

SKYLT instructions

All for the masterpiece

SKYLT instructions:


General description regarding the use of RIGO Verffabriek SKYLT products.

Proper preparation is an absolute must for a perfect result. This is why we have written this manual on how to use our varnishes. You will find in these instructions all the information that we can provide to help you achieve the best results.

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Preparation:

Preparation is much more than just grabbing a paint bucket and roller.

 If you have a question or something is not clear, always ask for advice beforehand. Our consultants will be happy to help! You can also reach us via WhatsApp on 06-47057824.

A very important part of preparation is the pre-treatment:

In the case of existing work, always ask our consultants for advice.

New or bare sanded parquet and/or wooden floors are usually also buffed with a rotating polishing/sanding machine after sanding with the belt or edge sander.

When sanding/buffing, especially oak floors, avoid contact with objects made of iron such as the angle irons of floor ducts, water and central heating pipes, etc. The sanding dust will then contain very fine particles of iron which will adhere to the surface and be difficult to remove. The particles are almost invisible on a dry unvarnished floor but as soon as the floor is treated with a water-based varnish, the metal particles will almost immediately become visible as blue-black dots.

When sanding, use a single disc sanding machine with sanding screen or paper P120-P180 or a multidisc sanding machine with sanding screen or paper P100-P150 grit to prepare the wood for application of a first layer of SKYLT primer or finish.

PLEASE NOTE!!

When using SKYLT Undercoat Oil 2K as primer, use a single disc sanding machine with sanding screen or paper P120 grit maximum or a multidisc sanding machine with sanding screen or paper P80 grit maximum. This is necessary in order to achieve sufficient penetration into the surface.

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Grain raising

Grain raising (for instance on oak) can be reduced by slightly moistening the bare wood prior to buffing with the rotating sanding machine. The wood grain will be raised by the moistening. The surface will be dry again after 20-30 minutes and can be buffed. The result will be a much smoother surface for subsequent varnishing, whereby intermediate sanding can be kept to a minimum or can often be completely omitted. The use of SKYLT Undercoat Oil 2K as primer also reduces grain raising.

Record:

Write down all the relevant information:

- Batch number (6-digit number on the packaging)
- Check all the packages (different packaging sizes often have different numbers)
- Temperature and RH (Relative Humidity) during application
- Floor temperature (for varnish, at least 10°C; for SKYLT Undercoat Oil 2K, at least 16°C)
- Temperature and humidity during drying
- Ventilation enhancing measures
- Any particulars



Floor and ambient temperature:

Ensure a normal handling temperature. Certainly not below 10°C or above 30°C.

Water-based varnishes do not dry well if the temperature is too low. Enough heat is needed to evaporate the water. If necessary, turn up the central heating a few degrees. The warmer the air, the more humidity it can contain.

A temperature which is too high is not good either. The varnish can dry too fast at high temperatures. In order to prevent this, it is important to reduce (beforehand!) the amount of sunlight falling on it. You can also add the RigoStep EXTENDER additive to the varnish if working at high temperatures.

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Relative humidity:

The relative humidity must not be too high, i.e. not above 80%.

Ensure that the area is properly ventilated. The evaporating water must be removed. If it is not removed or not enough is removed, humidity will remain like a 'blanket' above the coating and the rest of the water will not be able to evaporate.

Air saturated with water vapour must be removed. If necessary, open a window and a door, switch on the extractor and set up a small fan in a corner with no air flow. Note that the idea is to ensure that the air circulates. It doesn't have to be windy inside.

Ensure that the space in which you work is clean.

Ensure that the area is sufficiently ventilated for you.

If there are objects which really must not come into contact with the varnish, cover them with adhesive tape!

Define your work method and coating order beforehand.

Only work with plastic or stainless-steel tools.

Wear adequate gloves (see the MSDS for more information).

Wear RIGO shoe covers or shoes which you only use for varnishing.

Consider purchasing two different power supply cables, one for oil/wax floors and one for varnished floors. In this way you can avoid your cord leaving oil/wax residues on your varnished floor.



Coverage:

As a general rule you will apply the following amount of coating:

- for the 1st coating about 1:8 (you will use 1 litre for every 8 m²) ≈ 125 gram wet/m²
- for the 2nd coating about 1:10 (you will use 1 litre for every 10 m²) ≈ 100 gram wet/m²
- for the 3rd coating about 1:12 (you will use 1 litre for every 12 m²) ≈ 85 gram wet/m²

For the SKYLT Undercoat Oil, the coverage is about 1:40 to 1:50.

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Structure:

For finishing new or bare sanded floors:

SKYLT Primer and after that 2 x SKYLT Original or SKYLT Titanium

Or

3 x SKYLT Invisible Varnish Original or Titanium

Or

SKYLT Undercoat Oil 2K with at least 2 layers of SKYLT Original or SKYLT Titanium.

Please note! Do not add SEAL additive to SKYLT Oil or Varnish.

Always use Kambala Primer first on kambala, afzelia and basralocus.

For re-coating floors with a previous coating, not completely sanded down:

Ask for advice!

Preparing the varnish:

Always store the varnish at a temperature between 10°C and 30°C. In this way you will prevent the varnish from being damaged by excessive temperature variations. Leave the varnish to adapt in good time to the temperature in the room where you will apply it.

Shake the varnish well. Pour the varnish through the orange RIGO sieve in the RIGO roller tray.

Check that all the contents of the bottle/can are actually in the tray by looking into the bottle/can through the opening. Everything we put in the varnish has a function and a "caked" fraction stuck to the bottom of the can, clumps in the sieve or a strong smell/stench indicate that something could be wrong. In such a case ALWAYS contact one of our technical consultants immediately. Don't start varnishing in the hope that "it will be fine".



