

## LINEĻAS KRĀSA

Conditions to be observed when painting with linseed oil paint, or how to paint with linseed oil paint.

There are two separate parts:

I Painting on wooden surfaces.

II. Painting on already painted surfaces, painted with linseed oil paint.

Weather conditions suitable for painting.

Painting can be performed if the air temperature ranges from +10°C, till +30°C and air relative humidity ranges from 45 – 80%. Ideally suitable conditions are from 18°C – 25°C, air relative humidity – 45% - 65%. It is not recommended to paint in expressly hot weather if the surface is subject to active insolation. It is prohibited to paint wet surfaces, or freshly sawn timber, as well as timber with humidity above 18%.

### I Painting on wooden surfaces.

1. Clean the surface from dust.
2. Prime the surface with pure linseed oil.
3. Varnish the branch spots and resin points with shellac or special varnish for branch spots.
4. Prime the surface with linseed oil paint, diluted with resin turpentine (10-15%).
5. Paint the surface with linseed oil paint.

1. Clean the surface from dust, by wiping away the unnecessary dust with a soft brush. Use a harder plastic bristle brush for cleaning sawn surfaces, to wipe away tiny, unstable wood chippings.

2. Soaking of the surfaces is performed with pure linseed oil. Apply the linseed oil on the surface abundantly, in a thick layer. Allow it to soak into the surface. Apply oil repeatedly in places where oil is entirely absorbed and the surface has become matted. Wipe away the excessive oil which is not soaking into the timber anymore with an absorbing cotton cloth or sponge, for the surface to acquire a slightly silky gloss. Caution! Cloth or sponge soaked in linseed oil must be mandatorily immersed into water or burnt after use. Linseed oil forms a thermal reaction with fabric, causing self-ignition of the material. The process takes 3 - 5 hours in total, depending on the area of the surface to be treated, the absorption capacity of the timber and weather conditions (temperature, air relative humidity). In cool weather, for a more rapid absorption process, warm up the linseed oil before use, by putting the linseed oil can in a water basin and heating on the stove till 60°C. If possible, the surfaces to be treated may also be warmed up till 30°C. In expressly warm weather, surfaces under direct insolation must be watched, to avoid rapid solidification (polymerisation) of the oil. Touch from time to time to check if the oil which has not yet soaked into the surface is thickening. If the oil is thickening, it must be wiped away from

the surface and the oiling process must be stopped. The oiling process can be repeated after 5 days.

3. Before priming the surfaces, it is necessary to cover the branch spots with a thin varnish layer, because they absorb the linseed oil more intensely, thus forming dark areas on the painted surface. Take shellac or branch varnish and varnish the branch spots. To perform varnishing, use a small brush or piece of foam plastic, soak it into the varnish and apply on the branch spot and a small area around it. It is desirable not to form varnish spills or a thick varnish border between the varnished and unvarnished surface.

4. Priming with linseed oil paint, diluted with resin turpentine (10-15%).

Usually applied on surfaces soaked in linseed oil in advance.

Take the linseed oil paint, stir it thoroughly, using the stirring stick. Just shaking the can might not be enough, because separate linseed oil paint pigments might settle at the bottom of the can, and by shaking they will not mix into the paint evenly. If the paint is very thick (thick cream consistency, very slowly sliding down the stick), add resin turpentine in approximately 10% proportion to the mass of the paint. Stir the paint thoroughly again, until an even paint consistency is achieved (thin cream consistency, easily sliding down the stick).

Take the brush, apply the paint on the surface vertically, but not on the entire width of the component. Afterwards even out the applied paint, perpendicular to the fibre direction along the entire width of the component. If necessary, supplement the amount of paint on the surface. After the surface perpendicular to the fibre direction is evenly covered, draw with a dry brush in parallel to the fibre direction (vertically), evening the cross paint streaks, achieving an even, thin, partially covering paint layer, which does not conceal the natural texture of the surface. Allow the prime coat to dry for at least 24 hours.

5. Paint the surface with linseed oil paint.

Stir the paint thoroughly before use. Check that the paint pigments have not settled at the bottom of the can. Take the brush, apply the paint on a small area on the surface to be painted parallel to the fibre direction, afterwards carefully rub the applied paint into timber fibres perpendicular to the fibre direction along the entire width of the surface. When the surface is evenly coated, take a dry brush and draw it parallel to the fibre direction, in order to even out the remaining perpendicular brush stroke. When painting large areas, perform these paint application processes in parts, dividing the surface into several areas. Finally, draw a dry brush stroke in straight lines parallel to the fibre direction, to achieve an even, partially covering thin paint layer. Do not be afraid of the paint drying out during the painting process, making it not possible to get it out or even it out, because the drying time of the paint is slow and you can work with it calmly and carefully. It is important to apply the paint in a thin, even layer.

After the first paint layer has dried, the surface acquires an uneven gloss. The paint layer is partially covering the surface.

Paint the surface repeatedly not earlier than within 3 days or 72 hours. Before repeated painting, check if the paint has dried.

When applying the second layer, observe the same methodology and principles as with the first layer of paint.

A surface which is pre-soaked with linseed oil, primed with linseed oil paint and painted two times, is considered to be quality paintwork, with high surface protective ability against environmental exposure.

If the paint is applied on a not previously soaked and primed surface, three layers of the paint will be necessary to achieve an even, covering paint layer.

## II. Painting on already painted surfaces, painted with linseed oil paint.

Clean the surfaces which are already previously painted with linseed oil paint from the loose and unstable paint part, rubbing the surface with a grinding roller. After cleaning the paint, wipe and wash the surface with water with a washing agent or 5% baking soda added. Rinse the surface lightly after washing, let it dry.

After cleaning soak the surface with a linseed oil and turpentine mixture: 4 parts – linseed oil, 1 part – turpentine. Wipe the excessive oil away from the surface, using a cotton cloth or sponge. Let the refreshed painting dry for at least 24 hours.

In places where the paint coat is lost and crevices occur in timber, it is necessary to caulk them with linseed oil putty (linseed and chalk mixture). Let the putty dry for several days.

The surface is painted with linseed oil paint, observing the painting methodology.

Linseed oil paint is not recommended for the re-painting of surfaces painted with latex, alkyd or silicate paints.

Brushes for painting with linseed oil paint.

Use hard, natural bristle brushes, intended for painting with linseed oil paints. You can use brushes intended for working with alkyd paints. Usually they have a dark-blue handle and black bristle. To improve the hardness of brushes, the length of the brush bristle may be slightly reduced, by cutting them or chopping them off with a sharp graver or carpentry chisel.

Consumption of the paint: 1L for 10 m<sup>2</sup>, by applying the paint in two layers according to the absorption abilities of the wood.

In unopened original packaging, the product can be stored for two years starting from the manufacturing date.

Caution! Burn, or soak the materials used for wiping the paint in water, as linseed oil can self-ignite if it oxidises with air.