

# SELDER & COMPANY AB

## WORK MANUAL FOR FLOOR OIL

[www.selder.com](http://www.selder.com)

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**The work differs significantly from that with other wood oils.  
READ CAREFULLY FOR A GOOD RESULT.**



**Clean** the surface, the treatment makes stains permanent.

**Sand the surface** with a sanding net of at least #180. A coarser net makes marks that the oil cannot fill as it acts inside the wood.

**Heat** the FLOOR OIL to 130 °C / 266 °F, preferably in a deep fryer.

**Apply** liberally with a natural bristle brush – synthetic bristles melt at these temperatures. Spread from places that are saturated to places that still absorb oil. Apply and spread until the entire surface is saturated.

When treating wood at 130 °C / 266 °F with FLOOR OIL, moisture in the wood evaporates, and the pressure from the steam, which is generated in the cell cavities and exits through the bordered pits, opens them outward - they do not open inward. You can see small steam bubbles on the surface when you apply warm FLOOR OIL.

You can safely work with FLOOR OIL at 130 °C / 266 °F - it will neither burn nor fume. Its boiling point is 300 °C / 572 °F, and it will start to exude a white, sharply smelling steam at 180 °C / 356 °F. At 130 °C / 266 °F, it will only emit a smell of linseed oil.

**Sand in:** After about 20 minutes, sand in the oil left on the surface, first with a #120 abrasive net, then with #320. The oil-saturated sanding dust fills the small irregularities of the wood surface, making it even and smooth.

**For a non-slip surface**, use a net no finer than #100.

**Wipe off:** After 20-30 minutes, thoroughly wipe off any oil and moist dust remaining on the surface, otherwise it forms a sticky skin.

**Wash** brushes, tools and utensils with strong soft soap.

**Allow time** to oxidize: At 20 °C / 68 °F and with good ventilation, the oil dries within a day. It dries by oxidation and the drying time depends on 1. the oxygen supply and 2. the temperature. In wind and solar heat, the surface can become touch-dry in a few hours - in a cool garage with poor ventilation it can take up to a week.

**Oil-polish:** Start with an abrasive pad #500 moistened with FLOOR OIL. Keep the pad moist with oil. A pad that is too dry only sands, a pad that is too wet "oil planes" and does not polish. Continue with #1000-2000, which gives a semi-gloss surface.

**For a non-slip surface**, use a net no finer than #100.

**For a high gloss finish**, continue with #3000-5000. Polish until the entire surface has the desired level of gloss.

**Wipe dry:** Remove any residue of oil and sanding dust by wiping the surface thoroughly with a dry cotton cloth.

**NOTE:** We recommend polishing workpieces with LINSEED VARNISH OIL. However, avoid polishing floors with it. If the floor is at room temperature or warmer, it will dry before you have finished the work.

## MAINTENANCE

Oil treated surfaces can be washed with water and acidic or neutral detergents after the oil has dried.

**NOTE:** Do NOT clean the surface with alkaline detergents, such as STRONG SOFT SOAP. The oil reacts with alkali, causing the outer layer to dissolve. If this happens, the surface must be repolished. Washing with soap is thus an excellent way to "reset" a heavily soiled surface as a basis for polishing.

**Damage** can easily be repaired by sanding away the damaged wood and then oil polishing the spot.

## GENERAL

### CONSUMPTION

About 1-2 dl/m<sup>2</sup>. The main source of variation is the quantity of cracks and their properties.

**NOTE:** It is difficult to achieve an oil-polished surface on beech and birch. This is because these woods absorb lots of oil. The colour of oil treated beech and birch also varies and the surface becomes mottled. This applies especially to boards of glued lamellas, the surface of which consists of different grains.



*Oil treated board of glued lamellas of birch.*

## WORKER PROTECTION

Respiratory protection is not required. Provide good ventilation, especially when working with oil at 130 °C. The oil has low thermal conductivity and at this temperature does not cause burns in the event of spillage.

## SAFETY

FLOOR OIL consists of oxidizing fatty acids that **can ignite spontaneously**.

Cloths and other porous materials moistened with FLOOR OIL must be soaked in water without delay. Oil treated surfaces do not ignite on their own. The danger concerns only fibrous materials.

**The oil is indigestible.** It dries in the digestive tract and causes diarrhea.

**Metal objects burn when lifted from warm oil.**