% pumice powder.
- Fill wallpaper joints, irregularities or skim coat entire walls.
- Linus filler can be rolled on to the surface.
- Sand dry surface or wet sand semi-dry surface with damp sponge.
 - Finish painting 1 - 2 coats
 - Drying time about 24 hours.



Linus as a filler.



Linseed Oil Wax

– Natural & Coloured

Pelarsalen, a hall at Lund University. Linseed Oil Wax on a new oak floor.



Concrete tiles treated with Linseed Oil Wax Natural.



Apply the wax on untreated absorbent surfaces. Wipe with a dry cloth within about 20 minutes.



One litre of wax will cover about 40 m².

Linseed Oil Wax can be used **on all absorbent surfaces**, such as matte painted surfaces, wood, 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 provides a water-repellent, silky matte finish that can be cleaned with a weak solution of Linseed Soap and water.

The wax will be fully hardened within a few weeks.

It may take longer to dry on knots in the wood depending on the resin content in the knot and the thickness of the wax layer.

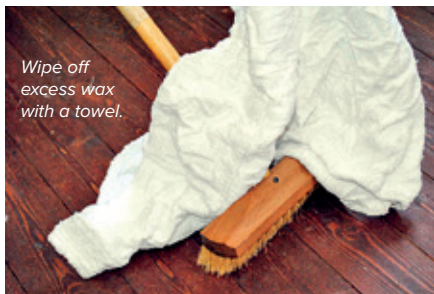
The wax should therefore be applied in a thin layer and all excess wax wiped off.



Linseed Oil Wax on matte painted surfaces or untreated wood.

Remember that the result of the glazing-effect treatment is determined by the absorbency of the wood and existing paint on the surface. The wax can produce many different appearances depending on the surface. A sanded wood surface absorbs more wax and takes on more colour than a planed surface. **Test first!**

If you want less colour from the wax, you can mix natural Linseed Oil Wax with any coloured wax. All of our Linseed Oil Wax varieties can be mixed with each other.



Instructions

- Wash dirty surfaces with Linseed Soap and water. Use a wet vacuum to remove the water or air dry.
- Allow to dry. Sand with fine sandpaper if any fibres appear (approx. 180 grit). Vacuum the floor.
- Apply the wax with a scouring sponge. Work into the wood in the direction of the grain, a few boards at a time. Leave the wax to be absorbed for about 15–20 minutes. Wipe away any excess wax with a towel within an hour.
- **The treatment is complete!** Avoid liquids on the treated surface during the curing time. You can touch/walk on the surface right away. Footprints can be wiped off as you walk out of the room. Too much wax will produce a sticky surface with an uneven sheen and will take longer to dry. Too much wax gives a sticky surface with uneven gloss and extended drying time.

Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous materials. Soak cloths in water.



Linseed Soap

Allback Linseed Soap can be used to clean all types of surfaces and for personal hygiene.

The pH value is around 10 in its undiluted state.

Allback Linseed Soap is made from Swedish cold-pressed, raw, purified linseed oil and has no additives or chemicals.

It has a healing effect on minor wounds or skin irritation.

A small amount of linseed oil does not wash away and remains as a barrier for extra protection.

The soap can also be used in the kitchen, bathroom, for brushes and on wood/stone, plastic floors, work surfaces etc. (exceptions are in the dishwasher and for cleaning windows).

Dosage

- Use about 100 ml soap to a bucket of water. Use less water for heavy-duty cleaning. In hard water white specks may appear when the soap is mixed in. This will not affect the cleaning power.
- Floor cleaning – new or polished wooden floor: Wet the floor with cold water to avoid marks. Clean with concentrated Linseed Soap. Rinse / wipe the floor with a damp cloth about 15min afterwards, let dry.

Warning!

- A floor scrubbed with soap may need special cleaning, e.g. with more water and a wet vacuum if you are going to paint it with Linseed Oil Paint or treat it with Linseed Oil Wax.

