Please note

From the 1 January 2014, Dinesen has started using new oils. Please contact us directly for advice concerning previously used products.

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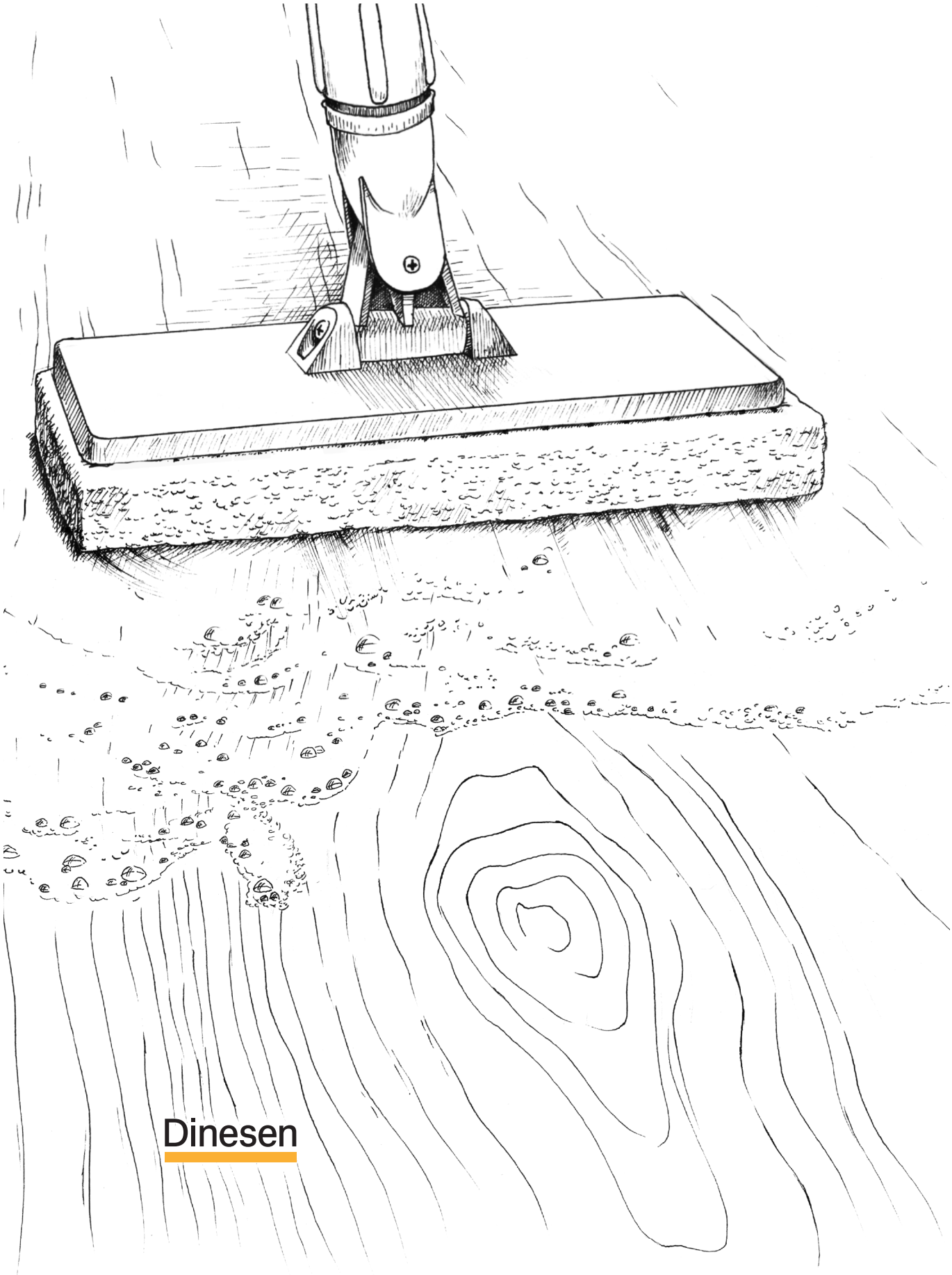
Instructions

After installation



Dinesen

April 2014

A Dinesen floor is a unique piece of nature. It is a living material which must be treated with care. Our instructions explain in detail how you get the best result so the floor can last for centuries.

If you need any additional advice about Dinesen floors, you are very welcome to contact us.

To order and purchase products in the maintenance series, please go to webshop.dinesen.com

Contents

1 Choice of finish for Dinesen floors

Dinesen planks are always delivered unfinished, and after installation, the floor must be sanded and finished. This gives you the opportunity to choose the finish that matches your expectations of the floor. It is important to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the various finishes carefully.

The finish protects the planks from grease, dirt and depletion and also forms a wearing layer that minimizes direct wear on the plank. Both sanding and finishing must be carried out with great care to achieve a good result. Therefore, we recommend that the work be carried out by a certified and experienced floor specialist. Only use Dinesen products or products approved by Dinesen for surface finishing and maintenance as alternative products can cause consequential damages.

1.1 Dinesen Lye and Floor Soap | Douglas

Advantages
Lye finishing is a traditional Scandinavian finish for coniferous wood, which stops the natural patination process and preserves a light colour tone. After the lye finish, the floor must be finished with Dinesen Floor Soap. The soap forms a protective soap membrane, which is further improved with the subsequent maintenance and cleaning of the floor. Every time the floor is washed with Dinesen Floor Soap, the soap membrane is renewed, which provides ongoing maintenance of the floor. It is easy to clean the floor using the Dinesen floor kit. This will remove most stains except ammonia and iron, which typically require sanding and a refinish of the floor. Any dents will rise when the floor is washed. The colour tone is easily adjusted by varying between white and natural coloured Dinesen Floor Soap. A carefully maintained Douglas floor will look beautiful for many years.

Disadvantages
The floor must be washed regularly to maintain the protective soap membrane and to stay beautiful. Typically, floors in kitchens and rooms with heavy use need to be washed approximately once a week, while floors in other rooms need washing approximately once every 2 weeks. Dinesen Floor Soap White may stain socks etc. slightly, but the colour goes away when the item is washed. Take care, however, not to splash furniture, door jambs etc. with the white soap. Any splashes are easily removed with a clean, damp cloth shortly after the floor has been washed.

General points
A very good choice for most private homes. It is important to use Dinesen Lye, as other types of lye may discolour Douglas planks. Similarly, Dinesen Floor Soap is developed especially for Dinesen planks and offers superior protection compared to other floor soaps. See our instruction videos at dinesen.com for a detailed demonstration of how a soap-finished Dinesen floor is washed correctly.

Finishing Dinesen Oak planks with Dinesen Lye and Dinesen Floor Soap is not generally recommended.

1.2 Dinesen Lye and Oil | Douglas

Advantages
An Oil finish seals the surface from the beginning. Therefore, it is not necessary to wash an oil-finished floor as often as a soap-finished floor. The floor is easy to clean with Dinesen Floor Soap for wooden floors with an oil or lacquer finish.

Disadvantages
The floor must be refinished with oil regularly to re-establish the oil layer and reseal the surface. The frequency depends on the degree of use. If the oil coat is not worn through, it is not necessary to use lye before refinishing the floor. You may refinish smaller areas with oil, but the most uniform result is achieved by treating the entire surface. If the oil coat is worn through, you will have to sand the floor and start over with Dinesen Lye and Dinesen Oil. Compared to the soap finish, it is harder to remove dents by washing the floor, as the sealed surface prevents the water from penetrating and making the dent rise. An oil-finished floor will also initially have a more reddish tone than a soap-finished floor, but this fades over time.

General points
A strong finish. Very suitable for busy families and commercial use. Always recommended for homes that are only in use part of the year. Dinesen Oil is easy to work with.

1.3 Dinesen Oil | Douglas, Oak

Advantages
Dinesen Oil gives the floor a beautiful, warm and rich appearance. The oil leaves a strong surface that is easy to clean with Dinesen Floor Soap for wooden floors with an oil or lacquer finish.

Disadvantages
The floor must be refinished regularly to re-establish the oil layer and reseal the surface. If the oil coat is not worn through, it is not necessary to sand the floor before it is refinished. You may refinish smaller areas with oil, but the most uniform result is achieved by treating the entire surface.

General points
A strong finish. Oil finishing lets you choose between several colours. Please note that you will have to sand the floor and refinish it anew if you wish to change the colour. We offer white, light and natural coloured oils as a standard. Especially for Douglas: We recommend finishing Dinesen Douglas floors with lye as a finish with only White Oil, Light Oil or Natural Oil will result in a slightly reddish look. Dark coloured oils can be applied without a prior lye finish. Especially for Oak: A White Oil finish gives a very light surface, while Light Oil gives a look that is very close to unfinished oak. Natural Oil creates a warm expression and highlights the natural characteristics of the wood.

1.4 Lacquer | Douglas, Oak

Advantages
A lacquer finish seals the surface completely. It produces a surface that does not require maintenance but simply requires cleaning as needed. The floor is easy to clean with Dinesen Floor Soap for wooden floors with an oil or lacquer finish.

Disadvantages
Dents do not rise when the floor is washed. Douglas planks are generally more susceptible to dents than Oak. If the lacquer is scratched, dirt may penetrate into the plank and cause damage. It is therefore necessary to repeat the lacquer finish as needed. The lacquer finish must be renewed before the lacquer coat is worn through. Otherwise, you will have to sand the entire floor and refinish with lacquer. Spot repairs of a lacquered surface is unlikely to produce a good result.

