Binary gravitational microlensing has demonstrated excellent prospects for studying the surface brightness distribution of stars. In this work we study the extended-source eects that aect the amplication of the source ux. We identify regions in the geometry that are sensitive to the extended source and nd previously unknown areas between facing cusps of multi-part caustics. We nd out that the probability of detecting the extended-source eect can be as much as two times higher than the probability of observing pure caustic crossing. We explore the chromaticity of binary microlensing and compare two classes of models of limb darkening. We describe spectral changes during binary microlensing and compare their amplitude to the point-lens case. Finally, we investigate the linear fold approximation and nd signicant residuals even in cases favorable for the method.