pur
natur

Surface treatment instructions

pur natur floorboards

To make them last for generations, …

… pur natur floorboards must be treated with care. This applies above all to the proper execution of the surface treatment after the floorboards have been laid. If you follow our recommendations, you will be rewarded with a floor whose natural charm will give you many years of pleasure. For an excellent surface result and to treat the floorboards according to your requirements, we explain in detail in this guide what you should pay attention to when treating the surface and what you should avoid at all costs. We explain what preparations you need to make, how to choose the right surface treatment, how to carry it out and what tools you need.

If you have any questions that you cannot find an answer to here or need additional advice, please feel free to contact us.

We wish you great pleasure with your pur natur floorboards.

Content

1. Important notes on preparation

1.1 Required climatic conditions in the room

Before you can carry out the surface treatment, you must ensure that:

- the building is **closed, dry, heated and free of building moisture**. Trades that influence the humidity in the room are finished, e.g. plasterer, painter etc.
- the **room temperature is between 18 °C and 25 °C**
- the **humidity is between 40 and 60 %**. Heated rooms must be heated continuously for at least three weeks after the heating protocol has been carried out. The humidity must not have risen above 60 % during this time.

⚠ **Surface treatment may only be started if the climatic conditions in the room correspond to our specifications. Damage resulting from an unsuitable room climate during or after surface treatment is not covered by any warranty.**

1.2 Required floor condition

Before the surface treatment can be applied, you must ensure that the installed floorboards meet the following requirements:

- The wood moisture content of the floorboards must not be higher than 10 %, otherwise the surface treatment cannot be absorbed correctly by the wood.
- The floor has been sanded according to these instructions (see chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«).
- The floorboards are free of dust, dirt, oil, wax and fat and have been thoroughly vacuumed after the sanding work.

]

2. Surface treatments and selection criteria

2.1 General information on surface treatment

pur natur floorboards are delivered in an untreated state as standard. After installation, it is therefore necessary to subject the floorboards to a surface treatment or basic treatment. This protects the wood from water, dirt and grease as well as from drying out. We recommend surface treatments with natural products to support a healthy indoor climate. Depending on the type of wood and the requirements for the surface, e.g. visual appearance or robustness, there are various treatment options, which we will provide an overview of with advantages and disadvantages below. A selection guide for the right surface treatment can be found on page 10.

For the surface treatment of pur natur floorboards, we always recommend our matching original accessories as well as the surface products recommended by us. These help to create a visually flawless surface result. Experience has shown that other products do not meet this requirement. We therefore strongly advise against their use. All products are available as accessories from pur natur.

Overview of work steps

The process of all surface treatments is generally divided into three work steps:

1. preparing or sanding the floorboards
2. carrying out the surface treatment
3. drying time

The execution of the individual work steps are explained in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards« as well as in the chapters of the respective surface treatment.

The procedure for treating stair treads or furniture wood is identical, but these areas have to be implemented by hand (sanding fleece, sponge / roller).

Possible surface treatments per floorboard type

Surface treatment	Douglas	Oak	Sanded	Brushed
Lye and Soap	✔	-	✔	-
Lye and Oil	✔	-	✔	✔
Soap	✔	✔	✔	-
Oil / 2C-Oil	✔	✔	✔	✔
Junckers Oil	-	✔	✔	-
Raw Wood Effect Oil	-	✔	✔	-
Linseed Oil	✔	✔	✔	-

Table 1: Surface treatment compatibility

2.2 Lye and Soap

Douglas | Sanded

In this classic Nordic surface treatment with lye and soap, the floorboards are first treated with lye and then with soap. The lye lightens the wood structurally and through the lime pigments it contains. It acts as UV protection to prevent the wood from yellowing. The soap applied afterwards forms a regreasing protective film on the floorboards, which protects them from dirt and water. The surface of the wood remains open-pored so that the exchange of moisture with the room air is guaranteed.

Appearance
The resulting velvety-soft surface has a matt effect and makes the floorboards low-contrast and calm. Soap with white pigment lightens the floor slightly in addition to the lye.

Advantages
The wood's natural »ability to self-repair« is preserved with this surface, as the floorboards can continue to absorb water via the surface and slight dents can therefore swell up again. Cleaning the floorboards is very easy and uncomplicated using floor soap. The colour of the floorboards can also be easily controlled afterwards by using floor soap with or without lime pigment. With good care, the floor will look beautiful and of high quality even after many years of use.

Disadvantages
The floor is relatively sensitive in the initial phase and needs more attention and care until the protective film of soap has fully built up. To ensure the latter, regular care is essential. Soap with white pigment can stain clothing such as socks, but can be washed out without any problems. Contact, especially of the white floor soap, with walls and furniture should be avoided during execution and maintenance cleaning.

Recommendation
A surface treatment with lye and soap is suitable for private houses and living areas and is excellent for families.

2.3 Lye and Oil

Douglas | Sanded | Brushed

In a surface treatment with lye and oil, the floorboards are first treated with lye and the surface is then sealed with oil. The lye lightens the wood structurally and through the lime pigments it contains. It acts as UV protection to prevent the wood from yellowing. The oil applied afterwards seals the wood surface and protects it from dirt and water. The wood's ability to exchange moisture with the room air is preserved.

Appearance
The satin finish with lye and oil has a slightly higher colour saturation compared to lye and soap, as the oil slightly »fires up« the wood colour and the reddish-rosé hue of the Douglas fir wood is more pronounced, especially with white, light or natural oils. A higher contrast and strong clarity between the annual rings is created.

›

Advantages
A treatment with lye and oil makes the floorboards robust and highly water-repellent. The floorboards are well protected and sealed from the start. Cleaning the floorboards is very easy and uncomplicated with floor soap. Smaller areas can be touched up with oil.

Disadvantages
The floorboards must be re-oiled at regular intervals to maintain the surface seal. Dents are more difficult to remove compared to a soaped floor due to the water-repellent surface.