General points
Very suitable for commercial purposes where time or other constraints do not allow for frequent washing. Lacquer is most suitable for Dinesen Oak planks. Depending on the use of the floor, a lacquer finish may in some cases be the right choice for a Douglas floor, but usually Lye and Floor Soap or Oil will be a much better finish for conifer floors. You are welcome to call us for additional advice.

It is important to use a lacquer that is recommended by Dinesen to avoid lacquer binding, which risks ruining the planks. Lacquer without pigmentation gives the planks a reddish appearance. The same occurs if the planks are not finished with oil before the lacquer finish.

! Faulty lacquering can ruin the floor. Please note that water-based lacquer can cause lacquer binding, which prevents the natural movements of the planks and thus damages the planks. It is important to oil the floor before applying lacquer (1-component), as the oil reduces the risk of lacquer binding.

1.5 Compatibility tables

An overview of the various finishing options and the choice of cleaning and maintenance products.

1.5.1 Choice of surface finish

	Douglas	Oak
Lye and Floor Soap	Compatible	Incompatible
Lye and Oil	Compatible	Incompatible
White Oil	Compatible (slightly reddish look)	Compatible
Light Oil	Compatible (slightly reddish look)	Compatible
Natural Oil	Compatible (slightly reddish look)	Compatible
Lacquer	Compatible (with reservations)	Compatible

Table 1

1.5.2 Choice of cleaning products

	Dinesen Floor Soap White/Natural	Dinesen Floor Soap for wooden floors with an oil or lacquer finish
Lye and Floor Soap	Useable	
Lye and Oil		Useable
White Oil		Useable
Light Oil		Useable
Natural Oil		Useable
Lacquer		Useable

Table 2

1.5.3 Choice of maintenance products

	Dinesen Floor Soap White/Natural	Dinesen Oil White/Light/Natural	Junckers ProFinish floor lacquer, ultra matt
Lye and Floor Soap	Useable		
Lye and Oil		Useable	
White Oil		Useable	
Light Oil		Useable	
Natural Oil		Useable	
Lacquer			Useable

Table 3

1.6 Terrace planks

Dinesen Douglas terrace planks do not need to be finished as they are made for outdoor use. Unfinished terrace planks typically take on a greyish appearance as a result of weathering.

Alternatively, terrace planks can be finished with oil for outdoor use. Dinesen does not carry this type of oil. We therefore suggest that you contact a good paint store or a DIY centre for advice.

2 Important information before finishing

2.1 Building

- The building must be dry and free of construction humidity in accordance with Dinesen's humidity guidelines. Never initiate the finishing until the building is sealed, dry and warm, and the humidity levels are under control.
- The temperature must be between 18 and 25 °C.
- The air humidity must be between 35 and 65% RH and must not exceed 50% RH in winter. A hygrometer is available from Dinesen.
- In addition, always follow Dinesen's instructions generally.

2.2 Floor

- The floor must be completely smooth and well-sanded. If the floor is not sanded correctly or evenly, it will affect the finish and make cleaning and maintenance more difficult.
- The moisture content in the wood must not exceed 13-14%. The planks are supplied with a moisture content of 8-10% and must be installed immediately after delivery. If the moisture content is too high, there is a risk that the planks will reject the finish.
- The surface must be dry and clean and must be vacuumed just before the finishing.

2.3 Equipment and tools

Well-maintained quality tools are a condition for a good result. Below, is an overview of the equipment and tools that may be needed in connection with sanding, finishing and maintenance.

2.3.1 Sanding

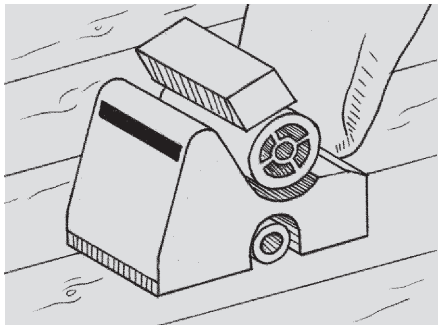


Figure 1: Belt sander
Rough sanding – planing the planks

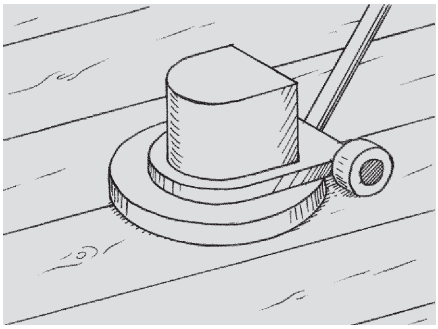


Figure 2: Disc sander
Fine sanding

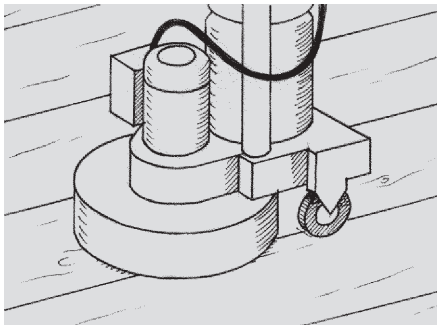


Figure 3: Trio/Quattro sander
Fine sanding

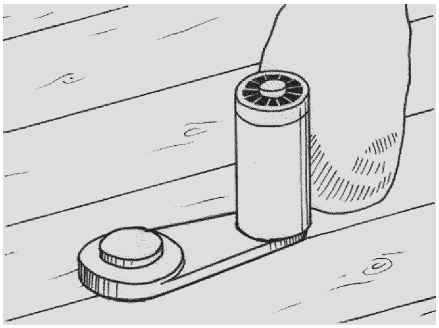


Figure 4: Edge sander
Rough sanding – planing the planks

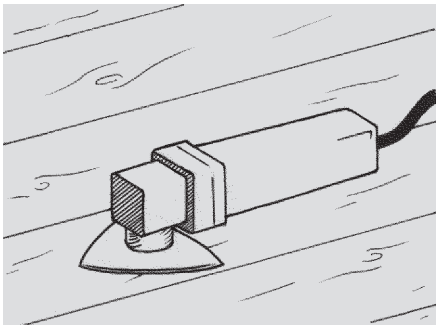


Figure 5: Delta sander
Fine sanding

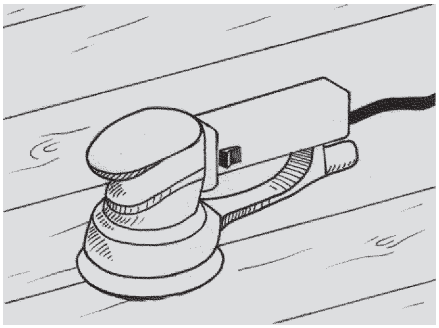


Figure 6: Random orbit sander
Fine sanding

We recommend sanders with a built-in vacuum with a fabric bag.

2.3.2 Finishing and maintenance

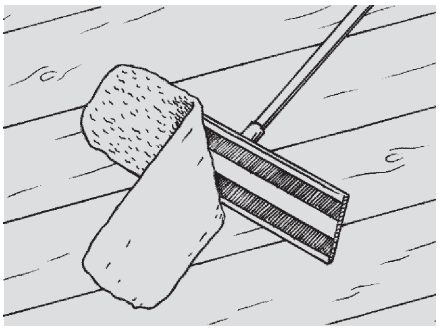


Figure 7: Mop
For floor washing

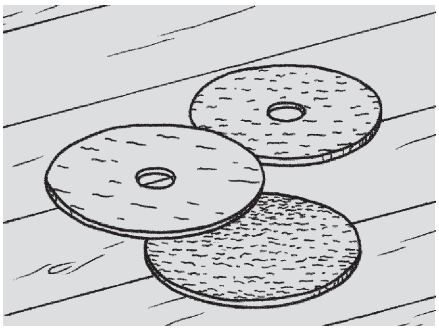


Figure 8: Polish roundels
For light polishing

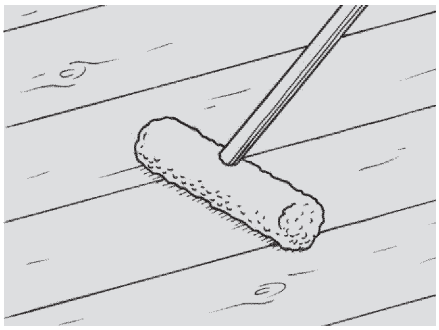


Figure 9: Lye mop
For applying lye

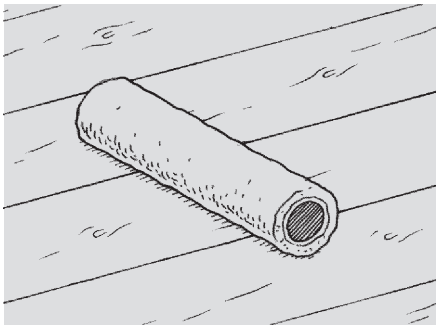


Figure 10: Mohair roller
For applying oil

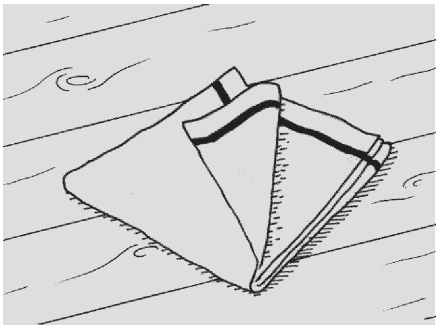


Figure 11: Cotton cloths
For polishing/mopping up oil

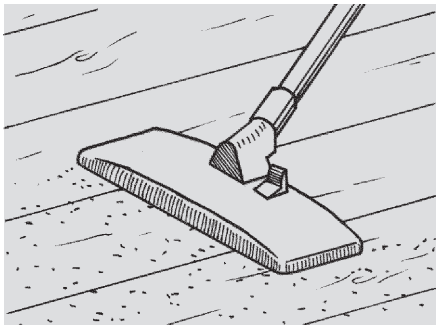


Figure 12: Vacuum cleaner
For cleaning the floor

2.4 Maintenance

It is very important to consider that the floor needs maintenance to stay beautiful. Floor washing must be done as needed and depending on the use and location of the room. Entrance halls and kitchen floors normally see the heaviest use in the home and therefore require more cleaning than the other rooms of the house.

