

# 1 Surface Treatment of Sanded Floorboards

## 1.1 Applying Lye & Soap to Douglas Floorboards

Applies to: Natural soap or white soap

1. Wet the floor (not damp wipe, but more damp wet)
2. Allow to dry (approx. 20-30min)
3. Sand the floor using a 120 sanding mesh (circular sanding)
4. Sand the floor using a 150 sanding mesh (circular sanding)
5. All rough points, especially around the knots must be smoothed.
6. Vacuum the floor
7. Thoroughly shake the lye in the container so that the limestone pigments are completely mixed. Pour several containers together in a large bucket. Stir repeatedly. Apply the lye "wet-on-wet": Apply the lye wet along and across the wood grain and allow it to set briefly (approx. 1-2 min.). Then apply fresh lye again using the lye mop. Finally wipe step-free in the board direction. The boards must be really bright.
8. Allow to surface dry, not dry completely! (Approx. 10-20 min.) The surface must still be slightly damp.
9. Rub the full surface of the floor with the beige pad. Thereby the floor becomes evenly bright and raised fibres are sheared off.
10. Allow to dry, at least 3-6 hours.
11. Shake the soap container well and pour into a bucket with a mix ratio with water of 1:5. Thoroughly stir. The lye mop (washed) can be used for the application of the soap.
12. Apply the soap for the first time wet across and along the grain. Finally wipe step-free in the board direction.
13. Allow to dry, approx. 30-45 min.
14. Apply soap a second time
15. Allow to surface dry, approx. 15 minutes
16. Rub the soaped floor with the white pad (the floor must still be slightly damp).
17. Allow to dry overnight.
18. Optional: Apply soap a third time, allow to dry, polish in with the white pad. The polishing in seals the surface and increases the protective effect. A slight silky shine results.
19. With the first 2-3 cleaning / mopping operations the mix ratio of 1:5 can be maintained in order to further saturate the floor with soap. For further, normal cleaning operations a mix ratio of 1:10 (soap:water) should be observed.

## 1.2 Applying Lye & Oil to pur natur Douglas Floorboards

Applies to: Natural oil, white oil and extra-white oil

1. Wet the floor (not damp wipe, but more damp wet)
2. Allow to dry (approx. 20-30 min.)
3. Sand the floor using a 120 sanding mesh (circular sanding)
4. In contrast to the soaped floor, sanding using a 150 sanding mesh should only be done where it is necessary and only if after the 120 sanding raised fibres are still clearly visible, for example, around knots or when a very smooth surface is desired. With sanding with a 150 grit size, the saturation with the wood floor oil will be less.
5. All rough points, especially around the knots must be smoothed.
6. Vacuum the floor
7. Thoroughly shake the lye in the container so that the limestone pigments are completely mixed. Pour several containers together in a large bucket. Stir repeatedly. Apply the lye "wet-on-wet": Apply the lye wet along and across the wood grain and allow it to set briefly (approx. 1-2 min.). Then apply fresh lye again using the lye mop. Finally wipe step-free in the board direction. The boards must be really white.
8. Allow to surface dry, not dry completely! (Approx. 10-20min)
9. Rub the full surface of the floor with the white pad. Thereby the floor becomes evenly bright and raised fibres are sheared off.
10. Allow to dry, at least 3-6 hours.
11. For a bright surface, steps 5-8 must be repeated after drying (= 2 times lye)
12. Shake the container well so that the pigment is thoroughly mixed. Apply the oil over the whole surface using a rotary disc sander and the beige pad.
13. Allow to work in for approx. 15-30 minutes
14. Rub the surface with the beige pad
15. Remove any excess oil using cotton cloths
16. Wash oil out of joints and fibres
17. Allow to dry (min. 24-48 hours)
18. As required, apply maintenance oil (increases the saturation of the floor)
19. Cover the floor (with permeable floor liner / floor paperboard)
20. Allow the oil to dry completely (approx. 1 week)