Recommendation
A treatment with lye and oil is suitable for contract buildings, commercial properties, families and buildings with active use or a lot of traffic. Also for partially occupied buildings and rooms, as oiled floorboards require less maintenance than soaped floors.

2.4 Soap

✓ Douglas ✓ Oak ✓ Sanded

Surface treatment with soap is the most »traditional« surface treatment. The untreated floorboards are »washed« several times with soap. This forms a regreasing protective film that protects the floorboards from dirt and water. The surface of the wood remains open-pored so that the exchange of moisture with the room air is guaranteed. For Douglas fir floorboards we recommend soap without pigment, oak floorboards can also be treated with white soap. Treating oak floorboards with soap is extremely demanding and must be carried out by a professional.

Appearance
The surface looks very close to the natural character of the wood. It appears somewhat less contrasting than in the untreated state, but appears very natural and unadulterated (with colourless soap). A treatment with soap is the only way to create a velvety-soft surface with oak floorboards.

Advantages
The wood's »natural ability to self-repair" is preserved with this surface, as the wood can continue to absorb water via the surface. Slight dents can therefore swell up again. Cleaning the floorboards is very easy and uncomplicated with floor soap.

Disadvantages
Since no lye is used, the wood is not protected from UV rays, which leads to a natural discolouration of the wood by sunlight. Douglas fir- floorboards turn yellowish, oak floorboards turn greyish-beige.

The floor needs regular maintenance, just as it does when treated with lye and soap. Treatment of oak floorboards must be carried out by a professional. Oak floorboards remain relatively sensitive to water stains and require frequent maintenance, but remain unmistakably natural.

Recommendation
A surface treatment with soap is suitable for private houses, flats or chalets.

2.5 Oil and 2C-Oil

Douglas | Oak | Sanded | Brushed

During surface treatment, oil is applied to the floorboards to seal the wood surface. In this way, the wood is well protected against water and dirt.

Appearance
The oil increases the contrasts and highlights the richness in the wood more strongly. In particular, the reddish-rosé tones of the Douglas fir wood come out more strongly in natural, white or light oils. This can be avoided by previously lyeing the wood.

Advantages
The floorboards are well protected and sealed from the start. Cleaning the floorboards is very easy and uncomplicated using floor soap. Smaller areas can be touched up with oil. A wide range of coloured oils can be used for designing the floorboards.

Disadvantages
Since no lye is used, the wood is not protected from UV rays, which leads to a natural discolouration of the wood by sunlight. Douglas fir floorboards turn yellowish, oak floorboards turn greyish-beige. The floorboards must be oiled at regular intervals.

Recommendation
Treatment with oil or 2C-oil is suitable for commercial buildings, families and buildings with active use or a lot of traffic. Also for partially occupied buildings and rooms, as oiled floorboards require less maintenance than soaped floors.

Note on 2C-oils
The use of oils with hardeners makes the surface even more robust or hard-wearing and the drying times are considerably shorter. Both make the processing more demanding, which is why an execution should only be carried out by a professional.

2.6 Junckers-Oil

Oak | Sanded

This surface treatment corresponds in its properties, advantages and disadvantages to the treatment with oil, but is particularly suitable for a neutral design of oak floorboards in different brightness levels. For this, Junckers oil in natural and white is mixed in certain proportions.

Appearance
Oak floorboards treated with Junckers oil get a neutral, light and matt wood tone that dampens the structure in the wood, corresponding to the amount of white oil. The floorboards get a calm expression.

2.7 Raw Wood Effect Oil

Oak Sanded

A treatment with the water-based raw wood effect oil brings some special features in addition to the identical functioning with the treatment with oil or 2K oil.

Appearance
The raw wood effect oil preserves the natural colour of the wood in its raw state, so the floorboards appear as if untreated. The result is a high-quality, silky-matt sheen.

Advantages
This treatment is the only option for an oil treatment without enhancing the colouring of the floorboards.

Disadvantages
With three application steps and a necessary sanding in between, this treatment is quite time-consuming and must be carried out professionally.

Recommendation
A surface treatment with raw wood effect oil is suitable for private houses and living areas.

2.8 Linseed Oil

Douglas Oak Sanded

A treatment with linseed oil works in the same way as a treatment with oil, but brings with it some special features.

Appearance
Linseed oil, like other oils, enhances contrasts and brings out more of the richness in the wood. The colour range is much wider than with other oils and it is possible to treat the floorboards in very strong colours, which can be particularly exciting for furniture wood.

Advantages
In addition to the vibrant colours and robust surface, linseed oil can be particularly beneficial for allergy sufferers. The finish and care of the surface is relatively simple.

Disadvantages
Treating with linseed oil requires at least two passes, which means more oil is needed than with other oils. Linseed oil is not odourless and the typical linseed oil smell remains even after treatment. The drying times for linseed oil are considerably longer.

Recommendation
A surface treatment with linseed oil is suitable for private houses and living areas, especially for allergy sufferers and for furniture wood.

