

# Linseed oil window glazing instructions [www.solventfreepaint.com](http://www.solventfreepaint.com)

HEAT THE GLAZING TO 100 -125 DEGREES F. & MIX THE ENTIRE GLAZING CONTAINER CONTENT. The 4 lb plastic container of glazing compound can be placed in a microwave oven. Heat in 5 second-increments until compound is hot. To heat in a regular oven, transfer compound to a non-plastic container.

**Hand mixing:** Expect it to be messy. Keep mixing until compound is smooth. Use small amount of chalk in your hands only.

**Machine mixing:** Always preheat glazing before placing in a dough mixer. Mix until smooth.

Glazing too soft? See back of this instruction sheet.

## **Organic linseed oil window glazing putty:**

- adheres to glass and wood very well.
- is much easier to apply and work with when soft.
- will last significantly longer because it will not cure into a hard compound that will crack and fall off like all other glazing products do.
- can be used to back bed the glass in a sash (setting the glass into a bed of window glazing), which requires a soft glazing.
- can also be used to fill small cracks.
- can be painted with the organic linseed oil paint the same day. Avoid acrylic paint for window restoration as it does not adhere to glass over time.

## **Advantages of Linseed oil glazing:**

- Paint with the linseed paint right away without having to wait for the glazing to dry.
- Inexpensively maintain the glazing and the paint with organic purified boiled linseed oil or linseed wax when the paint has lost its gloss. Do not use boiled linseed oil from a paint store due to the risk of mildew; organic purified linseed oil is free of protein that can cause mildew.

## **Tips for applying window glazing:**

- Clean wood frame with linseed oil soap Extra.
- Mix shellac flakes in denatured alcohol to create a thick syrup and apply onto the sash glazing grooves (on the wood) before applying glazing putty. Shellac in the glazing grooves prevents the oil in the glazing putty from drying out prematurely.
- Apply a few drops of the organic raw linseed oil on your glazing knife to prevent the glazing from sticking to it.
- Back bedding a glass pane requires softer putty. Applying the putty on the outside of the glass pane requires harder putty. See more info on the back of this sheet.
- Pre fit wooden spacers between glass edge and rabbet (cut glass to allow wooden spacers). These spacers work as shock absorbers when the wood/glass expands and contracts thereby preventing glass from cracking.
- Use only the organic raw linseed oil for the glazing putty. Use only the organic boiled linseed oil in the linseed oil paint.
- Clean up with linseed oil soap.

## Allback LINSEED OIL GLAZING COMPOUND

### ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

**If the Glazing compound is too soft:** Avoid adding chalk to the compound when mixing. Warm the compound prior to mixing. Dust hands in chalk to prevent glazing compound from sticking.

Place and leave the compound on a piece of paper or card stock for as long as you need to create the consistency you desire. The raw linseed oil in the glazing compound will be drawn out, making the compound more firm. Or knead the compound on a piece of clean drywall; it does not take much effort to remove some of the raw linseed oil in the glazing compound to make it drier/harder.

**If the Glazing compound is too hard:** Heat the glazing compound to about 100 degrees and massage. If the compound is still stiff, add a few drops of the organic raw linseed oil into the compound and mix. A few drops of organic raw linseed oil will change the consistency significantly.

**Storing the glazing compound:** Linseed oil glazing can be frozen, thawed, and refrozen unlimited times. Linseed oil glazing can be stored frozen indefinitely.

**Coloring the glazing compound:** If you want the glazing putty to have a color, apply the linseed oil paint onto the glazing as well about 1/8" onto the glass. It is important to have the extra seal on the glass to prevent water from seeping between the glass and the putty. Avoid other pigments or coloring agents as they may not be compatible. Also avoid petroleum/acrylic paint for window restoration as acrylic does not adhere to glass over time.

**Quick repair of old dry glazing:** You can add a few drops of turpentine to the linseed oil glazing putty to make slurry. After brushing off all old and loose glazing compound, brush the slurry onto the remaining old, cracked, dry, glazing compound. This will bind the old and the new glazing, postponing a complete repair for a number of years. Create a smooth surface with the organic glazing putty and apply the linseed oil paint.

**Glazing compound should be painted:** Linseed oil glazing compound should be painted with the linseed oil paint for it to last for generations with only minimal maintenance. When the painted surface looks dry, wipe on some organic boiled linseed oil and you are good to go for many more years since you are maintaining both the linseed oil paint and the glazing compound. Using acrylic paint will make it impossible to maintain the linseed oil glazing because acrylic paint will form an impermeable surface thus preventing any organic linseed oil from reaching the glazing. It is important to trap the organic raw linseed oil of the glazing compound between the shellac coating on the sash glazing groove and the outside painted surface in order to allow the glazing compound to be maintained. Only use linseed oil paint with the linseed oil glazing.

**How to cut the linseed oil paint off and get a straight line on the glass.**

Apply a small amount of linseed oil soap onto the linseed oil painted surface and on the glass before scraping the paint off. Use a straight wide spackle as a guide. Place the spackle edge about 1/8" onto the glass. It is very important to leave linseed oil paint about 1/8" on the glass to seal moisture out. The linseed oil soap will make it easier to cut the linseed oil paint with a sharp glass scraper.

More information about organic linseed oil products:

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