



OSMO Professional Polyx-Oil 5125 Hardwax Oil Application Instructions for Hardwood Floors



OSMO North America

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OSMO Polyx Professional Hardwax Oil (#5125) Application Instructions

Assessing the wood: Polyx Professional can be applied to nearly all wood species without difficulty. Certain species require additional steps, or may not be suitable to be finished with this product. Please refer to the wood species chart on the last page before specifying or applying the Polyx Professional to tropical or unusual species. If the species does not appear on the chart, a test application is necessary to ensure suitability. If staining is desired, please use OSMO Polyx Professional Color Oil. Please see the application instructions for the Color Oil before proceeding.

Floors with bevels, hand-scraped surfaces, wire-brushed surfaces, etc. may require some different application techniques. Please consult with OSMO North America product support before finishing floors of this type.

Sanding: OSMO Polyx Professional is not a film-forming finish like polyurethanes, Swedish, or oil-modified top coat products. For this reason, rough areas, machining/sanding errors and other uneven areas are not 'buried' under the finish and must be removed prior to application of the Polyx.

The final sand should be between 100-120 grit, depending on species. If staining, some species may require a finer final grit for best results. DO NOT use a floor pad or finer grits after the final sanding. Sand the flooring to NWFA standards. Sanding the floor to too high a grit will cause product application difficulties.



Final Sanding should be between 100 and 120 grit, following NWFA standards. NO finer.

Surface Preparation: After sanding, thoroughly vacuum and tack cloth the entire floor. Because Polyx Professional is NOT a topcoat product, and because of the techniques used for its application, any remaining dust will be worked into the finish during application and will be felt in the completed job. Be sure to get as much dust off the floor as possible for the best result. This will give the end product a superior look and feel.

Coverage/Application Prep: Polyx Professional is ready to use out of the can. Stir thoroughly before use. DO NOT dilute. Its 99% solid formula provides a very large coverage rate—One liter of Polyx Professional will cover 650-850 square feet of flooring per coat. Two coats are required, some species or grades MAY require a third coat. Please consult with OSMO North America product support before applying a third coat.

Application Steps

A: The correct volume of finish used per SF is extremely important. Measure the square footage of the area to be worked and determine the correct amount of finish to apply. More product is not better and will waste finish or cause difficulties later. **DO NOT OVERAPPLY.**

B: Pour the correct amount of finish directly onto the properly prepared floor. Do not apply over an area greater than can be worked in before it begins to soak in or tack. This will be dependent of crew size, room configuration and available equipment/tools.



Step 1: Pour the finish directly onto the properly prepared floor.

C: Using the OSMO Professional Scraper or equivalent, spread and work the finish over the floor. Hold the Scraper at an angle of 60-85 degrees to the floor, firmly pushing the finish into the wood pores and pulling excess finish off the top in one motion. Work in a figure-8 pattern; ensure there are no bare spots; ensure that there is no finish built up or left on the surface. One pass is often sufficient if coverage is complete without buildup. Go over the floor as required to re-distribute all buildup.



Step 2: Spread the finish over the floor using a metal blade such as the Osmo Pro Scraper

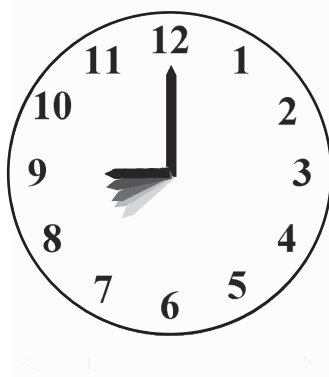


D: Edges and other areas that are not accessible with the scraper can be finished with a smaller scraper of similar quality and shape, by using the OSMO floor brush, or by hand with a cloth. Regardless of the method/tool selected for these areas, ensure NO excess oil is left on the surface and that the material is thoroughly worked into the wood.



Step 3: For edge detail and hard-to-reach areas, use a cloth to apply the finish.

E: Let the first coat stand for 45 to 60 minutes, contingent on job site conditions, species, and grade of wood. Air flow and ventilation is beneficial. DO NOT allow the finish to get tacky. An indicator of adequate time on some species will be grain-related variation in appearance or 'wetness'.



Step 3: Allow first coat to stand for 45 minutes to 1 hour.

