

# General processing instructions

## **Risk of spontaneous combustion of working materials**

If fine-fiber rags (usually textile rags made of wool or cotton) are used when applying oil or oily systems or when cleaning tools, etc., and are then left crumpled up, the following can happen: The fine fibers give the oil a huge surface area and thus enormous contact with atmospheric oxygen, which causes it to dry.

The reaction with the oxygen in the air releases heat, as when materials burn in the air. If this cloth is crumpled up, the heat accumulates in the cloth and builds up to a temperature that can cause the cloth to ignite. The cloth can start to burn and possibly cause a larger fire, which can cause extensive damage.

Therefore, as noted on the labels, soak such rags in water, spread them out to dry, and only then dispose of them to avoid such damage.

## **Inferior surfaces**

If primers are applied in such a way that the substrate is still absorbent, the result is a surface that is not very resistant and not waterproof. Therefore, always prime carefully so that the substrate no longer absorbs, as described in the technical data sheets: "Before further or final treatment with another LEINOS product, it must be ensured that the primed substrate is well dried and no longer absorbent in order to avoid depletion of the subsequent films and thus inferior surfaces."

If this is not done, the following will happen: An inadequately primed substrate will absorb the binder with the solvent into its depths during the final coating, and the pigments or waxes of the final coating will remain unbound on the surface.

Such a surface can be rubbed off and is, of course, not waterproof, i.e., inferior. This applies to all systems that contain an oily binder, both water-based systems, solvent-based systems, and systems with 100% solids.

## **Coating thickness**

The consumption quantities specified on the labels and in the technical data sheets must not be exceeded.

If the layer is too thick, oily systems will have difficulty drying and the surface appearance will be impaired. This is due to the following reasons: LEINOS oily systems dry with the help of atmospheric oxygen, which has a limited penetration depth into the surface. If the applied layer is too thick, the oxygen cannot reach the lower part of this layer and this part does not dry and remains soft.

The system dries in the upper part of the layer. Since drying is associated with a slight increase in volume, this area warps and a so-called "orange peel" effect forms. This is only possible because the lower, undried part of the layer remains soft and therefore flexible and does not undergo any increase in volume due to the lack of drying.

## **Odor formation**

If the air-drying systems used by LEINOS do not receive enough atmospheric oxygen for drying, the fatty acid chains are broken down at the unsaturated points (double bonds) and short-chain fatty acids are formed, which have an unpleasant odor.

Therefore, as indicated on the labels and in the technical data sheets, ensure that the air is circulated throughout the drying process, using a fan if necessary. When the air is stagnant, the surface draws oxygen from the adjacent micro-layer of air. No further oxygen is then available, resulting in the odor described above.

This applies to all systems that contain an oily binder, including water-based systems, oily solvent-based systems, and oily systems with 100% solids content.

**ATTENTION:** For optimal results, please observe the technical data sheets for all products used. These are available from your dealer or at [www.LEINOS.de](http://www.LEINOS.de). The information is based on our current knowledge and experience. However, it does not constitute a guarantee of product properties and does not establish a contractual legal relationship.