

SELDER & COMPANY AB

WORK MANUAL FOR STONE OIL

www.selder.com

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



WORK MANUAL

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PREPARING THE SURFACE

Test the final tone: The treated surface usually gets the same tone as when wet. Test by wiping the surface with water.

Test white ceramic. In some cases, white ceramic takes on a yellowish tint, which isn't visible when wet with water. Before treating white ceramic, test by applying STONE OIL to a small area.

Clean: Stains of dirt must first be removed as the treatment otherwise makes them permanent.

FLOORS IN A DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENT

Apply STONE OIL liberally with a brush. Spread from places that are saturated to places that still absorb oil. Apply and spread until the entire surface is saturated.

Wash brushes, tools and utensils with strong soft soap.

Wipe off: After 1-2 hours, thoroughly wipe off any oil remaining on the surface, otherwise it forms a sticky skin.

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.

Polish with some STONE OIL and a red pad on an even surface, and a brown pad on a coarse surface. Keep the surface moist by adding STONE OIL to the pad. A pad that is too dry only sands, a pad that is too wet "oil planes" and does not polish. Continue until the entire surface has an even gloss.

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

UNPOLISHED CONCRETE FLOORS WITH A SKIN OF CEMENT

Treat like floors in a domestic environment – see above – but don't polish.

FLOORS IN PUBLIC SPACES SUBJECT TO DIRT

Heat STONE OIL to 130 °C / 266 °F, preferably in a deep fryer. You can safely work with STONE 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.

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.

Wipe off: After 20-30 minutes, thoroughly wipe off any oil 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 a week.

Polish with some STONE OIL and a red pad on an even surface, and a brown pad on a coarse surface. Keep the surface moist by adding STONE OIL to the pad. A pad that is too dry only sands, a pad that is too wet "oil planes" and does not polish. Continue until the entire surface has an even gloss.

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

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.

Where the stone is exposed to **heavy wear**, shiny streaks occur over the years. Such places become like new if you polish it with a polishing pad and a small amount of STONE OIL at room temperature.

CONSUMPTION

About 1-2 dl/m². The main source of variation is the porosity of the stone.

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

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

Cloths and other porous materials moistened with STONE 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.