2.9 Selection criteria

Douglas

Surface treament	Lye & Soap	Lye & Oil	Soap	Oil	2C-Oil	Linseed oil
Difficulty of execution	1	2	1	2	3	3
Initial effort	2	3	1	2	2	3
Maintenance effort	3	2	3	2	2	2
Robustness	2	3	2	3	4	3
Colour variety	1	2	-	3	3	4
Velvetness of barefoot feeling	4	3	4	3	1	3
Suitability for commercial	-	2	-	3	4	2
Suitability for private	4	4	4	4	3	4

Legend: 1 low 4 high

Table 2: Surface treatment evaluation for pur natur Douglas

Oak

Surface treatment	Soap	Oil	2C-Oil	Junckers Oil	Raw wood effect oil	Linseed oil
Difficulty of execution	4	2	3	2	4	3
Initial effort	3	2	3	2	4	3
Maintenance effort	3	1	1	1	3	1
Robustness	2	3	4	3	2	3
Colour variety	1	3	3	3	-	4
Velvetness of barefoot feeling	4	2	1	2	2	2
Suitability for commercial	-	3	4	3	-	2
Suitability for private	4	4	4	4	4	4

Legend: 1 low 4 high

Table 3: Surface treatment evaluation for pur natur Oak

]

3. Sanding the floorboards

3.1 General information on sanding

Before the actual surface treatment of the floorboards can be carried out, they must be prepared by sanding after installation. In this process, any differences in level and tolerances are evened out, pressure marks or scratches are removed and excessively long wood fibres are sheared off in favour of a velvety floorboard surface. The wood is also optimally prepared to receive the surface treatment.

pur natur floorboards can be sanded and reconditioned many times to renew the surface. The sanding work on the plank floor can be carried out with some manual skill, but for an optimal result we strongly recommend having it done by an experienced professional.

⚠ **Floorboards with a brushed surface need not and must not be sanded before surface treatment!**

Overview of the sanding process

Sanding is divided into several operations, depending on the type of floorboard you are working with. Figure. 1 »Overview of sanding processes« helps you understand which of these are necessary in your case. Basically, the sanding process is divided into:

1. **Initial sanding**
   To compensate for any level differences and tolerances in the tongue and groove joints. Initial sanding is only necessary for sharp-edged floorboards or in case of a general renovation of the floor.
2. **Sanding clean**
   This optional sanding operation is carried out to remove any site dirt and small scratches.
3. **Fine sanding (with preceding watering)**
   This final sanding, which also includes watering the floorboards, optimally prepares the wood for the surface treatment. This step is carried out depending on the respective surface treatment.

   If cosmetic corrections to knots or small repairs to the floor are necessary, these should be carried out before the fine sanding.

⚠ **For a clean sanding result, a maximum grit size change of 20 may be made when changing the abrasive.**

›

Overview and necessity of the sanding operations

The following diagram gives you an overview of the sequence and necessity of sanding operations depending on the type of floorboard.

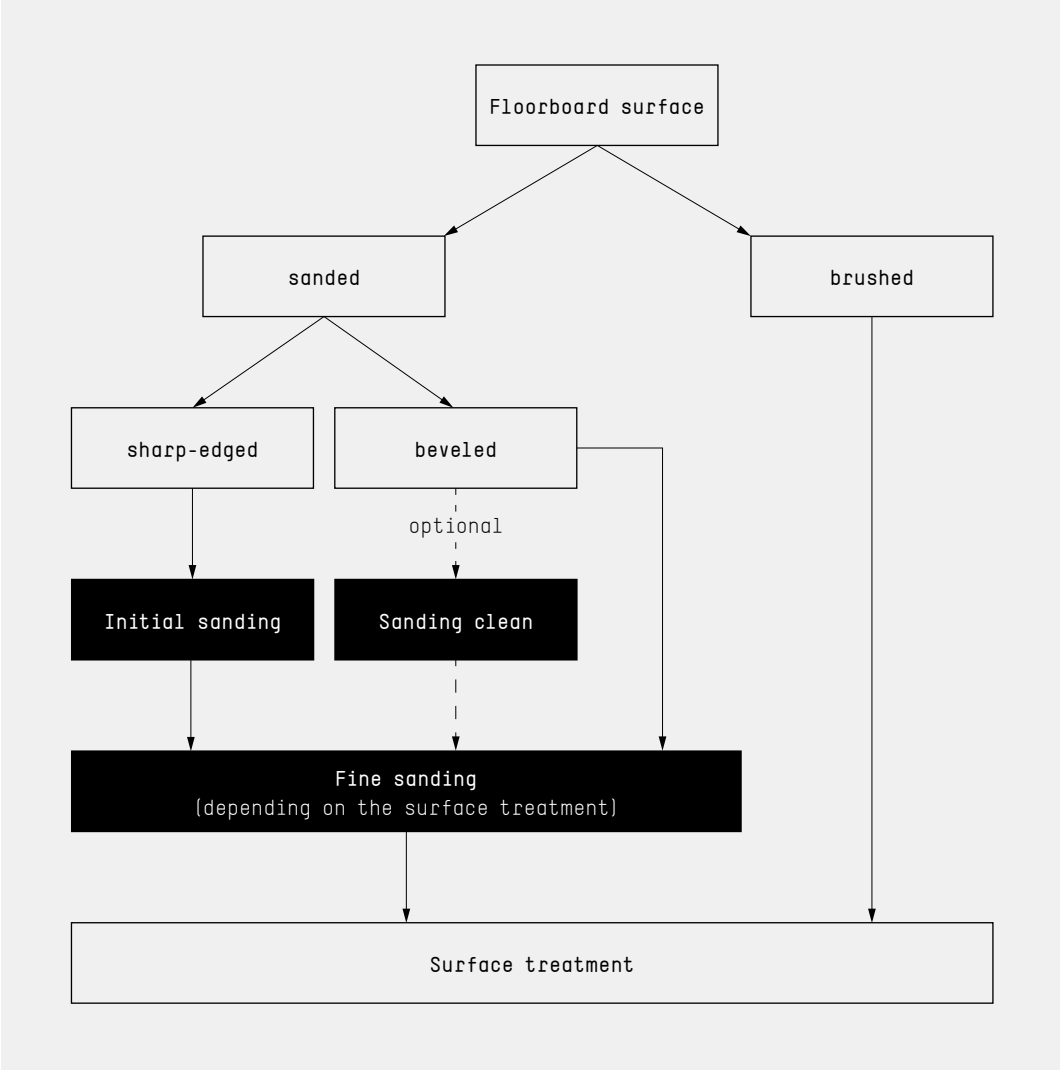

Figure 1: Overview of sanding operations

⚠ NOTE ON SLIP RESISTANCE: If slip resistance in classes R10-12 is required, sanding should be carried out with a grit size of max. 100.

