

GENERAL INSTRUCTION FOR USING CLASSIC BASEOIL / CLASSIC BASEOIL COLOR

Oxidative drying oils Classic BaseOil colourless, Color

Important informations about the product has already been provided in the Technical Data Sheet. To assist further in ensuring the desired result, outline below is a procedure that we recommended, which has already resulted in satisfaction with many thousands of square meters of floors.

Description

High-solid, environmentally friendly impregnation oil for wooden floors that provides deep penetration with native oils. The oil is colourless with pigments providing colouration and style to the floor.

Note

- On contact with silane adhesives, the oil cannot dry reliably (Refer to Special Technical Information sheet No. 21)
- If needed, product is thinnable with BRILLIANCE CLEANER L91 KH-Verdünnung (thinner).
- When overcoated with water-based Lacquer, the swelling pressure may cause uncured oil to be squeezed out of the joint. This must be removed in the intermediate sanding.
- Oxygen-curing of oils may bring about a particular odor which within some days goes down considerably.

1. Sampling

Always produce a sample board and have the color shade approved by the final customer. On different wood species (oak, beech, maple, etc.) the colours will look differently. There must be one rule: Always ask the final customer to give his OK to the color shade! Principally always raise the small reservation that the final look may still be slightly different due to the different processing on a big area.

CLASSIC BASEOIL natural white preserves the natural wood look especially on medium brown (e.g. oak) and light (e.g., pine) woods. If other woods should be oiled, we recommend creating a sample board. For this purpose, CLASSIC BASEOIL natural white can also be customized with colorless or pure white as an option. On light woods, the use of CLASSIC BASEOIL pure white can lead to the desired result, this is especially useful for avoiding yellowing, e.g. to apply to maple.

2. Sanding

After any puttying: Sand the floor and edges with 100 grit. Equalize the look of the sanded area using a rotary sanding machine with an 80 grit screen, Make sure the abrasives are always sharp, do not polish. Once the screen wears, replace it!

When working with a three-disc or four-disc machine the screen may be coarser. This is particularly important if you want to recoat the area with water-based finishes. Any residual fillers or coating needs to be sanded off as they absorb oil differently to bare wood and can result in unacceptable colour variation.

3. Moisten the wood floor area with water ("watering")

Rub the wood floor area with a water-soaked rag. Important: Moisten (100%) all of the area, fully. Areas not moistened will appear lighter in colour than the rest of the floor, resulting in a lot of additional work to correct this! The quantity of water has no effect on the colour. Let dry until the surface appears dry. Wet areas don't take up oil, and don't take on as much colour. Dry areas will intensify the colour.

The advantage of watering: The impregnation gets stronger, colour shades become more homogenous, intensive, and differences in the sanding appear less apparent. Even if the colour appears too rich, still water the wood; but mix CLASSIC BASEOIL COLOR with CLASSIC BASEOIL COLORLESS to reduce the colour intensity.

4. Apply CLASSIC BASEOIL

Trowel-apply the oil "wet in wet" multiple times without buffing until the wood is saturated, that is until the oil no longer soaks up as quickly and the area does not appear matt so quickly. Let it soak in for about 30 minutes, then polish with a white pad. Excess oil must be removed **without residue**.

CLASSIC BASEOIL is an impregnation product which means that whatever the wood can absorb it will. The excess must then be removed! Depending on the wood absorbency, one trowel-application will often not be enough to saturate the wood. Based on the wood's absorbency, board width and how tight board joints are consumption will vary.

5. Drying

Ensure the drying times are met before you start the next working step, that is 24 h under normal conditions 23°C/50% relative humidity.

Note: lower temperatures and especially higher humidity will cause longer drying times.

Recommendation: work with the heating on and good air circulation (e.g. fan), even in the warmer seasons of colder climates.

This applies to freshly plastered/painted rooms in particular. As a rule, lower floors (basement, first floor) have higher humidity than the floors higher up. In every case, before starting the next step the surface must be sufficiently dry. A simple test is to rub with white Kleenex tissue in various places.

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6. Some more recommendations from practical experience:

- It is normal, when overcoating with water-based polyurethane/copolymer that moisture uptake into the wood can cause some oil in the joints to be pressed up to the surface. That residue must be removed by intermediate sanding. When applying the first coat of water-based polyurethane/copolymer, do it richly, so that there is enough build for subsequent sanding. Do not sand through to the wood! Also do not apply the second layer of coating too soon so that the wood has time to release absorbed water.
- It may happen that within the first weeks after applying the oil onto the wood floor, due to the humidity suddenly rising, that oil may be pressed up from between board joints. Should this occur use CLASSIC PLUS to shorten the time. Vegetable oils and their boiled products can cure where there is air and oxygen. In the joints the oxygen intake is considerably slower.
- When applying the oil, it may rise to the surface from the pores and at board joints. Occurrences of this kind may be reduced by very slowly moving the rotary machine. Otherwise re-polish after 3-4 h.
- If the “watered” wood is scraped by sharp items or pressed into, the slightly swelled wood will compress and traces of this will be visible later. This might be caused by hard-shell knee-protectors!
- If the buffing is not clean, residues on the surface may constitute a application defect. In this case please rub again with an abrasive pad (green, black) as soon as possible.
- Re-apply a thin layer of CLASSIC BASEOIL, and buff carefully. In cases of high oil-intake (e.g. end grain, OSB) we recommend that CLASSIC PLUS IS USED.
- In case of grey or white colours additionally use CLASSIC PLUS. This way the pigment is fixed better to the surface.
- If the floor is subsequently to be overcoated, CLASSIC PLUS is always to be used. In order to test for dryness prior to applying water-based polyurethane/copolymers, please rub with a Kleenex tissue in various locations. Never overcoat non-dry oil impregnations with water-based polyurethane/copolymer. Let the oil dry and wait till the surface is properly dry. Coating delamination sometime after the job is complete is clear proof of the oil not being sufficiently dry! Check cold corners in the room, as the drying will take even longer! Consider if the room should be heated.
- When you mix various BASEOILS to get a different colour shade you should use scales and write down the mixing ratio.
- Planks with joints: Mix CLASSIC BASEOIL with Brilliance Cleaner L91 KH-Verdünnung (10:1) and apply sparingly with a roller or brush following the plank direction so that minimal oil penetrates the joints. Prior to buffing, and in order to facilitate solvent evaporation, the room should be ventilated and appropriate time given. With off gassing the wood may have a matt appearance, and should this occur, apply one more coating, and buff only thereafter
- Joints: it is possible to trowel CLASSIC BASEOIL mixed with fine sanding dust into the joints. As this will take longer to cure the typical fresh oily odour will remain longer. This needs to be explained to the customer and they must be accepting of it.
- Here are some practice-tested consumption data:
 - oak without joints image:
120 grit sanding: ~ 20g/m², one cross-troweled coat
 - fresh beech without joints image:
120 grit sanding: 40–50 g/m², 1.5 cross-troweled coat
 - oak, industrial parquet, moderately well puttied:
80 grit sanding: 90 g/m², 2 cross-troweled coats
 - old beech, renovation sanding:
80 grit sanding: 110 g/m², 3 cross-troweled coats
- CLASSIC BASEOIL COLOR can be used simply and successfully on other properly sanded wood surfaces (such as furniture, panels, etc.) if above recommendations are heeded in principle.