### 1.3 Applying Lye & Oil to pur natur Oak Floorboards

Applies to: Natural oil, white oil and extra-white oil

1. Wash the floor with WOCA intensive cleaner.
2. Allow to dry (approx. 20-30 min.)
3. Sand the floor using a 120 sanding mesh (circular sanding)
4. In contrast to the soaped floor, sanding using a 150 sanding mesh should only be done where it is necessary and only if after the 120 sanding raised fibres are still clearly visible, for example, around knots or when a very smooth surface is desired. With sanding with a 150 grit size, the saturation with the wood floor oil will be less.
5. Vacuum the floor.
6. Shake the container well so that the pigment is thoroughly mixed. Apply the oil over the whole surface using a rotary disc sander and the green pad.
7. Allow to work in for approx. 15-30 minutes
8. Rub the surface with the green pad
9. Remove any excess oil using cotton cloths
10. Wash oil out of joints and fibres
11. Allow to dry (min. 24-48 hours)
12. As required, apply maintenance oil (increases the saturation of the floor)
13. Cover the floor (with permeable floor liner)
14. Allow the oil to dry completely (approx. 1 week)



Always only work on such sized sections which can be dealt with within the course of the drying time, for example, room by room. But nevertheless do the whole floor area in a continuous period of time

## 1.4 Applying Soap to pur natur Oak Floorboards

Applies to: Natural soap or white soap

1. Wash the floor with WOCA intensive cleaner.
2. Allow to dry (approx. 20-30 min.)
3. Sand the floor using a 120 sanding mesh (circular sanding)
4. Sand the floor using a 150 sanding mesh (circular sanding)
5. Vacuum the floor
6. Shake the soap container well and pour into a bucket with a mix ratio with water of 1:5. Thoroughly stir. The lye mop (washed) can be used for the application of the soap.
7. Apply the soap for the first time wet across and along the grain. Finally wipe step-free in the board direction.
8. Allow to dry, approx. 30-45 min.
9. Apply soap a second time.
10. Allow to surface dry, approx. 15 minutes (shorter or longer, depending on the humidity in the room). Rub the soaped floor with the green pad. The floor must still be slightly damp!
11. Apply soap a third time
12. Allow to dry overnight
13. First polish in with the green and then with the white pad.
14. With the first 2-3 cleaning / mopping operations the mix ratio of 1:5 can be maintained in order to further saturate the floor with soap. For further, normal cleaning operations a mix ratio of 1:10 soap : water should be observed.



These instructions are based on the status in October, 2016 and have been written according to experience and best practice knowledge gained to-date. They do not replace professional advice from a pur natur floor specialist nor professional installation by a floor specialist (parquet / floor layer or joiner).

## 2 Surface Treatment of Brushed Floorboards

## 2.1 Treating Brushed pur natur Oak Floorboards with Neutral Oil & Neutral Care

Precondition: The room temperature must be between 15 and 35 degrees. Ideally normal indoor climate 20 to 23 degrees.

1. Wash the floor with WOCA intensive cleaner. Mix ratio 150ml intensive cleaner to 5 litres of water.
2. Rub the wet floor with the white or the beige pad. The intensive cleaner loosens dirt and neutralises tannic acid in the oak. Therefore the water turns a yellowy brown on the floor. Clean up the dirty water with a wet vacuum cleaner or a mop.
3. Allow to dry.
4. Vacuum the floor.
5. If the floor is still too rough after drying and vacuuming (for example, raised fibres) then, depending on the roughness, the floor should be rubbed in the dry state with a fresh beige pad or if this is not sufficient then with a green pad. With the green pad the brushing may be removed slightly.
6. Vacuum the floor.
7. Shake the WOCA neutral oil can well. Apply the oil using a floor roller for example. Rub with the beige pad until the oil has been worked in as fully as possible. Change the pad as soon as it becomes clogged. In contrast to classical oiling, the aim here is to work in as much oil as is possible so that as far as is possible there is no excess to be removed. Neutral oil dries considerably quicker and penetrates the wood better than conventional oils. Having said this, remove any excess oil with a cloth. Important: Always only work on such sized sections which can be dealt with within the course of the drying time. Divide large rooms up into small sections.
8. Allow the floor to dry for 3-4 hours.
9. Rub the floor with the Bordeaux-red pad. Then vacuum.
10. Apply the neutral oil care thinly and then rub it in with the white pad until there is no more oil remaining. It is important that all the oil is worked into the wood. The floor must not appear to be wet and after the rubbing / polishing in there must be no oil remaining on the surface. There is no mopping up of excess with this oil.
11. Allow the floor to dry. Can be walked on carefully after 12-24 hours.
12. During the drying time of 3-5 days, do not wet wipe the floor.

**Tip:** Ideally make a sample or carry out a test on a piece of scrap material. Then start in a room or in a corner where in case of doubt something "is allowed to go wrong" in order to get used to the work and familiarize yourself with the process.