

Dear Sir / Madam,

In an effort to help you achieve a higher quality finish on your floor sanding & coating project, I hope you find the following steps helpful.

Before you hire the sanding equipment & set a date to sand & coat your job, it is a good idea to inspect the flooring for hidden problems such as excessive cupping or rotten/damaged floor boards or mould on skirtings & walls. These problems can often be caused by poor sub-floor ventilation which needs to be rectified prior to sanding your floor. If you need more information, please feel free to contact us on 02 6056 2178.

Safety equipment for your ears & eyes should be worn during the sanding process & respiratory protection worn AT ALL TIMES while coating with Solvent based products. If you have chosen Bona water-based coating, this is not needed.

PREPARATION:

All nails are to be punched 3mm below the surface of the flooring & all the tacks, staples etc to be removed prior to commencement of sanding. (to ensure that all tacks & staples etc have been removed, drag a short, flat piece of timber up & down the length of the flooring.)

As the sanding machine is preset to cut heavier on the right hand side, always start sanding from the left hand side of the room & work to the right, you should use the principle with all our sanding equipment.

STEP 1:

When sanding an old floor that is uneven, it may be necessary to use a 24 or 36 grit paper on the first cut & sand on a 45 degree angle to the length of the flooring, as this cuts the timber flatter quicker & uses less sandpaper & time.

STEP 2:

If the Flooring is new, or only slightly unlevel, you would use a 35 or 40 grit paper & sand the same direction as the flooring, moving across about 70mm each new run until the flooring is flat & clean. (If Step 1 was used proceed with Step 2.) If the area you're sanding is too confined to sand with the length of the flooring, (floor sanding machine only) all cuts should be done on a 45 degree angle, never sand straight across the boards.

STEP 3:

Using a 6 grit paper, sand the same direction as Step 2, moving across 70 or 100mm with each new run.

THE EDGES

STEP 4:

Using a coarse grit disc on the edging machine, work from left to right to sand the flooring flat. (Do not over sand.)

STEP 5:

Vacuum floor, removing dust out of nail & knot holes. Then fill them with putty, careful to avoid it getting into the joints unless you're filling a chip or split. It is not recommended to fill the joints in the sides of the boards, as the filler will most likely fall out in time, looking worse than the original gap.

STEP 6:

After the filler is dry, repeat Step 2. Using a 100 grit paper, try to keep the sanding machine straight, as these lines may show through the coating.

STEP 7:

Remove the worn 100 grit paper off the machine & sand the rest of the cut off, then refit paper to the machine & repeat Step 6.

STEP 8:

Fitting a 100 grit paper to the edging machine, repeat Step 4, making sure you sand out any marks left by the 30 grit paper.

STEP 9:

All internal corners need to be scraped clean & level, then sand & smooth.

STEP 10: OPTIONAL

If you want to eliminate sanding lines left by the floor sanding machine, you can do so by sanding the floor at this stage with a large Rotary sanding machine, using an 80 grit paper at first, until sanding lines disappear, & then 100 grit paper to burnish the flooring. (If you choose this option, skip Step 7.)

STEP 11:

Vacuum floor free of dust & debris, then apply your choice of coating as per the manufacturer's recommendations.

For after hours help, call Lindsay on 0418 331 599.

Regards,

Lindsay Tucker