- A floor treated with lye solutions must be neutralised with acetic acid and water before being treated with Linseed Oil Paint or Linseed Oil Wax.
- Fabric stains: Rub in the soap with a little water and leave for a while. Wash in the washing machine.

Cleaning fittings

- Boil rusty fittings in a solution of 50% soap and 50% water for a few hours.
- Leave to cool overnight.
- Remove the fittings, brush them clean in water and allow to dry.
- They are now ready to be painted with Linseed Oil Paint.

What to consider when working on windows

1. Label frames, panes and fittings when dismantling.
2. Remove the pane from the frame if necessary (using Allbäck Putty Lamp).
3. Clean the fittings by boiling in Linseed Soap and water.
4. Clean the edges of panes and check the standard of the glass.
5. Remove paint (using the Spot Heater).
6. Repair damaged wood.
7. **Exterior:** Impregnate with hot linseed oil or heat with e.g. hot air.
8. Fill small cracks and corner joints with putty/thinned putty.
9. Assemble fittings in linseed oil putty.
10. Barrier layer on knots and rebates (using shellac).
11. Glaze using Linseed Oil Putty. Bedding putty and glazing putty.
Adjust the putty as needed and depending on the temperature.
12. Pin glass with a glazing hammer and flat pins.
13. Insert wooden blocks to hold the window glass in place.
14. For the **UNDERCOAT** use Allbäck solvent-free Linseed Oil Paint.
15. Interior: Apply putty with Allbäck Primer/chalk. Sand.
16. **PAINT** generously onto the edge of the glass – **AT LEAST THREE COATS**
17. Cut and straighten the edges of the painted putty and clean the window pane.
See picture on page 18.
18. Hang the frames inside the casing on greased hinges.

Stove Blacking with rust protection

Stove Blacking consists of boiled linseed oil and graphite powder.

- Brush off any loose rust.
- Apply with a brush, rag or sponge.
- Wipe off excess with a soft cloth.
- You're ready to carefully fire up your stove for the first time!



**Don't be
afraid
to mix
your own
colours**

With the 33 basic colours we have in stock you can easily mix new colours as you wish or based on our shade examples on page 25.



It is a good idea to use kitchen tools such as a hand blender and various measuring cups.



Creating shades by adding white

Shades created by adding white to other
Linseed Oil Paint colours.
1 part basic colour + 1 part white
1 part basic colour + 2 parts white

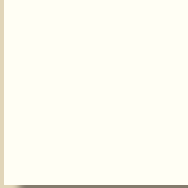


Separate pigments in a bag
to create different shades of white
Linus Wall Paint.

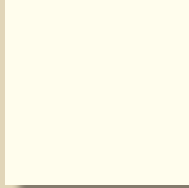
Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint

On wood, sheet metal, iron, PVC and old painted surfaces outdoors and indoors. Solvent-free. Additional coats can be applied within 24 hours.

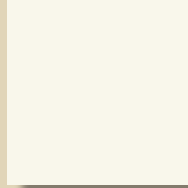
Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous materials. Soak rags in water.
The colours printed here may vary slightly from the actual colour of the paint.



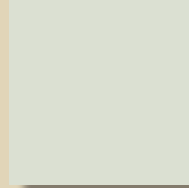
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NCS 0300-N



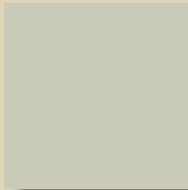
50241 Vintage White
NCS 0502-Y



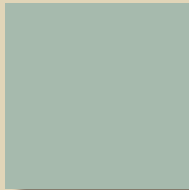
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NCS 0502-G50Y