The second coat is applied in the same way as the first and is then buffed into the floor by machine.

F: Walk onto the floor, exercising caution as the floor will be slippery with finish. Wear non-marking shoes such as neoprene soles or Tyvek™ or similar booties.

G: Measure out the correct amount of finish to be used, and spread it over the floor in the same manner as the first coat. The second coat will require less finish than the first. Be very careful to not over-apply the finish.



Step 4: The second coat is applied in the same manner as the first using a scraper to spread the material over the floor.

IMMEDIATELY after applying the second coat, buff the finish into the floor.

H: Using a circular buffer (Clarke CFP 170 or similar) with a white Scotchbrite™ pad, buff the finish into the wood. Be sure to use caution when buffing—you will be standing on wet finish and the floor will be slippery.

I: Make several passes with the buffer, ensuring that the finish is worked completely and evenly into the wood. The result should be a consistent satin sheen with NO swirl marks or skipped areas.



Step 5: Using a white Scotchbrite™ pad, buff the material into the floor.

SWIRL MARKS?

J: If swirl marks are left by the buffer, there is too much finish in that area. Use a dry, clean, absorbent cloth to wipe up the excess finish, and continue buffing. If swirl marks continue to be a problem, the white pad has probably become saturated with finish. Either turn it over, or replace it with a fresh, dry pad. You should have an adequate supply of new white pads for this reason.

DO NOT ALLOW SWIRL MARKS TO REMAIN ON THE FLOOR!

Allow the floor to dry over night or for at least 8-10 hours, ensuring good ventilation and temperature.

Third Coat?

Depending on the species, grade, density, and sanding of the floor, some jobs may require a third coat. ALWAYS allow the second coat to dry completely.

If there are sheen variations, particularly if the variations follow the grain variations or pattern in some boards, a third coat MAY be needed. Make absolutely certain that the variations are not caused by over-application or improper application technique before deciding to apply a third coat. Exceptionally glossy appearance on denser grain areas or glossy swirl patterns are indicators of excess finish or incorrect application techniques and will require re-sanding to remedy.

Examples of species that sometimes require a third coat are Douglas Fir, Yellow Pine, and lower grades of Red Oak. By no means will these species always require a third coat, and the species that may require a third coat are not limited to the above examples.

Applying a third coat:

A: Apply the third coat using approximately ½ as much finish as was used for the first two coats. Drizzle small amounts onto the working area, scrape in as was done for the first and second coats, then buff with the white pad.

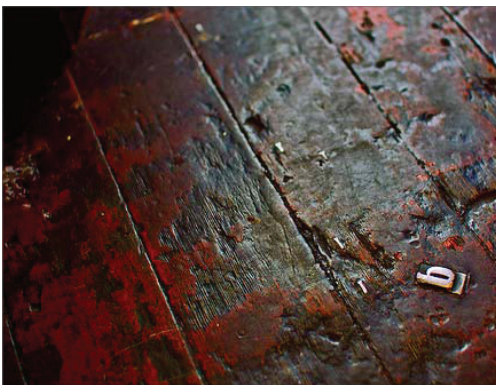
B: Ensure that there are no swirl marks and no excess remaining after buffing. Any swirl marks or excess finish MUST be removed.

Rough or Distressed floors, Bevel edges or similar profiles:

Any intentional or accidental holes, scrapes, profiles, bevel edges, rustic character, roughness, wire brush texture, etc will harbor excess finish and require special treatment.

Natural bristle Tampico heads on the buffer have been used on some profiled floors, although damage to wire brushed floors or bevel edge floors may occur with this type of head. Applicators have had success using Scotchbrite™ pads. Because of the wide variety of profiles in today's flooring market, we are not able to provide absolute recommendations for the best tool for the buffing process. In any case, DO NOT ALLOW EXCESS TO DRY ANYWHERE ON THE FLOOR.

When using the Tampico head, you may need to remove finish build-up from the bristles to prevent swirling. Wipe the head with a cloth, or run it over a piece of scrap carpet (or similar) to remove excess from the head. Avoid leaving lint in the bristles.