2.4.1 Guideline for maintenance intervals

Soap-finished floors are normally maintained in the course of normal floor washing. For oil-finished floors, we recommend that you re-apply oil as needed. Floor lacquer is not an indestructible surface, and depending on use, a lacquered floor will therefore have to be refinished at intervals. Keep an eye on the floor to make sure that the

lacquer and oil coat is not worn through. Normally, repairs are not possible, and it will therefore be necessary to sand the floor down to the bare wood and refinish it if the top coat is penetrated.

The table below suggests guideline maintenance intervals depending on the degree of use.

- Medium use: bedrooms, living rooms etc.
- Heavier use: shops, showrooms, kitchen/family room, offices, hotels etc.

	Medium use	Heavier use
Soap	Wash once every 2 weeks	Wash about once a week
Oil	Maintenance once a year	Maintenance every 6 months
Lacquer	Maintenance every 2 years	Maintenance once a year

Table 4

We recommend that you keep an eye on the floor continually to make sure that it receives the proper care and maintenance for the actual pattern of use, wear and climate. A soap finished floor requires quite a lot of attention in the beginning but this will diminish gradually with time.

2.4.2 Consequences of inadequate maintenance

Wood is a living material, and a lack of proper maintenance will have certain natural consequences. Among the possible consequences are:

- Shellout and splinters
  With normal use, any wooden floor is subject to mechanical wear. Finishing and ongoing maintenance are therefore essential for protecting the wood. It is particularly important to keep an eye on the wear on Douglas floors, which are not as hard-wearing as hardwood Oak floors. The softer spring wood (the lighter areas in the grain) wears faster than autumn wood (the darker areas), which may cause autumn wood and knots to stand out in relief. This may in turn result in shellout which may lead to splinters and which may damage the floor. Typically, shellouts and splinters can be sanded down if they are spotted in time.

- Windshake
  Windshake occurs when the wood surface dries too quickly, causing hairline cracks. They only affect the surface and do no damage to the plank. Windshake can occur on well-maintained as well as poorly maintained floors but will be far more pronounced on a poorly maintained floor. The drier the floor is, the greater the likelihood of windshake.

- Resin secretion (soap-finished floors)
  Resin secretion is a sign of healthy wood and is evident as small dark/black spots. Resin secretion may occur both before and after finishing. Heat from sanding may also bring out the resin spots. Smaller spots can be removed with denatured alcohol on a cloth. Larger areas are scoured with a soap mix (ratio: 0.5 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap to 5 litres of lukewarm water 1:10) and a white scouring pad (for example from 3M). Depending on the size of the spot and the amount of resin, it may be necessary to repeat the treatment 2-3 times. Remember to renew the soap membrane after heavy scrubbing.

Dinesen is happy to offer advice about poorly maintained floors but does not cover any costs associated with this issue.

2.4.3 Dents and scratches

Over time and with use, dents and scratches on a floor are inevitable. But with a few simple precautions, you can reduce the extent considerably. Wooden floors should be protected from dirty footwear. Therefore, there should always a good, large doormat at all entrances. A rug under the dining table may be a sensible solution. Always use felt pads under furniture legs and place a mat underneath your office chair.

Also be careful with sharp objects, pointy stiletto heels and other objects that might scratch and damage the floor. It is also important to vacuum the floor to remove dirt, sand and other potentially harmful particles as soon as possible.

On a Douglas floor, most dents will disappear the next time the floor is washed. The easiest way to remove larger dents and marks is to quickly pour a little hot water into the holes. The pores of the wood absorb the water and rise again. You may have to repeat the treatment over a few days. This method is both simple and effective. If the wood fibres are broken, however, this treatment is not sufficient, and actual repairs will be required.

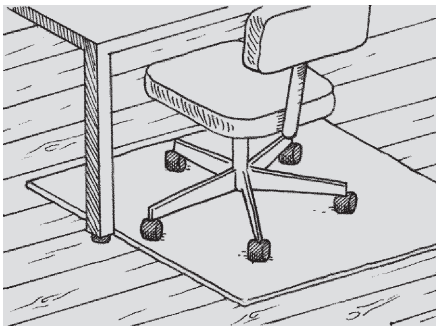


Figure 13: Protect the floor

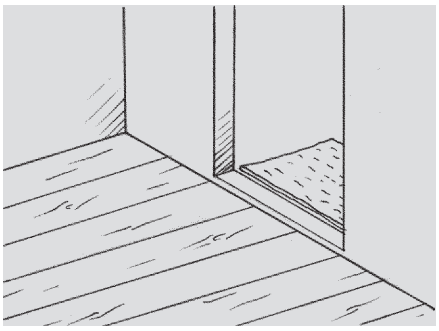


Figure 14: Doormat

- Always use felt pads under furniture legs and place a mat underneath your office chair.

3 Sanding

When the floor is installed, about 1 mm difference in level between the individual planks is within acceptable limits. In the first sanding, you should therefore expect to take 0.5-1 mm off the planks. Subsequent sanding will typically remove slightly less wood, depending on the scratches, marks etc. that need to be removed. A solid plank has enough material to be sanded many times.

Careful sanding is necessary for a good result. We therefore recommend that the work be carried out by a certified and experienced floor specialist.

If the floor has been screwed and plugged from above, first use a small belt sander to make the plugs level with the planks. Alternatively, use an edge sander.

Always sand in the direction of the grain. Along edges, in corners, by pipes etc, use an edge sander, for example in combination with a delta sander and a random orbit sander.

! The maximum difference in grit sizes between the stages is 20. Make sure that any scratches from the previous sanding process are removed completely.

Procedure

1. Sand the floor with a belt sander, grit 60-80. Use an edge sander for sanding edges and areas around pipes etc.

2. Sand the floor with a Trio or a Quattro sander, starting with grit 60-80 and finishing with grit 100-120. Alternatively, use a belt sander where you finish with grit 100-120 and a disc sander, grit 100-120.

3. Vacuum the floor and any adjacent surfaces (for example window sills) carefully before applying the finish. Vacuuming only, no other cleaning.

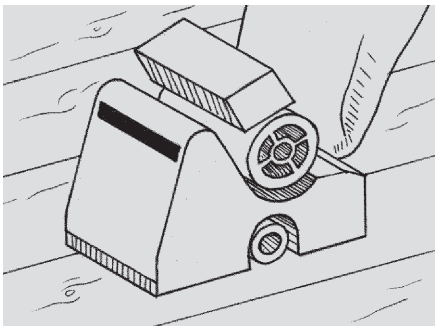


Figure 15: Belt sander

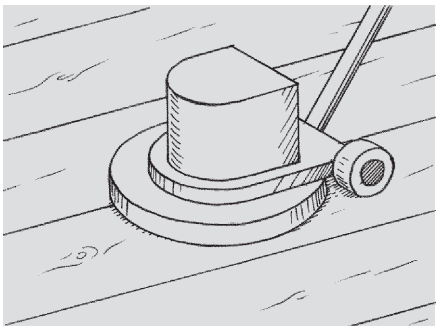


Figure 16: Disc sander

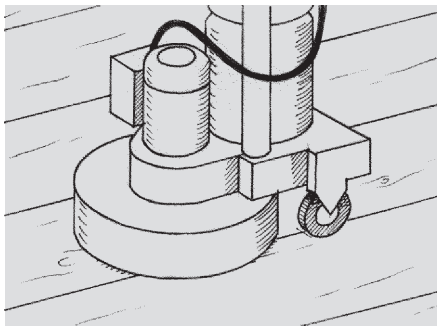


Figure 17: Trio/Quattro sander

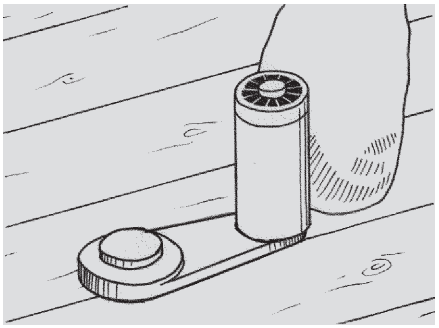


Figure 18: Edge sander

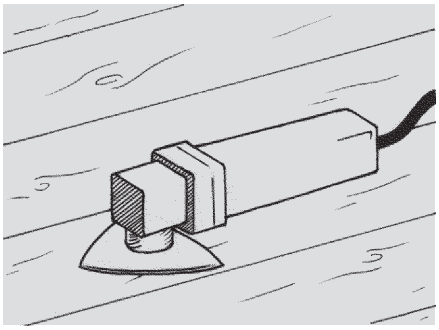


Figure 19: Delta sander

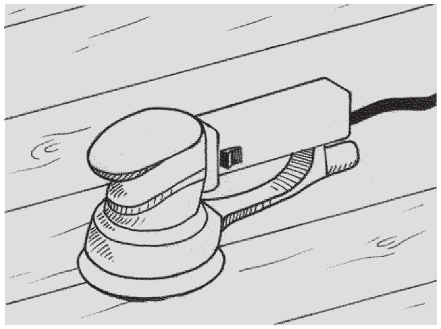


Figure 20: Random orbit sander

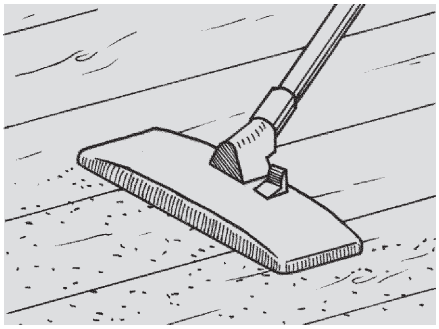


Figure 21: Vacuum

After the sanding, the surface must appear smooth and even without any difference in level between the planks. There should be no visible transitions between the sanding of the floor surface and the sanding of edges or corners, and there should be no visible scratches from the sanders.

