SYNTEKO®
SINCE 1944

NMP free
WATERBASED

SYNTEKO FLOOR FINISHES

BASIC

Good quality 1-component floor finish with very good resistance to grease, water, alcohol and household chemicals.

Area of use:	for normal wear in residential areas
Gloss:	matt 20, semi-gloss 45
Coverage:	8-15 m²/ L
Drying time:	4-6 hours for each coat
Tools:	– Roller ca. 300 mm with 6-8 mm pile high – Applicator with mohair felt 300-500 mm with pile high ca. 6 mm

PRO

Durable 1-component floor finish with very good resistance to grease, water, alcohol and household chemicals.

Area of use:	for normal to heavy wear in residential areas like living room, kitchen, hall, etc.
Gloss:	matt 20, semi-gloss 45, gloss 90
Coverage:	8-15 m²/ L
Drying time:	4-6 hours for each coat
Tools:	– Roller ca. 300 mm with 6-8 mm pile high – Applicator with mohair felt 300-500 mm with pile high ca. 6 mm

TOP

Strong and durable 1-component floor finish with excellent wear resistance and resistance to grease, water, alcohol and household chemicals.

Area of use:	for heavy wear in residential areas and offices
Gloss:	extra matt 5, matt 20, semi-gloss 45, gloss 90
Coverage:	8-15 m²/ L
Drying time:	4-6 hours for each coat
Tools:	– Roller ca. 300 mm with 6-8 mm pile high – Applicator with mohair felt 300-500 mm with pile high ca. 6 mm

NovaBEST

2-component floor finish for use in areas where high resistance is needed, finished surface is highly slip-resistant as well as good chemical and scratch resistance. The product has longer time to overlapping in difficult conditions.

Area of use:	for use on high-traffic areas like waiting zones, public spaces and shops. etc..
Gloss:	matt 20, semi-gloss 45, gloss 90
Coverage:	8–15 m²/L
Drying time:	4-6 hours for each coat
Tools:	– Roller ca. 300 mm with 6-8 mm pile high – Applicator with mohair felt 300-500 mm with pile high ca. 6 mm

STAR

2-component floor finish with maximum resistance to wear, scratching, scuffing, marring and chemicals.

Area of use:	for high traffic areas like offices, public areas, stores, waiting halls, customer service areas etc.
Gloss:	matt 20, semi-gloss 45, gloss 90
Coverage:	8-15 m²/ L
Drying time:	4-6 hours for each coat
Tools:	– Roller ca. 300 mm with 6-8 mm pile high – Applicator with mohair felt 300-500 mm with pile high ca. 6 mm

Attention!
The coverage is depending on used tools, wood species, humidity, sanding, etc. All drying times are calculated by temperature at +18... +20°C and by RH 50-60%.

NB!
Detailed information and instructions are provided on the Product Information sheet and MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) at www.synteko.com. This folder only presents a selection of important information.

SEALMASTER

1-component fast drying sealer for applicator or roller application, reduces the risk of discoloration, side bonding, is easy to sand and has low grain rise.

Number of coats:	1-2 coats, intermediate sanding necessary
Coverage:	10-20 m²/L , depending on tools and wood species.
Drying time:	60 to 90 minutes each coat on wooden and parquet floors
Tools:	– Applicator with mohair felt 300-500 mm with ca. 5 mm – Roller ca. 300mm with approx 3-5 mm pile high

SEALER

1-component fast drying sealer for stainless steel trowel application, seals the wood with very low grain raise and reduces the risk of discoloration and side bonding.

Number of coats:	3 coats, intermediate sanding not neccesary
Coverage:	20-30 m²/ L
Drying time:	15-20 minutes for each coat
Tools:	Flexible stainless steel spatula 250-300 mm width

MIXIT

1-component binder to be mixed with sanding dust to provide a filling mixture. MIXIT has good filling properties, minimal shrinking and cracking, drys fast and is easy to sand.

Area of use:	for filling gaps, cracks or joints up to max. 3 mm prior to application of Synteko finishes or oils.
Coverage:	8 - 12 m²/L
Drying time:	Approx. 60 minutes
Tools:	Flexible stainless steel spatula 250-300 mm width

WOOD FILLER

1-component ready-mixed filler with excellent adhesion is easy to sand, dries like hardwood and can be sawed, sanded, drilled, stained, painted, finished, lacquered and shellacked.

