Warum natürlich ölen mit OLI-NATURA

Natural_oiling

OLI-NATURA products are high-quality oils and waxes based on natural vegetable oils and nature-orientated raw materials which serve the purpose of protecting wooden objects inside and outdoors.

They are especially made to meet the demands of the professional user and have ideal product and handling characteristics.

All OLI-NATURA oils and waxes are subject to strict tests and quality controls and are composed in a way that makes it possible to combine them on demand with water-based OLI-AQUA lacquers according to the modular design principle.

OLI-NATURA: Mit Sicherheit_*the safe way*

Decopaint regulation ChemVOCFarbV

The Decopaint regulation is a product-related set of rules by the EU in order to reduce VOC emission during industrial processing outside of closed premises, i.e. above all on construction sites. Maximum VOC limiting values were set for the most important coat-building paints, which must not be exceeded from January 1st 2007 on and in a second step from January 1st 2010 on. An explicit exception are oils and waxes because they are only minimally coat-building and are deeply penetrating into the wood as opposed to lacquers.

Safety for toys according to DIN EN 71-3

This European standard with the status of a German standard sets a test procedure and limiting values for the discharge of toxic elements (e.g. arsenic, barium, lead, cadmium, chrome, mercury) from the surface of children's toys. A simulation with diluted acid demonstrates which substances would discharge from the toy in the digestive tract when being swallowed. Only if all the results fall below the limiting value are the demands of DIN EN 71-3 met.

Discolouring of articles of daily use according to DIN V 53160 The pre-standard consists of two parts DIN V 53160-1 test with saliva emulation DIN V 53160-2 test with sudor emulation

In this test procedure, strips of filter paper are immersed with the emulation solutions, placed on the sample to be examined and covered with adhesive foil. After a residence time of two hours at a temperature of 37°C, the paper strips are removed and checked for potential discolourings. The intensity of the discolouring is categorised in 5 grades and evaluated accordingly.

UV protection

All OLI-NATURA oils which are recommended for the use outdoors, have a highly effective UV blocker as an extra, which reduces the damaging and destructive effect of the intensive UV rays significantly. The natural ageing of the wood is being delayed and the oil keeps its protective effect.

Without biocidal substances and preservatives

OLI deliberately forbears from the intermixture of biocides and preservatives. OLI-NATURA oils and waxes form a natural membrane that protects the wood from moisture without limiting its diffusion ability notably. Due to the woods ability to breathe and at the same time prevent the penetration of water, the danger of fungal decay and decomposition is being reduced significantly in a natural way. However, OLI-

NATURA products are not suitable for application in areas in which no sufficient ventilation can be guaranteed and retaining moisture is very probable.

The OLI-NATURA Philosophy

The philosophy of OLI-NATURA is to offer the professional user biologically unobjectionable products on the basis of natural and nature-orientated raw materials with the highest possible cost-effectiveness.