Cover the floor with thick grey flooring cardboard (500 g/m^2) or other diffusion-open material if it is not sanded and finished immediately after the installation.
If construction activity calls for additional protection, cover the floor with Masonite boards, for example, and make sure to tape all the joints.

Please note that the floor surface must be uniformly and fully covered. Otherwise, the effects of light and sun may cause colour differences. We advise against any use of adhesive tape directly on finished or unfinished floors.

Sanding is dusty and noisy. Always use mandatory breathing masks and hearing protection.

4 Finishing

4.1 Dinesen Lye and Floor Soap | Douglas

The finish consists of lye, which gives the wood a light colour and stops the natural patination process, and soap, which forms a protective soap membrane on the surface of the wood that serves as a wearing layer. Dinesen Lye is especially suitable for Dinesen Douglas floors because the mild lye gives the floor a delicate, light appearance.

	Guideline drying times
Lye	6 hours
First soap application	20 minutes
Second soap application	2-4 hours
Total	8-11 hours

Table 5

4.1.1 Lye finish

Figure 22: Dinesen Lye
Spreading rate: approximately 8 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Shake the container thoroughly. It is important to distribute the pigmentation evenly.

2. Pour the lye into a plastic bucket. Stir it frequently throughout the process.

3. Apply the lye using a lye mop, brush or roller, always working in the direction of the grain. Use plenty of lye, and draw the excess lye off in the direction of the grain.

4. Allow the floor to dry for at least 6 hours at 20 °C and 50% RH.

5. Sand the floor lightly using a disc sander with a sanding screen or sandpaper, grit size 120-150. A slightly used sanding screeen is preferable. Alternatively, grind the sanding screen with a concrete slab or a carborundum stone before use.

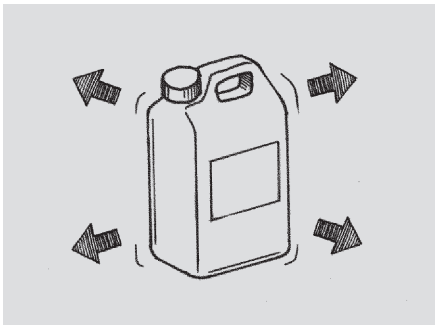


Figure 23: Shake the container

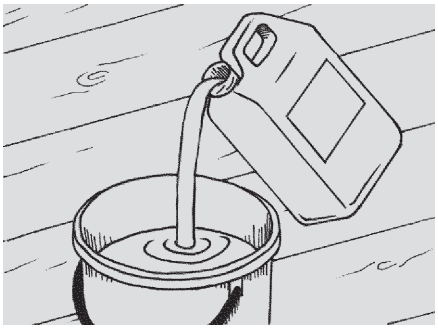


Figure 24: Pour

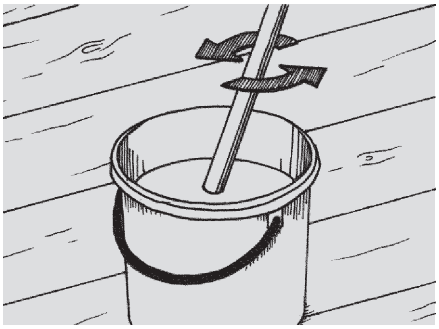


Figure 25: Stir frequently

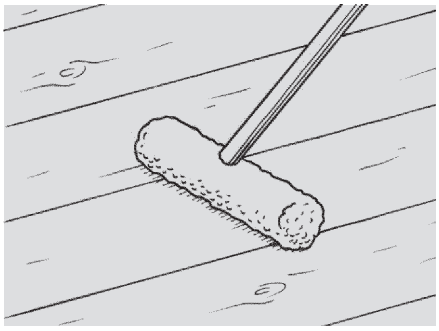


Figure 26: Apply

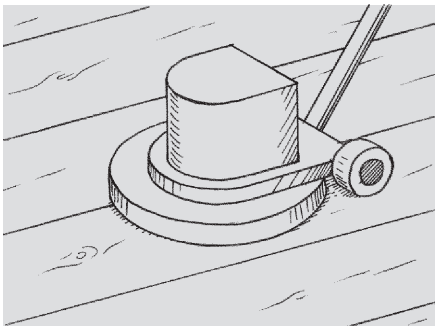


Figure 27: Sand lightly

After the lye finish, the floor is very delicate because the lye opens the surface of the wood. It should therefore be finished with Dinesen Floor Soap as soon as it is dry.

4.1.2 Soap finish

Wash the floor twice with Dinesen Floor Soap Natural or Dinesen Floor Soap White. For a very light surface, use the white soap. Instead of a floor cloth or a mop you may use a clean lye mop.

Figure 28: Dinesen Floor Soap
Spreading rate: approximately 16 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Shake the container thoroughly. It is important to distribute the pigmentation and the wax evenly.

2. For the first wash, dissolve 2.5 litres of Dinesen Floor Soap in 5 litres of lukewarm water. 1:2
   For the second wash, dissolve 1.5 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap in 5 litres of lukewarm water. 1:3

3. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain.

4. Wipe the floor with a floor cloth or a mop wrung in soapy water. It is important not to wring the floor cloth or the mop in clean water, as that would remove too much of the soap.

5. The floor must be left to dry for at least 20 minutes between the first and the second wash. After the second wash, leave the floor to dry for 2-4 hours.

6. Polish the floor with a green polish roundel. This gives the floor a more uniform surface and forms a good basis for the normal floor washing in the future.

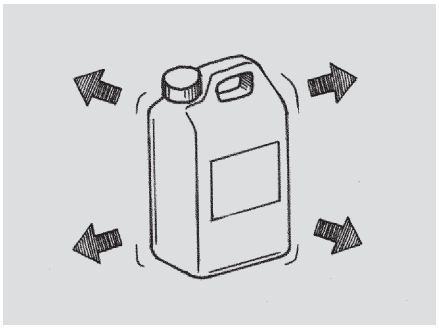


Figure 29: Shake the container

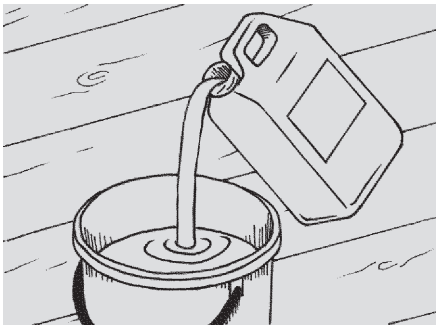


Figure 30: Pour

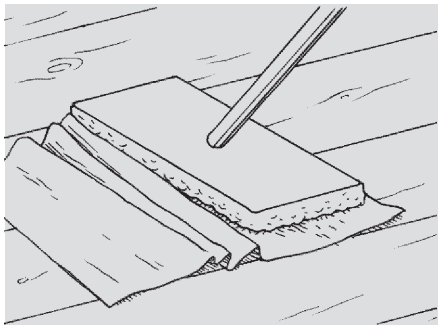


Figure 31: Wash

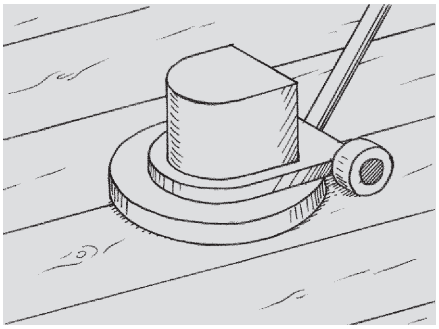


Figure 32: Polish

4.2 Dinesen Lye and Oil | Douglas

The finish consists of lye, which gives the wood a light colour and stops the natural patination process, and oil, which seals the surface and adds a protective wearing layer to the wood. Dinesen lye is especially suitable for Dinesen Douglas floors because the mild lye gives the floor a delicate, light appearance. Finishing Oak with lye is not recommended.

	Guideline drying times
Lye	6 hours
Oil wet-on-wet	24-36 hours
Final oil finish	24-36 hours
Total	78 hours (3 days)

Table 6

4.2.1 Lye finish

Figure 33: Dinesen Lye
Spreading rate: approximately 8 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Shake the container thoroughly. It is important to distribute the pigmentation evenly.

