

## AURO Colour Wash plant glaze No. 360

### Type of material/Intended purpose

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

### Composition

Water, alcohol, walnut oil, shellac\*, xanthane, plant paint pigments watery extract, rosemary oil, lavender oil. \*as ammonium soap. Natural products are neither odourless nor emission-free. May cause allergic reactions. Current full declaration on [www.auro.de](http://www.auro.de).

### Colour shade

AURO colour wash plant paints No. 360 are available in 8 different colour hues:

reseda yellow	Nr. 360-11	krapp red (yellow tinge)	Nr. 360-21	reseda krapp orange	Nr. 360-29
krapp red	Nr. 360-38	indigo redviolet	Nr. 360-41	cochenilla red	Nr. 360-49
indigo blue	Nr. 360-51	leaf green	Nr. 360-61		

### Application method

Wipe, dab, wind or spray, depending on the kind of surface finish desired.

### Drying time in standard climate (23 °C, 50% relative humidity)

- Dry and ready for glaze topcoat application after about 4 to 24.
- Drying is a process of oxygen take-up, therefore adequate air circulation must be ensured.

### Thinner

Product is supplied as concentrate and can be mixed with various amounts of water (up to 3 parts of water to 1 part of the concentrate), depending on the method of application, desired intensity and number of glaze coatings intended. In the case of stronger dilution, it is advisable to add AURO colour wash binder No. 379\*.

### Consumption rate

About 0.04 l/m<sup>2</sup> per glaze coating with a mixture of 1 part wall glaze plant paint and 3 parts of water, corresponding to 0.01 l of concentrate per m<sup>2</sup>. The exact amounts required depend on the desired effect, the chosen method of application and the substrate.

**Cleaning of tools** Immediately after use clean the work utensils with water, if necessary adding some AURO Plant soap No. 411\*.

**Storage stability** At 18°C in original closed container: 12 months

**Storage** Store cool, frost-free, dry, out of reach of children.

**Packing material** Tin plate.

**Disposal** Empty containers can be recycled. Dried product residues can be composted or disposed of with domestic waste. Liquid residues: EWC code 080120, designation: Watery suspensions. If necessary, coordinate with those responsible for waste disposal.

### Attention

Avoid skin and eye contact. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. See Technical Data Sheets\*.

### REMARKS

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

# Technical recommendations for application

## AURO colour wash plant paints No. 360

### 1. SUBSTRATE

#### 1.1 Suitable substrates

White or light-colored substrates treated with AURO Natural resin dispersions (No. 302, 320, 321, No. 322\*).

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

### 2. INITIAL COATING

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

### 3. RENOVATION COATING

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

### 4. APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

#### 4.1 Spraying technique

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

#### 4.2 Spraying/template techniques

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

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

#### 4.3 Painting/wiping technique

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

#### 4.4 Swabbing technique

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

#### 4.5 Winding technique

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

\* See respective Technical Data Sheets.

The Technical Data Sheet gives recommendations and examples of possible use. No liability or other legal responsibility can be derived. Use of the advice does not create any legal relationship. The information provided is based on our present knowledge and does not exempt the user from his personal responsibility. The respective state-of-the-art practices must be observed when implementing coating work and the required preparations. The conditions on site and the product's suitability must be checked appropriately and professionally. With publication of a new edition this technical data sheet is no longer valid. Status: 06.07.2010 technical data | 01.04.2014 full declaration