]

3.2 Initial sanding

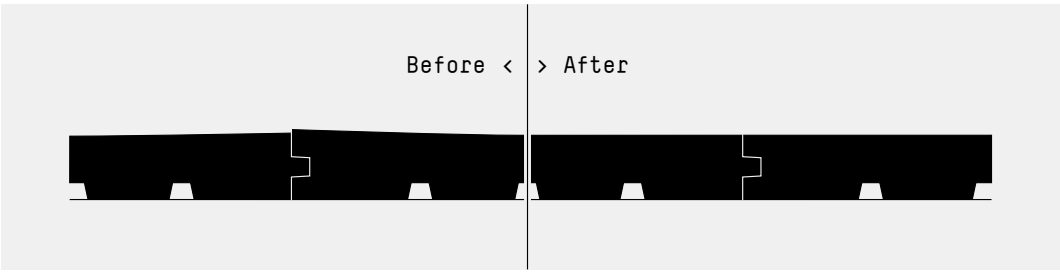

Figure 2: Initial sanding before/after

Initial sanding is executed to even out any differences in level after the floorboards have been laid. This is done by removing approx. 0.5-1.0 mm from the floorboards using a belt sander (e.g. Lägler »Hummel«).

IMPORTANT: For floorboards screwed from above, sand the protruding wood plugs flush with the floorboards before sanding with a belt sander.

Procedure

Initial sanding of the floor is done in three passes with a belt sander. Proceed as follows:

1. First sanding pass
   Sand the entire floor, lengthwise to the floorboards, using a belt sander. Start with a **grit of 60-80**. If this grit does not remove enough wood, reduce the grit gradually in steps of 10. Use edge, delta or eccentric sanders on edges and borders.

2. Second sanding pass
   Sand the entire floor one more time using a belt sander, with a **grit of 80-100**.

3. If necessary: third sanding pass
   If necessary, sand the entire floor a third time using a trio/quattro sander, with a **grit of 100-120**.

   IMPORTANT: After sanding, the floor surface must be even and free of offsets at the board joints. No strong sanding scratches or transitions to edge areas must be visible. The assessment is made from the standing height.

⚠ For a clean sanding result, a maximum grit size change of 20 may be made when changing the abrasive.

]

3.3 Sanding clean

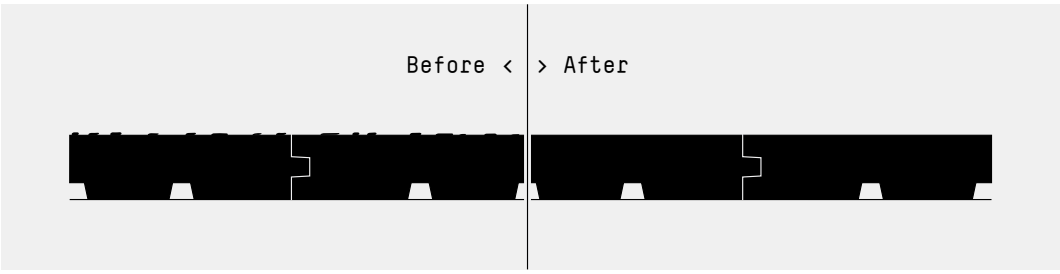

Figure 3: Sanding clean before/after

Sanding clean is optional to remove any dirt from the plank surface (e.g. from construction work downstream of the installation) before watering the floorboards.

IMPORTANT: This step is not necessary if initial sanding has been carried out (see chapter 3.2 Initial sanding).

Procedure

Proceed as follows for sanding the floorboards clean:

1. **Remove loose dirt from the floor**
   Vacuum clean or sweep the floor surface to remove dirt and small stones as they can cause scratches in the floorboards when sanding.

2. **Sand the floor**
   Sand the entire floor surface with a trio/quattro sander (e.g. Lägler »Trio«, Bona »Flexisand«, Palmann »Spider«). Use edge, delta or eccentric sanders on edges and borders. Use the following abrasives depending on the type of wood: **Oak 100 grit**, **Douglas 100-120 grit**.

⚠ **IMPORTANT: After sanding, no strong sanding scratches or sanding transitions to edges should be visible on the floor surface. This is judged from the standing height.**

]

3.4 Fine sanding

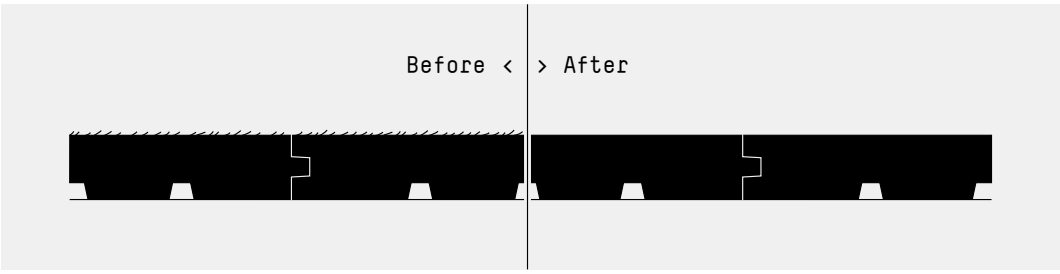

Figure 4: Fine sanding before/after

Fine sanding optimally prepares the wood surface for the respective surface treatment so that it can ideally be absorbed by the wood. Before fine sanding, the entire plank floor is watered to straighten the wood fibres.

IMPORTANT: This sanding is mandatory for all types of planks with a sanded surface.

Procedure

The fine sanding is carried out depending on the chosen surface treatment and the requirements for the plank surface. We therefore explain the exact procedure in the chapter on the respective surface treatment.

⚠ IMPORTANT: After fine sanding, the floorboards are very sensitive and should therefore be treated immediately.

