



BEECK Stand Oil Wood Glaze

Coloured, weatherproof wood glaze for exposed exterior wood

1. Product Properties

Silk gloss finish boiled down stand oil mixture with glazing mineral pigments in 15 lightfast, UV resistant standard colours. Suitable for dimensionally stable wood (windows, external doors), conditionally also suitable for dimensionally unstable exterior woodwork such as folding shutters, boarding and log cabins. For weather resistant, coating compatible hardwood and softwoods, not for tropical wood. Always try out first on test area of oak and wood-based materials. For new build work, old buildings and renovation. Ideal for style and material compatible wood treatment in restoration and listed building conservation, as well as half-timbering. Classic boiled down stand oil mixture, interlinked through oxidative drying to form a diffusible, water proof oil glazing film. Pore deep penetration by "creepable", low molecular refined linseed oil ensures inseparable anchoring on porous, dry and high-grip woodwork. In combination with very finely ground mineral pigments is especially economical, lightfast and durable. The product is applied in thin layers, just like old siccative stand oil glazings of listed building conservation. Does not tend to flake off and become brittle, even under intense weathering. Even when used for renovation, does not produce any embrittling, vapour sealing and difficult to remove excessive thick layer on organic (synthetic resin) film-forming substances.

1.1. Composition

- Siccative, "rich" boiled concentration of refined linseed oil and vegetable stand oils
- Dissolved in readily penetrating essential oils and aromatic compound-free solvents, paint film protection
- Finely ground mineral pigments, combined with mineral UV absorbers, ensure maximum lightfastness
- Free from synthetic resin and plasticisers

1.2. Technical properties

1.2.1. Overview

- Use on exterior surfaces
- Absolutely suitable for listed buildings with regard to materiality, look and feel and shading
- Low tension, does not tend to flake off
- Can be coated over practically an unlimited number of times
- Diffusible and moisture regulating
- Water-repellent and water proof
- Maximum lightfastness and colour resistance thanks to pure mineral pigmentation
- Bronzing due to matt effect and gentle chalking

1.2.2. Important building physics characteristics*

Parameter	Value	Conformity
Density 20°C:	approx. 0.95 kg / L	
viscosity 20°C:	approx. 36 s (3 mm flow cup)	ISO 2431
S _d value (H ₂ O):	≤ 0.50 m	
Gloss level at 85°:	medium gloss, silk gloss finish	EN ISO 2813
Flash point:	> 61°C	
VOC content (max.):	400 g / L	ChemVOCFarbV Cat. A / e

* Values depend on colour

1.2.3. Colour

- 15 standard exterior colours suitable for listed buildings
- Can be mixed together as required
- The wood's natural colour also determines the final colour. Try out on a test area of original woods
- Colour Silver Grey corresponds to naturally greyed woodwork and is particularly easy to maintain, durable and authentic on wood façades and difficult to access woodwork such as wood panelling on gable walls, garden fences, roof dormers, and undersides of roof overhangs.

2. Use

2.1. Substrate requirements

- The substrate must be clean, dry, firm and stable and must be free from efflorescent, discolouring, adhesion-impairing and/or drying-delaying substances.
- Ensure constructive wood preservation and wood quality free from blue stain, match chemical wood preservation to DIN 68800 Part 3/VOB/C DIN 18363 with coating system and resistance class.

2.2. Brief information on the standard system

- Coat raw wood with BEECK Oil Primer, if necessary use protective impregnation against blue stain, see substrate and preparatory treatment.



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- Then apply at least 2 glaze coats, on dimensionally stable wood (windows, doors) and on the exposed south and west facing sides apply 3 glaze coats of BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Wood Glaze.

2.3. Substrate and preparatory treatment

- **Wood:**
Sand down absorbent, raw or non film-forming impregnated wood and prime with BEECK Oil Primer. Apply thick, saturating coat. Completely sand off crumbling, weathered wood that has turned grey, or replace it. Maximum wood moisture for softwood 15 %, for hardwood 12 %. Wash off grease, resin and wax thoroughly with BEECK Lacquer Thinner. Resin rich exterior wood (e.g. larch) tends to resin flux in the heat; take into account on the south side of buildings. Always try out on a test area of oak (tannic acid!) and tropical wood species (discolouring, drying delaying constituents!) as well as wood-based materials. Pay particular attention to suitability for exterior use and the relevant coating guidelines of the supplier. Prime the rear of exterior panelling as well due to warpage if moisture is absorbed. Ensure back ventilation. Remove weathered, loose and flaking old lacquer or synthetic resin-based coats pore deep by sanding down, blast cleaning or stripping. Remove stripper residues, pore-deep. Adherent, firm oil and alkyd resin glazings: thoroughly grind the surface and if necessary coat with caustic lye / degrease. Ensure visually uniform substrates. Prime structural timber and dimensionally stable structural members (windows!) on all sides before installation and additionally glaze once. If chemical wood preservation against fungus and blue stain infestation is necessary or specified for softwoods (VOB/C DIN 18363), apply this as an impregnating and non film-forming coat on the raw wood. Solvent-based, low binder alkyd resin based impregnations are compatible. Then surface grind and further treat with BEECK Stand Oil Wood Glaze. It is advisable to try out on a test area of the original woods.
- **Glass rebates and sealants (windows!):**
Do not glaze over elastic sealants. Limit paint coat to 1 mm on the sealant. Glaze over plastic sealants, if provided for by the manufacturer. Try out on a test area due to compatibility. Allow hardened sealants, e.g. linseed oil putty, to through dry sufficiently before glazing over them. Note and follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- **Unsuitable substrates** are horizontally installed or slightly sloped wood exposed to the weather, mechanically stressed and wood in contact with the soil. Note constructive and possible chemical wood preservation according to DIN 68800 Part 3. Tropical woods, oak and wood-based materials: try out on a test area. Plasto-elastic, weak adhesion and brittle old coatings, e.g. acrylic-based, cannot be coated over.
- **Defective substrates** require a differentiated approach; try out on a test area.

