

## BIOFA Steinöl farblos / farbig (Rock Oil, colourless / coloured) Art. No. 2100

### Properties

BIOFA Stone Oil is made from premium sustainable raw materials and produces a silky-smooth, durable, water-resistant surface. Depending on the sub-surface, it is suitable as a colourless or transparent tinted primer or final coat for absorbent mineral sub-surfaces inside buildings.

**Attention!** Oxidative drying oils evince yellowing that is typical of the material. This is especially true of colourless, white, blue and bright coats. The yellowing manifests as a especially dark yellowing in low lighting conditions as well as when the surfaces are covered by rugs, etc. We therefore do not recommend white or bright colours. Keep this in mind when selecting colours and consult your dealer for advice.

### Ingredients

Aliphatic hydrocarbons, ricin oil, colophony resin ester, saffron oil, pigment for colour, if any, silicic acid, microwax, buccinic acid ester, swelling clay, cobaltbis(2-ethylhexanoate), zirconium- and manganese octoate-drying agent, antioxidants

### Observe the following:

**Natural texture, light, uncoloured substrates** such as terrazzo, artificial stone and natural stone slabs: Treat with stone oil and add 10% of BIOFA Farbstabilisator (Colour Stabiliser) 2108.

**Natural texture, coloured to dark substrates** such as cotto tiles, artificial stone and natural stone slabs: Coat with Stone Oil colourlessly

**Monotone substrates** such as cement and anhydrite screed, finely smoothed concrete, etc.: Treat with tinted stone oil.

BIOFA Steinöl can be tinted in the factory in accordance with RAL, NCS, Trox or with the following BIOFA Coloröle (Colour Oils) by the user: copper brown 2110-09, yellow 2110-21, red 2110-22, beige 2110-23, orange 2110-24, pastel orange 2110-25, pastel turquoise 2110-26, pastel blue 2110-27, white green 2110-28, emerald green 2110-29, green 2111-11, capri blue 2111-12, signal blue 2111-13, black brown 2111-14.

With light colours and pastel colour shades, tint the basecoat, intermediate coat and topcoat with up to max. 10% of the respective colour oil.

**Attention!** Do not tint purely white! When tinting in colour, the intermediate coat and topcoat must always be tinted in the same colour shade.

### Instructions for use:

#### 1. Pretreatment

Substrates must be stable, free of grease, clean, alkaline neutral and dry (residual moisture of cement screed < 1.5 CM %, residual moisture of anhydrite screed < 0.5 CM %), be sanded and dust be removed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Sand anhydrite screed thoroughly up to grit size 60.

**Important:** After clean sanding, you must have an even, closed but absorbent surface. The floor surface must evince the quality of a useable stone floor. Sanding sub-surfaces must be pre-treated with a suitable penetrating primer and then spackled.

When using stone oil on new floors with floor heating, turn the heating up step by step according to instructions and put to full blast for approx. 3 days. Switch off the floor heating 24 hours prior to the treatment (operate at lowest level in winter) and gradually turn it up again 72 hours after the last treatment (water circulation with 5 °C increase per day, max. circulation temperature: 30 °C).

#### 2. Basecoat

For sub-surfaces of normal or limited absorbency, apply one coat of Stone Oil evenly in a diagonal pattern using a short-piled floor roller. Prime highly absorbent sub-surfaces with BIOFA Stone Oil Primer Special 8760 (Follow the technical data sheet!).

**Attention!** Highly absorbent, open Cotto-tiles have to be primed with BIOFA universal hard ground 3754 solvent-based, otherwise, this can produce uneven surfaces (flecks, shading, etc.). Supersaturation of the sub-surface during priming is to be avoided! No Hard Ground Primer 3754 or Stone Oil Primer Special 8760 should remain on the surface. Remove any excess amounts.

#### 3. Intermediate coat and topcoat

The data and information provided in this technical data sheet are binding. If it is necessary to deviate from these provisions, the Application Technology Department of BIOFA must be consulted in advance. The general rules for structural engineering are to be complied with. With publication of this technical data sheet all previous data sheets regarding this product are no longer valid.

Apply two cross coats of BIOFA Steinöl farblos or Steinöl farbig evenly and without overlaps by short-pile velour roller.

When treating slightly absorptive substrates such as terrazzo, various synthetic stone and natural stone slabs, etc., apply colourless rock oil thinly once or twice with a mop. The user can adjust the workability and the amount to be applied with BIOFA Verdünnung (Thinner) 0500.

**Attention!** Anhydrite screed is not waterproof. This is why it is important that the rock oil film is closed.

**Important: It is absolutely necessary to carry out a preliminary test! Mix containers from different charges before using!**

**Provide optimum fresh air circulation during product application and drying! Should you fail to heed this guideline, you must count on dealing with a persistent unpleasant odour! Do not use under 16°C!**

#### 4. Cleaning of tools

Clean with Verdünnung (Thinner) 0500 immediately after use. Soiled thinner can be reused by allowing the sediment to settle and decanting the clean thinner.

#### 5. Cleaning and maintenance of surfaces

Dry cleaning with a soft broom, cloth, mop or vacuum cleaner brush. Damp cleaning with a pH-neutral, mild cleaner in hand-hot water. We recommend NACASA Universalreiniger (Universal Cleaner) 4010 (BIOFA dealer). See special cleaning and maintenance instructions for floor surfaces!

#### Drying

Dust dry after 6-12 hours and recoatable after 16-24 hours (20°C / 50-55 % rel. air humidity). The floors are resistant to minor stress after 3 days and fully stress-resistant after 7-10 days.

Low temperatures, high air humidity and surface moisture as well as residual alkalinity may slow down the drying process.

#### Consumption/spreading rate per coat

Basecoat: 80–120 ml/m<sup>2</sup> or 8-12 m<sup>2</sup>/l.

Intermediate coat and topcoat: 60-100 ml/l<sup>2</sup> or 10-16 m<sup>2</sup>/l.

The consumption and spreading rate strongly depend on the substrate's absorbency.

#### Storage

Cool, dry and sealed airtight. Skin formation is possible. Remove skin prior to use. If necessary, sieve oil.

#### Container size

0.750 l / 2.5 l / 10 l / 30 l metal containers.

#### Safety instructions

**Attention!** Store work materials such as rags, sponges, clothes, sanding dust, etc. soaked with the product in airtight metal containers or rinse, spread and allow to dry on non-inflammable surface (**risk of spontaneous ignition!**). The product itself is not self-igniting, but inflammable. Contains cobaltbis(2-ethylhexanoate). Can cause allergic reactions. Keep out of reach of children. Do not inhale vapours or aerosol. Use only in well-ventilated areas. When heating or spraying, explosive vapour/air mixtures can be generated! Wear fine dust mask when sanding or grinding. Wear adequate skin protection when using! There may be an odour typical of the natural raw materials!

#### Disposal

Dispose of liquid product residue at collection points for old paints/varnishes or dispose of according to locally applicable legal regulations. Small quantities of residue and soaked work materials can be disposed of along with domestic waste after drying. Only recycle cleaned or completely empty packaging with cured deposits or dispose of according to locally applicable legal regulations. Uncleanable packaging and packaging not emptied appropriately must be treated and disposed of like the product!

#### VOC identification according to Decopaint Directive and ChemVOCFarbV (Directive on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in paints and varnishes):

EU limit value (cat. A/e): 500 g/l (2010)

2100, 21001 contains max. 490 g/l VOC.

Waste Incineration Ordinance[AVV]-

Waste Code according to European Waste Catalogue: 08 01 11\*

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