Area of use:	for filling of joints up to 1,5 mm prior to application of Synteko finishes or oils.
Colours:	exotic, light wood, white oak
Coverage:	8 m²/ L
Drying time:	20-30 minutes
Tools:	Flexible stainless steel spatula 250-300 mm width

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF FINISHED FLOORS

Maintaining of wooden floors is an investment. Regular maintenance with the right products gives your floor long life. Surfaces treated with Synteko products are easy to keep clean.

- furniture can be placed on the floor after 24 hours
- rugs can be placed on the floor after one week
- do not clean the floor with water or detergents for the first month
- attach felt pads to the legs of chairs and tables in order to avoid scratching the surface

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MAINTENANCE PRODUCT:

Regular	>	Super Clean
Periodic	>	Newshine
Special	>	Remover

FLOOR FINISHING WITH SYNTEKO WATERBASED FINISHES

www.synteko.com

TREATMENT OF UNFINISHED FLOORS

PREPARE YOUR FLOOR

Check for spills from adhesive on the new installed surface. Such can cause discolouration. Control that the surface is free contaminations of grease, wax, silicone and other substan ce which can prevent wetting and adhesion.

SANDING

Sand floors using accepted MFMA, NWFA or NOFMA procedures (US). Machine sand the surface to remove old treatments and impurities in the wood. The first sanding is made with a coarse sandpaper and high roller pressure. Make the floor surface as even as possible. If the floor is uneven in spots, sand locally to even out these areas.

The final sanding is made with 120-150 grit sandpaper or screen, and with the lowest possible roller pressure. If roller pressure is too high, the soft springwood may be compressed. When moisture from the finish affects such softwood, it will raise the grain of the floor by swelling back to its original volume.

Vacuum and tack the floor before priming. Do not forget to remove dust from skirtings, windowsills, radiators, etc. Before starting work, protect adjacent areas against splashing and spilling.

DURING USE

- The finish should be at room temperature of approx. 23°C (73°F).
- Floor temperature must be between 15 and 25°C (60 to 77°F).
- Floor moisture content must be between 5 and 15%.
- Humidity must be 50 – 60 % RH.
- If possible direct sunlight should be blocked, also avoid too high or low temperature and humidity.

SEALING

The first coat is intended to seal the wood. Do not apply to heavy coat on less absorbing kind of wood. Do not allow puddles of finish to remain on the floor. If the sealer is poured onto the floor from the container, it must be spread as quickly as possible to prevent the wood from absorbing too much water.

When sealing, it is practical to have as good ventilation as possible. This will help accelerate the drying time and reduce grain raising. In hot and dry climates, reduce ventilation in order to avoid too quick drying and risk of lap marks.

Wait until the wood has an even colour tone before performing intermediate sanding. For intermediate sanding use a used 120 grit screen or paper or a new 150 grit.

Vacuum and tack the floor before applying top coats. Do not forget to remove dust on skirtings, windowsills, radiators, etc.

FINISHING

Work gently with the applicator or roller, thus minimizing the amount of air mixed into the finish. Be careful in corners and other places where finish may be applied in increased amounts. Use a smaller brush in such areas.

If the relative humidity of the air is high and/or the temperature is low, reduce the amount of finish used. If the humidity of the air is low and/or the air temperature is high, increase the amount of finish used. Always avoid direct sunshine on the floor, which may heat the hardwood resulting in too quick drying.

When using an applicator, use the "snow plow" method in continuous, steady movements. When the whole surface has been completed, leave doors ajar. Turn off mechanical ventilation. Avoid direct air drafts over the surface of the floor. Normal airflow is sufficient for the drying of the finish.

If further coats are desired, let the finish dry for 4 to 6 hours and do the intermediate sanding, use a used 120 grit screen or paper or a new 150 grit, vacuum cleaning and application procedures as mentioned above. However, do not apply more than two coats per day (sealer and/or finish) in order to allow the finish to dry and cure as soon as possible.

PLEASE NOTE

- Waterbased floor finishes must not be covered with solvent-borne finishes.
- Oily woods such as teak should be coated immediately after sanding.
- Chemically pre-treated wood or mechanically compressed wood should be treated according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Do not use tape directly on the finished floor.

PREVIOUSLY FINISHED FLOORS

An absolute requirement for re-finish or touching up a previously finished surface is that it is free of grease, polish or similar substances. If the floor has been waxed, it should be sanded down to bare wood prior to finishing. If the floor has been treated with polish, an adhesion test must be carried out.