]

4. Executing the surface treatment

4.1 General information on the execution

Untreated pur natur floorboards must be given a basic treatment after installation. In the following chapters, we explain the execution of the possible surface treatments. The procedure also applies to floorboards that have been completely sanded down in the course of refurbishment.

To achieve the desired colour impression and surface protection, it is necessary to follow our instructions carefully. We recommend that the surface treatment be carried out by a specialist.

IMPORTANT: Before carrying out the surface treatment, make sure that the following conditions are met:

- **the room temperature is between 18° C and 25° C**
- **the humidity is between 40 % and 60 %**
- **the wood moisture does not exceed 10%**

A higher temperature and/or lower humidity accelerate the drying process. A lower temperature and/or higher humidity slows it down. Excessive humidity can hinder the drying process.

For all surface treatments with oil, also make sure to change the pads regularly as soon as they are »soaked«.

If further work takes place in the building, cover them with permeable floor protection fleece (available from pur natur) or floor cardboard (400 g/m²) for protection.

⚠ **Before the surface can be treated, it must be ensured that the floorboards are free of oil, grease, wax, silicone and sanding dust. The floorboards must be prepared as explained in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.**

]

4.2 Treatment with lye and soap

Douglas | Sanded

In this treatment, lye is applied in the first step to protect the wood from yellowing and then soap is applied to form a protective layer. The lye naturally lightens the wood, which in combination with soap gives it a low-contrast, calm appearance.

Accessories needed

- pur natur lye
- pur natur soap
- abrasive (150 grit)
- Superpad (beige and white)
- lye wiper with cotton cover
- bucket and measuring cup

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After lyeing	3-6 hours
In between soap application	0.5-1 hours
After soaping	6-12 hours
Total	**10-20 hours**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a grit size of 150. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the lye

1. **Prepare the lye**
   Shake the lye vigorously so that any pigment is completely detached from the bottom of the canister and distributed evenly. Pour several containers of lye into the bucket. Keep stirring the bucket while working to mix the pigment well.

2. **Apply lye »wet-on-wet«**
   First apply the lye randomly, i.e. lengthwise and crosswise to the wood fibre, so that the white pigments are worked well into the pores and let it dry for 1-2 minutes.

   Apply lye again in the same way. Then remove the lye lengthwise without applying much pressure. Let the lye dry for 10-20 minutes so that the surface is still moist.

›

3. **Pad the floor area**
   Pad the entire surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige).

4. **Let dry 3-6 hours**
   Allow the lye to dry completely, preferably overnight.

⚠ **After lyeing, the floor is very sensitive and should be treated immediately!**

❸ Applying the soap

1. **Mix the soap solution**
   Shake the soap vigorously so that any pigment is completely detached from the bottom of the canister and evenly distributed. Mix the soap with water in a ratio of 1 to 5 (i.e. 1 litre of soap to 5 litres of water), stirring well to distribute the pigment.

2. **Apply soap for the first time and let dry 30-45 min.**
   Apply the soap "wet", lengthwise and across the wood grain. Use the washed-out lye wiper for this. Then wipe the floorboards lengthwise without applying much pressure. Allow the soap to dry for 30-45 minutes.

3. **Apply soap a second time**
   Apply soap a second time as described above.

4. **Optional** (for lighter floorboards with a higher soap saturation):
   Apply soap a third time and let it dry for approx. 15 min. so that the surface is still damp. Then polish the surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (white). This compacts the surface, increases the protective effect and gives it a slight silk sheen.

5. **Let dry 6-12 hours**
   Allow the soap to dry completely. During this time, the floor must not be walked on. When dry, the floor can be walked on regularly.

]

4.3 Treatment with lye and oil

Douglas | Sanded | Brushed

In this treatment, lye is applied in the first step to protect the wood from yellowing and then oil is applied, which seals the floor and forms a protective layer. The oil brings the wood structure to life.

Accessories needed

- pur natur lye
- floor oil
- abrasive 120 grit
- Superpad (beige)
- cotton cloths
- lye wiper
- bucket and measuring cup

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After lyeing	3-6 hours
After oiling	24-48 hours
Total	**27-49 hours**

⚠ **For brushed floorboards, the fine sanding (incl. watering) is skipped!**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 150**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the lye

1. **Prepare the lye**
   Shake the lye vigorously so that any pigment is completely detached from the bottom of the canister and distributed evenly. Pour several containers of lye into the bucket. Keep stirring the bucket while working to mix the pigment well.

2. **Apply lye »wet-on-wet«**
   First apply the lye randomly, i.e. lengthwise and crosswise to the wood fibre, so that the white pigments are worked well into the pores and let it dry for 1-2 minutes.

   Apply lye again in the same way. Then remove the lye lengthwise without applying much pressure. Let the lye dry for 10-20 minutes so that the surface is still moist.

›

3. **Optional** (for a lighter floorboard surface):
   Apply lye a second time as described above.

4. **Pad the floor area**
   Pad the entire surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige).

5. **Let dry 3-6 hours**
   Allow the lye to dry completely, preferably overnight.

⚠ **After lyeing, the floor is very sensitive and should be treated immediately!**

---

❸ Applying the oil

IMPORTANT: Carry out the surface treatment for the entire floor surface in one operation, but break it down into work sections that can be completed within the drying time of the oil. We recommend areas of 10-15 m².

1. **Prepare the oil**
   Shake the oil vigorously so that any pigment is completely detached from the floor and distributed evenly. In addition, stir up the pigment that has settled on the floor using a wooden stick.

2. **Apply oil and pad the floor**
   Apply the oil to the entire surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige) and pad the entire surface. Work without interruption to avoid build-up.

3. **Remove excess oil**
   Remove excess oil from the entire surface using a single-disc machine with a cotton cloth. For small areas or in joints, proceed manually.