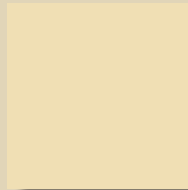
50216 Silver Grey
NCS 1502-Y



50005 Sea Mist
NCS 2502-Y



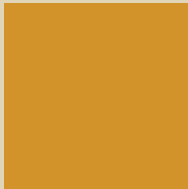
50663 Oyster Green
NCS 3005-G50Y



50096 Parchment
NCS 1005-Y20R



50236 Old Gold
NCS 5020-Y20R



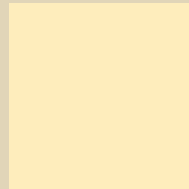
50007 Antique Gold
NCS 3060-Y20R



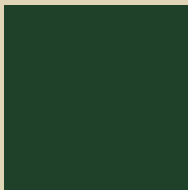
50008 Custard
NCS 1030-Y20R



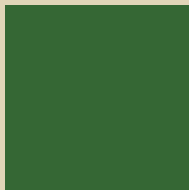
50865 Versailles Yellow
NCS 3020-Y10R



50094 Barley White
NCS 1010-Y20R



50011 Holkham Green
NCS 8005-G50Y



50012 Spruce Green
NCS 7010-G30Y



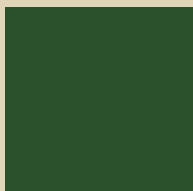
50095 Wild Sage
NCS 3020-G30Y



50013 Lichen
NCS 4010-G50Y



50603 Chrome Oxide Green
NCS 5040-G30Y



50606 Green Umber
NCS 8010-G90Y



50349 Verona Brown
NCS 8005-Y20R



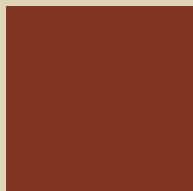
50154 Houghton Brown
NCS 7010-Y10R



50010 Chocolate
NCS 8010-Y90R



50014 Brick Red
NCS 4550-Y80R



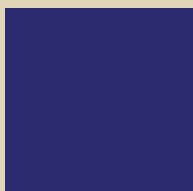
50052 Iron Primer
NCS 6030-Y80R



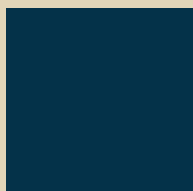
50114 Old Red
NCS 6030-Y90R



50239 Old Rose
NCS 4020-Y90R



50718 Ultramarine Blue
NCS 4550-R70B



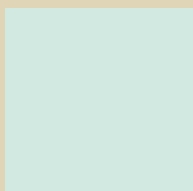
50104 Midnight Blue
NCS 8010-R90B



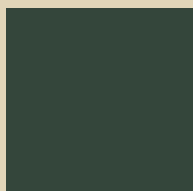
50238 Old Blue
NCS 6020-B



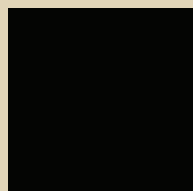
50105 Linseed Blue
NCS 4020-B10G



50202 Ice Blue
NCS 1005-B



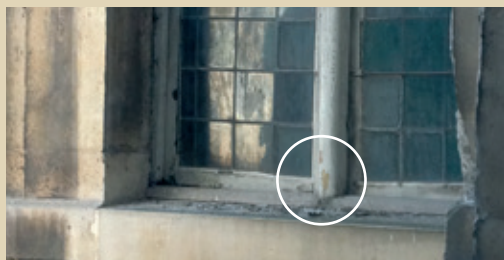
50220 Graphite Grey
NCS 7500-N



50006 Black
NCS 9000-N



50980 Signal Yellow
NCS 0580-Y20R

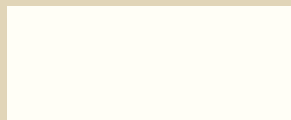


*In the circle - Original linseed oil paint from the year 1680
at the Chateau de Versailles, France.*

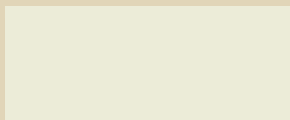
Linus Matte Paint

On all indoor surfaces. 3 litres.

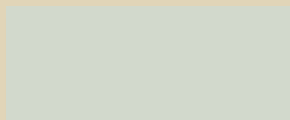
The colours printed here may vary slightly from the actual paint colour.



