

# AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder

Transparent glazing binder concentrate for the AGLAIA Wall Glazing Technique, to be mixed with 4 parts water

## 1. Product Properties

Can be used on firm interior walls in domestic and non-domestic use buildings, in schools, kindergartens and therapeutic facilities. Surfaces must be prepared for the coloured wall glazing technique by applying an opaque white glaze primer first, optionally consisting of AGLAIA Casein Paint or AGLAIA Structural Casein Paint. Can also be applied directly to fair-faced concrete. The AGLAIA Wall Glazing Technique has for decades been tried and tested in practice on millions of square metres of surfaces. The transparent, satin matt glazing layer of the AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder envelopes the pigments and lends them deep light and makes them reflect. Used in combination with AGLAIA Casein Emulsion Paints it is ideally suited for healthy wall materials such as lime plaster and clay or loam, as well as for gypsum plaster, gypsum board, concrete and nonwoven wall covering. Can be used for both new build and renovation projects. The original for more than 40 years!

### 1.1. Composition

- Casein, emulsified beeswax and resins
- Solvent-free, low emissions and low VOC
- Free from plasticisers and synthetic resins
- "Transparent recipe": see AGLAIA full declaration

### 1.2. Technical properties

#### 1.2.1. Overview

- Use on interior surfaces
- Aquarelle application method
- Creative and easy to use
- Water vapour permeable and valuable building physics properties
- Chalking-free and abrasion proof
- High yielding, to be thinned with 4 parts water
- Colouring with AGLAIA Pigments

#### 1.2.2. Important building physics characteristics

Parameter	Value	Conformity
Density 20°C:	1.02 kg / L	
pH value 20°C:	8	
Dynamic viscosity 20°C:	5,500 mPas	
s <sub>d</sub> value (H <sub>2</sub> O):	0.05 m	
Gloss level at 85°:	Dull matt	EN ISO 2813
Flammability class:	A2 Non-flammable	EN 13501-1, DIN 4102
VOC content (max.):	5 g / L	Directive 2004/42/EC (limitation of VOC emissions of paints and lacquers), Cat. A / I

#### 1.2.3. Colour

- Clear transparent.
- Can be tinted with AGLAIA Pigments.

## 2. Use

### 2.1. Substrate requirements

- The substrate must be clean, dry, firm and stable and must be free from efflorescent and separating substances.
- Check drying and strength of new plaster.
- Carefully make good chipped surfaces and misses with the same type of material and the same texture.
- Use plaster to repair cracked substrates. Areas with individual hairline cracks and minor structural defects can be coated all over with AGLAIA Structural Casein Paint; try out on a test area. Alternatively, cover with fabric or nonwoven wall covering.
- Ensure uniform substrates and careful application on high visual quality surfaces and in glancing light.

### 2.2. Brief information on the standard system

- In general, two coatings of the white glaze primer AGLAIA Casein Paint or Structural Casein Paint. Allow the glaze primer to dry at room temperature for several days, if possible, before starting to glaze. Minimum drying time: 12 hours.
- Visually homogeneous fair-faced concrete surfaces can be glazed directly with AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder.
- Thin AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder with 4 parts water and tint with AGLAIA Pigments.
- 2 - 3 glaze coats depending on required surface finish.
- Apply watercolour-like using BEECK Oval Brushes.
- Try out glaze system on test area under conditions on site, to determine substrate suitability, technique and pigment requirements.

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## 2.3. Substrate and preparatory treatment

- The substrate preparation depends on the glaze primer used, e.g. AGLAIA Structural Casein Paint; please note and follow the relevant technical data sheet.
- AGLAIA Casein Paint and AGLAIA Structural Casein Paint are basically suitable for use as a glaze primer.
- The glaze primer, e.g. AGLAIA Structural Casein Paint, can be used in white; this increases the brilliance and light reflection of the brightly coloured, watercolour-like glaze. It can also be tinted as a pastel colour, advisable for earthy, muted “semi-glazes”.
- AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder can also be used directly on fair-faced concrete if application with visible substrate is wanted. To ensure substrate suitability and check glaze system try out on test areas of the original substrates. Preliminary work and cleaning as required. Wash off residues of separating agents, using soapy water or formwork oil remover and then rinse with clear water. Test the wettability of the cleaned substrate by spraying on water.
- If renovating old beeswax-based wall glazes, clean with abrasive sponge and soapy water.
- **Suitable wall materials for AGLAIA Wall Glazing Technique, following appropriate preparation, are:**
  - Gypsum plaster, plaster stucco, lime plaster (PI/CSII), lime-cement plaster (PII), cement plaster (PIII);
  - Gypsum boards;
  - Clay or loam;
  - Wood, wood-based materials (OSB, particleboards, MDF, pretest for efflorescence);
  - Calcium silicate masonry, brick;
  - Nonwoven wall covering, fabric, textured/embossed wallpapers, woodchip wallpaper;
  - Firm, matt old coatings;
  - Concrete; uniformly shuttered fair-faced concrete including for glaze coats where the substrate remains visible
- **Unsuitable wall materials** are less stable, efflorescent, highly alkaline and non-porous substrates, e.g. plastics and metals. Coatings that are unsuitable as glaze primers are those that are not especially designed to the AGLAIA Wall Glazing Technique, such as synthetic resin or natural resin emulsion paints, lime wash and silicate paints (alkaline!).
- **Defective substrates** require a differentiated approach. Try out on a test area of critical substrates such as unknown old coatings. Rooms with continuously high humidity and mould problems are unsuitable for the AGLAIA Wall Glazing Technique. Apply a renovation plaster to damp, salt contaminated surfaces, basement walls and base areas, and use BEECK Mineral Paints or silicate glazing techniques.