Before re-finishing clean with Synteko Remover, then clean with 10% vinegar in 90% water to remove all residues of grease, polishes, etc. and finally wipe the floor with pure water. Sand or screen with a used 120 or 150 grit to obtain a matte surface, and vacuum clean thoroughly. Apply one or two coats of Synteko floor finishes. Do not apply more than one coat a day.

When the surface has been screened, an adhesion test should be done. First, a small area is coated with finish. After it has dried, scraping the area with the edge of a coin tests the adhesion. If the finish layer loosens, it did not adhere correctly, and complete sanding to bare wood is necessary.

UV-CURED FLOORS

An extra layer of Synteko floor finishes can be applied to a pre finished, UV-cured, floor. First, sand or screen the floor using a very fine paper (180-240 grit) or an abrasive pad. Screen the surface until it has turned matte. Vacuum thoroughly, and tack the surface with a damp clean cloth to completely remove all the dust.

TECHNICAL FAQ / First Coat

FAQ	Causes	Corrective actions
Visible applicator strokes, uneven colour after applicator finishing.	Uneven applicator finishing; finish has had time to dry between first and second applications.	Sand back to bare wood. Apply the first two coats "wet to wet" and keep the finish in motion when applying the initial coat without going all the way to the wall.
Round, dark, miss-colourations approximately 20–40 cm in diameter.	Poured finish has remained too long on the floor. The wood is absorbing excessive moisture and the finish is drying slower over these surfaces.	Sand back to bare wood and re-finish.
Dark, narrow lines/ scratches.	Sanding scratches from coarse-grade sandpaper have not been sanded away; these absorb more finish and the colour darkens.	Sand to bare wood and re-finish.
White in joint between staves or boards.	Cellulose finish mixed with sanding dust has been used for filling. Finish has been applied before this had dried.	Sand to bare wood and remove all white from the joint.
Edge-gluing. The floor is without joints between boards, with the exception of some areas where the joints are very wide.	The wrong type of finish has been used for the initial coat (adhesive properties are too good) and the wood has shrunk.	Remove the floor and relay it. Use correct finish for first sealer coat.
Light areas after roller application.	Too much air has worked into the lacquer and late overlapping.	Sand to bare wood and re-finish.
Course apparence, excessive grain raise, roller patterns, etc.	Excessively thick initial sealer coat has been applied.	Perform a thorough intermediate sanding with used 120-grit paper or screen. Also flatten the surface gloss with an abrasive (maroon) pad.
Darker wood along the walls.	Excessively thick application with brush along the walls and/or brush application have begun to dry before overlapping with a roller.	Sand to bare wood and re-finish.

TECHNICAL FAQ

FAQ	Causes	Corrective actions
Bubbles / Blisters in the surface.	Draft across finish surface. Rolling too quickly. Fast drying. Low relative humidity. Frozen finish or stored in low temperature for a longer period.	Sand away the bubbles away entirely with used 120 or 150-grit sandpaper and re-finish. If heavy bubbles sand back to bare wood.
Particles in the surface.	Dust particles, dusty workplace, poor vacuuming. Unclean tools bad mixing hardener.	Sand away with 150-grade sandpaper and re-finish.
Shrinkage / Fish eyes/ Creeping	Silicone problem. Silicone contamination. Contamination of surfaces or tools.	Sand back to bare wood. Avoid contamination from adjoining surfaces. Re-finish.
Uneven gloss	Container not agitated. Uneven application. Uneven drying.	Sand the surface to an even gloss with 150-grit sandpaper or screen. Also flatten the surface gloss with an abrasive (maroon) pad.
Peeling/Bad adhesion	Contaminated surface, Silicon on surface, grease on surface	Sand back to bare wood.
Bad levelling, brush marks or roller structure in the surface.	Cold finish, cold floor. Mixing two brands.	If heavy marks sand back to bare wood. If just small marks sand with 150-grit paper or screen. Also flatten the surface gloss with an abrasive (maroon) pad.
Alligatoring, surface looks like the skin of an alligator.	Too long drying time, too high humidity, too cold floor or water leaking out from the inside of the roller.	Sand back to bare wood.
Bad drying	High humidity, low temperature, too heavy (thick) coats or no air movements.	Room temperature at least 13 °C, relative air humidity not over 80%. Good ventilation (not draught).