

# DEBAL COATINGS NV INDUSTRIAL WOODCOATINGS

Houtlakken  
Beitsen  
Verdunningen

Vernis bois  
Teintes  
Diluants

Holzlacke  
Beize  
Verdünnungen

Woodcoatings  
Stains  
Thinners



# FAQ

## HARDWAXOIL

## STAINS

## FINISHING

## CAUSE AND SOLUTIONS

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| PROBLEM   | CAUSE | SOLUTION / ANSWER  |
|---|-------|--|
| <b>GENERAL</b>  |       |  |
| Should the wood be sanded before applying finishing products? |       | To optimize penetration of our products, we recommend sanding the floor first. When using Hardwaxoil, use 100-120 grid sanding paper. When using stains, the wood fibers will lift after the stain is applied. Leave the stain to dry, and buff the floor using scotch brite cleaning pad or a polishing pad. After buffing, vacuum and remove all dust. It is not advisable to sand on stain.   |
| Is it possible to varnish waxed floors?                       |       | NO. Parquet wax does not offer good adherence. Remove parquet wax thoroughly using Ciranova Wax Remover. After removing all wax and sanding the wood, apply a new layer of varnish.  |
| Is it possible to oil waxed floors?                           |       | NO. Parquet wax does not offer good adherence. Remove parquet wax thoroughly using Ciranova Wax Remover. After removing all wax and sanding the wood, apply a new layer of oil.  |
| Is it possible to oil varnished floors?                       |       | NO. Varnish covers the floor with a sealed film that needs to be removed first. To do this, sand the floor clean. When all varnish is removed, apply the oil.  |
| What are VOC's  |       | VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds. A generic term for all volatile or fast evaporating substances e.g.: solvents, natural gas propellants, etc. Volatile organic compounds as well as other substances in varnish and lacquers are harmful to the ozone and the environment. In recent years, our lab capacity has doubled, investing to find alternatives for solvent-based lacquers! There is already a water-based alternative. See our Aquafix, Ecofix and UN1CO. |

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|--|--|---|
| <p>'Cloud formation' occurs?</p>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The clear result of rotational direction of the floor polisher.</li> <li>2. Too much oil or unevenly applied.</li> <li>3. Incorrect sanding/polishing against the wood grain or incorrect grid use.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Normally disappears in the first weeks and after normal maintenance.</li> <li>2. Remove the excess oil with a green pad.</li> <li>3. The surface must be re sanded and oiled again.</li> </ol>  |
| <p>After days or weeks the surface appears soiled and cannot be cleaned.</p> | <p>Possible that the floor was walked on with dirty shoes in the first few days/hours after treatment, so the dirt has penetrated into the oil...</p>  | <p>If the surface is not cured yet you can buff the surface again with a white pad.<br/>If the surface has fully cured you can try to wet the surface again with a little oil and buff it with a green or maroon pad. Rub the entire surface dry and replace pad if it's too saturated. Leave to dry.</p>   |
| <p>UV oils?</p>  |  | <p>Refers to surface treatments which are cured by ultraviolet radiation.</p>   |
| <p><b>HARDWAXOIL</b></p>   |  |   |
| <p>Why choose hardwaxoil?</p>  |  | <p>It's choosing for a natural protection of your wooden floors. A traditional varnish will form a layer which seals the parquet floor. Oil on the contrary will penetrate the wood, ensuring optimum protection of your parquet floor. The result is a natural matt look which is easy to maintain and repair with our easy-to-use systems.</p>  |
| <p>How many coats of hardwaxoil?</p>   |  | <p>Ciranova offers 3 types of oil systems. The first system is the <b>double coat system</b> using regular Hardwaxoil or Hardwaxoil Magic. After sanding the wood using 100-120 grit sandpaper, the first coat of oil is applied. Apply and rub the oil into the wood. Leave to dry for min. 6-8 hours (as needed), and apply second coat of hardwaxoil. The second system, the UN1CO is a <b>single coat system</b> with high solid particle content. Apply and rub the oil into the wood using a polishing machine. Leave to dry approx. 24 hours. The third system is an UV curing system.</p> |

