

HOW TO USE OSMO POLYX HARDWAX OIL 3054 ON WOODWORK (Finishing Trim, Cabinets, Doors, Furniture wooden toys etc...)



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<p>Quick and Easy Application Method (trim, cabinets, doors and furniture)</p>	<p>These items are typically sanded to between 220 and 600 grit depending on grain and species of wood. Sand through 320 grit sand paper or higher for figured local Maple or Artubus. Local Douglas Fir doors, cabinet faces, etc will be fine with 220grit. Good finishers use a low light so you can easily see the reflection, evenness and sheen of the finish.</p> <p>Thorough prep work is important for success. Vacuum thoroughly or tack after each grit and finally wipe with a tack cloth or cloth wetted with mineral spirits to remove all sanding dust. Then follow these application steps:</p> <p>Step 1. Apply a generous amount to the surface using a small piece of white abrasive pad. We find that a 2inch square piece of white abrasive pad is about the right size. Use a latex glove as OSMO is quite sticky.</p> <p>Step 2. Scrub in thoroughly, by hand, with the white abrasive pad. Use small circles and move along the piece overlapping these circles. Put some pressure on the pad – OSMO likes to be scrubbed – forget all about laying on a coat as you would with a danish oil.</p> <p>Step 3. Let OSMO soak in for about 10 min. Allow the coat to soak in for 10 minutes. Don't be tempted to wipe the coating off at this point. After 10 minutes just wipe your work with the white pad – this time wiping with the grain of your workpiece. You are trying to even the sheen of the finish, not remove it.</p> <p>Step 4. Buff Dry – five minutes later - Optional but always with the last coat - Buff dry. Don't leave OSMO sitting on the surface (ie lumps, lines, blobs). OSMO is an oil and wax combined and excess amounts are not durable on the wood, they also look bad. Wipe/buff with a cotton cloth using medium pressure – don't scrub just buff gently. Or you can use a clean corner of your white scotch brite pad to wipe the surface to a consistent sheen – no puddles or lines of finish should be on the surface and it should not look shiny. If you are using the cotton cloth, don't scrub with it just use light even strokes to even the sheen of the finish. Experienced finishers tend to use the white pad more and more, if in doubt use the cloth for the final buffing step for each coat.</p> <p>Look Ma No Waste - You are getting the right amount of finish on the wood when your cotton buffing cloth is just barely showing the residue of the OSMO finish. The days of flooding on petroleum oil based finishes and then wiping it all off over. However, proper rag disposal after use is important. We suggest submersing rags, cloths and pads in a bucket of water after use, to avoid potential for spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>Repeat the above steps: Depending on the application, 1-3 coats are necessary. 3 coats are recommended for cabinet tops or table tops. 1 or 2 coats will be sufficient for virtually everything else. Under normal circumstances, wait until the next day to do the next coat. If you complete a coat in the afternoon, you can normally do a second coat the next morning, but we recommend keeping at least 12 hours between coats.</p> <p>Before the Next Coat: Run your hand over the surface. If it feels at all rough, some dust and wood particles have been trapped in the finish, therefore, a feather light sanding with the grain using 320 or 400 grit sand paper will smooth out the surface. Remove all sanding dust before the next coat. NOTE: If you have done your preparation correctly, there is really no need to sand between coats of OSMO.</p>
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Less OSMO Please – Your first coat of OSMO required a little more finish but it was going directly on unfinished wood. Try not to load up the wood with excess OSMO on second or third coats. The right method is to put very little material on with your clean white Scotch brite pad – just enough to fill in the wood and create a new overall surface – your low angle light will tell you how you are doing.

Are we done yet? – if the dried finish is smooth, even in sheen and will bead water well without swelling the wood, you are done. Even then, it is possible to do some spot repairs and blend them in where needed.

Tips to Remove Excess OSMO while it is wet - Squeegee plastic cards (for auto body work available at Canadian Tire) are simple, excellent tools for wiping excess finish out of inside corners, you can also use an old credit card or a sample piece of Formica. With the card, you can scrape it off one area and deposit it on another area of the workpiece. Then work it in using your white scotch brite pad with circles and pressure all the while moving from oiled areas to dry areas of the workpiece. Stretch out the OSMO using more and more pressure before loading the scotch brite pad with more finish.

Sanding OSMO (Only required if you put too much on or your preparation was incomplete) – Contrary to what you might think, an OSMO surface which is dry will sand very cleanly and smoothly. It will produce a white powder when sanded. Test this on a small area. If the OSMO finish does not sand smoothly and leaves a white residue, it likely is not dry. Therefore, don't sand the stuff when it is not dry. Wait, test again with a little sandpaper and then proceed. With this type of material, a sanding grit of 320 will work well between coats and if you wish to remove OSMO in the event of having too much on the surface, 180 or 220 grit would be a good grit to start.

IMPORTANT: After application, make sure to wipe the surface fairly dry with a clean cotton cloth. Drip marks or over application are time consuming to repair. If in doubt, it is best practice to wipe the surface dry, but don't scrub the surface, a gentle wipe is all that is needed.

TIP: Finishing panels such as drawer bottoms, door panels and so on before glueup saves you time and gives better results with much less effort. For example when using plywood for building drawers, finish the plywood with a coat of OSMO BEFORE cutting. After assembly and glue up you will have to do one very thin final coat, but that will take only a few minutes.

UNSANDED or Live Edge Work – Special Case: If the wood is splintery (e.g., unsanded rough wood, or live edge bark), it is helpful to use an OSMO hand brush to apply the material and scrub it into the wood grain, particularly on the first coat. This reduces the risk of the white pad catching in the grain of the wood and causing splinters or leaving fibers. For uneven live edge work, a stiff brush works very well – a scotch brite pad won't cut it for this application. Be sure to scrub thoroughly with the brush. The OSMO brand brushes have short stiff bristles for scrubbing finish into any uneven surface. Other natural bristle brushes don't work as well. Whatever brush you use, clean it properly with OSMO Brush Cleaner and Thinner, that way you can use it again and again

Key Application Tips
(trim, cabinets, doors
and furniture)

Storing your OSMO Hardwax-Oil – OSMO Hardwax Oil has a two year storage life in the can IF stored properly. Keep the can out of sunlight and at a cool basement like temperature. (58F to 65F is ideal). Yes, your basement is the best place to store the stuff.

Using Your OSMO Hardwax-Oil- OSMO is best when used at full ROOM TEMPERATURE. Bring the can up from the basement and get it up to full ROOM TEMPERATURE (68F-74F range). Do your finishingwork. Then when complete, wipe the edge of the can clean, put on the lid tightly and get it back in the cool basement.

Frequently Asked Questions:

Instructions on the OSMO can are different than this document, why? Instructions on the OSMO can are for coating wooden floors. If you are finishing floors, ask us for easy to follow instructions to make floor finishing a breeze. But follow these instructions for finishing TRIM, CABINETS, DOORS and FURNITURE.

You are on your way to a quick, pleasant, safe finishing experience. The results will be beautiful, long lasting and easy to rejuvenate.

