

ALLBÄCK WINDOWCRAFT & LINSEED OIL PAINT



Who are we?

Thirty years ago we started renovating windows and painted the window frames on the outside and inside with recommended paint from Sweden's leading paint manufacturer. We were far from happy with the result. Also the solvents used in the paint made us ill.

This was what started us on our quest to rediscover all that used to be known about linseed oil paints, used and improved for hundreds of years until modern times when acrylic and alkyd paints took over.

Forgotten knowledge and ancient wisdom combined with modern production techniques have enabled us to develop a new generation of linseed oil products that meet all our needs when it comes to technical properties, spraying, drying time, the environment, storage, ease of maintenance, beauty and cost.



Sonja and Hans Allbäck



Hôtel de la Guerre, Versailles, France



Villa Allbäck, Ystad, Sweden



Allbäck Windowcraft and Paint for the Royal Castle, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Our products

Linseed Oil Paint

Linseed Oil Paint is made from cold-pressed linseed oil that has been boiled, cleaned, filtered and sterilised. The paint contains no solvents and must not be diluted with solvents. The colours are made from titanium dioxide, metal oxides and earth pigments. Linseed Oil Paint can be painted on all dry and clean surfaces. Our Linseed Oil Paint also covers double the area of alkyd and acrylic paints.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil

The raw, cold-pressed linseed oil is processed into a range of different products. The oil is cleaned from the sludge and sterilised. This oil is ideal for impregnating timber. Boiled Linseed Oil is used to dilute paint and for maintaining painted surfaces. According to an old recipe: "Linseed oil must not be taken for the service of mankind before it has been cleaned from sludge". (Gutle 1790s)

Linseed Putty

Linseed Putty is made from cold-pressed raw linseed oil and chalk and is vacuum treated. It is used for glazing windows and can be painted over immediately with our Linseed Oil Paint. Linseed Putty can also be used as a filler to fill holes and cracks. For long-term storage, keep in the freezer.

Linseed Soap

Linseed Soap is made from our purified raw linseed oil. It is a clean, natural product with no additives. We use Linseed Soap for all our cleaning; brushes, floors, benches, stain removal, in the washing machine and for personal hygiene.



25 years after renovation. Maintained only with Linseed Oil



The oil is cleaned from sludge & sterilised



Linseed Putty



Linseed Soap for all cleaning needs

Linseed Oil Wax

Linseed Oil Wax is made from linseed oil and beeswax. It provides water-repellent external protection on unpainted, glazed or painted timber surfaces. The wax is applied with a sponge and then wiped with a clean cloth.



Linseed Oil Wax for concrete floors

Colour Wax

Colour Wax is made from linseed oil, beeswax, natural pigment and water. It provides a water-repellent glaze for untreated floors, furniture and wood panelling.



Colour Wax on untreated wood

Primer

Flakes of Shellac dissolved in water, used on very absorbent surfaces and as a sealant. Mixed with chalk it is an excellent undercoat for carpentry.

Why Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint?

- Contains no solvents and must not be diluted with solvents.
- Contains cleaned, sterilised linseed oil and natural pigments.
- One tin system – the same paint for exterior and interior use and for all coats.
- A dry matter content of 100% with coverage of approximately 15-20 sq.m./litre.
- Dries in 24 hours at room temperature with good ventilation.
- Use well documented in our own projects since 1982.
- Emission tested and approved by the Swedish Work Environment Authority and the Swedish National Heritage Board.



Masonic Lodge, Oslo, Norway. Linus Wallpaint on ceiling. Linseed Oil Paint on woodwork.

Linus Wallpaint

Linus Wallpaint is a matt emulsion for interior use. The paint can be applied with a roller or brush on all surfaces; wood, paint, plaster, wallpaper, white-wash, plasterboard and woven surfaces. The paint contains linseed oil, water, natural pigment, chalk and cellulose glue and covers approximately 10 sq.m./litre. It looks like a distemper, fills like a filler and is washable. Without preservatives and softeners it more than meets today's more stringent environmental requirements.



