
Technical Information

Date: 07 / 2010

Application of DLW Linoleum Form to doors, tables and Furniture

Linoleum Form is a linoleum that has been specially developed for application as a table or door covering as well as for laminating furniture. We recommend preparing, cutting, bonding and forming door seals as follows.

Preparation of smooth prefabricated doors, tables and furniture

Before bonding, the workpiece must be checked for surface durability. Unevenness or open seams in plywood veneer must be smoothed using wood cement or commercial filler. Pieces of wood that have become detached or "cherries" (bubbles in plywood veneer) must be re-bonded. When the repaired faulty areas have dried, the workpiece is sanded down with a not too fine-grit sandpaper.

Yellowing

After manufacture, linoleum is conditioned in drying chambers. The linseed oil used as a raw material causes so-called yellowing during conditioning. This yellowing disappears when the goods are illuminated by daylight or artificial ultraviolet light. In direct sunlight, this happens after a short time, in artificial light or weak sunlight, this may take several days or weeks. Runs and tiles of the same processing date must therefore be subject to the same light conditions.

Cutting the goods

Before the goods are cut, they must be laid out for a short time. The room temperature for this should be at least 18 °C. In unheated rooms, there is an increased danger of breakage of the goods to be bonded. It has proven to be helpful to add 1 or 2 cm to the actual fitting dimensions to permit a clean edging cut to be achieved during the pressing procedure. For door sheets, which are around 2 cm larger before bonding, the covering can be held in place by panel pins or upholstery nails. When attaching, care should be taken that presses or other equipment are not damaged.

Bonding

When the covering is attached without a press (veneer press), we recommend the use of a contact adhesive that is applied evenly to the door or furniture surface and the back of the covering. Sanded chipboard and rough-grain wood must be treated with a suitable primer to prevent too much penetration of the adhesive. If a veneer press is available, any kind of linoleum adhesive or normal commercial carpentry adhesive based on dispersion-based gluten or synthetic resin can be used. If hide or bone meal adhesives (hot adhesives) are used, care should be taken that any metal used to heat the adhesive do not heat up to more than +60°C. Hydraulic veneer presses should also not heat up to more than +60°C heating value.

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Pressing should only be carried out with reasonable pressure. In addition, application to doors or pieces of furniture should only be done on both sides, to prevent warping or distortion of the door panel. One coat of paint is insufficient. For table tiles, a veneer can also be bonded on as an alternative. After bonding, the bonded door panels should be stacked on clean horizontal wood pallets, with the top door face being covered by a hardboard panel or similar to ensure even drying of the doors. When bonding to metal surfaces, a contact adhesive should also be used, with the adhesive being applied to both surfaces. If Linoleum Form is bonded over rounded edges, it should be taken into account that linoleum is more flexible lengthwise than crosswise. The diameter should not be below 30 mm.

Forming and finishing door and furniture edges

After the door panel has been sawn and planed exactly to its actual size, the edges of the covered door panels and furniture are sawn and planed to the actual size and finished with wood or other suitable edging.

Cleaning

A major advantage is that doors and furniture require little cleaning effort. During processing, contaminated areas can be easily cleaned with turpentine substitute.

Please note our cleaning recommendations for cleaning and care of Linoleum Form.