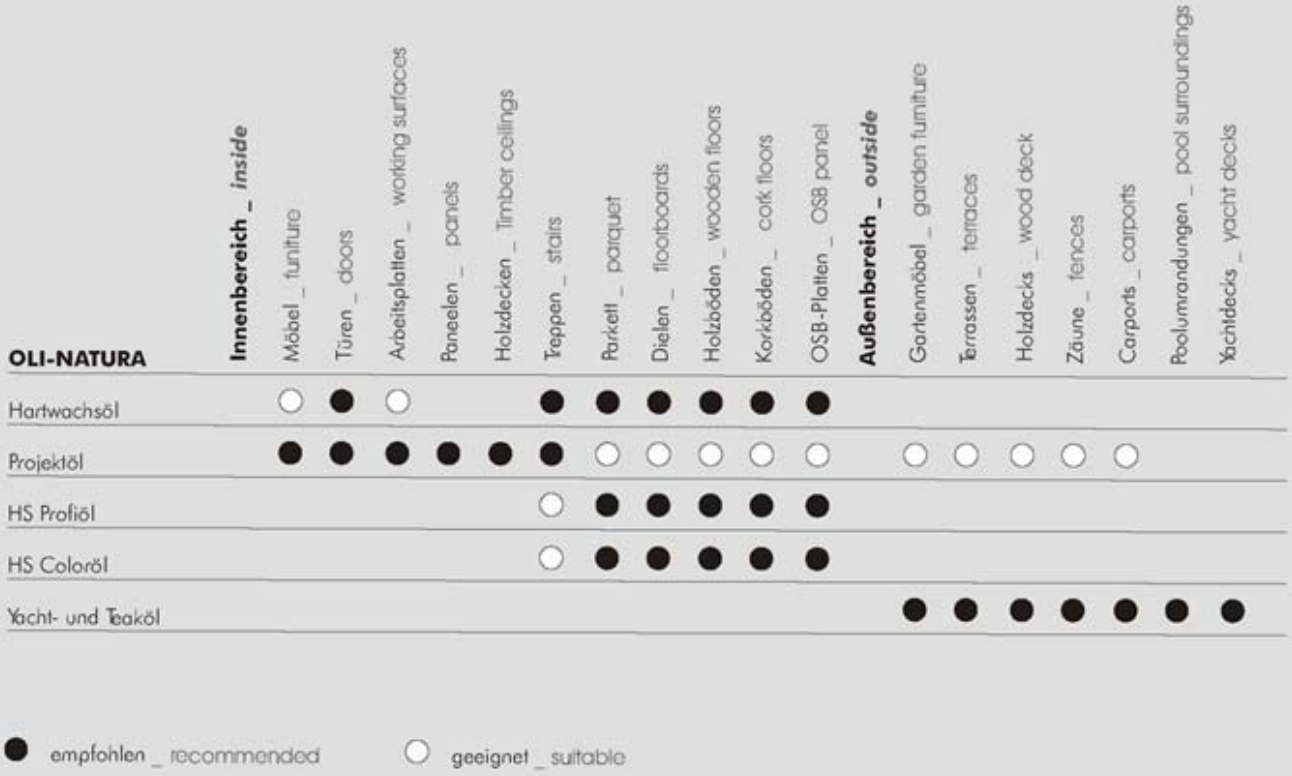
The drying and handling characteristics of oils are greatly determined by the proportion of unsaturated fatty acids which react with the oxygen in the air (they oxidise) and account for the oil to harden.

Olive oil, for instance, never hardens. Sunflower oils or soja oils, which are often found in so-called eco-friendly products, have a low proportion of unsaturated fatty acids and thus dry very slowly. Under warm conditions they soften again and tend to produce a sticky, easily soiled surface.

OLI-NATURA products have a high proportion of drying linseed oils, wood oils and modified natural resins. These components dry quickly and cannot be melted anymore after having hardened. Therefore, the surface is much more inured and easier to clean. As far as solvents are concerned, which we only use to increase the oils ability to penetrate and reduce the effort of padding - for instance with regard to the project oil and yacht & teak oil - , we only take high-purity, low-smell Isopar. Isopar is used for medical purposes and fulfils the standards of the German Book of pharmaceuticals.

OLI-NATURA products are free of solvent admixtures, such as orange or lemon peel oil. These substances evaporate time-delayed and can lead to allergic reactions in higher concentrations.

Die Einsatzbereiche _ *Areas of application*



Immer das richtige Werkzeug _ *Always the right tool*

Super hand pad green Approx. 250mm x 115mm x 20mm

The green pads are suitable for working in OLI-NATURA oils. This very thick version of the pad makes scrubbing easy even on slightly uneven areas. The service life of the pad is also positively influenced by its thickness.

Super hand pad beige Approx. 250mm x 115mm x 20mm

The beige pads are suitable for working in and densifying OLI-NATURA hard wax oil. This very thick version of the pad makes scrubbing easy even on slightly uneven areas. The service life of the pad is also positively influenced by its thickness.

Super hand pad white Approx. 250mm x 115mm x 20mm

The white pads are suitable for polishing up OLI-NATURA oil and wax products. This very thick version of the pad makes polishing easy even on slightly uneven areas.The service life of the pad is also positively influenced by its thickness.

Oil roller mohair spare roller Roller size approx. 250mm; nap 4mm

The oil roller is suitable for oil application on (large) areas. The roller is oil-resistant and lint-free. The absorbency of the roller is designed for oil treatment; therefore it should not be used for lacquer application.

Oil roller mohair with holder Roller and holder size approx. 250mm; nap 4mm

Oil roller as described above. The holder can be attached to standard telescope sticks.

