

The Little Handbook About Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint



Paint and protect indoors
and outdoors without solvents

September 2020

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.



Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint for Chateau de Versailles, France.

Test first on a small area! Read The Little Handbook carefully!



Building in Finland.



*Treat knots in wood with shellac.
Paint outdoors and indoors, 2–3 coats.*

Contents



Allbäck windowcraft,
Amalienborg,
Copenhagen.



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

| | |
|--|-------|
| References | 2-3 |
| Background | 4 |
| About linseed oil products | 5-7 |
| Linseed Oil Paint | 8-10 |
| Emulsion Paint | 11 |
| Linseed Oil | 12 |
| Linus Matte Paint | 13-16 |
| Linseed Oil Putty | 17-18 |
| Preparation | 19 |
| Linseed Oil Wax | 20-21 |
| Linseed Soap | 22 |
| What to consider when working on windows | 23 |
| Stove Blacking | 23 |
| Don't be afraid to mix your own colours | 24 |
| Examples of shades | 25 |
| Linseed Oil Paint colour chart | 26-27 |
| Linus Matte Paint | 28 |
| Linseed Oil Wax colour chart | 29 |
| Tools | 30 |
| Useful tips | 31 |

We're living the dream



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 alkylid 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

- Contains no solvents and should **NOT** be diluted with a solvent.
- Consists of **filtered**, sterilised linseed oil and natural pigments.
- One-tin system – same paint outdoors as indoors for all coats.
- Has a dry matter content of 100% and one litre covers around 15–25 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.
- The highest environmental score in Bygghälsöbyggnadens 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 Kommitté för Bygghälsöbyggnad (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



Linolefärg - Linseed Oil Paint

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 in an industry with a relative short history. In the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe linseed oil paint was assigned properties that 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 oxide, 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.



Church in Canada.



Colour 50% Spruce Green, 50% Holkham Green.

Linseed Oil Paint

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

GREEN SYMBOL indicating that it is "Recommended" in the Byggvarubedömning assessment and given an A from SundaHus.

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 34 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.

No pesticides

If there is dirt and mould/mildew on a painted surface it can be washed with Linseed Soap. When painting surfaces that are exposed to various types of fungi, a maximum of 20% pure zinc paint can be added to our paint. Zinc paint is labelled with the warning symbol indicating it can kill trees and marine life.

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 painted with plastic paint.**



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



Thoroughly clean unpainted and painted surfaces before painting.

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. You can also add a little ammonia.
- Rinse thoroughly. Allow to dry.
- Avoid cleaning products with a high pH value.
- **If you are uncertain about the combination of materials, always test first.**



Mix the paint carefully before painting.

Things to consider during painting

- 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% boiled Allbäck Linseed Oil.
- If necessary use a real shellac solution to form a barrier over any knots.



Apply plenty of paint. Paint evenly until the surface is fully covered. Test your skills!

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 for variations in sheen, the paint should provide full coverage with each coat. Paint at least two coats outdoors and apply at least three coats on particularly exposed surfaces.
- 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 30). 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.

Foundations, 20 years after being painted.

Emulsion Paint

For plastered surfaces outdoors and indoors

Water emulsion linseed oil paint is a classic paint for plastered surfaces in, for example, kitchens, bathrooms and public spaces that are exposed to a lot of wear and tear.

Emulsification with water makes linseed oil paint more durable.

This paint does not seal in water and can be used, for example, on dry basement walls, concrete floors, wooden floors, plastic floors, skirting boards and stable walls.

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.
- 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 boiled i.e. oxidised linseed oil is processed to produce Linseed Oil Paint, Linseed Oil Wax and Linus Wall Paint. It can also be used to dilute Linseed Oil Paint.



Linseed Oil Extra

Goes on more easily, dries faster and produces a glossier finish.

Maintenance

Linseed Oil Paint ages visibly over time and the signs of this process are clear. After a while, depending on which point on the compass 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 "chalk" as the pigments deteriorate. 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.

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



Linus Matte 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 cardboard walls and ceilings. It produces a completely matte finish that is easy to touch up. Linus has been assigned the **GREEN SYMBOL** from **Byggsvarubedömning building materials assessment**, indicating that it is **"Recommended"**, and given an **A** from **SundaHus**.

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 washable.
- 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 oxidise 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!



*It is best to use a yarn roller to paint wallpapered walls.
Note: The roller should roll easily over the surface.*

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 days 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.



