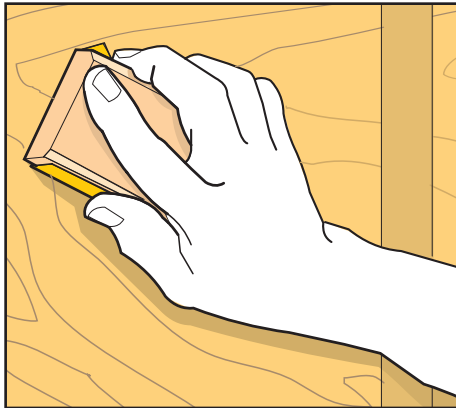


Introduction



This 'How to' describes how to achieve the best possible finish for your wooden surfaces. It shows how to prepare surfaces, how to colour them using wood dyes and stains, and how to apply different types of varnish.

There are two key things to remember. The first is that good preparation is essential. Before you apply any finish, make sure that your wood is dry, clean, well sanded, and free from wax and grease.

The second thing to remember is that moisture will undo all your good work. To keep water out of your wood, you will need to apply finish to every surface with special attention paid to ends. If you're working on an exterior door or window, seal any gaps between wood and masonry after you've applied the finish.

What you'll need

Materials

See the 'Buying Guides' for varnish, woodstain and dye for advice on choosing from the wide range of wood finishes available.

Tools & equipment

Abrasive paper
 Bucket and sponge
 Cellulose thinner
 Clean lint-free rag
 Cork sanding block
 Filling knife

Scrapers
 Varnish and woodstain brushes
 White spirit
 Wire wool '00' grade
 Wood filler

Hint

Never use interior varnish in outdoor or exposed situations.

⚠ Safety first

- Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for preparing and applying finishing products.
- Most varnishes and stains are flammable and toxic. Take the following precautions:
 - Keep away from sources of ignition
 - Don't smoke
 - Avoid contact with eyes
 - Keep out of reach of children
 - Used rags may self-ignite so keep outdoors in a metal container
 - Wear rubber gloves or a good barrier cream.

Preparing new wood

1. Clean the surface

Dust, grease and wax will prevent wood stains and dyes penetrating, or varnishes adhering. Certain stains will need to be wiped over with white spirit or cellulose thinner before and after sanding.

2. Sand the wood

The key to success is a series of sanding stages. Work by hand or use a power sander. Always sand in the direction of the grain, using a progressively finer abrasive paper (**fig. 1**). Round off all sharp edges, especially on exterior timber as this is where your finish is most likely to break down.

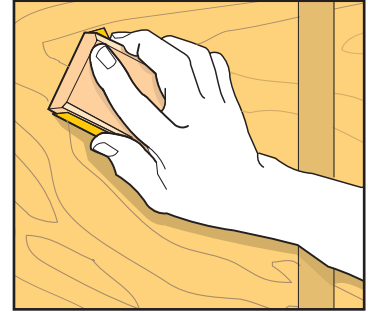


fig. 1

3. Apply preservative

Apply two coats of clear preservative to all exterior timber. Interior woodwork that's built in or fixed will need one coat. There's no need to apply preservative to free-standing domestic furniture.

Preparing wood that's already varnished

Do you need to strip the old varnish?

Before trying to recoat old varnish, test a small piece. If your new varnish causes the old varnish to lift or wrinkle, it's best to strip the old varnish completely and start from scratch (**fig. 2**). If the surface remains sound, you can simply recoat.

Stripping old varnish

Be sure to use the correct stripper. Some paint strippers won't remove varnish, and you'll need a 'hard varnish' or 'cellulose finish' stripper for some interior sprayed varnishes.

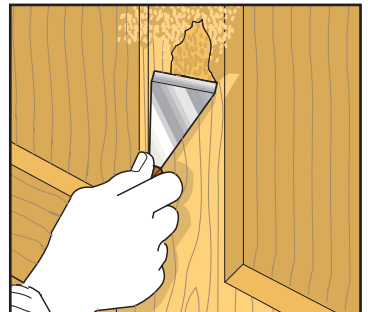


fig. 2

Wash off all traces of stripper. Fill cracks, holes and open joints, colour-matching your filler to the timber (**fig. 3**). If the stripper has bleached any areas, stain them to match the original colour. Sand the surface carefully and remove all dust before varnishing.

Hint

To remove all dust, use your vacuum cleaner fitted with a brush or narrow nozzle (**fig. 4**).

Recoating old varnish

If the old varnish is sound, just clean the surface with water and detergent. Fill any gaps, colour-matching your filler to the varnished surface. Rub smooth with fine 'wet or dry' paper.

Make sure that the wood is dry before you revarnish. Moisture can prevent good adhesion and cause a milky appearance. Wait for dry weather before varnishing exterior surfaces.

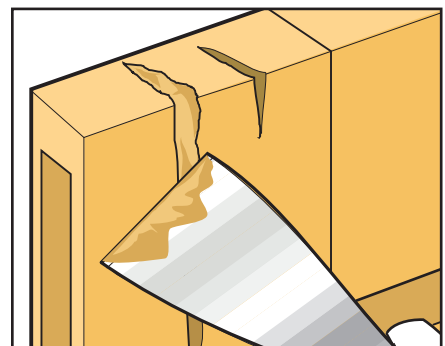


fig. 3

HOW TO: Use varnishes, woodstains and dyes

Applying preservative

Apply wood preservative only to bare, clean timber:

- New wood
- Wooden surfaces that have been completely stripped and cleaned, for example, window frames, exterior doors
- Previously preserved timbers, for example, constructional, garden timbers.