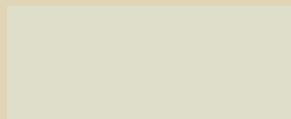
50312 White
NCS 0502-Y



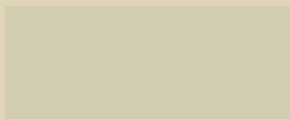
50322 Light Grey
NCS 1000-N



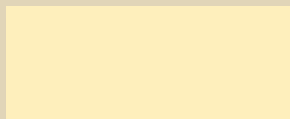
50310 Grey
NCS 2000-N



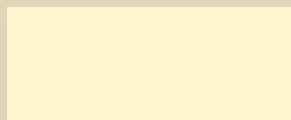
50324 Vintage Grey
NCS 1502-Y



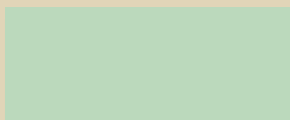
50342 Beige
NCS 1505-Y20R



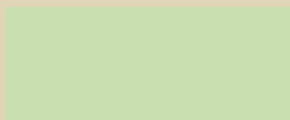
50316 Yellow
NCS 1015-Y20R



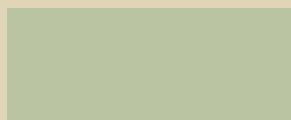
50329 Light Yellow
NCS 0507-Y20R



50341 Ocean Green
NCS 1010-G10Y



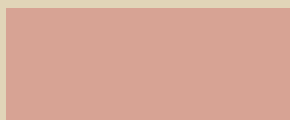
50320 Lime Tree Green
NCS 2010-G70Y



50828 Olive Green
NCS 3005-G80Y



50308 Russet Red
NCS 4040-Y60R



51014 Dusty Rose
NCS 1515-Y70R



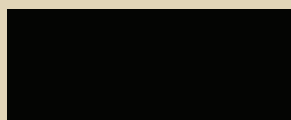
50326 Pink
NCS 1010-Y90R



51016 Ocean Blue
NCS 3020-B30G



50318 Light Blue
NCS 2010-R90B



50541 Black
NCS 9000-N



51039 Storm Blue
NCS 3010-B10G



51053 Smoke Grey
NCS 3502-Y



51051 Concrete
NCS 3502-G



51050 Nougat
NCS 4010-Y30R



51049 Autumn Glow
NCS 3010-Y30R

To achieve the desired colour, dissolve the pigments in a little water and add to the white paint, with the exception of Black, Russet Red, Ocean Blue and Powder Pink.

Linseed Oil Wax – Natural and Coloured

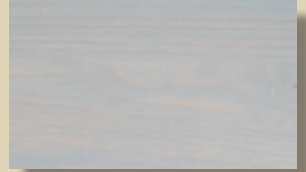
For floors, furniture and wood panelling.
The surface and quality of the wood affects the end result.



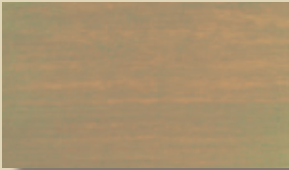
50020 Natural



50549 White



50552 Grey



50660 Mole Grey



50558 Black



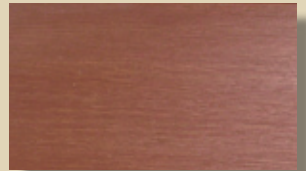
50614 Oak



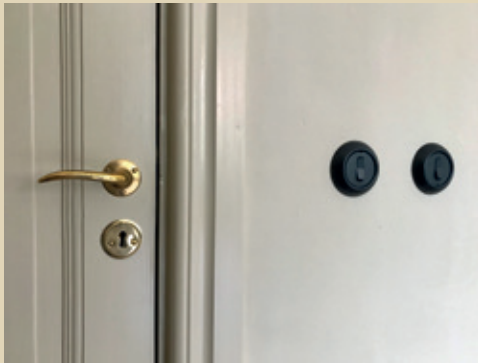
50555 Brown



50616 Mahogany



50611 Red



Linseed Oil Paint Parchment for doors and mouldings.



