



AKZENT

Balm for wood

# GENERAL — INFORMATION —

## PROCESSING INFORMATION FOR SURFACE TREATMENT

### Installer instructions

- Carefully consider ambient conditions (ideal conditions: 15–25 °C at humidity of 35–65 %).
- If substrate/air temperature or humidity is too high or too low, expect shorter or longer drying times; this may result in flow or surface irregularities and color differences/overlaps may become visible.
- Tools and application/processing equipment must be clean and appropriate for the respective purpose.
- Inspect the condition of the wood floors. Is the adhesion to substrate sound and ready to take loads?
- Resin discharge or other wood components may result in slower drying times and wetting or flow problems.
- Check the temperature of the products.

### Safety and environmental protection

- Safety data sheets must be observed!
- No oil and varnish residue (also applies to water-based varnishes) shall be released into waste water, avoid contact with skin.
- Observe TRGS 617. Preferably use water-based products.
- Products high in solvents may ignite when coming into contact with sparks or open fire or may form explosive air/solvent mixtures.
- When working with sealants with a high solvent content, either use an explosion-proof extraction fan or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear suitable protective gloves!

### Method for applying with spatula

- Crossways application (1 x lengthways + 1 x crossways)
- Compared to application with a roller, a lighter shade is achieved, roughening of wood is minimized; penetration of subsequent varnish coat applied with a roller is minimized. However, compared to roller application without priming coats, the load capacity is somewhat lower.
- Preferably only use a flat trowel application in areas with low or medium traffic (living areas).
- Do not smooth parquet floors with wax residues in joints. There is a risk of spreading old wax residues over the entire area, i.e. no adequate adhesion.

### Method for roller application

- Apply crosswise swiftly and evenly with a roller (start across the grain and lengthwise in direction of grain), avoid formation of puddles. Roller application in edge areas as well.
- Use wet-on-wet method, do not allow partial areas to dry: this might show on the finished surface.
- Do not move roller too quickly: risk of splashing.
- Rinse roller thoroughly after use.

### Selection of varnish roller

- By using different varnish rollers, the amount of varnish can be controlled. Depending on pile height, smaller or higher quantities can be applied. Please refer to recommendations in technical data sheets for AKZENT varnish and sealant rollers.

### Plasticizers

- Ingredients in anti-slip carpet underlays may damage the varnish surface. Only use underlays suited and explicitly permitted for use with parquet floors.
- Direct contact between adhesive containing plasticizers and varnish surface might result in undesired interactions, i.e. softening of the varnish. Preferably use adhesives without any plasticizers or adhesives/varnish systems tested and permitted.
- In any case, avoid having adhesive squeezing out between elements during installation. This will also prevent subsequent complaints regarding annoying color differences, especially with exotic woods and smoked oak resulting from adhesive in joints.

### Silicone

- Frequently, silicone is used to seal joints. Some other materials, installation foams or lubricants, may contain silicone as well. Certain heating fluids, cosmetics, clothing and many other objects may contain or are treated with silicone additives. Even small quantities of these substances can result in permanent damage to the surface appearance of a finish.
- Consequently, avoid products or materials containing silicones, inform other contractors or customers of the possible problems to prevent surface irregularities, e.g. mat areas or „orange skin“. In the event that during varnish work, surface irregularities occur caused by silicones, please contact the STAUF application department.

### Resin discharge

- Irrespective of the type of the surface treatment, resin discharge cannot be completely eliminated with resin-rich woods, such as spruce, larch or pine. This is a typical wood characteristic and cannot be excluded regardless of surface treatment used. Higher temperatures or direct exposure to sunlight promote the effect.

### Lateral bonding or side bonding

- A lateral bonding effect occurs when wood elements (parquet elements, lamellas, boards etc.) bond to each other when varnish penetrates into the joints. Lateral bonding can also be caused by adhesive pressed into the joints when installation elements are pushed together. Lateral bonding (also called side bonding) then prevents the natural shrinkage of the wood at lower humidity levels. This results in a clearly visible and unsightly tear joint over the width of several elements instead of the otherwise rather small and unobtrusive individual joints.
- Factors promoting the formation of tear joints:
  - careless working methods (adhesive squeezes into gaps between installation elements, no or improper filling)



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- surface treatment products with strong lateral bonding effect
- extreme drops in wood moisture (underfloor heating!)
- insufficient (faulty) bonding of installation elements
- floating parquet installation