

Professional tip

Breakfast Boards

Untreated bread or breakfast boards are particularly prone to cracking at the end grain edges, which easily leads to the destruction of the complete board (exception: teak). This is caused by swelling and shrinking movements due to water absorption and subsequent drying. A water-repellent surface coating prevents these processes and ensures the long-term use of the boards.

Treatment recommendation

Boards made of pine and larch wood need to be sanded gradually up to grain size 220/240. Then treat with ARDVOS Universal Wood Oil N° 266. In general, the boards need three applications.

When applying the **first coat**, ensure that the end-grain area obtains a sufficiently thick coating. Oil supernatants need to be wiped off after 20 minutes. Then allow the paint to dry for about 16 hours.

The **second coat** is applied after an intermediate sanding with fine grit (grain size 400 or 320). The oil consumption is much lower. The supernatant is removed about 15 minutes after the application.

The **third coat** leads to a shining surface and should be applied if a particularly good water resistance is to be achieved. The third layer is applied even more thinly than the second layer.

Maintenance and care

When washing the wooden boards, first clean them without dishwashing liquid and with cold water, then rinse them with warm water.

Maintain the boards once a year with the product that you have used for the initial treatment. In case of heavy use, the treatment intervals are shorter.

Plastic boards in comparison to wooden boards regarding hygiene

In a study the Federal Institute for Agriculture and Forestry in Braunschweig compared the pathogen contamination of breakfast boards made of wood and plastic. The wooden boards were the clear winners. The reason: In pine, larch and oak wood natural wood ingredients such as acids and tannins inhibit the multiplication of bacteria and thus prevent a bio burden. In pine boards, the effect is the best.

In case of plastic boards, the multiplication of bacteria is the strongest especially in the deeper cut notches.

Order N° 1210-4-12E, October 2010