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



Linus for stencilling

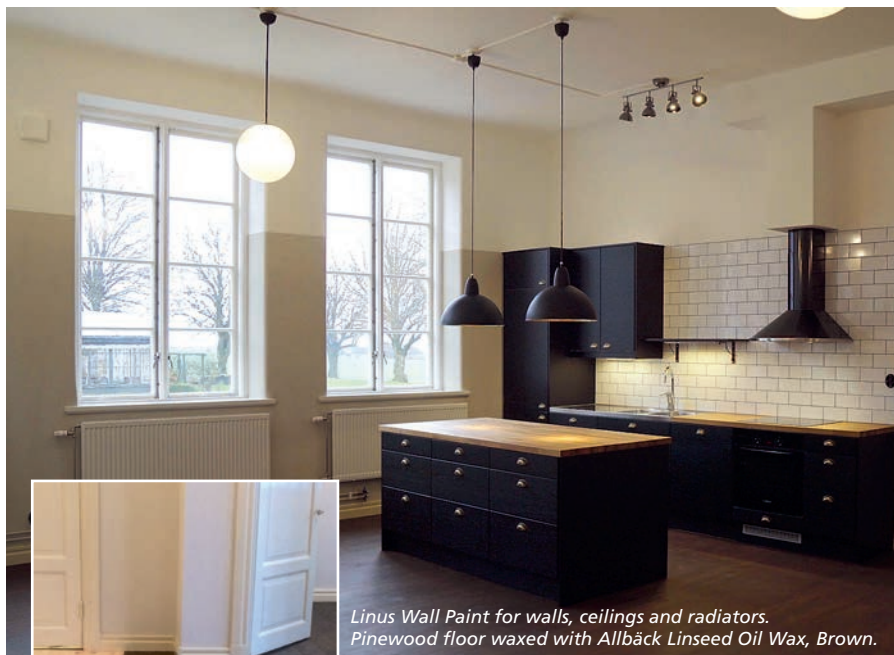
- Linus Wall Paint that has not been thinned or that has chalk added is excellent for stencilling.

Linus as filler

- Pour off the surface water. Mix in about 50% ground pumice.
- Always use filler on a painted surface.
- Smooth over wallpaper seams, uneven surfaces or the whole wall.
- Linus filler can be rolled onto the surface.
- It is a good idea to smooth out the surface when it is half dry with a damp sponge.
- Finish painting 1–2 coats.



Fill and paint with Linus Wall Paint. Use a yarn roller or brush. Spread filler on whole surface or roll with Linus + ground pumice.



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

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 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.

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

- 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 more 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 putty in the rebate with a steel scraper and a razor blade scraper leaving 2 mm on the window pane.



*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 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 putty rebates in a weak soap and water solution.



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



Sand and fill

Primer and chalk as a filler

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



Linus + ground pumice as filler.

- Mix Primer with chalk.
- Apply with a brush.
- Allow to dry for 30 minutes. If you use hot air the drying time can be shortened to a few minutes.
- The putty can be sanded wet or dry and hardens all the way through without problematic cracks due to shrinking.
- The putty can be used both on wood and plastered walls indoors.
- Wet sanding with Primer will smooth out any raisin-like texture.

Linseed Oil filler

To obtain an easily applied linseed oil filler you can mix Linus Wall Paint with ground pumice to the desired consistency. It will take about 24 hours to dry and you can paint over it with Linseed Oil Paint or Linus Wall Paint.



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.



Linseed Oil Wax White on a wooden floor. Apply on untreated, absorbent surfaces.



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 about a week.

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**



Linseed Oil Wax on matte painted surfaces or untreated wood.

layer and all excess wax wiped off.

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.



Wipe off excess wax with a towel.

Instructions for floors

- Wash dirty floors with Linseed Soap and water. Use a wet vacuum to remove the water.
- Allow to dry. Sand with fine sandpaper if any fibres appear (approx. 180). 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!**

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.

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



Linseed Soap

Allbäck 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.

Allbäck Linseed Soap is made from Swedish cold-pressed, raw, filtered 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. Allow to dry.
- For more heavy-duty cleaning add a little ammonia to the soap and water.

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 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 TWO COATS**
17. Cut and straighten the edges of the 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 with a soft cloth.
- You're ready to carefully fire up your stove for the first time!

Painting sheet metal and plastic



It's a good idea to paint in full sunshine on a clean surface. Minimum temperature 15°C. Avoid the condensation trap!

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

With the 34 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

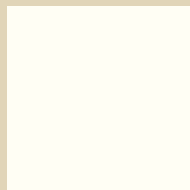


Separate pigments in a bag
to create different shades of white
Linus Wall Paint.

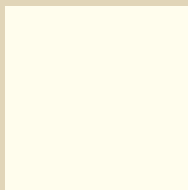
Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint

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

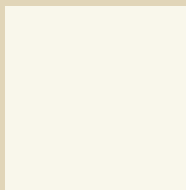
Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous materials. Soak rags in water.
The colours printed here may vary slightly from the actual colour of the paint.



