



Materials

- Masking tape
- Cutting brush
- 7-inch or 9-inch roller (13 to 15 mm bristles) and mount, small 3-inch roller and mount, paint tray
- Casein primer or GekkkoSOL (smooth) primer
- Choosing your Tockay paint : Auro Lime Paint, Auro Wall Paint, Tockay Clay Paint
- If you wish to color your paint: Natural dry pigments

STEP 1: Preparing the substrate

Apply masking tape, cover floor, remove dust and clean wall surfaces if necessary.

STEP 2: Priming the substrate

Applying a primer or primer coat is essential for a finish to hold up well: <u>Surface preparation tips for paints</u>

- On untreated surfaces: Technical data sheet: **CASEIN PRIMER** (brush application)
- On old synthetic latex paints: Technical data sheet: <u>GEKKKOSOL (SMOOTH) PRIMER</u> (roller application)





STEP 3: Preparing and coloring paint with natural dry pigments

Mix your paint using an electric drill with a mixing attachment to make it homogeneous. Do not hesitate to dilute it with water - 5% to 10% - (except for GekkkoSOL primer, which must be diluted with <u>GekkkoSOL thinner</u>) should it be too dense. It is not a good idea to work in too thick a layer.

If you wish to colour your paint, simply follow the steps below:

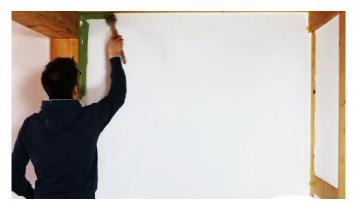
- Color chart and recipes or tinted white chart and recipes
- Procedure for tinting your paint with Tockay natural dry pigments

STEP 4: Applying the first coat of paint

• To facilitate paint application, lightly wet and vigorously shake brushes and rollers to remove excess water.

<u>TIP</u>: Cutting should be done with a paint slightly more diluted than the paint used for rolling, to avoid creating a thickness.

• Using the cutting brush, cut out small areas of your wall (approx. 2' x 2') so that the cut will be damp when applied with the roller.

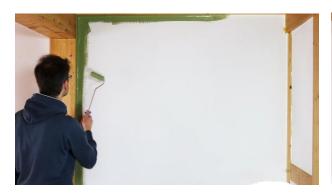




<u>TIP</u>: There's a small area of overlap between brush cutting and roller application. If a thickness is created, it may show (texture and/or tint). Stretch the paint from the inside of the corner outwards, without making the cut too wide.



• Using the small roller (3") soaked in paint and wrung out, roll over the cut-out to make it wider. This will facilitate subsequent application with the roller.





• Using the paint-soaked and wrung-out roller (7 or 9 inches), start painting a little outside the cut-out. This will avoid creating a thick overlay of paint. Then return to the cut-out area.





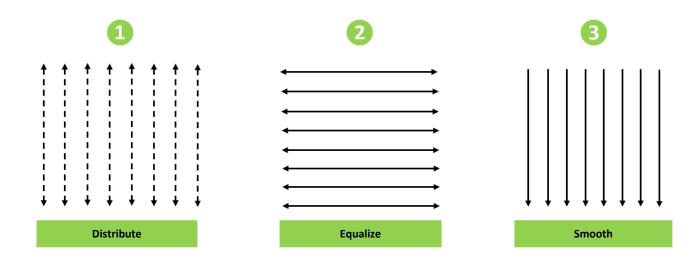
Roll your surface back and forth (up and down) to <u>distribute</u> the paint evenly. Return
to the area, working it over to <u>equalize</u> the application (right to left). Then return
with the roller (not loaded with paint) in one and the same direction (top to bottom)
over the freshly painted section of our surface to <u>smooth</u> the texture.











TIPS:

- Always clean your brushes with hot water before you start, even if they're new. This will remove bristles and particles from your tools.
- Always keep a damp cloth handy to quickly remove any unfortunate brushstrokes!
- Always paint 'fresh in fresh' (i.e., make sure the paint is damp). To achieve this, you need to work
 quickly. If the surface is very large, or if the walls are more than 8 feet high, it's advisable to work
 in pairs (or more).
- Avoid applying too much pressure on the roller to avoid seeing marks as it dries. Make sure you have enough paint on your roller for a smooth application.
- Work section by section, taking care to finish one section before starting another. Avoid creating an overlap between sections.
- When you start painting a wall, never stop in the middle of the surface. Make sure you have enough time to complete the entire wall.
- Work away from the light. This allows you to see any defects before the paint dries.
- It is not advisable to retouch an area that has already begun to set or dry, as this may create a variation in texture and sometimes colour.
- Make sure you have adequate light when you're working.
- Avoid drafts or overheated atmospheres so that the paint doesn't dry too quickly.
- Clean up any splashes immediately with water.

STEP 5: Apply the second coat of paint

Proceed in the same way as for the first coat (see step 4), making sure that the first coat is dry before proceeding (check the drying time of the chosen paint by referring to the product data sheet).





STEP 6: Protect <u>lime surfaces only</u> with Marseille soap

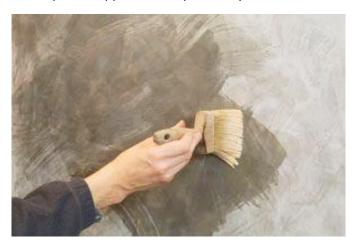
<u>Protecting lime-painted surfaces with Marseille soap</u> waterproofs them, making them easier to clean.

Caution: Marseille soap must be applied to a surface that is dry to the touch, but

 $\underline{\text{no later than 24 hours}}$ after the last coat of limewash paint has been

applied.

• Apply Marseille soap diluted in hot water, using the brush in criss-cross strokes. Avoid repeated application to previously treated areas.



HOW TO ROLL A CEILING:

- 1. Use a brush to cut out the corners, taking care not to create a thick layer. To do this, slightly dilute the paint used to cut the corners and take care to stretch it towards the outside of the corner. Avoid creating thickness in the corners, as you will need to superimpose the paint with a roller afterwards.
- 2. Soak the sleeve in paint, then roll it back and forth over the tray's grid fairly quickly. The sleeve should have enough paint on it without dripping.
- 3. Roll approx. 1 to 3 m² on the ceiling, depending on skill. Work in one direction vertical or horizontal it doesn't matter which, then cross in the other direction, without reloading the roller. There's no need to apply hard pressure on the roller.
- 4. Continue in the same way for the rest of the ceiling.
- 5. Allow the first coat to dry thoroughly, then apply the second coat using the same technique, but this time starting in the opposite direction to the first (i.e., if the first coat is applied vertically and then dry-smoothed horizontally, then start the second coat horizontally and smooth it vertically).



NOTES:

• When colored, wet paint appears much darker than when dry:



- If you use masking tape, remove it quickly before the paint dries. The disadvantage of using masking tape is that paint can seep under it if it's badly affixed.
- Wet paint remains translucent during application but becomes completely opaque when dry.
- Do not roll tinted lime paints.
- Once the job is done, be sure to clean the sides of the bucket and the inside of the lid before closing it.
- Clean your tools with water immediately after use.
- Store your paint in a dry place at a moderate temperature.

The above information is based on our latest experience. In view of the different processing methods and environmental influences, as well as the different types of substrates, the general legal validity of individual recommendations must be ruled out. Before use, the product must be checked by the applicator as to its suitability for the intended purpose (make samples). In the event of a new edition or product change, the above information will be updated.