4. **Oil pending floor sections**
   Repeat steps 2 and 3 until all floor sections are completed.

5. **Optional:** Allow the oil to dry for at least 24-48 hours. Then apply care oil to the entire surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige). This increases the oil saturation of the floor.

6. **Let dry for 24-48 hours**
   Allow the oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time.

   IMPORTANT: Wait about 5-7 days until the oil is completely hardened before the floor comes into contact with water and/or soap for the first time.

⚠ **CAUTION FIRE HAZARD! Cotton cloths and pads soaked with oil can self-ignite. Soak them with water and dispose of them properly!**

]

4.4 Treatment with soap

Douglas | Oak | Sanded

In this treatment, natural soap is applied to the floorboards several times, which forms a regreasing protective film on the floorboards. This traditional treatment gives the floorboards a very natural look. The soaping of oak floorboards is very demanding and must be carried out by a professional.

Accessories needed

- pur natur soap
- abrasiv (120 grit and 150 grit, if necessary 180-220 grit)
- Superpad (Douglas white, Oak beige or bordeaux-red)
- lye wiper
- bucket and measuring cup

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After every soap application	0.5-1 hours
After soaping	6-12 hours
Total	**7-14 hours**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

   Alternatively, you can wash oak planks with intensive cleaner to neutralise the tannic acid.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 120**. Then sand the floor a second time with a **grit size of 150**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

   IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the soap

1. **Mix the soap solution**
   Shake the soap vigorously so that any pigment is completely detached from the bottom of the canister and evenly distributed. Mix the soap with water in a ratio of 1 to 5 (i.e. 1 litre of soap to 5 litres of water), stirring well to distribute the pigment.

2. **Apply soap for the first time and let dry 30-45 min.**
   Apply the soap »wet«, lengthwise and across the wood grain. Use the washed-out lye wiper for this. Then wipe the floorboards lengthwise without applying much pressure. Allow the soap to dry for 30-45 minutes.

›

3. **Optional for oak: Intermediate sanding**
   For oak floorboards, intermediate sanding may be necessary after the first soaping. Sand the floor surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (bordeaux-red). For a stronger sanding effect or a very fine, smooth and soft surface, use abrasives with 180-220 grit.

4. **Apply soap a second time**
   Apply soap a second time as described above and let it dry for approx. 15 min. so that the surface is still damp.

5. **Pad the floor**
   Then pad the surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (Douglas white, Oak beige).

6. **Apply soap a third time**
   Apply soap a second time as described above.

7. **Let dry 6-12 hours**
   Allow the soap to dry completely (over night). During this time, the floor must not be walked on. When dry, the floor can be walked on regularly.

8. **Polish the floor**
   In the last step, you compact the surface and increase the protective effect of the soap.

   For Douglas: Finish by polishing the floor using a single-disc machine with Superpad (white).

   For Oak: Finish by polishing the floor completely using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige).

]

4.5 Treatment with oil

Douglas | Oak | Sanded | Brushed

In this treatment, the floorboard surface is sealed with oil, which forms a protective layer. The oil brings out the lively wood structure and offers the possibility of a variety of colour designs.

Accessories needed

- floor oil
- abrasive 120 grit
- Superpad (Douglas white, Oak bordeaux-red or if needed beige)
- cotton cloths
- lye wiper
- bucket and measuring cup

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After applying the oil	24-48 hours
Total min.	**25-49 hours**

⚠ For brushed floorboards, the fine sanding (incl. watering) is skipped!

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

   Alternatively, you can wash oak planks with intensive cleaner to neutralise the tannic acid.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 120**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

   IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the oil

IMPORTANT: Carry out the surface treatment for the entire floor surface in one operation, but break it down into work sections that can be completed within the drying time of the oil. We recommend areas of 10-15 m².

1. **Prepare the oil**
   Shake the oil vigorously so that any pigment is completely detached from the floor and distributed evenly. In addition, stir up the pigment that has settled on the floor using a wooden stick.

›

2. **Apply oil and pad the floor**
   Apply the oil to the entire surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige) and pad the entire surface. Work without interruption to avoid build-up.

3. **Remove excess oil**
   Remove excess oil from the entire surface using a single-disc machine with a cotton cloth. For small areas or in joints, proceed manually.

4. **Oil pending floor sections**
   Repeat steps 2 and 3 until all floor sections are completed.

5. **Optional:** Allow the oil to dry for at least 24-48 hours. Then apply care oil to the entire surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige). This increases the oil saturation of the floor.

6. **Let dry for 24-48 hours**
   Allow the oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time.

   IMPORTANT: Wait about 5-7 days until the oil is completely hardened before the floor comes into contact with water and/or soap for the first time.

⚠ **CAUTION FIRE HAZARD! Cotton cloths and pads soaked with oil can self-ignite. Soak them with water and dispose of them properly!**

]

4.6 Treatment with 2C-oil

Douglas | Oak | Sanded | Brushed

In this treatment, the floorboard surface is treated with 2-component oil, which forms a robust protective layer on the surface and expresses the vivid wood structure.

Accessories needed

- 2C-oil
- abrasive 120 grit
- Superpad (rde/beige, white)
- cotton cloths
- bucket and measuring cup
- flat brush

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After applying the oil	12-24 hours
Total	**13-25 hours**

⚠ **For brushed floorboards, the fine sanding (incl. watering) is skipped!**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

   Alternatively, you can wash oak planks with intensive cleaner to neutralise the tannic acid.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 120**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

   IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the oil

IMPORTANT: Carry out the surface treatment for the entire floor surface in one operation, but break it down into work sections that can be completed within the drying time of the oil. We recommend areas of 10-15 m².

1. **Prepare the 2C-oil**
   Open component A and stir well. Pour the desired amount into a mixing container. Add component B in the ratio of 3 parts A to 1 part B and mix well. The processing time is now a maximum of 2-3 hrs. The oil sets very quickly when applied!