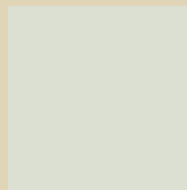
50003 White
NCS 0300-N



50241 Vintage White
NCS 0502-Y



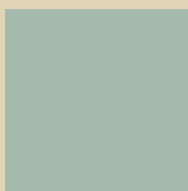
50004 Old White
NCS 0502-G50Y



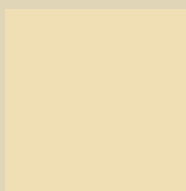
50216 Silver Grey
NCS 1502-Y



50005 Sea Mist
NCS 2502-Y



50663 Oyster Green
NCS 3005-G50Y



50096 Parchment
NCS 1005-Y20R



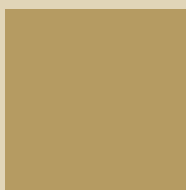
50236 Old Gold
NCS 5020-Y20R



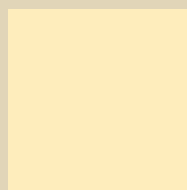
50007 Antique Gold
NCS 3060-Y20R



50008 Custard
NCS 1030-Y20R



50865 Versailles Yellow
NCS 3020-Y10R



50094 Barley White
NCS 1010-Y20R



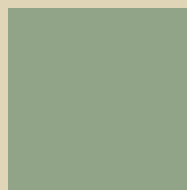
50011 Holkham Green
NCS 8005-G50Y



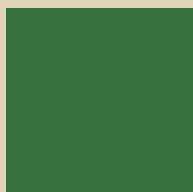
50012 Spruce Green
NCS 7010-G30Y



50095 Wild Sage
NCS 3020-G20Y



50013 Lichen
NCS 4010-G50Y



50603 Chrome Oxide Green
NCS 5040-G30Y



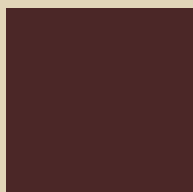
50606 Green Umber
NCS 8010-G90Y



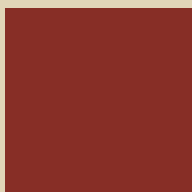
50349 Verona Brown
NCS 8005-Y20R



50154 Houghton Brown
NCS 7010-Y10R



50010 Chocolate
NCS 8010-Y90R



50014 Brick Red
NCS 4550-Y80R



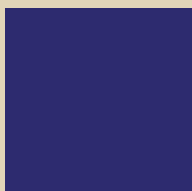
50052 Iron Primer
NCS 6030-Y90R



50114 Old Red
NCS 6030-Y80R



50239 Old Rose
NCS 4020-Y90R



50718 Ultramarine Blue
NCS 4550-R70B



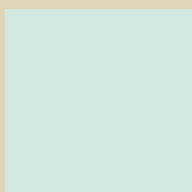
50104 Midnight Blue
NCS 8010-R90B



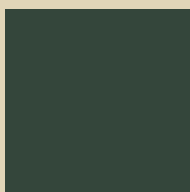
50238 Old Blue
NCS 6020-B



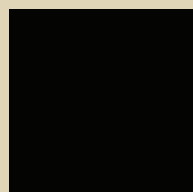
50105 Linseed Blue
NCS 4020-B10G



50202 Ice Blue
NCS 1005-B



50220 Graphite Grey
NCS 7500-N



50006 Black
NCS 9000-N



50980 Signal Yellow
NCS 0580-Y20R

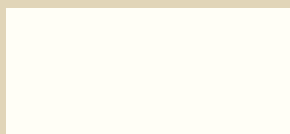


50984 Signal Red
NCS 1580-Y90R

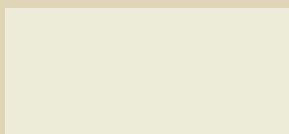


Linus Matte Paint

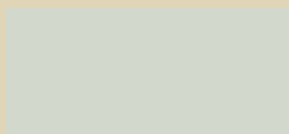
On all indoor surfaces. 3 litres. The colours printed here may vary slightly from the actual paint colour.