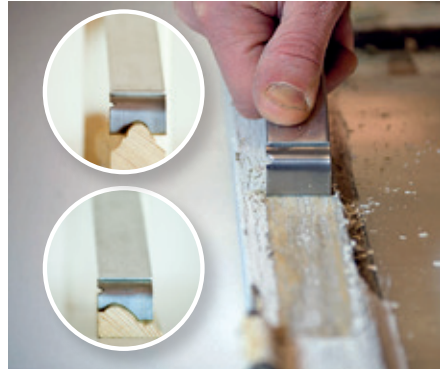
Linus Wall Paint Beige for walls and ceilings.

Tools

PUTTY LAMP uses short wave infrared heat.
SPOT HEATER uses long-wave infrared heat.

Applying Linseed Oil Wax to the surface will speed up the process and seal in any harmful substances. For best results and a high finish, only use our microbrushes or our Allbäck brush.

Choose the size and type depending on the surface.



Scraping and shaping is easy with the Little Scraper.



Spot Heater for gentle paint removal.



Microbrushes – a new generation of versatile brushes.



Putty Lamp to remove putty. It can also be used to remove paint to some extent.



Yarn roller or brush recommended when painting with Linus Wall Paint.

Useful tips

If you have painted a coat that is too thick you can smooth out the wrinkled texture with Primer.

For the best finish, wet-sand with Primer before painting.



Wet-sanding with Primer will remove a wrinkled texture.



Thoroughly mix the paint e.g with a paint whisk attachment



The best brush for Linseed Oil Paint



Store your brushes hanging in a container of raw linseed oil. This oil can be used for impregnation. Dry brushes thoroughly before painting.



Linseed Oil Wax is easily applied with a scouring sponge such as the Scotch Brite brand.

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ALLBÄCK LINSEED OIL PAINT

Binder	Allbäck purified, boiled and well aged linseed oil
Thinner	If necessary, Allbäck purified, boiled linseed oil, max 5%
Contents	Allbäck purified, boiled linseed oil and pigments. Add 10-20% Allbäck linseed paint zincoxide to all colours when painting outside. The paint is solvent-free and must <u>never be thinned with solvents.</u>
Strengthening	Linseed Oil Extra. 5-10%. Regulate thickness with boiled linseed oil.
Substrate	Add 10-20% Linseed oil paint Zinc oxide when painting outdoors. The paint may be used on all clean, dry surfaces , exterior and interior. Max. moisture content 14%. May be applied in direct sunlight. Impregnate dry wood and cracks with raw linseed oil before painting.
Application	Stir the paint thoroughly. Brush, roll, or spray (high pressure, small nozzle).
Cleaning	Allbäck Linseed Soap or other neutral cleaning agent. Wash hands and brushes with Linseed Soap and water.
Storage	Store brushes suspended in raw linseed oil (never in water).
Keeping	May be kept indefinitely, even below freezing.
Coverage	15–20 m ² per litre. Each coat should cover the surface completely and be painted in even layers. Apply the same paint in at least three coats on new surfaces. Thickness approximately 100 microns per coat. Apply four coats to particularly exposed surfaces.
Drying time	Approx. 24 hours at room temperature, ventilation, light and low humidity, 50% RH.
Transport	No restrictions – not hazardous goods

Risk of self-ignition – always soak rags in water and discard!

Waste management

No specific restrictions. Paint remnants can be used down to the last drop. Combine any remaining paint and use as first coat or mix with about 30% water to make an emulsion for concrete floors, brick walls or wood. Tins can be discarded as normal metal waste.

Technical specifications, safety data sheets and emission tests

These are available on our website www.allbackpaint.com/international.