2. **Apply 2C-oil and pad the floor**
   Apply small amounts of oil along the floorboard(s) for the floor section to be worked on using a flat brush. Spread the oil evenly using a single-disc machine with Superpad (red or beige). Start this step in corners and edges and proceed there manually with Superpad and cotton cloth. Allow the oil to soak in for approx. 2-3 minutes.

3. **Remove excess oil**
   Remove excess oil from the entire surface using a single-disc machine with a Superpad (white).

4. **Oil pending floor sections**
   Repeat steps 2 and 3 until all floor sections are completed.

5. **Polish the entire floor**
   Finally, polish the entire floor surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (white). Do not walk on the treated surface with shoes! We recommend standing with each foot on a halved white Superpad.

   Let dry for 24-48 hours
   Allow the oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time.

   IMPORTANT: Wait about 5-7 days until the oil is completely hardened before the floor comes into contact with water and/or soap for the first time.

⚠ **CAUTION FIRE HAZARD! Cotton cloths and pads soaked with oil can self-ignite. Soak them with water and dispose of them properly!**

]

4.7 Treatment with Junckers-oil

Oak | Sanded

In this treatment, the floorboard surface is sealed with a mixture of natural and white oil, which forms a protective layer and creates a harmonious, neutral oak tone. Depending on the desired brightness, we recommend three mixing ratios:

> **Junckers 90/10 (nature 9 : 1 white, medium-light)**
> **Junckers 66/30 (nature 2 : 1 white, light)**
> **Junckers 50/50 (nature 1 : 1 white, very light)**

Accessories needed
• Junckers floor oil
• abrasive 120 grit
• Superpad (beige)
• cotton cloths
• bucket and measuring cup

Drying time	
After watering	0.5 hours
After oiling	16–24 hours
After second oiling	16–24 hours
Total	**33–49 hours**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

   Alternatively, you can wash oak planks with intensive cleaner to neutralise the tannic acid.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 120**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

   IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the oil

IMPORTANT: Carry out the surface treatment for the entire floor area in one operation, but divide it into work sections that can be managed within the drying times (max. 30 min.) of the oil! We recommend areas of max. 50 m².

1. **Prepare and mix Junckers oils**
   Open both oils and stir them well. Put both oils in the desired ratio into a mixing container and mix the oils well. We recommend weighing the ratio instead of measuring it, as white oil is heavier in volume than the colourless one.

2. **Apply Junckers oil**
   Apply the oil evenly using the single-disc machine with Superpad (beige) and leave it to work in for 5 minutes. Then pad the surface using a single-disc machine with Superpad (beige). We recommend rolling the entire floor surface: use the soaking time of one section to oil the next and again pad the previous one..

3. **Remove excess oil**
   If you do not succeed in completely working in the oil, remove excess oil from the entire surface within 30 minutes using a single-disc machine with a cotton cloth. In joints, proceed manually.

4. **Oil pending floor sections**
   If you have divided your floor area into working sections, repeat steps 2 and 3 until all floor sections are completed.

5. **Apply second coat of oil**
   Apply another layer of oil as described in steps 1-4. Now the protective layer is optimal.

6. **Let dry for 16-24 hours**
   Allow the oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time.

7. **Optional:** apply additional care oil to the floor surface and allow it to dry and harden completely.

IMPORTANT: Wait about 5-7 days until the oil is completely hardened before the floor comes into contact with water and/or soap for the first time.

⚠ **CAUTION FIRE HAZARD! Cotton cloths and pads soaked with oil can self-ignite. Soak them with water and dispose of them properly!**

]

4.8 Treatment with raw wood effect oil (Scandic Oil)

Oak | Sanded

This treatment involves sealing the floorboard surface in two passes (with one sanding in between) with a water-based oil, which forms a protective film and creates a natural appearance for the oak planks.

Accessories needed

- Scandic Oil
- short pile microfibre roll (5 mm)
- abrasive 150 grit and 220 grit
- If needed Superpad (beige or bordeaux-red)
- bucket and measuring cup

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After first oiling	2-3 hours
After last oiling	12-24 hours
Total	**15-28 hours**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

   Alternatively, you can wash oak planks with intensive cleaner to neutralise the tannic acid.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 150**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

   IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the oil (and sanding in between)

IMPORTANT: Carry out the surface treatment for the entire floor surface in one operation, but divide it into work sections that can be managed within the drying times (max. 10 min.) of the oil. We recommend areas of 5-10 m².

1. **Prepare Scandic Oil**
   Shake and stir the oil well so that all the ingredients mix well.

2. **Apply Scandic Oil**
   Apply the oil evenly with a short-pile microfibre roller (5 mm) or oil machine with foam rubber roller. Work quickly and avoid rolling into oil that is already dry.

3. **Let dry for min. 2-3 hours**
   Allow the oil to dry completely.

›

4. **Sand the floor and vacuum it**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a grit of 220, with a soft base and without weights or with little pressure when sanding by hand. Dust and vacuum the floorboards thoroughly.

5. **Apply second oil coat**
   Apply another layer of oil as described in steps 1-3. Avoid build-up and visible edges.

6. **Optional** (for very rough surfaces or for more saturation): let the oil dry for at least 12 hours. Pad the floor using a single-disc machine with Superpad (bordeaux-red). Apply a third coat of oil and polish with Superpad (beige)

   Let dry min. 12-24 hours
   Allow the oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time.

   IMPORTANT: Wait about 3-5 days until the oil is completely hardened before the floor comes into contact with water and/or soap for the first time.

⚠ **CAUTION FIRE HAZARD! Cotton cloths and pads soaked with oil can self-ignite. Soak them with water and dispose of them properly!**

]

4.9 Treatment with linseed oil

Douglas | Oak | Sanded | Brushed

In this treatment, the floorboards are sealed in two passes with linseed oil, which forms a protective layer. The oil brings out the vivid wood structure and offers the possibility of a variety of colour designs.

