## Wheat Paste

General Instructions:
Add four parts water to one part paste. Add paste to cold water and mix until smooth.
Add more paste or more water to achieve the desired viscosity.
Ph level is between 6-6.5.

Mixing With PVA
Books, Boxes, and Portfolios by Franz Zeier, one of our most popular books on book and box making, outlines when a PVA, Paste, and Paste/PVA mixtures are appropriate. Following are some of the recommendations from Franz Zeier's book:

When to use Paste: to mount large pieces, to mount lightweight pieces of paper, to reinforce folds, to line boxes and portfolios.

Advantages of Paste: A major advantage of working with paste is that stains can usually be removed easily with clean water. Sheets mounted with paste can generally be removed without damage.

PVA: PVA is sold under various tradenames (i.e. Jade). It can be
thinned with water, but once dry, it becomes water insoluble.

When to use PVA: $\quad$ PVA is used to glue cardboard together, to attach heavy paper to cardboard, and to glue small areas.

Mixing Paste \& PVA: Mixtures of paste and PVA result in a very versatile medium. Even a small addition of PVA makes the adhesive water-insoluble after it has dried. The drying process itself is accelerated, and the moisture causes the paper to buckle less than it would with the use of pure paste. On the other hand, PVA can be improved by the addition of a small amount of paste. It will dry more slowly, which can be a definite advantage, and it is easier to apply. A sheet that has just been mounted can be taken off if not too much time has passed, and paste can be used as a thinner instead of water during the process.

## Adhesive Chart

Paste $\quad \underline{P V A}$
100\% Lightweight paper on paper or cardboard
4 parts $\quad 1$ part Medium-weight paper on paper or cardboard
1 part 1 part Heavy paper and woven materials on cardboard
1 part 4 parts Lightweight cardboard on cardboard or wood 100\% Cardboard on cardboard