VOC <1.1% Volume solids, 100%

Cleaning & Maintenance

Linseed Oil Paint is elastic and thus absorbs more dirt in the initial phase. After a few years, the pigment grains start to fall out and the paint becomes “self-cleaning”. Assuming that the surface has been given three full coats of paint, dirt and mould can be cleaned off using Allbäck Linseed Soap or other cleaning agent. Avoid too high pH. Mix the Linseed Soap with water until it foams. Clean the surface using a sponge or a brush. Rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. When the surface turns matte and starts to become chalky, treat with Boiled Linseed Oil or Linseed Oil Wax or a coat of Linseed Oil Paint. The need for maintenance varies considerably depending on the original treatment, exposure to the elements and other stresses. Interior surfaces have much longer maintenance intervals and retain their shine for many years. Touch-up work will have a different shine initially.

Comments

The results of applying Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint depend on the structure, surface, preparation, temperature, humidity, ventilation, light and method of application. **Detailed instructions** can be found in the **Little Handbook** and videos on our website www.allbackpaint.com/international.

Always paint a test area first. In the event of a complaint, please include your documentation and signed Technical Summary.

Treated surface Environmental conditions

With type of paint Date

I/we have read the instructions and carried out the work

Name

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ALLBÄCK LINUS WALL PAINT, MATTE

Binder	Allbäck purified, boiled and well aged linseed oil and cellulose glue
Thinner	If necessary, water, about 10%
Contents	Allbäck purified, boiled, and well aged linseed oil, water, cellulose glue, shellac, pigment, and chalk. The colours contain Titanium Dioxide, Iron Oxides, Chromium Oxide Green and/or Ultramarine.
Substrate	The paint can be used on plastered surfaces, plasterboard, jute fabric, cardboard, old wallpaper and wood indoors. The paint is durable, resistant to stains, and is easy to sand. As a filler, the material is easy to sand, wet or dry.
Application	Stir in the water on the surface. Add about 10% additional water if you want a smoother surface. The resulting texture varies depending on the application tool and the thickness of the paint. Brush or roll with a yarn roller or spray paint (high pressure, small nozzle).
Cleaning	Allbäck Linseed Soap. Wash hands, brushes, and rollers with Linseed Soap and water. Avoid flushing the paint down the drain.
Storage	For short-term storage of the roller, leave it in the paint or in water overnight.
Keeping	Keep from freezing. The paint can be stored for at least 6 years at room temperature.
Coverage	10–12 m ² per litre. Paint at least 2 coats. Highly absorbent surfaces can be primed with Allbäck Shellac Primer (water based) or paint an additional coat.
Volume solids	Approx. 75%
VOC	Less than 0.3%
Drying time	Approximately 24 hours at room temperature with good ventilation.
Transport	Not hazardous goods. Keep from freezing.

Waste management

No special regulations.

Let the pigments sink to the bottom. Pour off the water and throw pigment residues in the garbage. Linus paint residues can be mixed with pumice powder and used as a filler. The plastic packaging can be recycled.

Technical specifications & safety data sheets

These are available on our website www.allbackpaint.com/international.

Cleaning & Maintenance

Once the painted surface has cured after a few weeks, the surface can be washed with Allbäck Linseed Soap and water. Repairs and touch-ups are possible.

Comments

The final result of painting with Allbäck Linus Wall Paint on walls and ceilings depends on the substrate. Paint on a stable, clean, and, dry surface. For highly absorbent surfaces, water damage, soot, or nicotine, prime with Allbäck Shellac Primer (water based) to seal the surface and create a barrier. Linus as a filler can also be applied with a coarse roller and wet sanded. **Detailed instructions** can be found in the **Little Handbook** and videos on our website at www.allbackpaint.com/international.

Always paint a test area first.

In the event of a complaint, please include your documentation and signed Technical Summary.

Treated surface Environmental conditions

With type of paint Date

I/we have read the instructions and carried out the work

Name



www.ystadtryck.se

Paint factory, warehouse and shop in Ystad.



Stairs - Old-fashioned linseed oil paint
Linus Wall Paint Olive Green



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email: allback@allbackpaint.com

Learn more and watch videos on the website:

- *History*
- *Safety data sheet*
- *Instructional videos*

www.allbackpaint.com



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