May 2007 D308

Resene Scumbling Glaze Mix

To create Resene Scumbling Glaze as a solventborne alternative to Resene Paint Effects Medium mix Resene Qristal Clear Poly-Flat with 15% mineral turps. Stir well before adding the colour/s of your choice.

Suitable for use in wet areas, such as bathrooms, or where a slower dry time is preferred. Paint finishes, such as Ragging, Sponging and Limewash Effect, are obtained by the contrast of basecoat and Resene Scumbling Glaze. Resene Scumbling Glaze is always used in conjunction with a basecoat tinted to a selected colour.

Physical properties (of Resene Qristal Base)

Vehicle type Urethane
Pigmentation Flatting agents
Solvent Mineral turps

Finish Flat

Colour A range of effects from the Resene Paint Effects

brochure

Dry time (minimum) 4 hours **Recoat time (minimum)** 12 hours

48 hours when overcoating with Resene Polythane (see Data Sheet D53) or Resene Uracryl (see Data

Sheet RA56)

Primer required Yes, dependent on surface

Theoretical coverage 20-30 sq. metres per litre dependent on surface and

technique

Usual no. of coats Dependent on surface and finish

Abrasion resistance Very good Chemical resistance Fair, impro

nemical resistance Fair, improved by overcoating with a clear topcoat

Heat resistance Good
Solvent resistance Good

Durability Excellent when overcoated

Thinning and clean up Mineral turps VOC c. 554 grams

c. 554 grams per litre (see Resene VOC Summary)

interior

Typical uses

- Blockwork
- Concrete
- Floors
- Primed timber
- Solid plaster
- Wallboards

Performance and limitations

Performance

- Excellent adhesion to Resene Lustacryl (see Data Sheet D310) and Resene Lusta-Glo (see Data Sheet D33).
- 2. Excellent durability when overcoated with Resene Uracryl 403 Clear (see Data Sheet RA56) or Resene Polythane (see Data Sheet D53).
- 3. May be applied over a wide range of temperatures.

Limitations

- 1. Not designed for direct to metal applications.
- Generally used in conjunction with an alkyd basecoat.
- 3. Drying may be affected by low temperatures and high humidity, especially in the more thickly applied areas of the effect.
- 4. Not suitable for exterior use.

Please ensure the current Data Sheet and Safety Data Sheet are consulted prior to specification or application of Resene products. View Data Sheets online at www.resene.com/datasheets. If in doubt contact Resene.

Scumbling Glaze

Surface preparation

Surfaces should be readied for painting according to the preparations required for the basecoat and primer to be used. This is usually Resene Lustacryl (see Data Sheet D310) or Resene Lusta-Glo (see Data Sheet D33).

The newly applied basecoat should be given sufficient time to fully cure prior to the application of Resene Scumbling Glaze.

A basecoat that has been left exposed for any amount of time should be thoroughly washed to remove any dirt, loose or flaking material. Recoating may be necessary if the surface is in poor condition.

Sanding dust from old lead or chromate based paints or old building materials containing asbestos may be injurious to the health if inhaled or ingested. Seek expert advice if the presence of these materials is suspected.

Application

Apply by brush, natural sponge or clean rag. Resene Scumbling Glaze is usually tinted to shades shown in the Resene Paint Effects brochure or may be coloured on-site using Resene MPS Stainers. See the Resene Paint Effects brochure for ideas of various paint effects finishes that may be achieved.

Colourwash and limewash effects

Resene Scumbling Glaze is applied over the basecoat using a large soft-bristled brush.

Ragging

This may be done by applying Resene Scumbling Glaze to the surface by brush and 'Ragging Off' the Resene Scumbling Glaze using a dry rag. Alternatively by soaking the rag in the Resene Scumbling Glaze the glaze may then be applied to the basecoat by 'Ragging On'.

Sponging

Wet a natural marine sponge with the Resene Scumbling Glaze and apply over the basecoat.

Precautions

- 1. Work on a sample area first. This is especially important when ragging or sponging as the end result is dependent not only on the colour chosen but the mix ratio and style of technique.
- 2. Work only small areas of the surface at a time.
- 3. Wear suitable gloves when sponging or ragging.
- 4. Flammable keep away from heat and naked flame. Keep closed when not in use.
- 5. Avoid breathing vapour use with adequate ventilation.