2. Pour the lye into a plastic bucket. Stir it frequently throughout the process.

3. Apply the lye using a lye mop, brush or roller, always working in the direction of the grain. Use plenty of lye, and draw the excess lye off in the direction of the grain.

4. Allow the floor to dry for at least 6 hours at 20 °C and 50% RH.

5. Sand the floor lightly using a disc sander with a sanding screen or sandpaper, grit size 120-150. A slightly used sanding screeen is preferable. Alternatively, grind the sanding screen with a concrete slab or a carborundum stone before use.

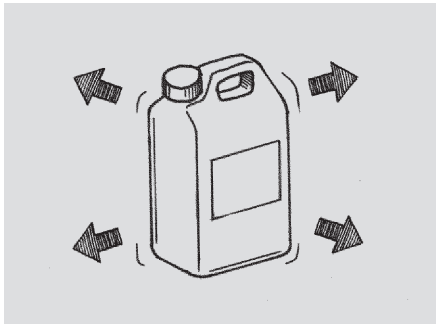


Figure 43: Shake the container

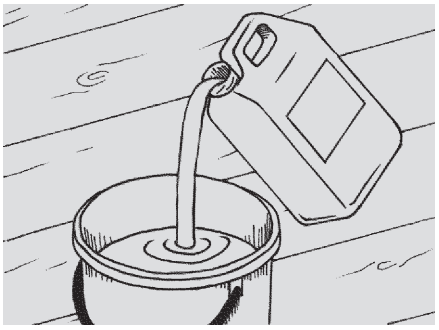


Figure 44: Pour

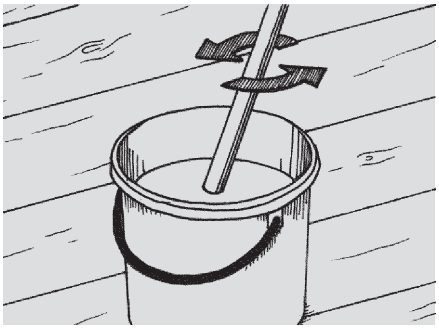


Figure 45: Stir frequently

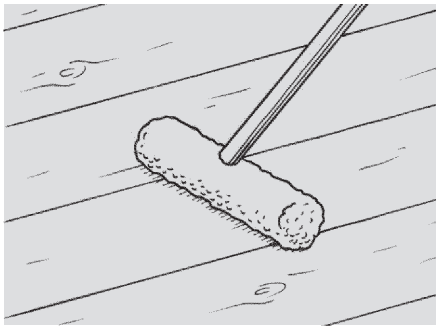


Figure 46: Apply

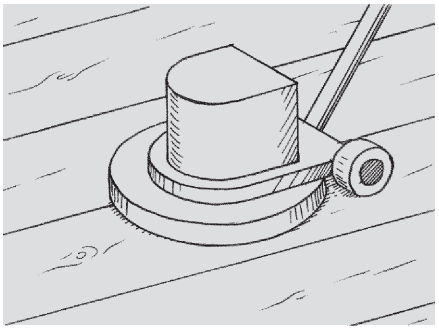


Figure 47: Sand lightly

After the lye finish, the floor is very delicate because the lye opens the surface of the wood. It should therefore be finished with Dinesen Oil as soon as it is dry.

4.2.2 Applying oil

Figure 39: Dinesen Oil
Spreading rate: approximately 5-10 m²/litre in the basic finish and approximately 20-30 m²/litre in the final oil finish

Basic finish

1. Two coats of Dinesen Oil are applied wet-on-wet with a 30-45-minute interval in between. Use a roller to apply the oil. Alternatively, use a polishing machine and a white polish roundel.

   The floor should be saturated with oil.

2. After max. 30-45 minutes, polish the floor with a polishing machine using a cotton cloth. Do not allow excess oil to dry on the surface.

3. Allow the oil to set for 24-36 hours. During this time, avoid stepping on the floor.

Final oil finish after the basic finish

1. Polish the floor lightly with a polishing machine using a green polish roundel.

2. Vacuum the floor.

3. Apply at least one layer of Dinesen Oil with the polishing machine using an oil-soaked cotton cloth, until the floor is saturated.

4. After max. 30 minutes, polish the floor with a polishing machine using a cotton cloth. Do not allow any excess oil to dry on the surface.

5. Allow the oil to dry for at least 24-36 hours (at 20 °C and 50% RH). It achieves maximum resistance to wear after 72 hours. If the floor is not fully saturated, repeat the treatment.

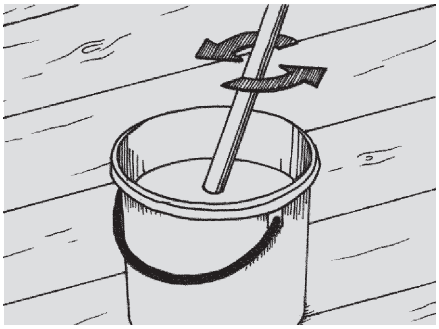


Figure 40: Stir

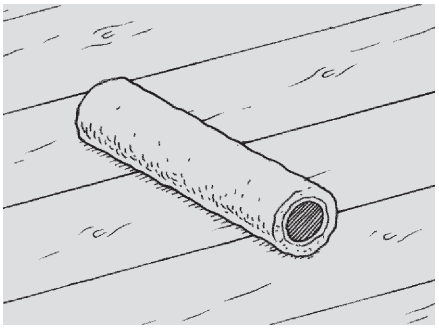


Figure 41: Mohair roller

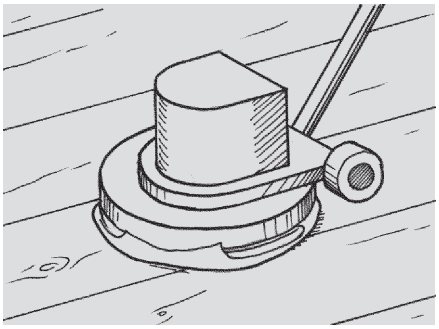


Figure 42: Polish

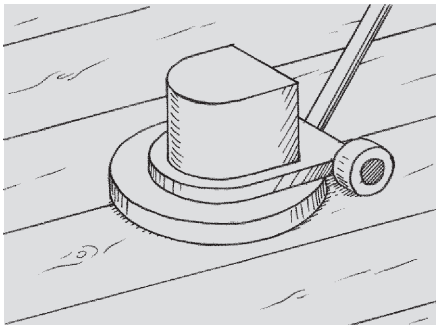


Figure 43: Polish lightly (green polish roundel)

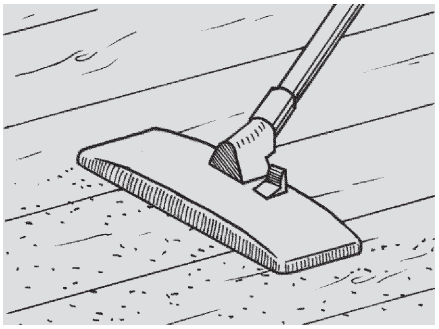


Figure 44: Vacuum

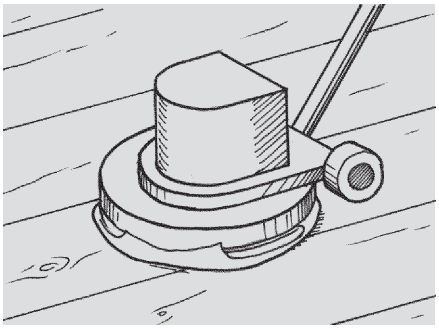


Figure 45: Apply another coat of oil

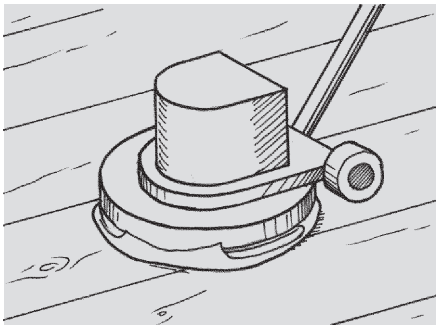


Figure 46: Polish

4.3 Dinesen Oil | Douglas, Oak

A Dinesen Oil finish produces a strong surface. The floor must be dampened before the oil finish to enable sufficient oil saturation and thus optimum protection and distribution of pigments.

	Guideline drying times
Oil wet-on-wet	24-36 hours
Final oil finish	24-36 hours
Total	72 hours (3 days)

Table 7

4.3.1 Applying oil

Figure 47: Dinesen Oil
Spreading rate: approximately 5-10 m²/litre in the basic finish and approximately 20-30 m²/litre in the final oil finish

Preparation

1. Wipe the floor with a wrung cloth or mop to dampen the surface evenly. This prepares the fibres of the floor to allow the oil to penetrate better.

2. Let the floor dry before beginning the oil finish.

   ! It is very important to prepare the floor by dampening it before the oil finish is applied. Otherwise, the floor cannot be saturated properly with oil.

Basic finish

1. Two coats of Dinesen Oil are applied wet-on-wet with a 30-45-minute interval in between. Use a roller to apply the oil. Alternatively use a polishing machine and a white polish roundel.

   ! The floor should be saturated with oil.

2. After max 30-45 minutes, polish the floor with a polishing machine using a cotton cloth. Do not allow any excess oil to dry on the surface.