Linus on interior wall and Stove Blacking

Fasade - Emulsion Paint

Our emulsion, a water emulsion linseed oil paint, is a traditional classic for plaster interior and exterior walls. Whisk approximately 30 – 40% water into our ordinary Linseed Oil Paint with an electric whisk. Apply the paint using a brush or a roller on external walls, brick or plinths. The paint does not seal in moisture and can also be used on cellar walls, cellar floors and in stables. The finish will be semi-matt, washable and very weather resistant. The surface can also be pressure washed.



Linseed Soap Extra

Linseed Soap Extra

Linseed Soap Extra is strengthened linseed soap for extra cleaning of paintwork, plastic, metal and glass. It contains Linseed Soap, ethanol and borax.

Stove Blacking

Contains cleaned linseed oil and graphite powder. Apply with a sponge and wipe.



Garage Linseed Oil Emulsion Paint after 14 years

Instructions

What is to be painted and why?
Paint as a decoration, or as a wear layer for protection?

Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous material. Burn rags, etc. or soak in water.

Allbäck Linseed Oil Paint Preparation

For interior and exterior timber, metal, iron and plastic

When repainting, the old surface must be clean and dry. Maximum timber moisture content 14%. To clean painted or unpainted surfaces use Allbäck Linseed Soap Extra or Linseed Soap. Rinse thoroughly. Leave to dry. Avoid washing with products with a high pH. Existing, naturally occurring mildew must be removed from the surface before painting. Otherwise it will grow through from underneath all kinds of paint. Attacks of mould will stop automatically when treated with heated Linseed Oil, for example with a heat gun. Otherwise “sterilise” using chemicals. (See website article on mildew and dirt on linseed paint). *Our Linseed Oil Paint is not a pesticide.* Sawn, rough timber needs more paint, takes longer to paint and attracts more dirt than planed timber. The elasticity and friction in the paint means it absorbs more dirt in the initial phase. Gradually, as the surface becomes matt, the grains of pigment slowly fall out and the surface becomes self-cleaning. White colours yellow more in dark spaces.



Where there is a risk of mould growth outdoors, mix in the pure zinc paint, approximately 15 – 20%. The colour will not be affected. (Exceptions to this are Verona Brown and English Red).

Painting

- The paint covers approximately 15 – 25 sq.m. depending on the surface.
- Drying time: 20 - 24 hours at room temperature with good airflow, light, and low humidity approximately 60% RH. Indoors with high humidity, use a dehumidifier.
- First impregnate with raw cleaned linseed oil if painting bare, dried timber. The oil must be well absorbed by the timber. Heat into the timber using hot air, for example, and paint immediately.
- Stir the paint carefully before painting.
- Where necessary strain the paint to avoid flakes of “skin”.
- The paint must not be diluted with solvents. Where necessary thin with max. 5% Boiled Linseed Oil.
- Spread the paint well in several directions before the final long brushstroke. Use a stiff natural brush (Gnesta brushes).
- Apart from variations in shine, the paint should provide complete coverage with one coat. Paint at least two coats.
- The paint can be used in sunshine.
- Use Allbäck Linseed Soap to clean brushes and hands.
- Store brushes hanging in a tin of Raw Linseed Oil. This oil can be used for impregnation.
- The paint can be spray painted undiluted. High pressure – small mouthpiece.

- Variations in shine can arise with uneven absorption or application. This will even itself out over time. The matt surface is the end result. Ways of reducing these variations are to impregnate with Linseed Oil or wipe the finished surface with Linseed Oil.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil

- The colour of linseed oil ages visibly. After a while the colour will become matt. After further time, the colour will “chalk”, the pigment will fall out.
- Maintain the surface by cleaning it and adding a new layer of Boiled Linseed Oil or Linseed Oil Wax. The surface will regain its former function and shine.



Impregnate with Linseed Oil and heat gun



Mixer for Fasade - Emulsion Paint



One and two coats. Finish painting.



Linseed Oil Paint on plastic floor



Paint with Emulsion paint

Linus Wallpaint

The paint can be used on all interior surfaces; timber, painted surfaces, plaster, wallpaper, distemper, plasterboard, woven surfaces, etc.