Verarbeitungsbeispiel _ *Examples of application areas*

OLI-NATURA Hard wax oil

1. *Sand the wood gradually with grit sizes 80/100/120. The surface has to be clean, dry and free of grease, oil, wax and dust. With wooden floors we recommend you to fill in the gaps with OLI putty and sanding powder before the final sanding.*
2. *Work fractionally, stir the hard wax oil well and pour it carefully on the surface (approx. 40-50 g/m²). Then spread it evenly thin with a brush, spatula (putty knife) or a mohair roller.*
3. *Let the hard wax oil soak in for 20 to 30 minutes. If necessary, por additional oil on those areas where the wood has soakes in faster. Then rub it in manually or by uising with a single-disc machine with a beige or white pad until the surface appears wet. Remove surolus hard wax oil with a squeegee or cotton cloth.*
4. *After a drying time of 6 to 8 hours, repeat the application as described in steps 2 and 3.*
5. *Depending on the humidity and the temperatures, the oil is completely hardened after 2 to 3 days. Protect the surface from water during this time.*

Verarbeitungsbeispiel _ *Examples of application areas*

OLI-NATURA projekt oil

1. *Sand the wood gradually with grain sizes 80/100/120. The surface has to be clean, dry and free of grease, il, wax and dust. With wooden floors we recommend you to fill in the gaps with OLI putty and sanding powder before the final sanding.*
2. *Work fractionally, stir the oil well and pour it carefully on the surface (approx. 40-80g/m²). Then spread it evenly thin with a brush, spatula (putty knife) or a mohair roller.*
3. *Let the oil soak in for 20 to 30 minutes. If necessary, pour some more oil on those areas where the wood has soaked it up faster. Then rub it in with an oil brush or green application pad until the surface appears saturated and not wet anymore. Remove surplus oil with a cotton cloth.*
4. *After a drying time of 4 to 6 hours do a final polishing with a white pad or cotton cloth.*
5. *Depending on the humidity and the temperatures, the oil is completely hardened after 2 to 3 days. Protect the*

surface from water during this time.

Verarbeitungsbeispiel _ Examples of application areas

OLI-NATURA HS professional oil

1. *Sand the wood gradually with grain sizes 80/100/120. The surface has to be clean, dry and free of grease, oil, wax and dust. With wooden floors we recommend you to fill in the gaps with OLI putty and sanding powder before the final sanding.*
2. *Work fractionally, stir the oil well and pour it carefully on the surface (approx. 40-80 g/m²). Then spread it evenly thin with a brush, spatula (putty knife) or a mohair roller.*
3. *Let the oil soak in for 20 to 30 minutes. If necessary, pour some more oil on those areas where the wood has soaked it up faster. Then rub it in using a single-disc machine uising a white pad green pad until the surface appears saturated and not wet anymore. Remove surplus oil sharply with a rubber wiper.*
4. *After a drying time of 1 hour, do a final polishing with the single-disc machine using a withe or a cotton cloth.*
5. *Depending on the humidity and the temperatures, the oil is completely hardened after 2 to 3 days. Protect the surface from water during this time.*

Verarbeitungsbeispiel _ Examples of application areas

OLI-NATURA HS Color oil

1. *Sand the wood gradually with grain sizes 80/100/120. The surface has to be clean, dry and free of grease, oil, wax and dust. With wooden floors we recommend you to fill in the gaps with OLI putty and sanding powder before the final sanding.*
2. *Work fractionally, Stir the oil well and pour it carefully on the surface (approx. 40-80 g/m²). Then spread it evenly thin with a brush, spatula (putty knife) or a mohair roller.*
3. *Let the oil soak in for 20 to 30 minutes. If necessary, pour additional oil on those areas where the wood has soaked it up faster. Then rub it in by using a single-disc machine with a green pad until the surface appears saturated and not wet anymore. Remove surplus oil sharply with a rubber wiper.*

4. *After a drying time of 4 to 6 hours, do a final polishing with the single-disc machine with a white pad or with a cotton cloth.*

5. *Depending on the humidity and the temperatures, the oil is completely hardened after 2 to 3 days. Protect the surface from water during this time.*

Mögliche Fehler und deren Vermeidung _ *Potential mistakes and how to prevent them*

Sticky, non-drying surface

Oils are oxidatively drying products, i.e. they react with the oxygen in the air and harden from the surface to the inside. If too much oil is applied and exceeds the natural absorption capacity of the wood (saturation of the wood), an oil film remains on the surface. With the beginning drying process of the uppermost layer, it forms a viscoplastic coat which cuts off the oil underneath from the oxygen in the air. The drying process is delayed significantly.