For 2K presentations, add the hardener to the varnish in the bottle/can and shake well. Pour the varnish into a RIGO roller tray and let the varnish "settle" for approx. 10 minutes. Stir before starting to varnish. The pot life (the time the varnish can be used after mixing with the hardener) is approx. 2 to 3 hours. Do not handle after this, even if the varnish still appears to be fluid. Do not incorporate/include residues in a subsequent coating either.

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During application add freshly made product regularly if necessary. Do not seal in an airtight way any two-part products mixed with hardener, due to release of CO₂.

Do not dilute the varnish. All our varnishes have been adjusted to have the proper viscosity.

Add EXTENDER to the varnish if the drying conditions are (too) favourable or the spaces are awkward.

Varnishing in general:

However you decide to varnish or are used to varnishing, you should always pay attention to the following:

- Always work from a paint bucket/RIGO roller tray. This makes it easier to apply the varnish uniformly.
- Always use the wet-on-wet technique. Avoid creating puddles and differences in layer thickness by using the 25 cm "Goudhaantje" varnish roller (immersing 1 x is usually enough for 0.7 to 0.8 m² of a first layer).
- NEVER roll out the thick edges of the stripe or surface, always leave a THICK edge. This can be a white edge of a few centimetres.
- Of course, the substrate must always be clean, dry and free of wax, grease and dust.
- Do not smoke/eat/drink while varnishing floors. Tobacco crumbs can certainly produce ugly brown stains.
- Wear a cap or hairnet in order to prevent varnishing hairs.

Applying the varnish:

Varnish in stripes or sections. Put the varnish on the floor, distribute it and roll it out. A full layer wets better, flows optimally and dries less quickly which allows more time for rolling out and achieving wet-on-wet connections so that junctures and differences in colour are prevented. Ensure that the edges of stripes or sections are always fully coated. Edges which have been rolled thin dry quickly with less wetting and less colouring as a consequence, which can result in lighter stripes. Trapped air can also result in a hint of white under the varnish.

Also look back at the previously varnished stripes/sections:

- Did the varnish flow well and is a quiet layer forming without any air?
- Is everything normal or is there anything special?

If an undesired or abnormal result should be obtained, quickly consider whether it is still possible to remove the wet varnish layer. If so, then remove it with a wet floorcloth or

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sponge, rinse the spot carefully with clean water and ask for advice. Of course, a first layer applied on a bare substrate cannot be removed with a wet floorcloth or sponge.



Never continue varnishing in the hope that it will get better of its own accord or that the next coating will solve the problem!

Drying:

The drying times specified on the packaging apply for conditions of 20°C, 65% RH, normal layer thickness and sufficient ventilation. Be aware that drying times can be much longer if the drying conditions are less favourable and/or the layer is very thick.

Good drying conditions, varnishing evenly to obtain a normal layer thickness and sufficient drying time are crucial for a good result.

A useful way of checking whether the varnish is dry enough is to feel it with the back of your hand. If the surface feels cold to the touch, the drying process is still in full swing. The most precise way, of course, is to use a meter which measures the relative humidity on the surface.

Always wait until the previous layer is dry enough before applying a subsequent layer. Encapsulating a layer which is not dry enough can result in defects.

At 20°C, 65% relative humidity and normal layer thickness, the drying time between the application of one-part coatings is 1 to 2 hours and between the application of two-part coatings is 3 to 4 hours.

Intermediate sanding/buffing

It is technically unnecessary to sand between layers for any of the SKYLT varnishing systems.

Only sand before the last layer if you wish to sand off dust particles, dirt and any raised wood grains.



The first layer must never be sanded. This in relation to the danger of local "sanding through". Sanded through bare spots will form darker or, conversely, lighter stains after applying the second layer. Do not submit to intermediate sanding coatings which have been applied over SKYLT Oil Undercoat 2K either.

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Light sanding (matting) has a favourable effect on the adhesion: very fine scratches are created, which increases the adhesion surface. The subsequent coating can then cling better to the previous one. For this it is necessary that the previous coating is completely dry. A somewhat plastic coating can be buffed "until sealed".

Heavy sanding (buffing), on the contrary, has an unfavourable effect on the adhesion. The surface can become excessively sealed, excessively smooth or even polished.

Heavy sanding moreover sands off too much varnish.

Water-based varnishes do not contain any, or hardly any, solvents and a subsequent coating can only adhere to the previous one by mechanical means.

After buffing, the sanding dust must be removed from the floor carefully by suction, as well as from the upper surface of the skirting boards, other ledges and the power sockets.

Waste:

Fully dry brushes and rollers can be considered domestic or industrial waste. This applies to fully dried, hardened varnish residue from buckets or roller trays.

Liquid varnish residues and jerrycans with varnish residues are chemical waste and must be disposed of in compliance with the applicable local municipal or provincial regulations.

The best way to clean tools is with lukewarm water. Do this before drying in a bucket. Dry varnish generally dissolves in acetone. It is not permitted to let the rinse water enter the sewage system due to possible environmental damage.

Tips before using the floor for the first time:

A surface finished with SKYLT Original or SKYLT Titanium is generally not polished.

Furniture may be put back in place 6 hours after the last coating has dried. Do remind the user to lift the furniture and set it down again carefully. Pushing can leave a mark, especially if the coating is still fresh.

Remind the user of the floor that the coating still has to harden for the first week or two after varnishing and must not yet be covered or cleaned using liquids. This could reduce the durability of the coating and even damage the coating.

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Maintenance:



Inform the user of the floor.
Hand over the SKYLT maintenance specifications to the user.