3. Allow the oil to set for 24-36 hours. During this time, avoid stepping on the floor.

Final oil finish after the basic finish

1. Polish the floor lightly with a polishing machine using a green polish roundel.

2. Vacuum the floor.

3. Apply at least one layer of Dinesen Oil with the polishing machine using an oil-soaked cotton cloth, until the floor is saturated.

4. After max 30 minutes, polish the floor with a polishing machine using a cotton cloth. Do not allow any excess oil to dry on the surface.

5. Allow the oil to dry for at least 24-36 hours (at 20 °C and 50% RH). It achieves maximum resistance to wear after 72 hours. If the floor is not fully saturated, repeat the treatment.

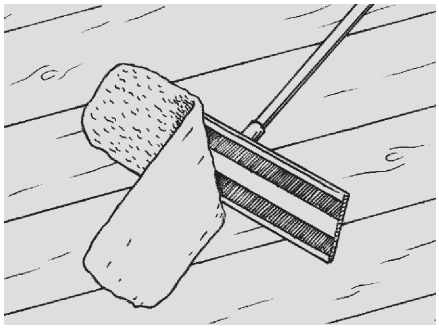


Figure 48: Mop

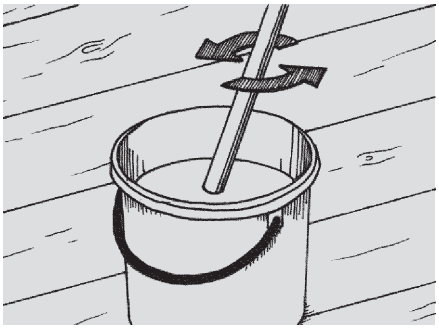


Figure 49: Stir

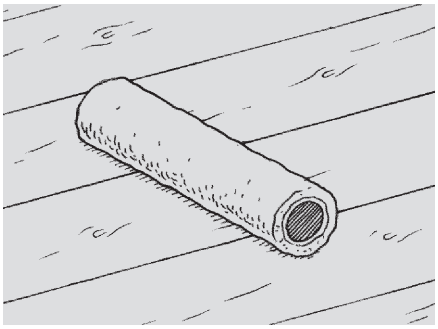


Figure 50: Mohair roller

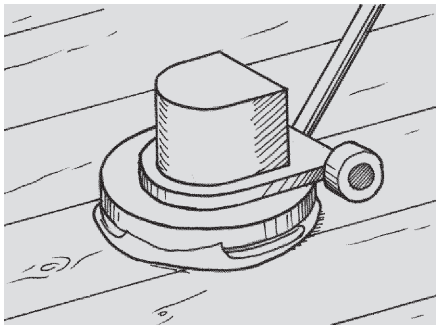


Figure 51: Polish

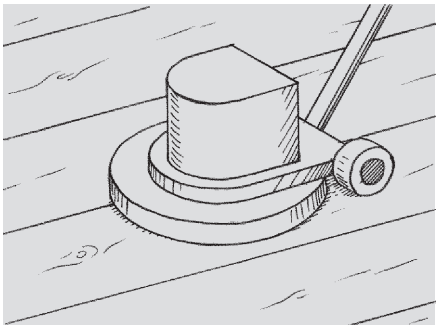


Figure 52: Polish lightly (green polish roundel)

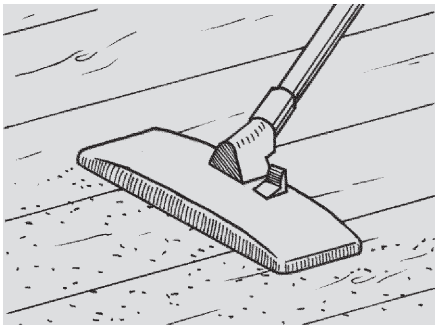


Figure 53: Vacuum

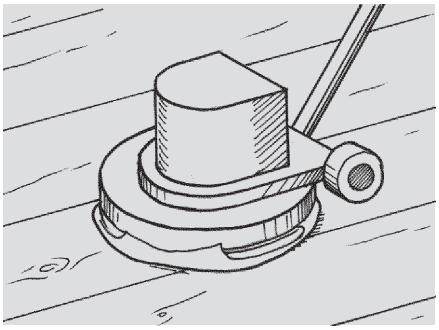


Figure 54: Apply another coat of oil

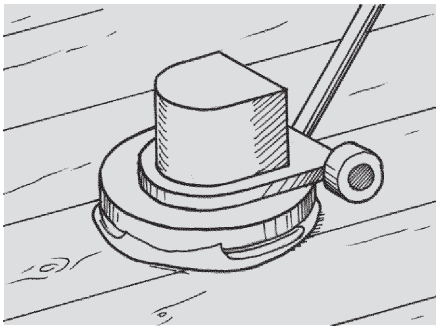


Figure 55: Polish

4.4 Lacquer | Douglas, Oak

The finish consists of both oil and lacquer. To minimize the risk of lacquer binding, which may ruin the planks, we recommend that you use the following lacquer system: Dinesen Oil and Junckers ProFinish floor lacquer, ultra matt

Lacquer seals the surface completely and is most suitable for Dinesen Oak planks. The lacquer system can also be used for Douglas, but note that dents will not rise after floor washing, and that Douglas floors are generally more susceptible to dents than oak.

Only use 1-component lacquer.

	Guideline drying times
Oil finish	72 hours
Lacquer finish	24 hours
Total	100 hours (4 days)

Table 8

Douglas is finished with Dinesen Lye and Oil, cf. the procedure described in section 4.2.

Oak is finished with Dinesen Oil, cf. the procedure described in section 4.3.

4.4.1 Lacquer finish

- It is important to ensure that both the wood and the lacquer have a temperature of at least 10 °C. We recommend a temperature of 20 °C.

Figure 56: Junckers ProFinish floor lacquer, ultra matt
Spreading rate: approximately 10 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Apply the first coat of lacquer evenly with a short-haired mohair roller.
2. Allow the lacquer to dry for at least 4 hours (at 20 °C and 50% RH).
3. Sand the floor (interim sanding) using a mesh disc or sandpaper, grit 120-150.
4. Apply another 1-2 coats of lacquer using a short-haired mohair roller. Allow the lacquer to dry for at least 4 hours in between each application. Do not, however, apply more than 2 coats of lacquer per 24 hours.

   - Do not cover the floor with a damp-proof material or expose it to heavy loads, dirt or washing until it has achieved maximum resistance to wear after 72 hours.

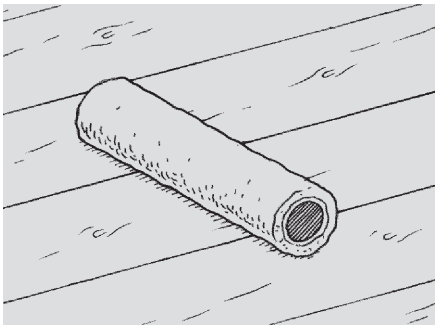


Figure 57: Apply lacquer with short-haired mohair roller

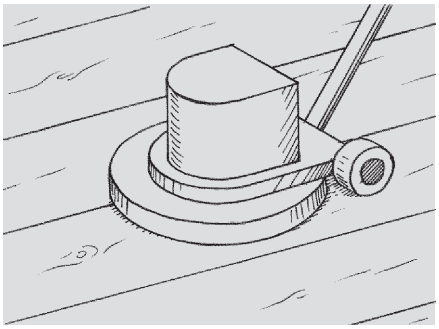


Figure 58: Interim sanding

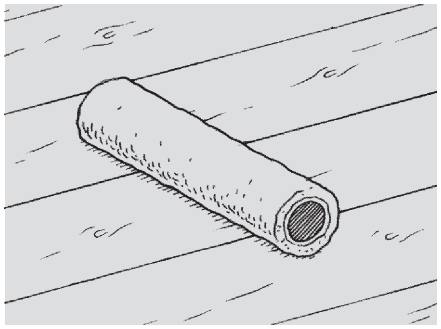


Figure 59: Apply another coat of lacquer using a short-haired mohair roller

The floor can be used cautiously 8 hours after the final coat of lacquer has been applied.

Ensure good ventilation in the room to provide the right conditions for the drying and setting times.

5 Cleaning and maintenance

A Dinesen floor requires maintenance to stay beautiful. See section 2.4.1 for guidelines on maintenance intervals depending on the use and thus the amount of wear the floor is subjected to as well as the finish.

It is important to make sure that the oil and lacquer finishes are not worn through. In addition, the following recommendations concerning cleaning and maintenance apply for the three forms of finishing.

5.1 Cleaning and maintaining a soap-finished Dinesen floor

Dinesen Floor Soap protects the wood against dirt and, to some extent, against spills. As long as the soap membrane is intact, the floor will remain beautiful and resistant to wear. If the membrane is breached, the wear will affect the wood directly, and dirt will be able to penetrate into the pores of the wood. Over time, the wood will come to look dry and depleted. It is therefore important to preserve the soap membrane and to renew it continually.

To establish a more resistant surface, we recommend that you wash the floor with Dinesen Floor Soap a few times before use.

Protect the floor against dents and scratches, cf. the description in section 2.4.3.

Vacuum the floor as needed to remove sand and other dirt particles quickly. Also always vacuum the floor before washing it. Use the soft setting on the vacuum cleaner head intended for hard floors.

5.1.1 Cleaning and maintenance

Wash the floor as needed depending on the use of the room. The floor must be cleaned and the soap membrane must also be renewed. This means that the floor will need washing even if it is not dirty.