Linus Wallpaint is ideal for touching up. The painted surface is washable. The drying time is approximately 24 hours. The paint comes in 6 basic colours which can be mixed with each other. Packaging; White 1L and 3L tins.

Before painting

The paint covers approximately 10 – 15 sq.m./litre depending on the surface and the desired texture. Linus Wallpaint is quite thick in the tin and can be varied in a number of different ways. Therefore it is important to decide in advance what you want the finished surface to look like and to do a test.

Estimate approximately 3 litres of paint/10 sq.m. for two coats.

The surface may “chalk” before it is fully covered.

If the surface is very absorbent, such as plaster, woven surfaces, etc., the surface can be pre-treated with Allbäck Shellac Primer. Primer also stops water damage, soot and nicotine from showing through.

Painting

Pour off the surface water. Stir the paint carefully, ideally with a whisk. If a hard skin has formed on the surface of the paint, remove this first or pass the paint through a sieve or nylon stocking before painting. The paint is quite thick in the tin so it is usually diluted with about 10 % water.

Perlon rollers work well on all surfaces and hold a large amount of paint even if it is thin. Denser rollers don't release enough paint and will leave stripes at the edges. Test the roller first. The risk of stripes in the painted surface is lower the thinner the paint is.

Test paint to ensure the desired texture. Dilute with water for a smoother surface. If there are stripes or more texture than you intended, let the paint dry completely and sand the surface with sandpaper. Paint again with thinner paint.

Paint the edges of the wall first. Then roll or brush the whole wall. Paint in sections about 1 m at a time. The roller/brush should be overflowing with paint.

When the paint is dry, it can give off a strong smell of linseed oil. There is a large amount of oil and water that has to oxidise and evaporate. This can be irritating to the eyes. **Make sure the space is well ventilated! The smell will gradually disappear.** Let the first coat



Linus Wallpaint and perlon rollers

dry properly before painting a second, about 24 hours.

Sometimes the drying time for the first coat can be extended as the linseed oil in the paint reacts with the surface. Wash and dry the roller between coats. The water that is pressed out of the roller during painting will leave light marks. This also applies to paint that is not sufficiently stirred when diluting. Paint at least two coats.



After painting

Pour new water on top of the surface and top with a tightly fitting lid. Store in a frost-free place.

The paint will keep for many years. However, paint that has been stored for many years may need to be strained before it is as good as new. The paint will only be completely cured after a few weeks so be careful with wear and wiping it at the beginning. Rinse rollers and brushes in a bucket

of soapy water. Do not rinse down the drain. Then wash rollers and brushes thoroughly with soap in the sink. Leave the bucket of washing water to stand so that the paint sinks to the bottom. Pour away the water and dispose of the paint remains with the ordinary rubbish.

Linus as a filler

Pour off the surface water. Do **not** stir the paint. It needs to be as thick as possible. If the paint is too thin to use as filler, add chalk. Use the paint to smooth joints in wallpaper and fill uneven areas. It can also be used as an undercoat on entire walls. Leave to dry and sand. Paint two coats as normal.

Linus as whitewash

Dilute the paint with about 30% water and brush on 2 – 3 coats with a soft, wide brush. The paint will also bind with old whitewash.

Linus for stencilling

Linus Wallpaint used without thinning or with the addition of chalk is excellent for stencilling. Linus black and gold are contain slightly more oil than the other shades. To avoid the oil permeating the paint underneath, gold and black Linus Wallpaint can be poured onto a paper plate during painting. The paper will absorb any excess oil. When painting lines, use tape designed for the purpose.



Linus and Linseed Oil Wax for furniture:

Gives a tough, writable and silky smooth surface. Use shellac on all knots.

Paint using Linus Wallpaint to achieve desired coverage. Dilute the paint with water to avoid visible brush strokes.

Use a soft brush. Leave the paint to dry properly. Sand with fine sandpaper if necessary.

Polish with Linseed Oil Wax or Colour Wax. Leave to dry. Polish again. Waxing and polishing can be repeated until the desired effect is achieved.

White Linus paint should be waxed with white Colour Wax. The uncoloured wax comes out slightly yellow. Use grey wax on white, sanded Linus paint to achieve an "antique" look. An alternative is to paint the first coat with Linus in a darker shade, which will then shine through when the paint is sanded.