2.3.1 Maintenance and follow-up treatment:

Exterior wood needs maintenance. If exposed to intense weathering, follow-up treatment by lightly grinding the surface and glazing over after around 1.5 – 3 years. Simple constructive measures such as roof overhangs, edge rounding and careful wood selection (resistance classes) extend the maintenance cycles, and the overall durability of wood and coating considerably. Take into consideration the heating effects and premature matting of dark colours (e.g. ebony) on the south sides of buildings, etc. Regularly rinse off air-borne dirt with soapy water or alcohol-based cleaner, as it provides favourable conditions for mould infestation, e.g. on roof soffit. In case of stubborn, recurring infestation with mould and microorganisms, consider using wood preservatives containing fungicide.

2.4. Application instructions

2.4.1. General information

Check substrate suitability as required (see 2.1. and 2.3.) Pay particular attention to the absorbency, strength and texture of the respective substrate. Try out on a test area before using on high quality and critical surfaces. Ensure that the product is used by qualified persons.

- Carefully cover surfaces which are not to be treated – especially glass, window sills, expansion joints, lacquer, plastics and hardware – and protect them from splashes.
- Provide personal protective equipment.
- Only coat self-contained areas with containers of product from the same production batch. Ensure sufficient qualified workers and smooth, uninterrupted coating process. Check the colours before use.
- Ensure visually uniform coating surfaces, especially for renovation coatings.
- Do not use in wet conditions, if there is a risk of frost, on hot surfaces or in the blazing sun.
- Minimum application temperature: +8°C. Ensure ventilation and heat (room ambient temperature), handle fresh coatings carefully. Drying time per pass: in normal climate is ready to glaze over after at least 24 hours. Only glaze over dry coats. Tack-free in normal climate after several days, avoid excessive coat thicknesses and gluing up/clogging, e.g. in window rebate. Protect fresh exterior coatings from the rain; e.g. hang up scaffolding sheeting.

2.4.2. Application

Apply BEECK Stand Oil Wood Glaze with a flat brush or a spraying method (low-pressure, high-pressure, air-mix).

- Before use, thoroughly stir BEECK Stand Oil Wood Glaze down to the bottom of the container.



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- Apply as an absolutely thin coating, smoothly, seamlessly and uniformly in the direction of the grain or figure. Delayed drying if applied too thickly and/or non-uniformly. Ensure a streak-free and seamless glazed surface finish.
- Avoid excessive coat thicknesses, spread out well including on rough substrates such as half-timbering and rough-sawn wood.
- If necessary, thin first coat with up to 3 % BEECK Lacquer Thinner, especially on absorbent and rough substrates and if using a spray coating method. Also thin further glaze coats if necessary.
- 2 – 3 topcoats in the same colour with BEECK Stand Oil Wood Glaze with at least 24 hours between each coat.
- In case of dust inclusions and a long time before the following coat (> 1 week), finely sand, remove dust and glaze over surfaces between coats.
- Also avoid excessive coat thicknesses if using spray coating method; carefully spread excess material on the surface with a brush. Do not allow any “lakes” fat edges or runs and sags to dry on the surface, especially on horizontal surfaces and in recesses. A sample application is advisable. Note the risk of auto-ignition in extractor filter mats in case of oily overspray.

3. Application Rate and Container Sizes

The application rate, i.e. the quantity required for use on planed softwood is approx. 0.07 L BEECK Stand Oil Wood Glaze per m² and pass. Determine additional application rate on rough-sawn wood and half-timbering by trying out on a test area. Brush out thinly on rough substrates too.

Container sizes: 0.25 L / 0.75 L / 3 L / 10 L

4. Cleaning

Use BEECK Lacquer Thinner to thoroughly clean equipment, tools and soiled clothing immediately after use.

5. Storage

Stored in original container, tightly closed, can be kept for at least 18 months. Close opened container air-tight, remove any skin that has formed: do not stir it into the product. Never pour the product into solvent-swellaable containers.

6. Hazard notes, safety instructions and disposal

Comply with the EC Safety Data Sheet. Safety data sheet available on request.

May cause sensitisation of susceptible persons. Contains Orange oil, 3-Iodo-2-propynylbutylcarbamate. May produce an allergic reaction. Cleaning cloths, paper or other materials that are used for absorption can become a potential fire hazard. Collect and safely dispose in closed, non-flammable containers after use.

Hazard statements: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements: Keep out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Disposal in accordance with the official regulations.

Waste disposal number: 080112

7. Declaration

This technical information is offered as advice based on our knowledge and practical experience. All information is provided without guarantee. It does not release the user from their responsibility to check the product suitability and application for the specific substrate on which it is to be used. Subject to change without notice as part of our product development. Non-system additives for tinting, thinning, etc. are not permitted. Check the colours before use. This information sheet automatically becomes invalid when a new edition is issued. The information in the current version of the EC Safety Data Sheets is binding for classification according to the Hazards identifications, disposal considerations, etc.