POLYCURE
INNOVATIVE COATING SYSTEMS

NATUROIL

Oil Based Coatings

Product Information Guide

General Description

Polycure's range of NATUROIL coatings are durable and hard wearing. Available in a range of gloss levels NATUROIL coatings will result in a rich colour that enhances the natural look of the timber.

Advantages

Enhances the natural colour of the timber

Excellent flow & levelling, results in smooth finish

Overcomes the risk of edge bonding on tongue and groove floors

Recommended Use

Interior use only. Timber, particleboard or cork.

Not suitable for exterior or wet area applications e.g. bathrooms or around swimming pools.
Caution: floor will be slippery when wet.

Application Methods

Equipment: 6mm mohair roller and high quality brush

Coating Uncoated Timber, Parquetry or Cork

- Preparing the floor to a professional standard is essential to achieve the best results.
- Fill all nail holes with a water based putty, allow to dry.
- Sand uncoated floor with 150-180 grade sandpaper or screenback on a flexible pad to ensure floor is uniformly dull with no sanding scratches, nibs or fur. Vacuum thoroughly. Take care to avoid scratching the surface.
- Apply a liberal first coat of NATUROIL or FASTASEAL 3030 or 3540 Sealer using a 6mm mohair roller and good quality brush to cut in. Allow to dry overnight (min 16 hours).
- Sand floor with 150-180 grade sandpaper or screenback, remove all nibs, fluff and fur. Allow to dry overnight. Vacuum all dust.
- Apply a second coat of NATUROIL. Allow to dry overnight (min 16 hours).
- Sand floor with 150-180 grade sandpaper or screenback, remove all nibs, fluff and fur. Allow to dry overnight. Vacuum all dust.
- Apply the final coat of NATUROIL.

Recoating Coated Timber, Parquetry or Cork

- Damp mop floor with warm water and half a cup of AQUACARE 8440 Floor Clean Concentrate per household bucket.
- Sand uncoated floor with 120-150 grade sandpaper or screenback on a flexible pad to ensure floor is uniformly dull with no sanding scratches, nibs or fur. Vacuum thoroughly. Take care to avoid scratching the surface.
- Apply a coat of NATUROIL 3100 Gloss using a 6mm mohair roller and good quality brush to cut in. Allow to dry overnight (min 16 hours).
- Optional: Apply a second coat of NATUROIL 3100 Gloss or 3115 Low Sheen after sanding the floor.

Note: Only pour sufficient coating to complete the job, replace the lid immediately as exposure to the environment can cause the product quality and performance to be affected. Do not return unused product to the can as this will cause the remaining material to increase in viscosity.

Ensure that sand paper and screenbacks are replaced regularly so that they continue to "cut" the floor. If they are worn they will burnish the floor which will compromise intercoat adhesion between coats and result in delamination.

Frying

NATUROIL oil finishes dry by a process called oxidation. The oxidation process is accelerated by the incorporation of driers in the coating. The drying starts at the surface and gradually progresses to the bottom layer of the film. Frying refers to the softening, swelling and wrinkling of the dry coating by solvents upon recoat. All oxidative drying coatings are

prone to “frying” also referred to as “lifting”.
The following points will maximise the potential for frying upon recoat:

- High film weights
- Low temperatures
- High humidity
- Addition of strong solvents
- Pooling or ponding of the coating on the floor
- Open grain timber
- Closing all doors and windows thereby reducing airflow
- Sanding with too coarse grade of sandpaper or screenback and scratching and/or sanding back through earlier coating layers thereby enabling solvents to penetrate the coating and attack the semi-dried NATUROIL base coats.

To minimise the potential for frying:

- Apply a uniform even coat on the floor and avoid pouring or ponding the coatings on the floor
- Avoid the application of excessively high film weights
- Allow longer time to dry between coats especially during cold and/or humid conditions
- Apply a FASTASEAL sealer as the first coat on bare wood
- Clean rollers with minerals turps and not strong solvents designed for cleaning polyurethane coatings and thoroughly dry rollers before recoating.

Maintenance

After your floor has been coated, be sure to follow the guidelines below to minimise the risk of scratching and scuffing:

• Walking on floor with socks or stockings	24 hours
• Replacing furniture	2-3 days (longer is possible)
• Replacing mats and rugs	3-4 weeks
• Damp mopping	2-4 weeks

When the floor is dry enough to walk on (normally 24 hours), open all the doors and windows to circulate the air. This is important to ensure proper curing of the coating.

Ongoing Care:

- Place door mats outside all entrances and ideally a soft mat inside each entrance to help remove sand, grit and small stones from shoes. When sand and grit is walked over the floor it is abrasive and acts like sandpaper and will damage the floor.
- If possible, use mats in high traffic areas e.g. near the sink and/or oven and hot plates.
- Use floor protectors on furniture legs.
- Keep pet claws trimmed to minimise scratching.
- Regularly sweep the floor with an antistatic mop to prevent the build-up of grit. Be careful with vacuum cleaners as the cleaning heads and bristles could scratch the floor.
- Remove any spills immediately and spot clean as required.
- To avoid direct sunlight and to reduce fading and discolouration of the coating, use blinds and curtains.
- Wash the floor with a pH neutral cleaner designed for timber floors such as AQUACARE 8440 Floor Clean Concentrate.
- Do not use methylated spirits.
- Do not use too much water whilst mopping (damp mop only) as too much moisture can damage the timber.
- Do not use polishes or household cleaners as they may damage the floor.
- Avoid dragging furniture over timber floors.
- Avoid walking on the floor with stilettos at all times as these can dent the floor.

Warning: All coatings provide protection for the substrate, however no coating is indestructible and all coatings will mark or scratch. Sharp objects including sand and grit will scratch the surface of any coated floor. In high traffic commercial environments such as hair dressing salons, night clubs or taverns several factors need to be considered when choosing

a coating system such as the amount of traffic, moisture, alcohol and chemicals likely to come into contact with the floor. A thorough cleaning and maintenance program must be implemented after the coating system has thoroughly dried to help to maintain the coating.

Handy Hints

- High Humidity and Moisture: All wood will swell and discolour if allowed to come into contact with water vapour. The protection provided by a coating is dependent on the moisture transmission of the coating and on the thickness of the dry coating film applied. Coated edges are usually the most vulnerable to damage either from the coating being removed or by inadequate film builds in high wear / traffic areas. Special care should always be given to sharp edges as coatings do not build well onto them, resulting in reduced protection in high moisture environments.
- Damp Wood: Do not apply coatings over damp wood (moisture content greater than 15%) as it may result in loss of adhesion, cracking or veneer checking of the wood.
- High Humidity at Time of Application: Application of coatings at high humidity will speed up the drying process and reduce the pot life.
- Inter-coat Adhesion: To ensure sound inter-coat adhesion, thoroughly sand between coats. To reduce the potential for adhesion failure in field, Mirotone strongly recommends you carry out regular and appropriate quality control testing of your production output.
- Cold Temperature: Application below 10°C will affect the drying and gloss level of the coating.
- Clear coatings do not permanently protect the substrate (in particular, wood) from the ageing / discolouration effects of temperature and sunlight. Even when UV absorbers are present in a coating they will sacrificially break down over time and eventually no longer help to protect the substrate.
- Over thinning the first coat may contribute to edge bonding or gluing. Users must satisfy themselves that the timber is properly acclimatised and has reached an equilibrium moisture content suitable for the planned in-service environment before coating.

Health & Safety

Before handling, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for health and safety information. Ensure that all personnel using this product have read and understood this data sheet and the associated MSDS and packaging label before using this product.