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| DRYING/CURING TIME   |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| How can you know that your floor is sufficiently dry after application/treatment     |  | Use a cloth or piece of pad and rub over an unseen area of the floor. If no oil sticks, the surface is dry.  |
| The surface is not dry after normal drying time?                                     | <p>Possibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The excess oil was not removed properly. (footsteps are visible also)</li> <li>2. Not enough ventilation during treatment and curing.</li> <li>3. Too much humidity in the room (higher than 60%)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply a few drops of the same oil on a green or beige pad. Rub the surface completely dry with the pad. Replace the pad when it becomes saturated. Leave to dry completely (depending oil system)</li> <li>2. Ventilate the room for an additional 24 to 48h (depending the oil system)</li> <li>3. Lower humidity by ventilating or install an dehumidifier.</li> </ol> |
| Water was spilled before fully curing causing white stains.                          | When the oil is not fully cured it will absorb fluids and stains.  | Use a cloth to rub a few drops of oil in the color of the surface on the white stains. Wait a moment and rub dry. Leave to dry.  |
| Water was spilled during curing time causing dull stains.                            | The wax layer was damaged because the oil was not fully cured.   | Normally this disappears after normal maintenance with or cleaning products.   |
| Water was spilled after curing time has elapsed and leaves and leaves a white stain. | The chalk in the water adhered to the surface.   | Rub the surface with a green pad with some maintenance oil.  |
| Surface must be covered after treatment. How?  |  | Basically, this can be done 2-3 days after treatment. Use felt or corrugated cardboard (with the even side down). Never use any kind of tape. Please take into consideration that you need to add the covered time to the indicated drying time (wich varies depending the type of oil you used – see technical data sheet). You can also use a breathable membrane to cover.                                      |
| COLOR  |  |  |
| Can reactive stain be applied on all wood species?                                   |  | Reactive stain is a product for ageing wood that contains tannin or organic content. Tannin or organic content woods are for example European oaks and pinewoods.  |

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| <p>Are color variation possible when working with reactive stains?</p> |   | <p>Even though the stain was applied perfectly following the known procedure there can still be variations within the same floor. That's due to the fact that even the same wood specie can contain a different amount of tannin or organic content depending where they grew up! So tone and reaction differences are perfectly normal when using reactive stains and make aged floors so beautiful!</p>  |
| <p>What is tannic acid?</p>  |   | <p>Tannic acid: is a water soluble <b>tannin</b> and is mostly found in the bark of sequoia and oak (mostly European). It protects the tree from fire, insects and bacteria. But can give some nice colors on wood with a chemical or pigment reaction with our 'Reactive' and 'Vintage stains'. For example, smoking oak is a reaction of the tannins with the ammonia vapor.</p>   |
| <p>The finished floor differs from the sample color!</p>               | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A different application method was used (machine vs. manual)</li> <li>2. Use of different sanding grid.</li> <li>3. The color is not as intense after application.</li> <li>4. The color should be darker.</li> <li>5. End result should be lighter.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the same finishing method as the sample was made.</li> <li>2. Use the same sandpaper or grid.</li> <li>3. Pad the surface with a maroon pad and apply a clear coat of oil or maintenance oil to revive the color.</li> <li>4. Use a lower sanding grid, but beware of sanding marks or scratches. Or wet the surface very evenly!!! It is very important to do it evenly, otherwise this may result in color differences. As a result of wetting, the wood grain will open more, allowing to absorb more pigment.</li> <li>5. Use a finer sanding grid.</li> </ol> |

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| <p>A color difference between the general surface and skirting area?</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oil was not removed sufficiently from the skirting area.</li> <li>2. A different grid was used for sanding.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove the excess with a green pad and re oil if necessary.</li> <li>2. Sand the problem areas again with the needed grid and re apply oil.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>MAINTENANCE</b>   |  |  |
| <p>In general?</p>   |  | <p>During the first 10 days, the hardwaxoil hardens and fully cures. Some precautionary actions are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Don't cover the parquet or put a carpet.</li> <li>- Don't move heavy furniture or chairs (hauling)</li> <li>- Dust with a vacuum, broom or cloth (don't use impregnation substances)</li> <li>- Apply adequate protection (felt) under the legs of tables and chairs.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Maintenance?</p>  |  | <p>An oiled floor can be vacuumed, be swiffered or treated with a dry mop. Never treat an oiled floor too wet. An oiled floor must be regularly fed.</p>   |
| <p>My oiled floor scratches fast?</p>                                    |  | <p>Normal wear scratches in the floor are normal and inevitable. If the floor scratches faster than normal, there is a possibility a thin layer of over applied oil is dried on the floor. That's why we ask to dry pad the floor after applying. If there is a thin coat of oil staying on top, it will dry but be more vulnerable to scratches.</p>  |