Linus wallpaint Brickred.
Stairs Sea Mist. Door Old White

Different shades

All Linus Wallpaint colours can be mixed with each other. Different shades can also be produced by adding pigments for acrylic paints available from art shops. Green umber gives the white paint a good hue. Linus cannot be mixed with Linseed Oil Paint.

Linus paint and yellowing, etc.

The paint will yellow slightly if it is not exposed to light. In darker spaces, it can be a good idea to mix 10 – 20% grey with white Linus paint.

Yellow marks will appear behind pictures, furniture, etc. but these will disappear on their own when the surface is once more exposed to light. Of course, marks can be painted over.

Linus Wallpaint can react chemically with certain plastic surfaces. If this is the case, the first coat will produce a stronger smell. After that the paint will behave as normal.



Maintain with Linseed Oil Wax



Linseed Oil Wax on wood

Linus is also good for

Papered ceilings

Linus can be spray painted.

Linseed Oil Wax

Coverage approximately 50 sq.m. per litre.

Brush off loose pigment/dirt or wash with Allback Linseed Soap Extra.

Rinse and leave to dry

Apply a thin layer of wax with a coarse scouring sponge. Wipe off any excess. Produces a water-repellent surface and a new finish.

Otherwise use as Colour Wax.

Colour Wax

Coverage approximately 30 – 40 sq.m. per litre

Use

Surface treatment of untreated timber or sanded Linus Wallpaint. The colour wax produces a waxy, transparent, wipeable surface. Colours: white, grey, brown, black, red, mahogany and oak. Colour Wax is suitable for untreated timber; floors, furniture, handicrafts, timber ceilings, etc.

Drying time: 24 – 48 hours. The drying time may be longer for knots in the timber depending on the resin content in the knot and the thickness of the wax layer. For this reason a thin

layer of wax should be applied and all excess wax wiped off.

Remember that the result of treatment intended to have a glazing effect is affected by the absorbency of the timber and the existing colour. The appearance produced by the wax will vary depending on the surface to which it is applied. A sanded timber surface absorbs more wax and will gain a deeper colour than a planed surface.

Surfaces which have previously been used or treated must be sanded well or the colour may be uneven. Test first!

Shades and coverage

If less colour is desired, Colour Wax can be mixed into plain Linseed Oil Wax to achieve the desired effect. The different wax shades can be mixed together. For a more even colour, add two coats of wax.



Colorwax White on untreated timber

Instructions

Wash the floor/timber. Mix a small amount of ammonia into the washing water. Use approximately 100 ml ammonia to 10 litres of water. The ammonia makes it easier for the water to be absorbed if the surface is greasy. The ammonia also makes it easier for the wax to be absorbed by knots in the timber. Leave to dry. Sand off the raised grain with a fine sandpaper. Vacuum/dry the surface.

Apply the wax with a cloth or a coarse sponge. Work in the direction of the grain a few boards at a time. Leave the wax to be absorbed for about 15 – 20 minutes. Wipe off the excess with a towel, ideally towelling. It should be possible to walk/touch the wax surface immediately without marking the wax. If the wax is left to dry for several hours, machine treatment will be necessary to bring out the surface. A small amount of pigment will come off on socks/fingers before the wax has dried. Too much wax will produce a sticky surface with uneven shine. Leave the wax to dry for 24 - 48 hours.

Waxing is complete.

Depending on the quality of the timber and its absorption, the surface may need a second coat of wax. Sand with fine sandpaper if necessary. Add a second coat of wax. It may be useful to use uncoloured Linseed Oil Wax as the final coat as it is greasier than the Colour Wax and slightly easier to polish.

Polishing

Leave the wax to dry properly. Check that the wax has also dried in the knots. Polish with a cloth or a nylon stocking. Electric polishers can also be used.



