



TIPS FOR APPLYING NATURAL PAINTS WITH A ROLLER

HOW TO 'ROLL' A WALL

The recommended roller type is ideally a good quality roller. 13mm or 15mm nap rollers are a good choice for most cases. The concept is that the shorter the nap, the smoother the finish, but a short nap will not load much paint and we will have to draw our paint more often, so we work slower. Remember that the more you work on 'fresh' paint, the better your result will be. When you have the skill, you can apply the paint with a longer nap roller (faster application) but depending on the experience of the installer, this can result in a texture.

1. Paint corners, frames and moldings with a brush one wall at a time. This should be done with paint that is slightly thinner than the paint used to roll. There is a small area of overlap between the brush paint and the roller. If you create a thickness it could show (texture and/or tint). Stretch the paint from the inside of the corner to the outside without making it too wide.
2. Quickly wipe off any paint drips that may fall on unprotected surfaces.
3. Start in the corner of the room and quickly cover the surfaces that have a different texture because of the brush. If you are not a professional, it may make sense to work in pairs. One person works with the paint brush and the other rolls immediately.
4. Roll your surface in a "W" shape to distribute the paint relatively evenly. Return to the area, working it to cover the surface. Then come back with the roller (not loaded with paint) in one and the same direction on the section of our freshly painted surface in order to uniform the texture.
5. Work in sections, making sure to finish the section before starting another. Avoid creating an overlap thickness from one section to the next.
6. It is not recommended to touch up an area that has already begun to set or dry as this may create a variation in texture and sometimes shade.
7. Remove masking tape quickly before the paint dries, if you use it. The disadvantage of using masking tape is that paint can seep under it if it is not properly taped.
8. Keep the sides of your paint container as clean as possible by wiping it with a damp sponge. The paint could dry and fall into your paint especially when opening or closing the container. If necessary, filter the paint with a sieve.





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RULES OR CHARACTERISTICS COMMON TO ALL OUR PAINTS

1. **Always stir the paint well before use.** Our products do not contain chemical stabilizing agents (toxic). It is possible that some components settle at the bottom of the container (decantation). This does not affect the quality of the product but it is necessary to stir well until the product is homogeneous. **Stir from time to time during application.**
2. The coloring with pigments in **natural paints will lighten as it dries** (unlike synthetic paint). It is also **important to dilute the pigments with a small amount of water** before adding them to your paint, taking care to **eliminate any lumps**. A little craft tip is to add 1 or 2 drops of dish soap to your pigment/water mixture.
3. For most of our paints, the **covering power is seen after drying**. That is to say, in some cases, when they are wet, they do not seem to cover well. Wet and/or as they dry, they will show a slight buffing effect. An inexperienced installer may think that they need to apply a thicker coat but this is not a good thing to do. It is always better to work in thin layers.
4. Whether using a brush or a roller, **always work our paint in the fresh** (i.e. "wet on wet" application) to ensure a good result. Remember, when applying with a roller, brush the cut-out one wall at a time (not the entire room) so that the cut-out remains fresh and can be rolled over. The paint used for cutting will also be slightly more diluted (fluid).
5. In order to facilitate the application, it is advised not to work in warm temperatures and to avoid draughts. It may be necessary to add water to our paint in order to better adapt our application. Consult the product technical data sheet.
6. When we have never worked with a paint, it is wise to test it on a small surface in order to become familiar with the product. This allows us to readjust its application if necessary.

Note that this is not an exhaustive list but reminders of certain steps and recommended actions. Consult the product technical data sheets for all the information.

