HOUSE OF WORKTOPS
ESTD. 1999

# How to repair a scratch?

## Step by step scratch and imperfection repair guide

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# Why solid wood worktops?

When it comes to Worktops, you have a wide range of options to choose from: starting from your Marble, Quartz, Laminate, Compact, Solid Surface, Solid Wood etc. and each has its own advantages. But when it comes to the question, which ones are capable of lasting for generations, whilst staying in flawless condition - only one stands out?

There are two reasons why that is the case:

## 01

Within our Osmo/Danish Oiling Guides, we emphasize on doubling down on the quality of the oiling process, as that is the number one factor which will determine how happy you are with the surface and how long it will last in the short to medium term.

## 02

Also the well known advantage of Natural Wood Worktops - the fact that they are repairable and always able to be rejuvenated back to their former glory is the key to the longevity of wood.

Those two factors combined are the reason why we believe that timber worktops can last for generations whilst staying in perfect condition.



# How to repair scratches?

How do we repair a worktop, whilst keeping the surface look seamless, we will be covering scratch and spot repairs.

This is a possibility not only because of the nature of the material, but also because of the oils we are using - Danish Oil and Osmo Oil. Unlike lacquers, Oils allow for local repairs, meaning that if we damage a small area, we are able to sand that off and restore it to its original seamless finish.

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# OUR WEAPONS OF CHOICE FOR THIS TASK!

- Electric/Orbital Sander
- SanderSanding Pads: 80, 100, 120 and 240 grit
- Osmo Top Oil
- Roller Frame + Roller Sleeve
- Non-Abrasive Pad
- Paper Towel Roll



# HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THE MOST COMMON PROBLEM - A SCRATCH/DAMAGE?

01

- Firstly, we begin with an Orbital Sander and a low grit sanding pad of 60 or 80. Start sanding the areas we are trying to repair. What we are trying to do is rip out the oiling protection from the top, so that we can start digging into the bare wood and the damaged area.
- Once we are at the bare wood, we need to be careful not to make a dip on the surface from sanding on an area for too long. That is why orbital sanders are a great choice, as they allow equal and consistent sanding on a wide area, and they are extremely easy to use - just hold flat and do not tilt it.

02

- Sand until the scratch is no longer visible.

**NOTE**

When wood is untreated, it is able to hide scratches that are not deep and visible. Those are called “shadow scratches” and they become visible only once we oil or wet the surface. To avoid sanding the freshly oiled areas because of a spot that appeared after oiling, just use a wet paper towel to go over the surface and expose any shadow scratches if there are any at all.

03

- Sand the area with 100 and then 120 grit to bring it back up to optimal sanding state.

04

- Assemble your Roller Applicator and spill some Osmo on the surface.
  If you are using Danish Oil, get a piece of clean cloth and spill some Danish Oil on the surface
- Apply thinly. Because the repair areas are often small, you might spill too much Osmo. When that happens, use a paper towel to remove the excess and start rolling with your roller again to get the right amount of Osmo on wood.
  For Danish Oil apply the oil and wait for 10 minutes before you wipe off the excess.
- Allow the oil to dry for 24 hours.

05

- Use a non-abrasive pad to remove the raised grain from the surface.
- Repeat the process until you have built up your oil protection to the level of your overall worktop.

NOTE

if you oiled your worktop 3 times with Osmo prior to the damage, build up the repaired area to 3 Coats of Osmo.

06

- Once the protection is consistent throughout the surface, I like giving the entire worktop area one last wipe off coat.

NOTE

Once you equalized the protection, we now want a seamless look for our worktops. The best way to achieve that is to lightly sand the entire surface with 240 grit, apply a thin coat of Osmo/ Danish Oil and then immediately wipe off all the excess with fresh paper towels. Once the paper towel is drenched, get a fresh one and keep applying pressure, as if we were trying to remove the oil and polish the surface.

- The surface should now be Semi-Dry and perfectly consistent.
- Wait for 8 Hours and you can start using your newly repaired worktops again!



# WHAT DO I DO IF THE DAMAGE IS DEEP?

The process is the same, the only thing is that you need to apply some water-based filler on the damaged area after the initial sanding to 80 grit. Do not worry, water based fillers become extremely hard wearing once they dry and mature.

I hope this was helpful, we have found that this sequence of actions delivers the best results for our worktops. They become extremely well protected and once finished with the last wipe off coat, all of the surfaces look refreshed and seamlessly finished.



If you have any other questions or even any suggestions, please feel free to drop us a line at yashar@houseofworktops.co.uk

We would love to hear your comments and the results from your repair journey. Reach us on Instagram or Facebook and share your results and comments!



*Best wishes,*

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