



Stone Oil

1 l - 2,5 l - 10 l



Primer and final coat
For absorbent, mineral floors and substrates.

- 2100 colorless and 21001 colored
- Crystal Clear Ingredient Declaration (www.biofa.de)
- Made from natural raw materials
- Diffusible
- Antistatic
- Hard-wearing
- Water and dirt repellent
- Complies with DIN 53160 sweat and saliva resistance



Properties:

BIOFA Stone Oil is manufactured based on a blend of premium natural oils and resins. It results in a satin sheen, and a durable and water-repellent, and film-forming finish. Depending on the substrate, it is suited as a colorless or transparent pigmented primer and topcoat for absorbent mineral-based substrates for indoor applications.

Attention! Oxidation-drying oil can for certain pigmentations result in yellowing. This primarily relates to colorless, white, blue, and light finishes. The yellowing is embodied as a dark yellowing in low light conditions and by covering finishes with carpets, runners, etc.

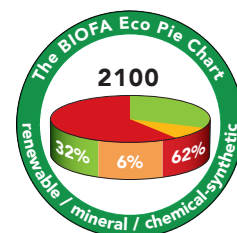
Pigmentation of the stone oil:

Stone oil can be tinted by BIOFA ex works in many different colours according to the RAL and BIOFA Eluc colour charts.

Attention! For coloured tints, the intermediate and finishing coats must always be tinted in the same colour. Textured, already coloured substrates such as cotto tiles, artificial stone and natural stone slabs are coated with colourless stone oil.

Ingredients:

Aromatic-free, highly-purified white spirit, ricin oil - colophony resin blend, safflower oil, colophony resin solution, pigments depend on hue, matting agents, microwax, zinc oxide, swelling clay, wetting agents, cobalt-polymer drying agent, zirconium, calcium, and manganese drying agents, antioxidant.





Processing steps:

1. Preparation Substrates must have good adhesion, and be clean, alkaline-neutral, and dry (residual moisture for cement screed < 1.5 CM %, residual moisture for anhydritic screed < 0.5 CM %, anhydritic screed on in-floor heating < 0.3%), and must be sanded and have dust removed based on the manufacturer's instructions. Thoroughly sand anhydritic screed down to 60 grit.

Important: The cleaning sanding must generate a homogeneous, closed but absorbent surface. The screed surface must have the quality of a utility screed. Crumbling substrates must be pretreated with a corresponding deep-penetrating primer and then filled.

When used on new floors with in-floor heating, the heat must be incrementally increased prior to the surface treatment based on instructions, and must be run at full strength for approx. 3 days. Shut the heat off 24 hrs. prior to application (leave at lowest level only during winter), and incrementally restart the heat 72 hrs. after the last application (water flow increased by 5 °C per day, max. flow temperature: 30 °C).

2. Base coat For highly-absorbent substrates such as cotto tiles and certain screed types (e.g certain anhydritic screeds), start with a primer coat of BIOFA Universal Wood Primer 3754 solvent-based. Failure to do so may result in uneven finishes (stains, shading, etc.). Avoid oversaturating the substrate during primer application! Do not leave standing BIOFA Wood Primer 3754 on the surface! Remove any excess. For low-absorption and normal absorption substrates, apply one even coat of the BIOFA Stone Oil in a crosswise pattern with a short-pyled floor roller.

3. Intermediate and topcoats Apply two even coats of BIOFA Stone Oil colorless or BIOFA Stone Oil colored without overlap, in a crosswise manner using a short-pyled velour roller.

Treat weak to low-absorption substrates (terrazzo stone, various synthetic stone, and natural stone tiles, etc.) with one to two thin coats of BIOFA Stone Oil using a mop. Use BIOFA Thinner 0500 to adjust processability and the applied quantity.

Important: Test before use!

Mix containers from different batches before processing! Ensure sufficient fresh air circulation when processing and drying! Failure to observe these instructions may result in long-term odor exposure. Do not use below 16°C!