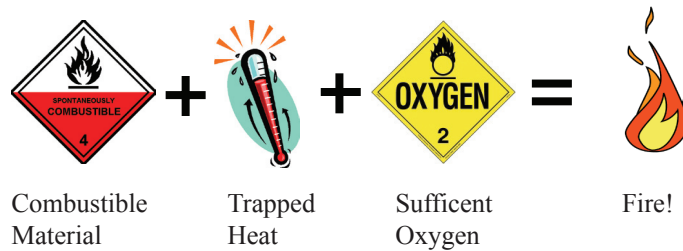


For rustic or distressed floors use a Tampico head on your buffer instead of a white pad. This prevents the finish from gathering in the floor's low spots.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION HAZARD!

Although there are no flammable solvents in OSMO Polyx Professional Hardwax Oil (#5125), it is combustible like any oil finish product.

Make sure that any oily rags, brushes, pads, steel wool, or oil wetted sawdust used or generated in preparation, application, or clean up are disposed of or cleaned properly.



A UL/FM approved red can may be used to dispose of all waste material. If an approved oily waste container is not available, soak all material in water and store in an air tight container or as otherwise required by local safety and fire regulations.

Covering newly finished floors:

Like all oil finish products, OSMO Polyx Pro requires oxygen to cure to full hardness. We do not recommend covering newly finished floors for at least one week and suggest two weeks. We do understand that the realities of job-site scheduling sometime require that the flooring professional has to cover new work to protect it from trades following his/her work.

Potential problems with covered newly finished floors include 'shadowing' from tape used to hold down or join paper coverings, issues with debris being ground into the finish, and paper adhesion on areas under heavy weight such as scaffolding, tool boxes, etc. Please consult with OSMO North America product support for assistance when remedying these and other problems due to premature covering.

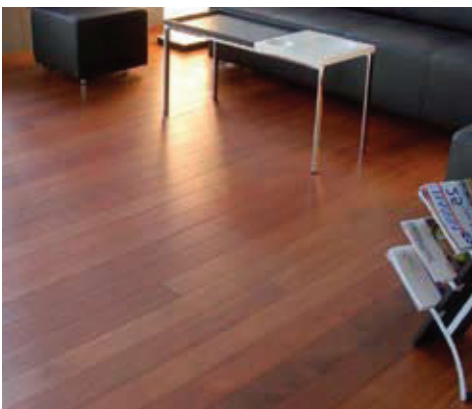
- ▶ Always observe proper application techniques
- ▶ This list includes most common species. If you are using a species not listed, please contact product support at info@osmona.com
- ▶ Certain species, such as Australian Cypress, may respond better to the use of denatured alcohol or lacquer thinner as the degreasing agent.



Solid Kempas Flooring finished with Osmo Polyx Oil.

Polyx Professional Hardwax Oil

- ▶ For Professional Use Only
- ▶ Full Solid, Solvent Free
- ▶ Based on Natural Oils and Waxes
- ▶ When using Polyx Professional Hardwax Oil we recommend the Osmo Scraper



Solid Brazilian Cherry (Jatoba) finished with Osmo Polyx Oil.

Wood Species	Osmo Polyx [®] -Oils	Janka
Acacia	+	1280
Alder	+	590
Ash	+	1320
Bamboo Moso	+	1380
Beech	+	1300
Birch	+	910
Cherry	+	950
Cork	+	n/a
Elm	+	860
Fir	+	660
Karri	+	2040
Jarraah, Australian	+	1910
Kempas	+	1850
Larch	+	590
Lyptus	+	1550
Madrone	+	1530
Maple	+	1450
Oak, white	+	1360
Oak, red	+	1290
Olive	+	2320
OSB	+	n/a
Pine, southern yellow	++	910
Pine, longleaf	++	870
Robinia	+	1700
Spruce	+	500
Teak	+	1000
Tigerwood	+	1870
Vida Grandis	+	1150
Walnut	+	1010

Wood Species	Osmo Polyx [®] -Oils	Janka
Afromosia	--	1560
Doussie/Afzelia	++	1810
IPE	--	3680
Jatoba	++	2350
Kambala/Iroko	++	1260
Mahogany	--	800
Merbau	++	1500
Rosewood	--	1780
Teak, Brazilian	--	3540
Wenge	--	1630

Above:

++ degrease wood with OSMO Thinner prior to application

-- OSMO Polyx not recommended