

Wood-ageing Agent



To easily “age”
parquets, wood floors,
furniture, panelling

Fast-action formula
on all wood species

Odourless

Ideal with Hard Waxoil

May be recoated with
all types of finishes

All the colours can
be mixed together

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- *Blanchon Wood-Ageing Agent* benefits from the latest innovations in staining wood. It provides a “patina” finish to the wood and highlights the natural wood grain. Ideal to give a new wood an aged “weathered” look.
- *Wood-Ageing Agent* is a single component, water-based and odourless product. It may be applied on all types of parquets, wood floor, woodwork, wood panelling, etc. The best effects are obtained on light-coloured European species with a distinctive wood grain like pine, fir or spruce .
- It is very easy to apply, making it ideal for large surfaces (in particular parquets and wood floors). Its versatility allows you to achieve a wide range of decorative effects from a light “weathered” look to a brown “old cottage” finish.
- It may be recoated with all types of finishes (wood floor sealers, varnishes, oils, waxes and polishes). It is particularly recommended in conjunction with Blanchon Hard Waxoil or Solid’Oil™, it can also be used to obtain countless “patina” and “ambiance” effects.
- All the colours can be mixed together to easily obtain pure, pastel or “to match” colours.

NB: the WHITE colour does not age the wood on its own but is useful to obtain pastel colours by mixing it with other colours. The use the COLOURLESS one compulsory to dilute a strong colour without losing the effect.

SURFACE PREPARATION

- *Wood-Ageing Agent* should only be applied on clean wood, free of any traces of wax, varnish, sealer, paint, etc.
- WOOD PANELLING AND FURNITURE: the wood should be sound, clean, dry and free of any traces of existing varnish, woodstains, paint, wax or oil. New wood should be prepared by sanding, depending on the level of finish required. Sand down or strip old woodwork with Blanchon ActifAqua® Stripper, Blanchon Chrono® Paint Stripper or Blanchon 10' Stripper. Do not use steel wool.
- WOOD FLOORS: parquets, wood floors and wood stairs should be sanded down to “white” bare wood (stripping and dewaxing are not recommended) in order to ensure they are clean, sound and free of any traces of detergent, grease, wax, polish or linseed oil (or any other specific oils). Do not use detergents, lighteners, whiteners or parquet cleaners (cf. APPENDIX overleaf for details on sanding parquets).
- PROFESSIONAL TIP: before it is applied, the *Wood-Ageing Agent* effect may be embellished or reinforced by treating the wood “mechanically” beforehand: small impacts, brushing in the direction of the wood grain, fine scratches, etc.
- Carefully remove all traces of dust.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Only use in well ventilated areas. Do not leave plants and aquariums in areas where the product has been applied. If a spray is used, avoid the formation of clouds.
- On delicate veneers or fragile types of wood, carry out a test beforehand on a hidden area.

Application

- Stir well before and during use.
- Apply the product neat with a short-hair roller, using a brush for the edges and small areas. Apply a uniform, thin, even coat (spread the product thinly) in the direction of the wood grain.
- Work lightly the zone with a lint-free cotton cloth. This method gives a perfect and even finish.

NB: After drying, it is still possible to touch up small areas: to add some more colour (with a white pad and a small amount of the desired colour) or an overcoat (with a white pad and the Colourless *Wood-Ageing Agent*).

- For lighter effects, do not dilute with water but with the Colourless *Wood-Ageing Agent* in order to keep the “aged” effect. For pastel effects, dilute the desired colour with the White one. For stronger colour, apply a second coat.

Large surfaces

- When treating large surfaces, it is highly recommended to use a buffing machine fitted with a white or beige pad in order to obtain an optimum effect. Apply the *Wood-Ageing Agent* as written on the label (do not pour paddle on the floor!), even out with the buffing machine as you go along. If the product has dried, dampen it slightly with a spray filled with Colourless *Wood-Ageing Agent* (to lighten the colour) or the original colour (to strengthen the colour). Do not leave the pad soaked in *Wood-Ageing Agent* on the wood, to avoid any unwanted marks.
- In case several cans are to be used, it is recommended to pour them all into the same bucket before using the product.