An otherwise clean floor may well have lost its soap membrane, which exposes the wood to wear and depletion. This is prevented if the soap membrane is intact.

When washing the floor it is a good idea to take the opportunity to check the state of the floor. If there are any worn or depleted areas, you may have to adjust the maintenance schedule.

Soap-finished floors can be washed with plenty of soapy water, which is subsequently mopped up.

Figure 60: Dinesen Floor Soap
*Spreading rate: approximately 70 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Shake the container vigorously. It is important to distribute the pigmentation and the wax evenly.

2. Mix 0.5 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap with 5 litres of lukewarm water. 1:10
   Increase the amount of soap as needed.

3. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain.

4. Wash 3-5 m² at a time, and then mop up the soapy water. Wring the mop lightly and draw off any excess liquid in the direction of the grain. It is important to leave a small amount of soapy water to establish and maintain the soapy membrane.

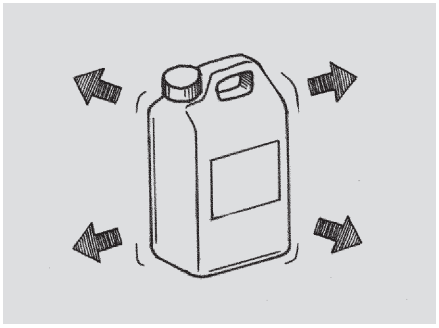


Figure 61: Shake the container

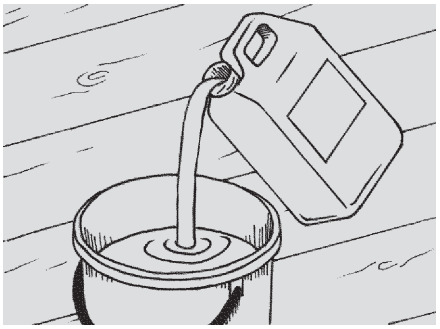


Figure 62: Pour

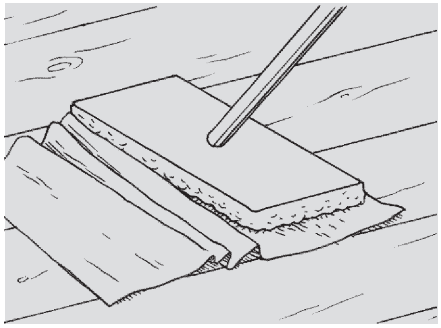


Figure 63: Wash

If the floor is very dirty, it should be washed with a white scrubbing sponge. Dip the sponge in the soapy water, and wash in the direction of the grain. Go back and forth a few times to make sure that the planks are clean. Wash 3-5 m² at a time, then mop up any excess water with a firmly wrung floor cloth or mop. After extra thorough floor washing, the soap membrane should be renewed as described above.

Be careful around the legs of tables and chairs to avoid discolouration from the soap over time. Rugs under furniture are folded up before floor washing and unfolded again when the floor is dry. With care, you may also wash up to the edge of the rug.

The colour of the floor may change considerably depending on whether you use Dinesen Floor Soap White or Dinesen Floor Soap Natural. Both variants provide the same quality protection and make the floor easy to clean.

A well-maintained floor is fairly resistant to spills. Grease, red wine, juice or sauce, for example, should simply be removed immediately with a paper towel or a cloth. For more difficult stains, use the white sponge. You may soak the stain in soapy water for half an hour and then repeat the treatment with the white scrubbing sponge. Do not push harder than necessary, and subsequently wipe the area with the floor cloth.

5.2 Cleaning and maintaining an oil-finished Dinesen floor

Dinesen Oil protects the wood from dirt and spills. As long as the oil membrane is intact the floor remains beautiful and resistant to wear. If the membrane is breached, the wear will affect the wood directly. Dirt and spills will be able to penetrate the pores of the wood, and over time, the wood will come to look dry and depleted. It is therefore very important to preserve the oil membrane.

5.2.1 Cleaning

Figure 64: Dinesen Floor Soap
Spreading rate: approximately 250 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Shake the container thoroughly.
2. Mix 0.1 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap with 5 litres of lukewarm water. 1:50
3. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain using as little water as possible. Use a firmly wrung cloth or mop.
4. Allow the floor to dry. Do not leave the floor wet.

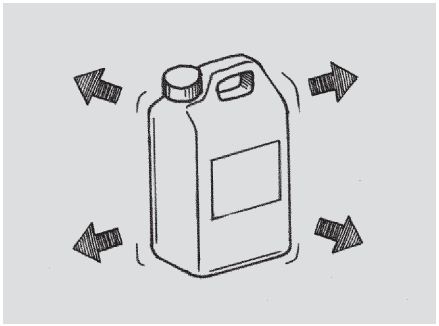


Figure 65: Shake the container

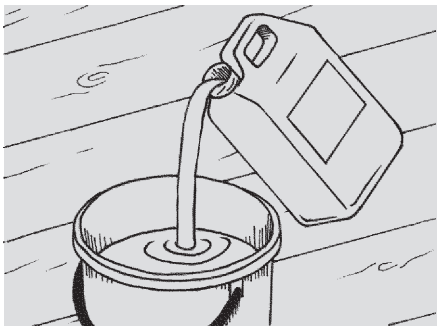


Figure 66: Pour

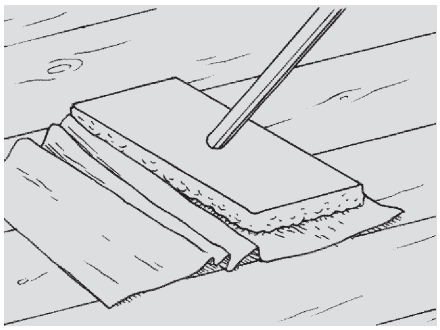


Figure 67: Wash

5.2.2 Maintenance

As needed, the floor should be treated with Dinesen Oil (the same oil that is used for the basic finish) to re-establish the oil finish and reseal the surface. You may choose to treat particularly worn areas only.

Note that the oil surface should not be allowed to be worn away completely. If this has occurred, you should contact Dinesen for further advice.

Figure 68: Dinesen Oil
Spreading rate: approximately 20-30 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Wash the floor with acetic acid. Use 0.1 litre of acetic acid (32%) with 5 litres of lukewarm water 1:50. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain with a firmly wrung cloth or mop. The solution dries quickly and neutralises any dirt and soap residue. If necessary, repeat the treatment until the floor is completely clean. It is not necessary to follow up with with clean water.

2. Polish the floor lightly with a polishing machine using a green polish roundel.

3. Vacuum the floor.

4. Apply at least one coat of Dinesen Oil using a polishing machine with an oil-soaked cotton cloth until the floor is saturated.

5. After max 30 minutes, polish the floor with a polishing machine using a cotton cloth. Do not allow any excess oil to dry on the surface.

6. Allow the oil to dry for at least 24-36 hours (at 20 °C and 50% RH). It achieves maximum resistance to wear after 72 hours.

You may use the floor cautiously after 24 hours, but we recommend that you wait 72 hours.

When treating large areas, divide the floor into sections of 10-25 m² each. Make sure that the overlapping edges between the treated areas do not dry before the treatment is continued.

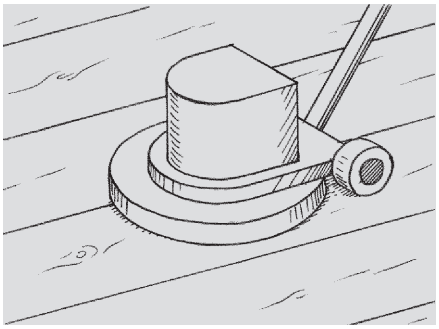


Figure 69: Polish lightly (green polish roundel)

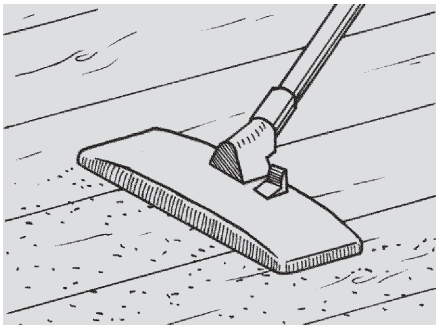


Figure 70: Vacuum

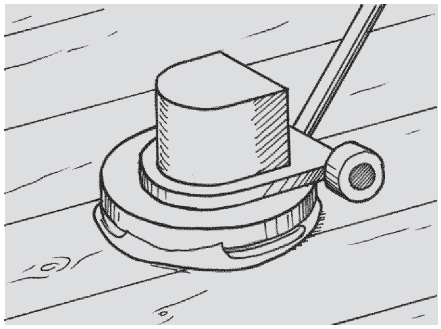


Figure 71: Apply oil

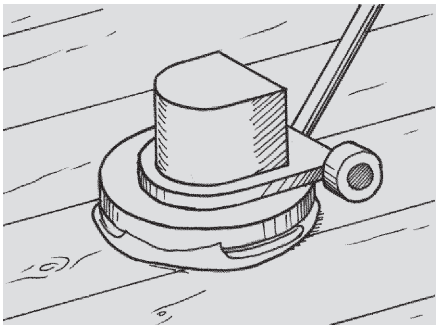


Figure 72: Polish

5.3 Cleaning and maintaining a lacquered Dinesen floor

The lacquer finish seals the surface completely and makes the floor easy to clean. However, if the floor is very worn, it is necessary to re-lacquer it. Scratches in the lacquer allow dirt to penetrate into the plank and do harm to the wood. It is therefore necessary to re-lacquer the floor before the lacquer is worn through.