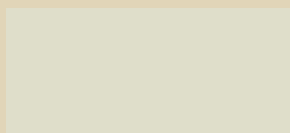
50312 White
NCS 0502-Y



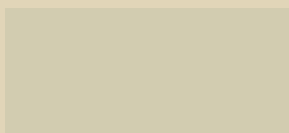
50322 Grey Light
NCS 1000-N



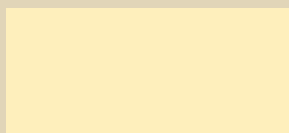
50310 Grey
NCS 2000-N



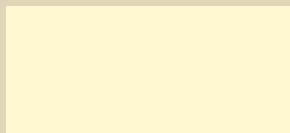
50324 Vintage Grey
NCS 1502-Y



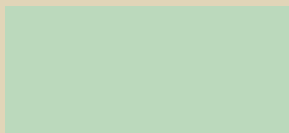
50342 Beige
NCS 1505-Y20R



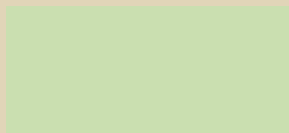
50316 Yellow
NCS 1015-Y20R



50329 Yellow Light
NCS 0507-Y20R



50341 Ocean Green
NCS 1010-G10Y



50320 Lime Tree Green
NCS 2010-G70Y



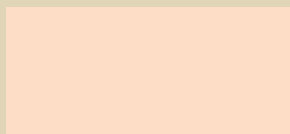
50828 Olive Green
NCS 3005-G80Y



50308 Russet Red
NCS 4040-Y60R



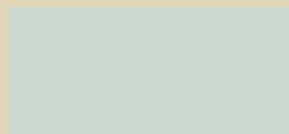
51014 Powder Pink
NCS 1515-Y70R



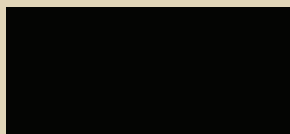
50326 Pink
NCS 1010-Y90R



51016 Ocean Blue
NCS 3020-B30G



50318 Blue Light
NCS 2010-R90B

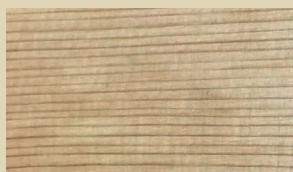


50541 Black
NCS 9000-N

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

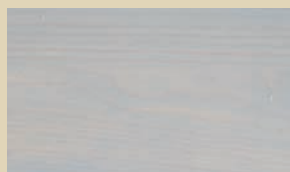
For floors, furniture and wood panelling.
The surface and quality of the wood affects the end result.



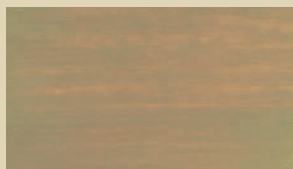
50020 Natural



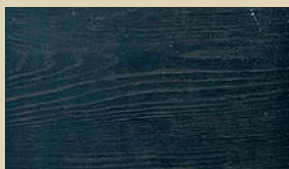
50549 White



50552 Grey



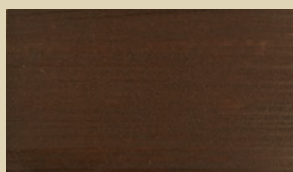
50660 Mole Grey



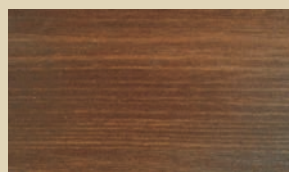
50558 Black



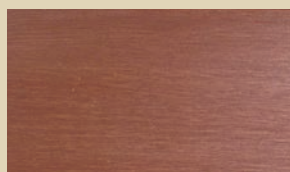
50614 Oak



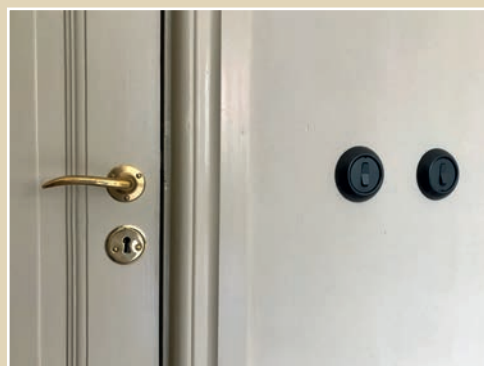
50555 Brown



50616 Mahogany



50611 Red



Linseed Oil Paint Parchment for doors and mouldings.



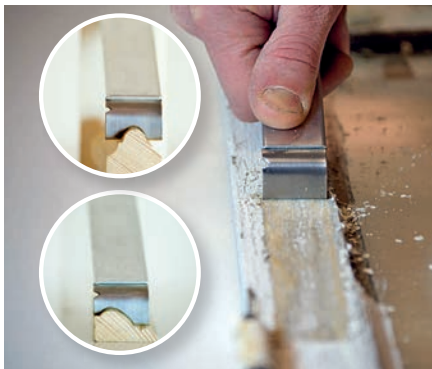
Linus Wall Paint Beige for walls and ceilings.

Tools

PUTTY LAMP uses short wave infrared light.
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 small scraper.



Spot Heater for gentle paint removal.



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



Microbrushes – a new generation of versatile brushes.



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 raisin-like texture with Primer.

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



Wet-sanding with Primer will remove a raisin-like texture.



Thoroughly mix the paint with e.g. a hand blender.



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.



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