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Professional Tips

- The patina effect depends on how the product is applied. For an even appearance, make sure the product is applied evenly and wiped off as recommended. To obtain "mottlings", apply evenly in the direction of the wood grain and let dry without wiping it off: the effect will appear progressively during the drying process and the more product is applied, the more the effect will be.
- Important: Samples shown in the literature on different wood species with different application methods are only indicative. To have a better idea of the final result, please try the Wood-Ageing recovered with the desired finishing product on a out-of-the-way area.

Finishing product on top of Wood-Ageing Agent

- Recoat with the finishing product after at least 8 hours.
- The best results are obtained when **Wood-Ageing Agent** is recovered with Blanchon Hard Waxoil or Solid'Oil™.
- If the finishing product is water-based, it is compulsory to fix the **Wood-Ageing Agent** with Blanchon Preplast Primer or SO Primer; please note that the colour may change after the coat of primer, make sure it will still be the desired colour.
- In any case, a light sanding will be carried out only after the first coat of finishing product (primer or not): a direct sanding of the **Wood-Ageing Agent** could alter the colour in places. It is even recommended to carry out the sanding with a fine sanding grit just before the final coat of finishing product. Buffing the Solid'Oil™ in with a buffing machine is enough to smoothen the wood.

CLEANING OF TOOLS

- Clean tools immediately after use with water.
- Protecting the environment:
 - Wring out cloths and wipe tools thoroughly after application.
 - Rinse with as little water as possible in a receptacle and leave this water to evaporate.
 - The residue may then be disposed of normally in a waste bin.
 - Seal the container properly after use.
 - Dispose of the empty container in a suitable waste collection site.
 - You should ask your local authorities for information about the procedure for disposal and collection.
 - Do not pour the residues down the drain.

DRYING TIMES

Under normal conditions of use (temperature 20°C, relative humidity 65%, well ventilated areas):

- Dust free: around 30 minutes.
- Before recoating: minimum 8 hours (check the product is perfectly dry with the back of your hand).
- NB: do not sand directly the **Wood-Ageing Agent** to avoid alteration of the colour; do not leave metal objects (tools) in contact with the aged wood while drying.

COVERAGE

- Approximate coverage: 12 to 15 sqm per litre, depending on the desired effect and the wood specie.

STORAGE

- Protect from frost (be careful if stored in vehicles).
- Carefully seal the container after use.

TECHNICAL DATA

USE	Special Decorative Treatment For Wood
TYPE OF RESINS	AQUA polyurethanes (water based)
AFNOR CLASSIFICATION	Family 1, class 7b2
DENSITY	1 (at 20°C, as per NF T 30020)
VISCOSITY	50 to 150 centipoises (BROOKFIELD T2) depending on the colour chosen
REGULATORY INFORMATION	Refer to the relevant Material Safety Data Sheets (also available on www.blanchon.co.uk or www.quickfds.com)
NO MIXING REQUIRED	1 component product. All the colours can be mixed together.
BEFORE RECOATING	Minimum 8 hours, under normal conditions

*APPENDIX: MACHINE SANDING OF PARQUET FLOORS

- Wood floors should be sanded with a floor sander, an edge sanding machine for the edges and a scraper for the corners.
- The floor sander should be used in the direction of the light or, better still if possible, in the direction of the wood grain.
- Work regularly over the surface, treating it in an identical way.
- 1st run: Use rough grain to expose the bare surface and level it.
- 2nd run: Use medium grain to make the surface even.
- 3rd run: Use fine grain to obtain a good finish.
- Then go round the edges of the floor with an edge sanding machine and scraper.
- Polishing with a buffing machine fitted with a fine abrasive disc makes surface preparation perfect, especially on parquets with boards laid in a staggered pattern: mosaic, chevron, broken stick, Hungary pattern, etc.
- Carefully remove dust using a powerful vacuum cleaner (the surface to be treated as well as the skirting, edges of windows and radiators).

Technical Data Sheet issued on the 02.03.2010. The information provided in this Technical Data Sheet is given in good faith for information purposes only. In no case whatsoever can this information be considered as a guarantee given by us nor engage our responsibility when our products are used. Since we are constantly striving to improve our products, the information given herein may be subject to modification without prior notice. This Technical Data Sheet cancels and supersedes all previous versions.

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