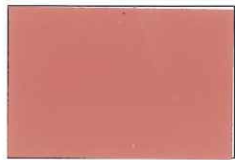


DB, R 10%



R 5%



R 1%



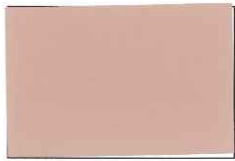
R 0.5%



R 0.1%



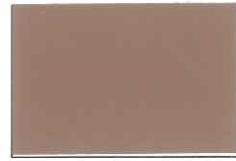
DB, BR 10%



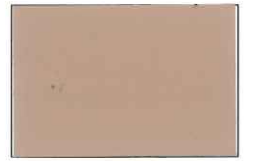
BR 5%



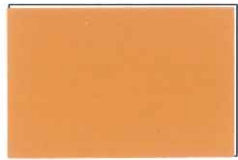
DB, BR 5%, BL 1%



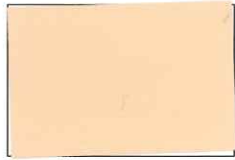
BR 10%, G 2.5%, BL 1%



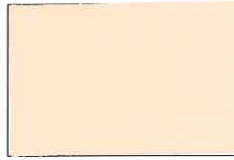
BR 2.4%, O 1.6%, BL 0.6%



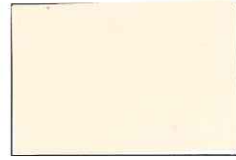
DB, OR 10%



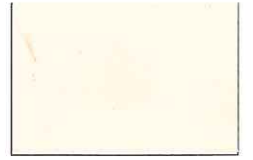
OR 2.5%



OR 1%



OR 0.5%



OR 0.25%, GO 0.25%



GO 10%



GO 5%



GO 2.5%



GO 1%



GO 0.2%



O 20%



O 5%



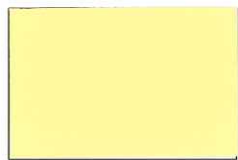
O 2.5%



O 1%



O 0.2%



DB, Y 10%



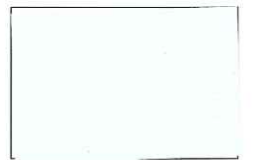
Y 2.5%



Y 1%



Y 0.1% GO 0.1%



B 0.5%



DB, B 10%



B 5%



B 2.5%



B 1%



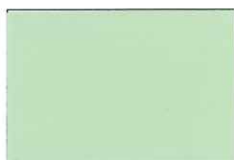
B 2%, G 2%



G 10%



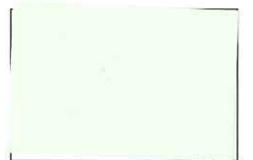
G 5%



G 2.5%



G 1%



G 0.5%



DB, V 10%



V 10%



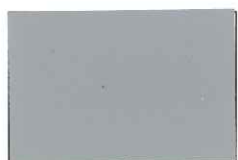
DB, V 5%



V 5%



G 1%, B 1%



BL 2.5%



BL 1%



BL 0.5%



BL 0.25%



V 2.5%

Bio Wall Paint Interior

BIO Natural Paints

Made in
Australia

Colour range

BIO wall paint interior is supplied as a white base or as a deep base to which you add the pigments supplied separately. BIO wall paint deep base = **DB** has no white pigment and produces much stronger colours but needs at least 5% pigment loading.

To help you choose your colours

This card contains a selection of the colours available in the BIO Paint range. Further varieties of colours can be achieved by mixing different pigments with each other.

Codes under the colours are the paint recipes, eg, **GO 10** contains 10% of Golden Ochre pigment added to a white base. **DB** before a recipe means the pigment is added to a Deep Base eg, **DB Blue 10%**.

The colours are priced by the amount of pigment they contain. A colour with 10% pigment will be considerable more expensive than a colour with 1% pigment.

To mix a 10 litre pail of:

GO 10% add 1 litre of Golden Ochre pigment or

GO 1% add 100ml of Golden Ochre pigment.

BIO pigments are made from earth minerals, iron-or metal oxides.

All colours can be made in half strength.

Preparations

Proper surface preparation is essential for a quality paint finish.

Before you begin:

- Examine surface for cracks or marks
- Fill cracks and sand lightly when dry to a smooth and even surface
- Clean the surface to remove dirt, oil, grease, rust and flaking paint

Very absorbent surfaces like Besser blocks, crumbly surfaces, mud bricks and new Gyprock® or plaster require a coat of BIO Wall Primer. For wood surfaces use BIO Enamel Lacquer Undercoat Water-based as a primer - Deep Base Wall Paint has to be applied on a white surface.

When over-painting existing paint from other manufacturers it is strongly recommended that you perform a simple adhesion test: Cut small crosses through the paint, place some cello tape over the cuts and pull one end of the tape off. If the paint pulls away the surface is unsound and additional preparation may be required.

Paint tools

Standard paint rollers and brushes suitable for water-based paints can be used to apply BIO Wall Paint and Primer. The paint can also be sprayed for a perfectly even finish. We recommend good quality rollers with fine bristles and rounded edges, eg, lambs wool sleeve/roller, 10-12 nap.

Paint effects

BIO Wall Paint and BIO Pigments are well suited for paint effects like sponging and ragging. BIO Wall Paint white can be used as a base for lazure glazing finishes.

Instructions

BIO Wall Paint is easy to use and comes with detailed application instructions and hints on the container for the DIY person.



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Celebrating
35 Years
Established 1978

BIO Wall Paint & BIO Pigments are environmental friendly products