



Machine application instructions

3 easy steps to a perfect finish



The Original Hardwax Oil

For machine application, a standard rotary flooring buffing machine is used to scrub the product into the wood grain. Use of the buffing machine is most helpful for very large, commercial projects. **CAUTION: We strongly recommend this technique only to those professionals with experience operating a buffing machine.**

Key points before you begin

- Read directions before proceeding.
- When in doubt, test first on a small area.
- Apply at the correct coverage rate.
- It is easier to add more than take away.
- Work into the wood; do not paint on the surface.
- Remove excess finish from surface while still wet.

Preparation

IMPORTANT NOTE: THOROUGH PREP WORK IS VITAL TO A SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION

OSMO Polyx-Oil must be applied to clean, unfinished, sanded wood or reapplied over itself.

On most floors, sand no finer than 120 grit. Finer grit hinders absorption. On exceptionally dense, oily/waxy or resin-filled wood, sand no finer than 100 grit. After sanding, **vacuum thoroughly**. Follow-up with a tack cloth or a cloth dampened with mineral spirits to **remove any residual sanding dust**. If you use a filler, chose one listed as "stainable." While most latex- and solvent-based fillers are compatible with OSMO Polyx-Oil, always test first.

Coverage

OSMO Polyx-Oil is a two-coat product. For each coat, 1 liter of OSMO Polyx-Oil covers an average of 250 square feet. The coverage rate varies depending on the wood species, sanding method, application method and environmental conditions. In any situation, the second coat will provide a higher coverage rate.

Application conditions

For ideal application, apply when the room is 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Relative humidity should be below 50 percent. A lower temperature or a higher relative humidity may slow drying. Adequate ventilation of fresh air is also important to facilitate drying.

Tools and materials

The following are recommended tools for professional application of Polyx-oil to a floor:

- The **OSMO Professional Scraper** is our professional grade tool for spreading Polyx-oil on the floor. It does the best job of spreading the product evenly and at the right coverage rate. It works well on well sanded, level, even floors. However, it is not appropriate for uneven, irregular floors.
- A **standard rotary buffing machine** affixed with a **natural-fiber brush head** (such as a Tampico or Union Mix Brush) can be used for large projects to scrub the product into the wood grain.
- The **OSMO Floor Brush** is the standard all-purpose tool for application of Polyx-oil. It can be used to apply the product, scrub it in and it is the best tool for tipping off.

Application steps

Measure out how much Polyx-oil you will need for the section you will be covering. Pour the appropriate amount of product into a clean can or container. Avoid dipping tools and brushes into the original can to prevent contamination. Stir the OSMO Polyx-Oil thoroughly.

First treat inside corners, stairways and other areas inaccessible to the buffer. You can do this by hand or with the random-orbit sander. To use a random-orbit sander, attach the white pad and pour a small amount of finish directly onto the pad. Avoid splattering finish onto the wall by turning on the sander at a safe distance.

Getting product onto the floor:

- If using the Professional Scraper, pour a small puddle (2" max) in the center of your work area.
- If using the Floor Brush, pour the appropriate amount of Polyx-Oil into a painter's pan and work from there.

Select an area sized such that you can complete the following **3 easy steps** within about 5 minutes:

Step 1: Spread

Spread the product into an area that is easily reachable using the Professional Scraper (or Floor Brush).

Step 2: Scrub In

Scrub in thoroughly using the buffing machine affixed with the brush head. Work the excess finish into adjacent, unfinished areas until the brush head is completely dry (is not adding additional finish to the floor).

Step 3: Tip Off

Go over the area again with a dry floor brush. Remove any excess Polyx-oil laying on the surface of the wood (e.g., streaks, lines or puddles). Brush with the grain of the wood (long dimension of flooring) in long, continuous, overlapping strokes to produce a

smooth and even look. Keep bristles dry by wiping with a cotton cloth.

Move on to the next area and **repeat the three steps**. Begin your application at least 6” away from the previously applied section and work back into that section.

Tips:

- A team of 3 people can work well: one to spread product, a second to operate the buffer and a third to tip off.
- Begin application with the grain of the wood and then work the material in across the grain. Finish with the grain.
- Always feather edges to blend sections. Avoid excess build-up or stop marks.
- Apply product at least 6” away from walls or other obstructions. Then work the material into these areas.
- Polyx-Oil usually becomes tacky in 5-20 minutes (depending on temperature, humidity and coverage). Before this occurs, look back over the work. Distribute or remove any excess material with the Floor Brush or pad.
- A white abrasive pad can be used in tight spaces or on curved surfaces.

Additional coats

If properly applied, it is not necessary to sand between coats. However, some professionals prefer to screen the floor in between coats with a maroon abrasive pad to correct errors and obtain more consistent results.

OSMO Polyx-Oil requires at least two coats for floors. The second coat is applied using the procedure described above. Apply the second coat after the first coat is thoroughly dry, typically 8-12 hours. Some woods may need a third, thin coat.

Cleanup

Clean tools with OSMO Brush Cleaner. To store tools overnight between coats, we recommend simply wrapping the brush tightly in a plastic bag. Squeeze out as much air as possible. Ensure that the brush is not exposed to air. Place the bag in freezer and remove approximately 1 hour before second use. For long-term storage of the Floor Brush, clean thoroughly with OSMO Brush Cleaner and then wash with soap and water.

Drying / curing times

Application methods and environmental conditions will affect drying time of OSMO Polyx-oil. Under optimal conditions, OSMO cures over a 2-3 week period. Use the following guidelines:

- Between coats: 8-12 hours
- Walk on the floor (in stocking feet): 12-24 hours after final coat
- Replace furniture (carefully): 2-3 days
- To lay down area rugs or drop clothes: 2-3 weeks after final coat

Cleaning and maintenance

Properly maintained, this finish can last indefinitely. Here is a suggested maintenance procedure:

Cleaning the Floor

As Needed

- Vacuum, sweep or dust regularly. Dust the floor using the Opti-Set with the green Dust-Mop attachment.
- Damp mop as needed using Wash and Care and the Opti-Set with the Micro-mop plush (white fluffy pad) attachment.

Refreshing/Repairing the Finish

As Needed

Clean the surface thoroughly and allow to dry:

- **Refreshing high traffic areas.** Apply a small amount of OSMO Liquid Wax Cleaner to the Active fibre cloth. Rub this into the surface. Allow to dry for 30 to 60 minutes. Buff with a cotton cloth (e.g. Active fibre cloth or Micro-mop plush).
- **Repairing superficial scratches, stains or ground-in dirt.** Use white abrasive pad or 000 steel wool to rub a small amount of liquid wax cleaner into the affected area. Wipe up any excess immediately with a cotton cloth.
- **Repairing deep scratches or stains.** Lightly sand the affected area with abrasive pad or, if necessary, 120 grit sand paper. For best results, mask off affected flooring boards and sand to the edges of boards. Sand until damage is removed. Reapply two coats of Polyx-oil as described above (white abrasive pad can be used for smaller repairs).

Safety

WARNING: Spontaneous Combustion Danger!

Oil-soaked materials (rags, steel wool, sanding dust, etc.) may spontaneously combust. Immerse oil-soaked materials in water and store in an air-tight container.

WARNING: Contains Flammable Solvents!

Use only in areas with no open flames or other sources of ignition. No smoking. Provide good ventilation. Observe all local and federal laws that pertain to the handling and storage of these types of products.