



WOOD FINISHES DIRECT

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For purchasing information visit:
[Blanchon Wood-Ageing Agent](#)

Wood-Ageing Agent



Easily “ages”
parquet, wood floors,
furniture, panelling
etc.

Fast-action formula
on all wood species

Odourless

Ideal finish before
Hardwax Oil or
Solid’Oil

May be recoated
with all Blanchon
solvent-based
finishes

All colours can be
mixed together

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- Blanchon **Wood-Ageing Agent** benefits from the latest innovations in wood stain. It provides a “patina” finish highlighting the natural wood grain. Ideal to give a new wood an aged or weathered appearance.
- Wood-Ageing Agent** is a single component, water-based and odourless product. It may be applied on all types of parquet, wood floor, woodwork, wood panelling, etc. The best effects are obtained on light-coloured European wood species having a distinctive wood grain like pine, fir or spruce.
- It is very easy to apply, making it ideal for large surfaces (in particular parquet and wood floors). Its versatility allows you to achieve a wide range of decorative effects from a light “weathered” look to a darker “old cottage” finish.
- It may be coated with all types of solvent-based finishes (wood floor sealers, varnishes, oils, waxes and polishes). It is particularly recommended to use it with Blanchon Hardwax Oil or Solid’Oil™, to obtain countless “patina” and “ambiance” effects.
- Wood-Ageing Agent** is available in 10 finishes.
- 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 of colourless is necessary to dilute whilst sustaining the ageing 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, wood stains, 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 Chrono™ Paint Stripper or Blanchon Building Paint Stripper. Do not use steel wool.
- Wood floors: parquet, wood floors and wood stairs should be sanded down to bare wood (stripping and de-waxing are not recommended) in order to ensure that 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 cleaners (cf. Appendix* overleaf for details on sanding wood floors).
- The effect of **Wood-Ageing Agent** can be enhanced or strengthened by various mechanical actions (small impacts, brushing in the direction of the grain, fine scratches, etc.), performed before application. The most positive impact on a wood will be obtained if the surface has been brushed (stainless steel or brass brush) in the direction of the grain. If one seeks a softer contrast, the surfaces need to be carefully stripped.
- 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 misting.
- On delicate veneers or fragile types of wood, carry out a test on a hidden area.

Application

- Stir well before and during use.
 - Apply the product neat with a short-haired roller, using a brush for the edges and small areas. Apply a uniform and even coat (spread the product thinly) in the direction of the wood grain.
 - Work lightly 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 overcoat (with a white pad and the Colourless **Wood-Ageing Agent**).
- For lighter effects, do not dilute with water but use the colourless **Wood-Ageing Agent** in order to keep the “aged” effect, for pastel effects, dilute the desired colour with white **Wood-Ageing Agent**. 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 the optimum effect.
- Apply the **Wood-Ageing Agent**, as written on the label, (do not pour on the floor,) even out with the buffing machine. 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 soaked pad on the wood, to avoid any unwanted marks.
- In case several bottles are to be used, it is recommended to pour them all into the same bucket before using the product.

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 (see examples at www.blanchon.com)

Important: samples shown in the literature on different wood species with different application methods are only indicative. To get a better idea of the final result, please try the **Wood-Ageing Agent** with the desired finishing product on an inconspicuous area first.

Use of a finish on top of Wood-Ageing Agent

- Re-coat with the finishing product after at least 8 hours.
- The best results are obtained when **Wood-Ageing Agent** is coated with Blanchon Hardwax Oil or Solid’Oil™.
- If the finishing product is water-based, it is compulsory to fix the **Wood-Ageing Agent** with Blanchon Prim’Oil™; please note that the colour may change after the coat of primer. Check to see that it is the desired finished colour on a small test area first.
- In any case, a light sanding should be carried out after the first coat of finishing product (primer or not): do not sand the **Wood-Ageing Agent** as this could alter the colour in places. It is recommended to carry out the sanding with a fine grit before the final coat of finishing product. Buffing the Solid’Oil™ in with a buffing machine is enough to smooth the wood.

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Wood-Ageing Agent

Cleaning of tools

- Clean tools immediately after use with water. Do not reuse containers.
- Protecting the environment:
 - Wring out cloths and wipe tools thoroughly after application.
 - Rinse with a little water in a container and allow the water to evaporate.
 - The dry residue can normally be discarded in the waste bin.
 - Seal the container properly after use.
 - Dispose of empty containers thoughtfully.
 - Do not discharge into drains.

DRYING TIMES

- Under normal conditions of use (temperature 20°C, relative humidity 65%, well ventilated areas).
- Dust free: around 30 minutes.
- Before re-coat: minimum 8 hours (check the product is perfectly dry with the back of your hand).

NB: do not directly sand the **Wood-Ageing Agent** to avoid alteration of the colour; do not leave metal objects (tools) in contact with the aged wood whilst drying.

COVERAGE

- Approximate coverage: 12 to 15 m² per litre, depending on the desired effect and the wood species.

STORAGE

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

TECHNICAL DATA

USE	Special decorative treatment for wood
AFNOR CLASSIFICATION	Not applicable
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.com 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: SANDING A WOOD FLOOR USING A MACHINE

- This is done using a special floor sander, with an edge sander for the edges and a scraper for the corners.
- The floor sander should be used in the direction of the light, or better still, in the direction of the wood grain.
- Work in even, regular "sweeps" to ensure that the entire surface is done in an identical manner.
- 1st pass: coarse grit (24, 30 or 36) to expose the bare wood and level it.
- 2nd pass: medium grit (50 or 60) to get a smooth, even surface.
- 3rd pass: fine grit (100 or 120) to obtain a good finish.
- Do all the edges of the room with the edge sander and scraper.
- Polishing with a buffing machine fitted with an abrasive mesh (80 or 120) ensures that the surface is perfectly prepared, especially in the case of flooring that has alternating lines (mosaics, chevrons, herringbone pattern, basket weave pattern, etc.).
- Remove all dust carefully, using a powerful vacuum cleaner, from the area to be lacquered, including any skirting boards, window ledges and radiators.

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Respect
for people and
the environment



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