



## TIPS: Application of Wall Glaze Binder



### MATERIALS:

- Oval Brush, cloth, sponge
- Electric drill with mixing attachment
- Wall Glaze Binder
- Natural dry pigments resistant to alkalis

The glaze binder is a transparent interior binder based on casein used for creating wall glazes, wiping techniques, stencils, and allowing the colorless solidification of clay or other plasters if needed. It offers endless application possibilities using a brush, cloth, or sponge to create personalized wall surfaces according to your preferences.

To achieve the characteristic appearance of a classic wall glaze, the surface should be as white as possible or as bright/reflective as possible. It can also be slightly textured by the brush strokes or trowel reliefs, for example, with Tockay's textured lime paint or lime paints.





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### **STEP 1:**

#### **Mixing pigments**

- In a small container, mix 10 g to 100 g of pigments with a little water.

### **STEP 2:**

#### **Mixing the wall glaze binder**

- Add 100 g of glaze binder powder to 1 liter of cold water, stirring continuously to eliminate lumps. Let it rest for 30 minutes before stirring again.

#### **TIP**

It is recommended to mix in a small bucket and use an electric mixer or eggbeater.

### **STEP 3:**

#### **Diluting the wall glaze binder**

The binder can be further diluted (step 2) depending on the surface and desired glaze effects (the amount of water can be increased according to the surfaces):

- Dilute the binder with 2 to 4 liters of water to emphasize brushstrokes/tool marks and achieve stencil techniques.
- Dilute the binder with 5 to 6 liters of water for smooth glazes or surfaces with pronounced texture.
- Dilute the binder with 7 to 8 liters of water for multi-layer glazes and to avoid binder buildup and shiny areas.
- Dilute the binder with at least 7 liters of water to solidify a surface coated with clay or other plasters.

### **STEP 4:**

#### **Tint your mixture**

- Gradually incorporate the mixed pigments (step 1) into the diluted binder (step 3) until achieving the desired color intensity.

#### **TIP**

For a quick preview of the hue, apply the glaze to white paper and dry it with a hairdryer. Note that depending on the surface absorption, the use of the hairdryer may slightly lighten the hue. To ensure the desired color intensity, perform a final test on the decorating surface and let it dry naturally.





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### STEP 5: Applying the wall glaze binder

- It is highly recommended to apply the glaze with a brush using a crisscross motion. Avoid applying it horizontally, vertically, or circularly, or in a checkerboard pattern. Always let the glaze edges finish irregularly, forming cloud-like masses.



- Start from the least visible part of the wall.
- Apply a generous amount of glaze in the center of the area, then immediately stretch the material outward.
- Blend as much as possible the "edges" of the area to avoid visible seams. Always work "wet on wet," ensuring that the glaze is still moist. This requires working quickly. If the surface is very large or if the walls are over 8 feet high, it is advisable to work with two or more people.
- Repeat the process further away, stretching the material until reaching the first application zone. Regardless of the tool, a glaze is never applied in a straight line: brush, tap, wipe, in a comma or zigzag... it's up to you to find your movement.
- Do not go back over a dry area.

### TIP

It is recommended not to rub too long in the same spot when working with glaze. Otherwise, you may reactivate previous layers and lose the desired glazed effect. It is advisable to apply the glaze quickly with a steady motion.

To prevent a darker effect in the corners, avoid overloading them with glaze. If you lack experience, apply it 20 or 30 cm from the corner, then stretch the glaze to it. Once the wall is completed, let it dry before moving on to the next layer, if necessary.

### STEP 6: Drying time

- Allow approximately 4 hours to dry before applying a second coat. The glaze is completely dry after 24 hours.





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### **PRO TIPS:**

- Not suitable for glue-based paints, latex, plastic, metal, or wood surfaces, non-absorbent surfaces, and those that are permanently damp.
- The surface must be absorbent, strong, healthy, clean, dry, degreased, and free from color stains that may stand out.
- In case of persistent lumps in the mixture, filter them using a nylon stocking.
- To ensure an optimal result, always apply a glaze on a paint or coating whose base has been adequately treated. It is important that surfaces treated with the glaze binder exhibit homogeneous absorption.
- For non-homogeneous absorption surfaces, it is advisable to apply a first layer of non-colored or slightly colored glaze and a second layer in the desired shade.
- Clean your tools immediately after use.
- The application possibilities are unlimited: it can be applied with a brush, sponge, cloth, or other spalter. We recommend the brushed technique. Avoid horizontal or vertical applications.
- Once prepared, the glaze should be applied as soon as possible, within the first 24 hours. Do not use it if it shows signs of rotting or if it smells bad; otherwise, this odor may persist even after drying.
- Do not dispose of residues in wastewater. Dry residues can be composted or disposed of in household waste. The empty bag can be recycled.

**[Complete Technical Data Sheet](#) for the wall glaze binder**

**TIPSHEET: [Color chart and recipes for the glaze binder](#)**





## TIPS: Application of Wall Glaze Binder

### CLEAR FINISH TO STRENGTHEN A COATED SURFACE

The glaze must be heavily diluted when used to solidify a clay surface, a brick wall, a stone wall, or another coating as needed. Add 7 liters of water to one liter of already prepared glaze and mix with or without pigment. Apply the glaze evenly with a brush or sprayer. Do not roll! It is important that the glaze is completely absorbed by the surface; otherwise, there is a risk of creating shiny areas that remain visible.

The application should be done from bottom to top to avoid traces in the glaze.

The color of the coating may become slightly darker. Therefore, it is important to perform tests before applying the product on large surfaces to assess the change in tone and potential reactions (white spots, efflorescence) on the coating. Check the resistance after drying. Repeat the treatment if necessary.

*The information provided above is based on the most recent experiences available to us. Due to varying treatment methods, environmental influences, and different types of substrates, any general legal validity of individual recommendations must be excluded. Before use, the product should be tested by the applicator for suitability in the intended application (conducting samples). In the case of a new edition or product change, the above information becomes invalid.*