Accessories needed

- Linseed oil
- Abrasive 120 grit
- Superpad (white, green)
- Floor cloth
- Cotton cloths

Drying time

After watering	0.5 hours
After first oil application	0.5-1 hours
After first oiling	36-48 hours
After second oiling	48-72 hours
Total	**85-122 hours**

❶ Fine sanding the floorboards

1. **Water the floorboards and allow them to dry**
   Water the entire floorboard surface (damp-wet, not »mist-damp«). You can also use a lye wiper for this purpose (wash out afterwards). Allow the floorboards to dry for approx. 30 minutes.

   Alternatively, you can wash oak planks with intensive cleaner to neutralise the tannic acid.

2. **Fine sand and vacuum the floor**
   Sand the floorboards using a trio/quattro sander with a **grit size of 120**. The floor should no longer have any rough spots, especially around knots. Vacuum the floor.

   IMPORTANT: If you have special requirements for slip resistance, please follow the instructions in chapter 3 »Sanding the floorboards«.

❷ Applying the oil (and sanding in between)

IMPORTANT: Carry out the surface treatment for the entire floor surface in one operation.

1. **Prepare linseed oil**
   Stir the oil vigorously so that the pigment completely detaches from the soil and distributes evenly.

2. **Apply linseed oil and allow to soak in**
   Apply the oil generously to the entire surface, using a single-disc machine with Superpad (white) and leave to soak in for 20-60 minutes.

3. **Polish the floor and remove excess oil**
   Polish the floor surface using a single-disc machine with a floor cloth attached. Remove excess oil in the same way with a finely woven cotton cloth. In joints and on small surfaces, proceed by hand.

›

The intensity of this polishing process determines the colour of the floor. If the colour is inhomogeneous or weak, apply additional oil as described above.

IMPORTANT: Excess oil must not harden and must be removed after max. 60 min.

4. Let dry for 36-48 hours
   Allow the linseed oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time. Wait about 5-7 days before the floor comes into contact with water and/or soap for the first time.

5. Sand the floor
   Gently sand the floor surface using Superpad (green). Then vacuum the floor.

6. Apply second coat of linseed oil
   Apply the oil generously over the entire surface, using a single-disc machine with Superpad (white) and leave to soak in for 10 minutes.

7. Polish the floor and remove excess oil
   Polish the floor surface using a single-disc machine with a floor cloth attached. Remove excess oil in the same way with a finely woven cotton cloth. In joints and on small surfaces, proceed by hand.

8. Let dry for 48-72 hours
   Allow the oil to dry completely. Do not walk on the floor during this time.

IMPORTANT: The linseed oil is only fully hardened after 10-14 days. It must only be walked on carefully during this time and must not come into contact with moisture/water.

The drying process of the linseed oil takes place in combination with UV light and oxygen from the air. Should the floor be covered, the drying process will be considerably delayed. Artificial UV light can accelerate the drying process.

⚠ CAUTION FIRE HAZARD! Cotton cloths and pads soaked with oil can self-ignite. Soak them with water and dispose of them properly!

]

5. Recommended tool

The surface treatment will be a success if all work steps are carried out conscientiously. As with laying the floor, the following principle applies: Make sure you have enough space, then the treatment will be easy for you. Create space and set up work stations in advance.

Good tools are essential for an excellent surface result and smooth work. Especially when oiling, make sure you have enough Superpads on hand to change them as soon as they get soaked. Below you will find a selection of machines and tools that will serve you well in the surface treatment process.

Tools for the surface treatment of pur natur floorboards

Sanding
- Belt Floor Sander (e.g. Läger »Hummel«)
- Trio-/Quattro-Sander (e.g. Lägler »Trio«, BONA »Flexisand«, Palmann »Spider«)
- Single-disc sanding machine ø 410 mm
- Edge sanding machine (e.g. Lägler, Mirka or Festool), alternatively a delta- or eccentric sander
- Sanding block with sandpaper
- abrasives for all machines (with required grit size, recomm.: Mirka »Abranet«)
- Superpads (in required colour)
- Vacuum cleaner (e.g. BONA, Roll)

Oiling
- If needed a bucket or mixing container with measuring cup
- Wooden stick for stirring
- Single-disc sanding machine ø410mm
- Superpads (in required colour)
- Cotton cloths coarse
- Cotton cloths fine (for linseed oil)
- Flat brush (for 2C-oil)
- Short pile microfibre roll (for raw wood effect oil)

Lyeing
- Bucket with measuring cup
- Lye-wiper with cotton cloth
- Single-disc machine ø410mm
- Superpads (in required colour)
- Cotton cloths

Soaping
- Bucket with measuring cup
- Lye wiper with cotton cloth
- Single-disc machine ø410mm
- Superpads (in required colour)
- Cotton cloths

Work safety
- Working Gloves
- Rubber gloves
- Safety goggles
- Ear protectors
- Dust mask
- Overshoes

Miscellaneous
- Moisture meter (wood- and room moisture)
- Broom, shovel and rubbish bags
- Airtight waste container for oil rags
- Masking tape 50 mm (for masking Walls and furniture)
- Music

Table 4: Recommended tools

]

Disclaimer

These instructions are based on German law and regulations. The advice from pur natur exclusively refers to pur natur products. For advice on other building or construction phases such as insulation or moisture barriers and for advice on products from third parties, we expressly refer to the respective service provider or manufacturer. Since pur natur has no influence on the respective local conditions, nor on the execution quality of craftsmanship and the materials used, these instructions do not represent any form of guarantee. All illustrations are indicative. All errors and misprints reserved.

Contact

pur natur Holzprodukte
Ruthard Männle e. K.
Auf der Hausmatt 6
D-77736 Zell a. H.

+49 7835 426990
info@purnatur.com
www.purnatur.com