

Protection and Care of Oils and/or Waxed Surfaces

mit AURO Care oil No. 106 and AURO Care wax No. 107

Oiled and waxed surfaces

Treatment with natural oils and waxes gives wood surfaces a brilliant finish and enhances the natural grain and structure of the wood type used. The surfaces are protected against soiling and water and are given antistatic properties as well. In contrast to varnished surfaces, substrates treated with oils and/or waxes can breathe, so they can still contribute to room climate.

Depending on the wear and use load to which the oiled / waxed surfaces are exposed, mechanical wear may occur in areas of direct contact. This eventually becomes visible on surfaces subjected to hard use such as floors, benchtops and tables. Besides the purely optical aspects, this makes the surfaces more susceptible to damages from liquids and soiling deposits. This results in spotting, i.e. from staining substances such as red wine, coffee or mustard, which penetrate into the wood and are fixed in the wood fibres. It is therefore necessary to ward off these signs of wear in due time by renewing the surface oil or wax layer.



Substrate preparation

The surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned using appropriate products before they are treated with the care products. A suitable product for cleaning floors is AURO Floor cleaner No. 427, and for furniture and other surfaces AURO Paint and stain cleaner No. 435 or AURO Plant soap No. 411. Such pre-treatment removes not only soiling, but also wood components that can hinder the drying of the oil components of the wood care products. After cleaning, the surfaces must be allowed to dry thoroughly.

If the surface requiring care is already rough, we recommend fine sanding to smooth it. This can be done either with corundum sandpaper or sanding fleece. Sanding and grinding agents containing metals should be avoided for work on wood and cork, since this may otherwise result in undesirable staining reactions with wood components or care products.

Please turn over!

Application

For care of furniture, panels or smaller wooden objects, the care oil / care wax is applied to a water-moistened cloth or sponge, then distributed sparingly and evenly on the surface. After a brief period (approx. 10 min.) the milky appearance typical of emulsions disappears and the product can be polished or rubbed in. After a drying period of approx. 24 hours, the surface can bear loads and a further coat of the care product can be applied as required.



On floors, the care product is diluted 1:1 with water for the initial application. The mixture is distributed on the floor so as to leave a slightly moist layer, then polished using a single-pad polishing machine with white or beige polishing pads after an evaporation period of approx. 15 minutes. Following treatment, the floor must not be walked on or exposed to water for about 24 hours. After this period, a further application of the care products is possible, this time undiluted.

Handling and cleaning

Products containing drying oils are subject to spontaneous combustion, especially if the cloths are crumpled. Therefore, all used cloths, pads, etc. must be laid out separately and smoothly and must not be crumpled or piled. When dry, they can be disposed of with household wastes.

Application tools (cloths, sponges, etc.) that are to be used further must be washed out with soap solution, then left in the solution overnight, thoroughly rinsed with warm water and spread out to dry.

Important general information on application

Care products must be handled and treated like paints and varnishes. Take appropriate protective measures when applying these products, in particular to ensure sufficient ventilation and skin protection.

Store the products in the original packaging in a dry place, closed tightly, cool but protected from frost and out of reach of children.

The appearance and wearing qualities of the surfaces to which the care products are applied depend essentially on the treatment, degree of wear, substrate preparation and the type of wood involved. Wood components (e.g. tanning substances in oak and chestnut wood) or soiling that has penetrated into the wood from the surrounding environment (fats, cleaning agents, nicotine) may cause considerable drying delays. We therefore recommend testing the application on a surface suitable for this purpose.

Renewal of the care coat at regular and timely intervals will result in a high level of protection and surfaces that remain attractive for many years.