Prevention: *Apply the oil evenly thin and remove surplus oil which cannot be absorbed by the wood or worked in with a rubber wiper or absorbent, lint-free cotton cloths.*

Repair: *In this case the viscoplastic oil coat has to be 'ripped open' mechanically. For this purpose we recommend working over the area with a single-disc machine and green or, if necessary, more coarse black pad. Apply a small amount of OLI-NATURA project oil in order to form a connection to the drying but not yet hardened oil coat. Do not sand the area! The swarf might ignite in the suction bag!*

Dry, distinctively rough spots

Rough and dry spots are a reliable indicator that the amount of oil applied was too small. On the one hand, the saturation of the wood is reached only after a certain residence time; in addition to that, the oil is also mechanically worked in the wood by using an oil brush or pad. This may result in the fact that a potential 'undersupply' is not visible until after the drying process.

Prevention: *During the residence time described above, highly absorbing spots are defined by quick drying. You should add some more oil to these areas and spread it evenly thin.*

Repair: *When using uncoloured oils, an after-treatment as described in the Technical data sheet is possible without any difficulties. You should, however, reduce the amount of oil in order to prevent an oversaturation of the already treated area. When using coloured oils, the after-treatment might produce colour differences. In extreme cases it might be necessary to abrade the entire floor and start the treatment anew.*

Patchy surfaces with light/dark contrasts

When the area feels evenly oiled or oil/wax treated so that you can eliminate the possibility that partially the amount applied was not sufficient, this indicates an uneven groundwood. The groundwood influences the absorbency of the wood. Finely sanded areas are less absorbent and thus appear lighter. The surface appears disturbed. Very often, brush marks are very prominent.

Prevention: *This problem can only be prevented by a thorough pretreatment. You have to keep the order of the sanding process as described in the Technical data sheets.*

Repair: *You cannot resolve the problem by partial after-treatment. The area has to be*

abraded completely and then newly oiled as described in the Technical data sheet. Which corn size is needed depends on the extent of the damage.

Gradual greying of the surface

Oiled and waxed surfaces are open-pored and thus tend to attract more dirt than lacquer-coated surfaces. Therefore, maintenance and care are of specific importance. The greying of the floor is a distinctive indicator for mistakes in the care process. However, there can be various reasons for this. One of them might be the 'over'-caring of the floor, i.e. although a suitable product was being used for maintenance and care, the intervals or amounts applied were measured too generously. In this case, too thick wax coats are built up in the care process, which seal in dirt and support the floor's greying with growing thickness of the coats. Another possibility is the use of inappropriate cleansers. Products with a highly alkaline effect leach out the floor and lead to a degradation of the oiled or oiled/waxed protective coating. The leaching process is comparable to a bleaching effect. Depending on the degree of damage, this may even lead to irreversible changes of the wood's colour.

Prevention: *In general we recommend the use of matching OLI-NATURA care products for the care of surfaces that have been oil- or oil-/wax-treated with OLI-NATURA. The care instructions give important advice on the use and prevention of mistakes. Due to different degrees of wear to which floors are exposed, there are no fixed care intervals. We therefore count on a certain degree of personal responsibility on the part of the user.*

Repair: *Unsightly wax coats can be removed with OLI-NATURA wood soap as described in the care instructions or, if this is not sufficient, with OLI-AQUA Clean basic cleaner. If the greying of the floor was caused by the use of inappropriate cleansers which damaged and leached it out, you have different options according to the degree of the damage. In general, a refreshment of the floor is sufficient. For this purpose you find useful information in the care instructions. In case of irreversible damage, you will have to abrade the entire floor and rework it completely.*

Underestimation of the danger of auto-ignition

OLI-NATURA oils are oxidatively drying products which react with the oxygen in the air in order to harden. During this 'oxidation', heat is generated. The heat development is absolutely harmless as long as there is no possibility of heat accumulation. In some unfavourable cases, this heat might be sufficient to ignite e.g. rumpled, oil-soaked cloths or pads.

Prevention: *Spread rumpled cloths and pads soaked with oil after use in order for them to dry or keep them in water. You will find relevant information in the Technical data sheets and on each product label.*