



BEECK Greying varnish *silver-grey*

Silver-grey patinated wood surfaces for facade applications

1. Product properties

Open-pore, silver-grey subtly-nuanced linseed oil/stand oil glaze for untreated exposed wood surfaces in facade applications that are exposed to natural weathering. BEECK greying varnish *silver-grey* prevents undesirable browning and leeching of water-soluble wood ingredients during the initial years of wood weathering and seamlessly transitions into a natural patina and greying as weathering sets in. Suited for sufficiently dimensioned, weather-resistant facade cladding, wooden facades, block buildings, garden lumber, carports, and fences, and also in difficult to access wood structures such as dormers, pediment formwork, and soffits (conditionally or undimensioned lumber). Greying glazes do not protect wood! A complete coating system iaw. DIN EN 927 must be selected for dimensioned wood structures (such as windows, exterior doors, shutters), see para. 2.3.

1.1. Composition

- Siccativated blend made of enamel linseed oil and plant-based stand oils
- Suspended in essential oils and aromatic-free solvents, film protection
- Finely ground mineral pigments, glazing and light-fast
- Free of any kind of synthetic resins and softeners

1.2. Technical properties

1.2.1. Overview

- Used for outdoor applications
- Preempts the natural patina of weathered wooden surfaces.
- Maintenance-free on sufficiently dimensioned wooden structures, no repainting required.
- Highly diffusion-capable and moisture regulating
- Does not tend to chipping or flake-off, ages by matting-effect and coating layers.
- Light-fast due to purely mineral-based pigmentation

1.2.2. Important construction characteristic values

| Parameter | Value | Conformity |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Density 20°C: | approx. 0.98 kg / L | |
| viscosity 20°C: | approx. 36 s 3 mm viscosity cup | ISO 2431 |
| s _d value (H ₂ O): | ≤ 0.50 m | |
| Sheen at 85°: | medium gloss, satin gloss | DIN EN ISO 2813 |
| Flashpoint: | > 61°C | |
| VOC content (max.): | 400 g / L | ChemVOCFarbV, cat. A / e |

1.2.3. Color hue

- Glazing, silver-grey. Intrinsic wood coloring partially determines final color hue, test on original wood

2. Application

2.1. Substrate requirements

- The substrate must be clean, dry, and solid. It must also be free of efflorescent, discoloring, adhesion-inhibiting substances and/or drying-inhibitors.
- Take note of design-based wood protection and blue-resistant wood grades, match chemical wood protection to coating system and resistance class.

2.2. Abbreviated information for standard application

- As greying glaze: test one to two glaze coats, depending on desired coverage and durability.

2.3. Substrate and pretreatment

• **As greying glaze:**

Sand absorbent, rough, or not film-forming impregnated wood. Completely sand down or replace crumbling or greyed wood. Maximum wood moisture content: coniferous wood: 15%, deciduous wood: 12%. Thoroughly wash off grease and wax with BEECK lacquer thinner. In hot temperatures, note that resin-rich exterior wood (e.g. lark) tends to exhibit resin flow on south-facing sides. Oak (tannic acid) and tropical woods (discoloring, drying inhibitor ingredients!) and engineered woods must be tested; take note of suitability for outdoor applications and manufacturer's corresponding coating guidelines. Take note of optically uniform substrates. Sufficiently dimension and protect exterior cladding and wood structures against weather; the temporary coating does not provide permanent protection.

• **As protective glaze coating on dimensioned lumber (windows, shutters, etc.):**

Prepare and sand wood surfaces appropriately. Prime with BEECK oil primer, then apply 3 coats of glaze with BEECK greying varnish *silver grey*. Regular maintenance of coatings as needed.



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- **Unsuited substrates** include horizontal woods and inclined woods exposed to weather, mechanically loaded woods, and those with ground contact. Take note of design-based and any applicable chemical wood protection. Test tropical woods, oak, engineered woods.
- **Deficient substrates** call for a differentiated approach and testing.