## 2.4. Application instructions

### 2.4.1. General information

Check substrate suitability as required (see 2.1 and 2.3). Pay particular attention to the absorbency, strength and texture of the respective substrate. Try out on a test area before using on high quality surfaces.

- Carefully cover surfaces which are not to be treated – especially floors, windows, furniture and expansion joints – and protect them from splashes.
- Only use glaze mixes from the same production batch to coat self-contained areas.
- Stir AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder thoroughly. As a basic mix: stir 1 part glaze binder into 4 parts water. In case of hard tap water and pigments that tend to flocculate (plant pigments) we recommend using demineralised water.
- Soak AGLAIA Pigments in a little water or alcohol for several hours and then stir into the glaze mix thoroughly. Stir occasionally, screen out any lumps.
- Try out coating on a test area of the glaze primer: If the glaze runs off, add some glaze binder; if it fuses on the surface, thin with more water. Add pigment according to the required glaze intensity.
- Do not apply on heated or chilled areas. Minimum application temperature: +16°C.
- Drying time: at least 2 hours per glaze coat.
- Ensure sufficient ventilation (purge ventilation) and heat (room ambient temperature) for several days for drying.

### 2.4.2. Application

Apply using BEECK Oval Brushes. Apply on self-contained areas with an absolutely thin coating, no overlapping and uniformly in one continuous pass with a cross coat. Imperfections will be visible in the glazed surface finish!

#### • Application with a brush:

- Glazing application technique. A uniform, slightly mottled glazed surface finish is preferable.
- Avoid overlapping and overcoating coats that have already begun to dry.
- Cut-in edges smoothly and seamlessly, wet-on-wet, together with the main area.
- 2 – 3 glaze passes with at least 2 hours between each coat.
- Alternative application methods such as ragging, stippling, dragging or sponging techniques are possible, pre-test.

## 3. Application rate and Container Sizes

The application rate, i.e. the quantity required for smooth, normally absorbent substrates is approx. 0.02 L AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder per m<sup>2</sup> and glaze pass. As a guide value: 1 litre AGLAIA Beeswax Glaze Binder, thinned with 4 litres of water, depending on the required colour intensity, requires approx. 20 - 50 cm<sup>3</sup> AGLAIA Pigments and is sufficient for one glaze pass for approx. 50 m<sup>2</sup> wall. Try out on a test area on site to determine application rates and the number of glaze coats required.

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**Container sizes:** 0.25 L / 1 L / 5 L / 10 L

## 4. Cleaning

Clean equipment, tools and soiled clothing thoroughly with water immediately after use.

## 5. Storage

Stored cool and frost-free in the original container can be kept for at least 12 months. Close open container airtight and use up the contents as soon as possible. Use up product mixed with water and pigment within a few days and close airtight during breaks.

## 6. Hazard notes, Safety instructions and Disposal

Comply with the safety data sheet. Safety data sheet available on request. This product is not classified as hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. Keep out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point. May produce an allergic reaction. Do not breathe vapours, dust or spray mist. Carefully protect the area surrounding the surface to be coated, wash off splashes immediately with water. Disposal in accordance with the official regulations.

- Waste disposal number: 080112

## 7. Declaration

This technical information is offered as advice based on our knowledge and practical experience. All information is provided without guarantee. It does not release the user from their responsibility to check the product suitability and application for the specific substrate on which it is to be used. Subject to change without notice as part of our product development. Non-system additives for tinting, thinning, etc. are not permitted. Check the colours before use. This information sheet automatically becomes invalid when a new edition is issued. The information in the current version of the Safety Data Sheets is binding for classification according to the Hazards identifications, disposal considerations, etc.