

UV-Protect



ADDITIVE



Yellowing protection for light woods


Prevents the UV-light induced yellowing of light colored wood species. This primarily leads to problems when carpets or items of furniture are moved at a later date and the change in wood color becomes very noticeable. Prevents the darkening of light colored wood under the influence of light, such as for instance, maple, birch, ash, spruce. Lightening of dark types of wood cannot be prevented by using this product.

- Original appearance of the wood is preserved long-term
- Can be used for all water-based LOBA finishes
- Innovation by LOBA

Range of use:

Suitable for all light European timbers, such as maple, ash, birch, spruce. If in doubt, consult the factory. Perfectly adjusted for all water-based LOBA primers and finishes.

Technical Data

ART.-NO.		
11017	100 ml	15

Solids	20 ±2%
Viscosity DIN 4	10 ±2s
Storage and transportation	12 months of storage stability. Store and transport between +5 to +25°C. Protect from frost. No hazardous material according to ADR.



Application

- UV-Protect can be added to all LOBA Water-based finishes. Max. addition quantity 2 %. One container (100 ml) of UV-Protect is mixed into 5 l (5 kg) of finish.
- By using the additive in each finish layer, an improved result is achieved.
- Shake the contents well.
- Observe general and, if necessary, product-specific occupational health and safety regulations. Further information can be found in the GISCODE-related operating instructions which are available under www.wingis-online.de.

INTEGRATION:

Only add the additive immediately for application and shake or stir thoroughly. For dual-component systems, the additive is only added once the hardening agent has been integrated into the putty! 1-component finish mixed with additive must be processed within 24 hours, 2-component finish must be processed within the specified processing time. Any storage stability beyond this period cannot be guaranteed.

General guidelines

Cleaning of tools: Clean tools and equipment immediately with water.

Drying time: The indicated drying times are valid for +20°C and 50% relative humidity, and assume careful, draught-free ventilation of the working area. Lower temperatures, higher relative humidity or poorer ventilation lead to longer drying times. Do not apply any protective coverings, wet clean the surface or lay carpet until the coating has achieved its final hardening. Product-specific data can be found in the relevant technical information.

Intermediate sanding: Where several layers of coatings are applied, if any layer is not overcoated within 24 hours, then the only way to ensure adequate bond between the layers is by intermediate sanding. An intermediate sanding before the final application will achieve an even surface. Carefully clean off the dust after intermediate sanding.

Use with or without a primer: Generally all finishes can be used without a primer. The use of a primer increases application reliability and ensures a finish free of lap marks and stripes, almost irrespective of the wood type. Further details can be found in the LOBA wood type list in the current product catalogue.

Edge bonding: Water-based coating systems usually show a tendency for edge bonding. Several measures can be taken to minimise the formation of irregular joints and the associated locking effect. The use of shear-resistant or firm elastic adhesive to glue the parquet, careful filling of the joints with wood putty, use of suitable primers, such as LOBA EasyPrime, pretreatment of the groove sides on solid wood boards with wax compatible with the coating before laying. Taking steps to ensure that the room climate, in particular the relative humidity, remains constant. (Careful advising of the customer is recommended). Old floors with damaged, weak adhesives, and flexibly glued or nailed parquet, plank flooring, wood block flooring, industrial parquet, as well as parallel parquet, parquet on underfloor heating, and woods which change their moisture content quickly, such as beech and maple.

Interactions: Materials such as carpet underlays, furniture legs, castors, flexible adhesives used for parquet or for fixing can lead to softening and discoloration. Material building up in the joints can adversely affect touch and appearance. Exposure to hair dyes or rubber tyres on cars, motorcycles and cycles can lead to permanent, irreversible discoloration of the surface.

The information in this document and all other advice and recommendations that we provide to help and assist the applicator are based on previous experience and relate to Spezial conditions. Because of the wide range of possible uses and conditions of application of our products, we do not relieve users from the need to carry out their own trials or to seek technical advice by speaking to the LOBA application engineering department. Observe the floor covering manufacturer's recommendations and the provisions of the current standards. Our liabilities and responsibilities are exclusively in accordance with our Terms and Conditions and are not extended by this information or by our advice. The publishing of a new technical data sheet automatically invalidates the earlier version.

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