2.3.1 Maintenance and retreatment:

Maintenance is waived for greying glazes. These transition into the wood patina as natural weathering sets in. While weathering occurs, optical differences in the degree of weathering on wood and coatings are unavoidable. However, these differences are noticeably reduced when compared to untreated wood. Regularly wash away optically distracting dirt and fungi infestations with soapy water or biocide cleaning agent.

2.4. Processing instructions

2.4.1. General instructions

Verify substrate suitability as defined by VOB (see 2.1. and 2.3.). Note absorption capacity, strength, and texture of the relevant substrate. Test demanding and critical surfaces. Ensure qualified processing.

- Carefully cover and protect untreated surfaces, in particular glass, window sills, expansion joints, paint coats, plastic, and hardware against overspray. Supply personal protective gear.
- Glaze self-contained surfaces exclusively with containers from the same manufacturing batch, ensure unimpeded coating workflow. Test color prior to processing.
- Do not process in wet conditions or frost risk, on heated surfaces, or in full sun.
- Minimum processing temperature: +8°C. Facilitate drying by ensuring ventilation and heat (room temperature); treat fresh coats with care. Drying time: in normal climate, can be painted over after no sooner than 24 hours. Apply glaze only over dried coats. Resistant to blocking in normal climate after several days; avoid excessive coat thicknesses and bonding. Protect fresh exterior coats against rain; enclose or hang scaffolding screen.

2.4.2. Application

Process with flat brush, with brushing machine and with spray method (low pressure, high pressure, airmix). Test industrial application methods, plan sufficient drying and ventilation phase.

- Prior to use, mix thoroughly down to the container bottom and run through screen as needed.
- Apply a uniform coat with the grain in a thin layer, blending in the material. Drying is inhibited if coat is too saturated and /or uneven. Make sure that glaze coat is streak-free and completely feathered. Avoid excessive coating thickness. Blend coat in even on rough substrates (saw cut formwork) and in gaps.
- Dilute initial coat with up to 3 % BEECK lacquer thinner, in particular on rough substrates and when spraying. Also dilute additional glazing coats as needed.
- One to two coats of glaze each spaced at least 24 hours apart. A second coat results in a more uniform film appearance and enhanced durability; test on building and obtain construction management sign-off.
- In the event of dust inclusions and for extended hold times (> 1 week) between coats, sand lightly between coats, remove dust and glaze over.
- Avoid excessive coating thickness even when spraying and brushing on, carefully brush out excess, in particular on horizontal surfaces. Do not allow "puddling", saturated edges, or runners to dry in joints and pockets. Test application is advised. For oily airborne spray, note spontaneous combustion hazard in vacuum collector filter pads.

3. Yield and container sizes

The yield is approx. 0.05 - 0.07 L BEECK greying varnish *silver-grey* per m² and pass. Determine yield e.g. on saw cut wood by applying a test coat, brush out to a thin film.

Container sizes: 0.25 L / 0.75 L / 2.5 L / 10 L

4. Cleaning

Thoroughly clean equipment, tools, and soiled clothing with BEECK lacquer thinner immediately after use.

5. Storage

Min. shelf life: 18 months when kept tightly sealed in original container. Seal partially used container air-tight, remove and do not mix in any skin. Never transfer product into solvent-swelling containers.

6. Hazard notices, safety instructions, and disposal

Note EC material safety data sheet. Material safety data sheet available on request. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Disposal in accordance with the official regulations. Contains Orange oil, 3-Iodo-2-propynylbutylcarbamate. May produce an allergic reaction. May cause sensitisation of susceptible persons.

- Waste code for residual product: 080112



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7. Declaration

This technical information is intended to advise you based on our findings and practical experience. All notices are non-binding. They do not relieve the user from performing their own substrate-dependent tests for product suitability and processing method. Technical changes due to product development made without notice. Third-party additives for tinting, diluting, etc. are not approved. Test color prior to processing. This leaflet automatically expires when a revised edition is published. The details in the EC safety data sheets in their current version are binding for the classification as per hazmat directive, disposal, etc.