



AKZENT

Balm for wood

WORK WITH — OIL IN ONE COLOR —

COLOR DESIGN OF WOOD FLOORS

The most important requirement for optically uniform, colored wooden floors is an optimal sanding pattern, which usually can be crafted solely from very well trained and experienced craftsmen from specialist companies. Professionals are required here and "try to practice" in exclusive buildings at site should be avoided as far as possible.

The wood type oak has proven to be the most suitable wood for color design of wooden floors. Other types of wood with large pores such as ash are also generally well suited for coloring. With softwoods or fine-pored types of wood, such as beech, sanding marks are rather recognizable and coloring can be uneven due to the wood grain. Sanding marks, which are usually not visible after varnishing, are visible after application of high-solid oils, especially after application of pigmented oils.

So that the wood surface is optimally prepared, wooden floors should be "watered" before application of AKZENT Oil in One Color ("water popping"). By watering, the wood pores are opened and the wood fibres rise up. Due to the volume expansion of wood, fine scratches and sanding marks are ideally levelled. Because the surface is now rough structured, color pigments can ideally bond to the wood and the oil can penetrate better into wood.

Requirements before sanding the parquet floor:

- Professional gluing and installation of the parquet floor - especially before building refurbishment check the load-bearing capacity of the floor
- Observe sufficient setting time for used adhesive and all installation products
- Have suitable grit sizes of sandpaper ready
- Use only suitable and well-maintained sanding machines
- Professional testing according to DIN 18356 and national standards, i.a. testing of wood moisture

Sanding parquet -

thereby that the oiling and coloring of wooden floors become success:

On new bonded, coarse-pored types of wood such as oak and ash, the sanding steps and selection of grit sizes listed by us are tried and tested:

- Rough sanding of the surface (diagonal/oblique to installation pattern) with a belt sander e.g. Lägler Hummel, sanding paper grit P40
- Edge sanding with a floor edger e.g. Lägler Flip, sanding paper grit P40
- Medium sanding of the surface (opposite to first rough sanding) with a belt sander e.g. Lägler Hummel, sanding paper grit P80
- Filling the parquet floor (parquet gaps) with AKZENT Aqua Fill and sanding dust from fine sanding of the wooden floor, e.g. sanding paper grit P100
- Edge and corner sanding with a floor edger, e.g. Lägler Flip, sanding paper grit P80 - Work on corners with a scraper, chisel and/or corner sander

- Level out sanding marks by sanding the edge again, e.g. Lägler flip, sanding paper grit P100
- Fine or finish sanding of the surface (ideally in grain direction of wooden floor) with belt sander, e.g. Lägler Hummel, sanding paper grit P120
- Fine or finish sanding of surface with a single-disc or multi-disc machine, e.g. Lägler Single, grit sandpaper P100/P120 or Lägler Trio and grit sandpaper P80/P100 (equalize crossovers between edge and surface sanding and fine sanding marks on the surface)

Because wood floor has to be rough enough to absorb pigments and oil, sanding size has to be selected carefully for color-oiled floors. If sanded too smooth, pigments and oils are not sufficient binded into floors, the visual impact becomes uneven or the pigments will be removed easily and quickly with later use. To roughly sanded floors become blotchy and you can see sanding marks, crossovers and especially sanding errors.

Amongst other aspects, observe the following points:

- Cleanliness before, during and after the sanding process has top priority - several times sweeping and vacuuming before and between work steps are necessary
- Examine carefully sandpaper quality and status before and during sanding
- Avoid high distance in the sanding paper sequence between sanding processes. It is better to calculate with one more sanding step as usually needed
- Change the sandpaper regularly. New sandpaper, regardless of whether it is belt, edge or disc paper do not change in room areas when entering the room eye-catching or lying in the side light
- Operate the single-disc or multi-disc machine slowly and crosswise
- Check the sanded wood surface exactly before surface treatment and after each sanding step, if in doubt, rework

Water popping on wooden floors and surfaces

- Wipe water evenly with a wiper (Wischwiesel) or microfiber roller (pile height approx. 5 mm) - process the roller by hand without rolling and without a handle). Do not pour water directly on the wooden surface and work from a bucket. Consumption approx. 100 ml/m²
- Let the watered wood surface dry for at least 1 to 2 hours - the wood moisture should be adjusted as closely as possible to installation moisture of the wood
- After water popping, the wood surface is sensitive to pressure, point load or abrasion. Make sure that the wood fibres are not pressed flat again (e.g. from machines, tools or unsuitable shoes)



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Surface treatment with AKZENT Oil in One Color - Processing of AKZENT Oil in One Color

- Stir the material well before use
- Our STAUF microfibre roll (pile height 5 mm) is the preferred application device. Alternatively, similar application rolls, wipers or spatulas may be used
- If several cans are required on one area, we recommend to mix them in a separate container before application
- After the floor has dried again, apply the pigmented oil evenly, preferably once with a microfibre roll (pile height 5 mm) or twice with a steel trowel (30 minutes drying time between the filler layers) until saturation of the wood pore (consumption approx. 50 ml / m²)
- It is best to apply the oil overlapping in partial areas so that there are no color differences. After a short exposure time (shiny spots on the surface should hardly be recognizable) the floor can be polished out (beige or red pad). Should there still be excess material on the surface after polishing, repeat the padding process (white pad), if necessary polish with a cloth

Additional information:

- The addition of AKZENT Oil Hardener improves the inclusion of pigments, drying time and abrasion resistance of AKZENT Oil in One Color
- All AKZENT OIL IN ONE COLOR colors are compatible with each other and with AKZENT Oil in One colorless mixable
- Let AKZENT Oil in One Color absorb for approx. 30 to 60 minutes before polishing
- When recovering with AKZENT AQUA lacquers, AKZENT KH Pro or AKZENT Hardwaxoil, AKZENT Oil in One Color must be mixed 10: 1 with AKZENT Oil Hardener

Ideal protection of colored wooden floors - not only in heavily frequented areas

If the colored wooden floor has to be ideally protected, it should be oversealed. The seal or varnish "creates" a closed surface film ("top layer"). Different gloss levels of the product can affect the later, optical appearance (look) of surface. Generally, matte surfaces are considered less sensitive to scratches.

After a drying time of at least 24 hours the AKZENT Oil in One Color treated area should be recovered with lacquers.

- Roll AKZENT Aqua lacquers (e.g. STAUF microfibre roll pile height 11 mm) quickly and evenly. Do not pour the material on the floor, work from a separate container
- After the lacquer layer has dried (at least 2 hours), an intermediate sanding with single disc machine (abrasive mesh 120 grit) has to follow (sanding dust has to be thoroughly vacuumed or removed)
- Then roll up another layer of lacquer