



# Exterior Stand Oil Paint

## Resin free, rick oil lacquer for exterior woodwork and ferrous metal exposed to weather conditions

Mixture of boiled down linseed oil and stand oil containing finely ground mineral pigments with excellent durability and maintenance friendliness in exterior areas. True to traditional oil paint formulas, it does not tend to flake, even under severe weather conditions. Suitable for ferrous metals, dimensionally stable wood (windows, external doors) as well as for dimensionally unstable or conditionally stable woodwork (panelling, roof dormers, folding shutters). Ideal for style and material compatible wood treatment in restoration and listed building conservation. Unsurpassed durability on half-timbering.

### 1. Product Properties

Classic boiled down stand oil mixture, interlinked through oxidative drying to form a diffusible coating film without water swelling. Pore deep penetration by "creepable", low molecular refined linseed oil ensures inseparable anchoring on porous, dry and high-grip woodwork. Very finely ground mineral pigments and iron oxides open up an earthy colour spectrum suitable for listed buildings and far from the eye-catching colourfulness of modern synthetic pigments. The product is applied in 2 to 3 thin layers, just like old siccative stand oil paints of listed building conservation.

Particularly valuable for conditionally or dimensionally unstable woods of listed building conservation and half-timbering. 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" and resin-free boiled concentration of refined linseed oil and resistant, pure vegetable, stand oils
- Dissolved in readily penetrating essential oils and aromatic compound-free solvents
- Finely ground mineral pigments, combined with mineral UV absorbers, ensure maximum colourfastness and lightfastness
- Free from synthetic resin

#### 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
- High yielding, easy-to-use high solid
- Diffusible and moisture regulating
- Water-repellent and no water swelling
- Maximum lightfastness and colour resistance thanks to pure mineral pigmentation
- Bronzing due to matt effect and gentle chalking
- Free from film-forming and embrittling synthetic resins and plasticisers of any kind whatsoever

##### 1.2.2. Important building physics characteristics\*

Parameter	Value	Conformity
Density <sub>20°C</sub> :	approx. 1.20 kg/ L	
Viscosity:	approx. 100 s	3 mm flow cup to ISO 2431
s <sub>d</sub> value (H <sub>2</sub> O):	≤ 0.50 m	
Colourfastness:	Class B1	BFS Information Sheet No. 26
Gloss level at 85°:	medium gloss, silk gloss finish	EN ISO 2813
Flash point:	> 61°C	
VOC content (max.):	300 g/L	ChemVOCFarbV Cat. A/d
Solids content:	approx. 78 % (high solid)	

\* Values depend on colour



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### 1.2.3. Colour

- 8 lightfast, standard colours suitable for listed buildings, including white
- Can be mixed together as required

## 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 with coating system and resistance class.
- Bright ferrous metal or steel, suitable for corrosivity categories C1 – C3 to EN ISO 12944-2.
- Not suitable for zinc coated sheet steel and non-ferrous metals.

### 2.2. Brief information on the standard system

- **On dimensionally stable and high visual quality wood (windows, external doors):**
  - Prime with BEECK Oil Primer
  - Intermediate coat with BEECK Undercoat
  - 2 opaque coats of BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint
- **On all other woods depending on the weathering situation and requirements:**
  - Prime with BEECK Oil Primer
  - 2–3 opaque coats of BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint
- **On ferrous metals and steel:**
  - Prime with BEECK Corrosion Protection Primer
  - Intermediate coat with BEECK Undercoat
  - 2 coats of BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint

### 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 beforehand. 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, cracked, loose and flaking old lacquer, acrylic or synthetic resin-based coats pore deep by sanding down, blast cleaning or stripping. Remove stripper residues, pore-deep. Thoroughly sand down firmly adherent, firm oil and alkyd resin coatings and if necessary remove with caustic lye. Directly followed by further treatment with BEECK Undercoat. Only coat rough, absorbent wood with BEECK Oil Primer. Prime structural timber and dimensionally stable structural members (windows!) on all sides before installation and additionally precoat once with BEECK Undercoat.

#### ■ Glass rebates and sealants (windows!):

Do not paint over elastic sealants. Limit paint coat to 1 mm on the sealant. Paint 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 painting over. Note and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

#### ■ Comment on BEECK Undercoat:

Recommended as a white matt, efficient intermediate coat especially on dimensionally stable woods (windows!). For full colour or colourful topcoats can also be replaced by the corresponding BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint. Alternatively: Tint BEECK Undercoat with no more than 20 % of the corresponding coloured lacquer.

#### ■ Ferrous metals and steel:

Thoroughly derust, lightly grind surface and degrease with BEECK Lacquer Thinner. Prepare with BEECK Corrosion Protection Primer and BEECK Undercoat.

- **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.

Plastoelastic, weak adhesion and brittle old coatings, e.g. acrylic-based, cannot be coated over. Zinc coated sheet steel, non-ferrous metals and areas highly at risk of corrosion are also not suitable.

- **Defective substrates** require a differentiated approach; try out on a test area.



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### 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 painting over after around 2–4 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. Pay attention to heating effects and premature matting of dark colours and full colours on the south side of buildings, e.g. if Ultra Blue is used. Regularly wash off air-borne dirt with soapy water or alcohol-based cleaner, as it provides favourable conditions for mould infestation. 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 use containers from the same production batch to coat self-contained areas.
- When applying tinted and full coloured coatings, ensure a sufficient number of qualified workers and a smooth, uninterrupted coating process. Check the colours before use.
- 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, handle fresh coatings carefully.
- Drying time per pass: in normal climate is ready to sand and coat over after 24 hours
- Only paint 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; hang up scaffolding sheeting in front of the surface worked on.

#### 2.4.2. Application

Apply BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint with a round brush, flat brush, painting roller or a spraying method (low-pressure, high-pressure, air-mix).

- Stir BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint thoroughly before use.
- 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 good edge cover.
- Avoid excessive coat thicknesses, spread out well including on rough substrates such as half-timbering and rough-sawn formwork.
- If necessary, thin with up to 3 % BEECK Lacquer Thinner, especially the first coat, on porous and rough substrates and if using a spray coating method.
- Two topcoats with the same colour of BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint with at least 24 hours between each coat.
- In case of dust inclusions and a long time before the following coat (> 1 week), finely grind, remove dust and paint 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 smooth, normally absorbent substrates is approx. 0.08 L BEECK Exterior Stand Oil Paint per m<sup>2</sup> and pass. Determine additional application rate on rough-sawn wood and half-timbering by trying out on a sample area.

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.



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### 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-swellable containers.

### 6. Safety Instructions

- Comply with the EC Safety Data Sheet. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May cause sensitisation in sensitive persons. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Use only in well-ventilated areas. No smoking, keep away from sources of ignition. Do not breathe sanding/grinding dust and spray. Protect the surroundings from splashes. Cleaning cloths and other contaminated materials constitute a potential fire hazard. After use, collect in closed, non-flammable containers and dispose of safely. Dispose of product residues in accordance with the legal regulations. Avoid release into the environment. Obtain special instructions/refer to the safety data sheet for advice.
- Waste code (EWC code): 080111

### 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. 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 EU Safety Data Sheets is binding for classification according to the Hazardous Substances Regulations, disposal, etc.