Paint all coats out onto the glass

Linseed Soap

pH approximately 9.5 undiluted

- For hands, kitchens, bathrooms, brushes, timber/stone, plastic floors, benches, stain removal, etc.
- For normal cleaning: Use 100 ml soap to a bucket of water.
- For new or sanded timber floors: Moisten the floor with cold water to avoid marks. Scrub with undiluted Linseed Soap. Wipe dry. *Floors that have been treated with soap or lye cannot be painted with Linseed Oil Paint.*
- Stains on textiles: Rub in with a little water and leave to stand. Wash in a washing machine.
- Cleaning/rust protection of fittings: Boil rusty fittings in 50% soap, 50% water. Leave to cool overnight. Rinse and dry.

Linseed Putty

- Linseed Putty is made from cold-pressed raw, cleaned and filtered linseed oil and chalk.
- Old hard Linseed Putty is as good as new after a few seconds in a microwave on full power.

- Empty out the whole pot and knead the whole lump of putty until soft before use. Ideally use at room temperature.
- Brush shellac into the putty rebates before glazing. This prevents the oil from leaching into the wood.
- If the putty is too sticky, knead it on a piece of card.
- If it is too hard, heat it.
- The putty must be painted over within 24 hours or after about a week.
- The putty can be stored in the freezer.
- Thinned putty consisting of a few drops of turpentine mixed into the putty can be used to temporarily seal cracked rebates. Apply with a brush and dry with paper once it goes sticky. Paint immediately.
- Paint all coats out onto the glass pane about 2 cm. When the paint is dry wet the glass with soft soap water. Cut in the paint and leave 2 mm on the glass pane.

Primer

- To achieve a high surface finish when painting carpentry.
- Primer for interior and exterior painted surfaces. Stir in enough chalk to make a thick, paintable pri-



Primer as a sealant

mer. Apply with a brush. Leave to dry for approximately 30 minutes. Hot air can reduce the drying time to a few minutes. Sand and paint.

- Can also be used as a sealant to protect against nicotine or water damage or to prepare a highly absorbent surface for painting with e.g. Linus Wallpaint.



Thinned Putty temporarily seal cracked rebates.

Linseed Soap Extra

- For cleaning very dirty surfaces, e.g. sooty stove glass or for cleaning before painting.
- Apply with spray, sponge or brush. Leave to work. Rinse off before the surface dries.



Wet the glass and cut in the paint

Organic Linseed Oil Paint

For wood, metal, plastic and previously painted clean and dry surfaces. Exterior and interior.



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 1010-Y20R	50236 Old Gold NCS 5030-Y10R	50007 Antique Gold NCS 3060-Y10R	50008 Custard NCS 1030-Y20R
50094 Barley White NCS 0510-Y20R	50152 Buttermilk NCS 0520-Y30R	50011 Holkham Green NCS 8005-G50Y	50012 Spruce Green NCS 7010-G30Y	50095 Wild Sage NCS 4020-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 7020-Y70R	50014 Brick Red NCS 4550-Y80R	50052 Iron Primer NCS 5040-Y80R	50114 Old Red NCS 6030-Y80R	50239 Old Rose NCS 3020-Y90R
50238 Old Blue NCS 7020-B	50105 Linseed Blue NCS 4020-B10G	50202 Ice Blue NCS 1005-B50GB	50220 Graphite Grey NCS 7500-N	50006 Black NCS 9000-N

Organic Linus Wallpaint

For all interior surfaces. Fire safe and very durable.

50312 White NCS 0502-Y	50322 Grey Light NCS 1502-G50Y	50320 Lime Three Green NCS 2010-G80Y
50318 Linseed Blue NCS 2010-B	50329 Barley White NCS 0907-Y10R	50324 Mocha Beige NCS 2005-Y20R

Organic Pigmented Wax – Stain. Quick drying

For floor, furniture and wood paneling.

50549 White	50552 Grey	50660 Mole
50558 Black	50020 Naturell	50614 Oak
50555 Brown	50616 Mahogany	

Note: Risk of self-ignition in porous material. Burn rags, etc. or soak in water.



Bjäresjö Skola: paint factory, store, shop and classroom



Painting windows and windowsills

Retailers

ALLBÄCK LINOLJEPRODUKTER AB

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Instructions, safety data sheets,
emission tests, statements
from authorities and articles.