Attention! Anhydritic screeds are not water-proof. It is therefore important to ensure that the stone oil coat is always sealed.

4. Equipment cleaning Clean immediately after use with BIOFA Thinner 0500. Used thinner can be reused by decanting following a settling phase.

5. Cleaning and caring for the finish Dry cleaning with soft broom, rag, mop, or vacuum brush. For damp cleaning, use a ph-neutral, mild cleaning agent in lukewarm water.

For floor surfaces we recommend:

1. cleaning with BIOFA NACASA 4010 or BIOFA Household Cleaner 4020.
 - 1 to 2 times a week, depending on the wear and tear on the floor
 - Daily for heavily soiled or frequented surfaces

The universal cleaner 4010 is used diluted. Mix approx. 5 ml with 500 ml of water.

2. care with BIOFA NAPLANA Care Emulsion 2085, BIOFA Wax Care 4030 or BIOFA NAPLANA plus Care Emulsion 2086.

- 1 x per month

- fortnightly for heavily frequented surfaces

Both NAPLANA care emulsions are used diluted. To do this, mix approx. 10 ml in 500 ml water.

Recommended Equipment:



1. **009951 / 009980 / 009982** Microfiber roller
100 mm / 180 mm / 250 mm
2. **009952 / 009996 / 009954** Handle for roller
100-120 mm / 180-200 mm / 250-270 mm
3. **009988** Pad white for single-disc disc machine for wet massage
4. **0500** BIOFA Thinner for cleaning the working equipment

Drying:

Dust-dry after 6-12 hours, ready for painting over after 16-24 hours (20°C/50-55 % rel. humidity). Floors will stand up to limited use after 3 days, and unrestricted use after 7-10 days.

Drying may be inhibited by low temperatures, high ambient humidity and moist substrates, and by residual alkalinity in the substrate.

Consumption/yield per coat

Primer coat: 80-120 ml/m² or 8-12 m²/l.

Intermediate and topcoats: 60-100 ml/m² or 10-16 m²/l. However, these depend greatly on the absorption of substrate.



Storage:

Keep cool, dry and properly sealed. May form skin. Remove before next use. Screen oil as needed!

Container:

Metal containers.

Disposal:

Deposit liquid product leftovers at collection point for old paints/ old varnishes, and/or dispose in compliance with local statutory regulations. Minor leftovers and soaked processing materials can be disposed in the household waste after drying out. Only recycle fully emptied and cleaned containers. Not completely emptied and cleaned containers must be treated and disposed like the product!

German Waste Classification Directive [Abfallverzeichnis Verordnung - AVV] waste code iaw. European waste classification: 08 01 11*

VOC labeling iaw. Decopaint directive and ChemVOCFarbV:

EU threshold (Cat. A/i): 500 g/l (2010)

2100, 21001 contain max. 490 g/l VOC

GISCODE: Ö 60+

Danger and safety instructions:

Caution! Hazardous respirable droplets may be produced when spraying. Do not inhale aerosol or mist. Harmful to aquatic organisms, with long-term effects. Contains neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt. May cause allergic reactions. Advice for allergy sufferers: Tel.: +49(0)7164-9405-0. Store working materials and clothing soaked with product in an airtight metal container or soak in water and spread out on a non-flammable surface to dry - (risk of spontaneous combustion!) The product itself is not self-igniting. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid release into the environment. Use only in well ventilated areas. If medical advice is required, have packaging or labelling ready. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. IF ON SKIN: Wash off with plenty of soap and water. Ensure adequate skin protection. When spraying, do not inhale the spray mist and wear suitable respiratory protection (combination filter A2/P2) and safety goggles. Use dust filter P2 for sanding work. Explosive vapour/ air mixtures may form when heated or sprayed! Use dust filter P2 for sanding work. A typical odour of the natural raw materials is possible!

Safety data sheet available on request.