

BIOFA Colour Pastes Art. Nr. 3601 - 3616

Properties

Solvent-free, water-soluble colour pastes made from natural ingredients, provide good coverage and diffusion. Mixable in every proportion with each other and with the white Wall Emulsions DURASOL 3006, PRIMASOL 3011, LEVASOL 3031 and NOVASOL 3032. Also suitable as a full-tone colour and for glazing with BIOFA Glaze 3110.

Highly pigmented, strong colours as full-tone colours are not wash or scrub-resistant!

Contents

Water, marble powder, chalk, pigments depending on colour tone, aluminium silicate, sunflower oil, colophony resin ester, talcum, Turkey red oil, cellulose, borax salt, swelling clay, silver-aluminium oxide, lactic acid calcium.

As Tinting Paint for BIOFA Wall Emulsions:

Stir colour paste evenly into well-stirred wall paint. Make a test stroke to check colour tint and colour intensity!

Attention! Follow the use instructions for primer, intermediate and final coats just as described for the full tone paints!

As Full Tone Paint Coating:

Steps:

1. Pre-Treatment

The sub-surface must be dry, stable and clean. Remove any old coats of calcium or lime-based paint. Remove or thoroughly roughen coats of latex, lacquer and oil-based paint. Prime sanding or absorbent sub-surfaces with Universal Fixative 1440. Treat fresh concrete, lime and cement plaster after six weeks' drying time, at the earliest. Follow the table below! With carpeted sub-surfaces from which the carpets have been removed, the sub-surface should be lightly sanded (60-

100 grit) and thoroughly dusted off (brush off or vacuum). Then wipe with a moist cloth or thoroughly clean with a brush and hot water.

Prime with Universal Fixative 1440 after allowing to dry for 24 hours. Remnants of carpet glue can cause adhesion problems

Important Note: Various substances such as lignine, nicotine, rust, various salts and even moisture, etc. from the sub-surface can penetrate and cause discolourations or differences in colour when coating different sub-surfaces with water-base, open-pored coating systems. For this reason, be sure to test the sub-surface for suitable and perform tests (apply on sample surfaces). **Pay attention to VOB!**

2. Base Coat

Shake or stir up the colour paste well and apply with a roller, brush Airless-sprayer (spray nozzle 0.53 mm, spray pressure 200 bar).

Important: When working with strong colours, mix in BIOFA PRIMASOL 3011 white into the Colour Wall Paint in a 1:1 ratio for the first coat. **Make sure you apply the paint evenly and thickly! Work wet in wet up to and on the edges! Only use soft paint rollers that can absorb enough material! Perform tests! When using the product and drying provide optimal fresh air circulation. Do not use under 12°C!**

3. Intermediate and Final Coat

Apply the 2nd and 3rd coat pure. Make sure that there is enough material on the roller to apply the paint thickly.

4. Cleaning Tools

Clean with water and BIOFA 0600 brush cleaner immediately after use.

Drying

Dry after 2-4 hours, paintable after 12 hours (20°C/50-55 % relative humidity).

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Yield/Consumption per Coat

7-8 m²/l or 125-140 ml/m². Depends very much on the absorbency and surface constitution of the sub-surface. .

As Wall Glaze:

The Wall Emulsion PRIMASOL 3011, LEVASOL 3031 along with SOLIMIN Silicate Paint 3051, SOLIMIN Quartz Plaster 3055 and SOLIMIN Quartz Plaster 3056, coarse are suitable as a sub-surface for BIOFA-Wall Glazes (consult the specific technical data sheets).

You can find the exact use instructions and procedures for glazing techniques in the technical data sheet for BIOFA Glaze 3110.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, frost-free, well-enclosed place. Opened containers should be prepared promptly. Minimum shelf life is 1 year.

Container

250 ml / 500 ml PE- or PP-tubes.

Safety Notices

Keep out of reach of children. Protect eyes and skin from paint sprayers. In case of contact with eyes, skin or other alkali-sensitive sub-surfaces such as lacquer, wood, metal, plastic, glass, natural stone, brick, ceramic, etc. thoroughly rinse with water immediately.

When using in a sprayer, do not breathe in the spray vapour. Do not let it get into the sewer or drainage system or into the ground. There may be an odour typical of the natural raw materials!

Disposal

Take residual amounts of liquid product to collection sites for used paint/lacquer or dispose of them in compliance with any and all local regulations. Small residual amounts and soaked working materials can be disposed of with the household garbage after they dry.

Only turn in packages that are clean or free of residues or have hardened adhesions for recycling or disposal according to local regulations! Packages that cannot be cleaned or emptied properly are to be treated and disposed of like the product itself!

VOC-Identification according to Deco-paint-Guideline and ChemVOCFarbV:

EU-Limiting value (Cat. A/a): 30 g/l (2010).
3601-3616 contains at most 1 g/l VOC.

GISCODE: M - DF 03

Waste Incineration Ordinance [AVV]-Waste Code according to European Waste Catalogue: 08 01 12

Sub-Surface	Pre-Treatment
Fresh lime or cement-plaster*	At the earliest, pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440 6 weeks after applying plaster.
Old lime or cement plaster*	Brush off loose parts, pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Gypsum plaster	Remove loose parts, pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Lime sandstone	Pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Concrete	Treat 6 weeks after manufacture, at the earliest. Remove formwork oil residues. Pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Facing Brickwork	Pre-treat highly absorbent surfaces with Universal Fixative 1440.
Soft fibre board, cellulose fibre board	These boards are not pre-treated due to the risk of possible surface swelling, but should be painted with wall paint directly.
Plasterboard	Pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.

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Gypsum fibre board **	Pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Wood chip and fibreglass flooring	No pre-treatment.
Old lime and distemper paint	Remove completely. Pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Old lacquer and old paints as well as latex	Remove coats that are no longer stable. Thoroughly roughen or completely remove any old coats of paint that are stuck on. If old coats of paint can be completely removed, pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.
Textile carpets	Pre-treat with Universal Fixative 1440.

- * Sinter layers have to be removed from concrete, lime and cement plasters. .
- ** Gypsum fibre board e.g. Fermacell

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