Vacuum the floor as needed to remove sand and other dirt particles quickly and prevent them from scratching the floor. Always vacuum the floor before washing it. Use the soft setting on the vacuum cleaner head intended for hard floors

5.3.1 Cleaning

Wash the floor as needed depending on the use of the rooms. When washing the floor it is a good idea to take the opportunity to check the state of the floor. If there are any worn or depleted areas, you may have to adjust the maintenance schedule.

Figure 73: Dinesen Floor Soap
Spreading rate: approximately 250 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Mix 0.1 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap with 5 litres of lukewarm water. 1:50
2. Dip the mop or floor cloth in the bucket, and wring it firmly. Wash the floor using as little water as possible.
3. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain. Mop up excess water with a firmly wrung cloth or mop.
4. Allow the floor to dry. Do not leave the floor wet, and do not walk on it before it is completely dry.

5.3.2 Re-lacquering

Figure 74: Junckers ProFinish floor lacquer, ultra matt
Spreading rate: approximately 10 m²/litre

Procedure

1. Vacuum the floor thoroughly.

2. Wash the floor with acetic acid. Use 0.1 litre of acetic acid (32%) with 5 litres of lukewarm water 1:50. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain with a firmly wrung cloth or mop. The solution dries quickly and neutralizes any dirt and soap residue. If necessary, repeat the treatment until the floor is completely clean. It is not necessary to follow up with clean water.

3. Sand the floor carefully using sandpaper, grit 180-220. Vacuum to remove sanding dust, and wipe the floor with a firmly wrung cloth and clean water. Allow the floor to dry completely.

4. As a trial, apply two coats of lacquer with a short-haired mohair roller in a couple of small, discreet areas with a 4-hour interval.

5. Allow the areas to dry for 24 hours, then check that the lacquer adheres by scraping the trial areas lightly with the edge of a coin.

6. If the adhesion is good, and the surface looks good, lacquer the whole floor.

7. If the result is not satisfactory, machine-sand the floor down to the bare wood, cf. the procedure described in paragraph 3. Then apply a new lacquer system, cf. the procedure described in section 4.4.

8. Lacquering is carried out as described in section 4.4.1.

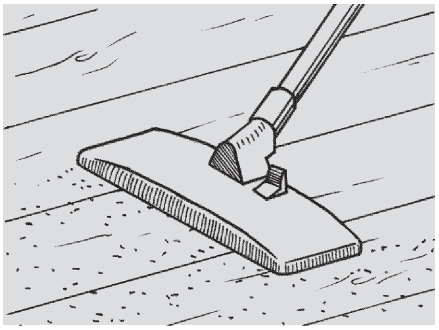


Figure 75: Vacuum

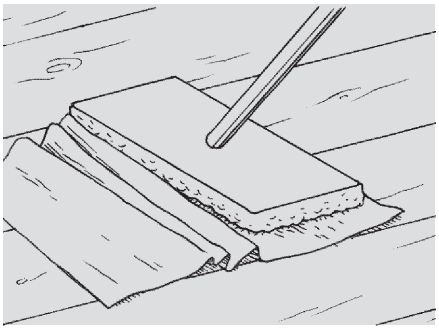


Figure 76: Wash

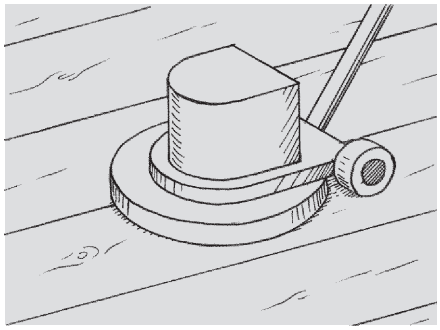


Figure 77: Sand the floor

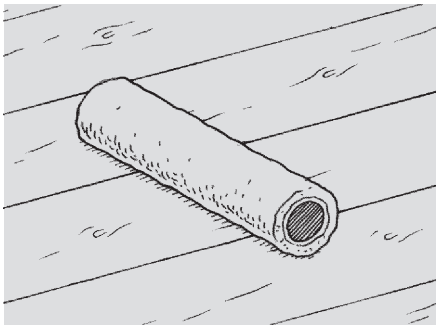


Figure 78: Do a trial application of lacquer with a short-haired mohair roller

5.4 Using a floor-washing machine

Floor-washing machines can be used on finished Dinesen floors. Floor-washing machines are best suited for oil-finished and lacquered floors. A soap-finished floor requires special precautions.

The floor-washing machine should be able to wash and dry (absorption) and have a rotating washing head (disc), for example a type 451 or 755 from Nilfisk Advance or a Genie from FIMAP. Attach a soft brush for wooden floors on the washing head and use a soapy mix of 0.5 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap to 5 litres of lukewarm water 1:10. Wash the floor in the direction of the grain.

We recommend washing soap-finished floors manually. If a floor-washing machine is used, always combine the cleaning with damp-mopping to ensure sufficient cleaning and re-establishing of the soap membrane.

The clean floor is damp-mopped as needed (for example after every 3rd floor-washing) with a mop or a cloth wrung in a soapy mix consisting of 0.5-1 litre of Dinesen Floor Soap to 5 litres of lukewarm water 1:10/1:5.

Damp-mop in the direction of the grain. After damp-mopping, the floor surface should be left damp but not wet. If the soap membrane is not re-established, the floor will be depleted and the wear will increase.

6 Pitfalls

The first condition for a successful surface finishing is good sanding. Errors and shortcomings in sanding are carried on to the following finishes and will also affect the end-result.

We strongly recommend that you first carry out the finishing on a trial surface or at least on some cut-off wood. As mentioned above, sanding has a major influence on the resulting colour tone, and it is important to check the colour etc. before finishing the entire floor.

6.1 Lye finish

Lye
Using the wrong lye may discolour the floor. Depending on the lye type and its aggressiveness, the end-result may be a greenish or reddish appearance.

6.2 Oil finish

Pre-dampening
It is very important to pre-dampen oak planks before applying an oil finish to ensure that the wood is evenly damp before the finishing process. If the dampening is uneven, or if the floor is not pre-dampened at all, it will not be possible to achieve optimal saturation. Proper pre-dampening is especially important when using a colour oil to ensure that the pigmentation is distributed evenly. Otherwise, there is a risk that the colour will not turn out as expected or that there will be considerable variation across the floor surface.

Insufficient amount of oil on oak
If oak planks are not sufficiently saturated with oil there is a risk of tannin spots, which appear as dark blemishes or stains on the floor.

If the wood is not sufficiently saturated with oil, there may be white or light areas on the surface. These stains typically appear as a result of small water spills.

Uneven oil coat
Appears as pools of oil and typically occurs when excess oil has not been removed in connection with the finishing process.

Lacquer
When applying a lacquer finish, it is especially important to ensure that the floor is sufficiently saturated with oil, as there is otherwise a risk of lacquer bind. In oak, there is also a risk of tannin stains.

6.3 Miscellaneous

Adhesive tape
We advice against any use of adhesive tape directly on finished or unfinished floors.

Metal buckets
Finishing products in metal buckets/tins need to be stirred. Shaking is not enough.

7 FAQ

1. Is it necessary to sand the floor planks before finishing the floor?

   Answer: Yes. Correct sanding of the floor after it is installed and before it is finished is necessary to eliminate tiny variations in level between the planks and ensure a uniform surface.

2. Is it necessary to sand and finish the floor immediately after the installation?

   Answer: No. However, if sanding and finishing are done later, we recommend that you cover the floor with diffusion-open grey flooring cardboard (400 g/m^2). Please note that partial covering of the unfinished floor may lead to colour variations due to the effect of sunlight on the wood.

3. Can I sand and finish the floor myself?

   Answer: In principle, yes. However, we strongly recommend that you have a certified and experienced floor specialist do the job. Correct sanding and finishing are very important for the appearance of the floor and ensure a uniform surface that is easy to maintain after installation.

4. What is the best finish for a Dinesen floor?

   Answer: The best choice of finish depends on the wood type and, not least, on the use of the floor and cleaning and maintenance practices. See paragraph 1, or contact our technical department for a more thorough review and assessment of your specific project.

5. Why is it important to use only Dinesen Floor Soap White or Dinesen Floor Soap Natural on a soap-finished Dinesen floor?

   Answer: Dinesen Floor Soap White and Dinesen Floor Soap Natural ensure a resistant surface. This soap is developed especially for Dinesen planks and forms a protective soap membrane. It is easy to adjust the colour of the floor by switching between the two variants.

6. How do I prevent damage to the floor?

   Answer: To prevent damage, follow the recommendations for care, maintenance and cleaning. Keep an eye on the floor, and deal with any problems in a timely fashion. In that way, you can ensure a beautiful floor through normal care and maintenance and prevent problems that would require more thorough repairs.

7. Can I change the finish on a floor which has already been finished?

   Answer: Yes. However, that will require renewed sanding and finishing. It is therefore always an advantage to choose the right finish from the outset.

8 General guidance

8.1 Dinesen instructions

Before installation
Installation
Full-surface gluing
After installation

See also our detailed instruction videos concerning sanding, finishing, floor-washing and maintenance on dinesen.com. The instruction videos are only to be seen as a supplement to our instructions.

8.2 Literature

Træinformation: "Træ 63" and "Træ 64" (traeinfo.dk)

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