Brush liberally onto all surfaces of the timber until the wood is saturated. Pay special attention to end grain.

Exterior new wood and stripped wooden surfaces will need two coats of preservative. Interior new wood and timber that's been preserved before needs one coat.

Allow 24 hours drying time between coats, and wait 3–5 days before applying any other finish.

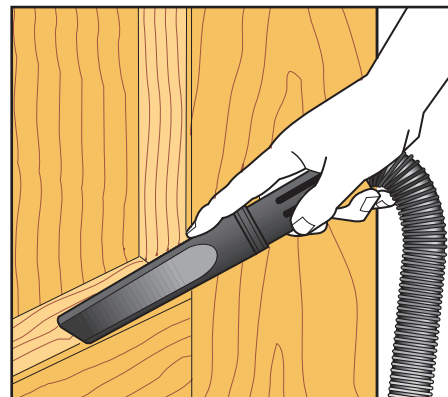


fig. 4

Colouring wood

Order of work

Dye, stain or varnish the sections of a panelled door in this order (fig. 5).

Coloured polyurethane varnish

You can mix different colours of polyurethane varnish to get the shade you want.

Thin the first coat: 10 parts varnish to 1 part white spirit. Brush on to exterior or interior wood. Apply a second unthinned coat, then further coats until you have the finish you want.

Sand lightly between coats, using fine abrasive paper. Allow 6 hours drying time between coats.

Coloured varnish may produce an uneven coat on your timber. Apply a sealing coat of clear thinned varnish first. Allow to dry and sand lightly. Then apply further coats of the coloured varnish until your surface is the colour you want.

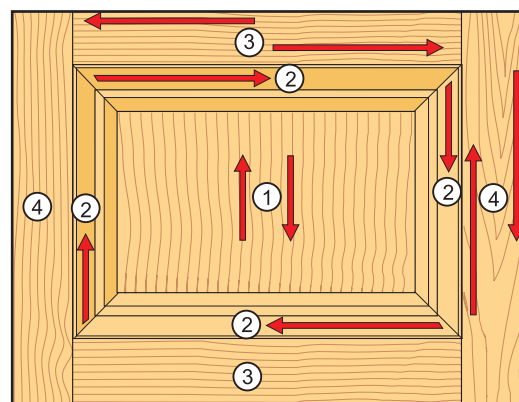


fig. 5

Wood dye

Before using a wood dye, test its effect and depth of colour on your particular wood (exterior or interior). Dye an inconspicuous area on your surface, or an offcut of the same timber.

Use a folded lint-free cloth rather than a brush to apply the dye. Keep all working edges 'wet' to avoid a patchy or uneven surface. Wear plastic gloves to protect your hands.

When dry, rub (burnish) the surface with a dry, clean, lint-free cloth. This will remove any surplus dye and leave an even surface. Don't sand, even lightly at this stage, as sanding tends to produce a streaky appearance.

The first very light sanding should be after the first diluted coat of varnish is fully dry. Slightly heavier sanding can be done after the second undiluted coat of varnish is fully dry.

Colouring wood (cont.)

See manufacturer's instructions for drying times, and don't mix dyes from different manufacturers.

Stripped timber

You may find that the surface of stripped timber becomes rather patchy after it's dyed. This problem is caused by old finish that's left in the grain.

It's often better, therefore, to use coloured varnish to change the colour of stripped timber. Use clear varnish for the first coat, followed by the number of coats required, rubbing down between each coat.

Woodstain

Don't:

- Stir or thin wood stains before using
- Use over varnish, paint or linseed oil putty
- Apply in temperatures below 5°C

For best results use a varnish and woodstain brush, made especially for use with wood care products. Brush on evenly, avoiding over-spreading.

Coat all surfaces to provide total protection. Pay special attention to the treatment of tops and bottoms of doors, undersides of sills, sashes and end grain.

The original colour and porosity of your wood will influence the final colour of your surface after staining.

Previously stained wood needs one coat and bare wood need two coats. Allow 16–24 hours drying time.

Previously stained wood

On previously stained wood, treat bare or bleached areas with wood dye and allow to dry. Touch in these areas with exterior wood stain and allow to dry. Lightly rub down before applying a complete top coat.

Refinishing woodstains

Woodstains deteriorate over a period of 2–4 years, depending on the severity of the weather, and they can become very dirty.

To refinish your surface, first wash it down, ensuring you remove all grease. Allow the surface to dry and apply a coat of woodstain. If a second coat is needed, sand first coat lightly and dust off.

Applying clear varnish

Yacht varnish

Yacht varnish is generally used for exterior wood. Brush on, using the best brush you can afford, and rub down lightly between coats. Thin the first coat: 5 parts varnish to 1 part white spirit. Apply 3–4 further unthinned coats allowing varnish to dry thoroughly between coats.

Applying clear varnish (cont.)

Take care to treat the timber all round, especially the end grain. This prevents water penetrating behind the varnished surface.

Clear polyurethane varnish

Polyurethane varnish can be used inside and out.

Thin the first coat: 10 parts varnish to 1 part white spirit and brush on. When dry, rub down with fine abrasive paper, then apply a second unthinned coat. Apply further coats until you have the finish you want. Allow 6 hours drying time between coats.

Acrylic varnish

Apply liberally across the grain with a clean brush. To finish off, draw the brush lightly in the direction of the grain. Allow three coats for maximum durability.

The water content of the varnish may cause the first coat to raise the grain. If this happens, lightly sand the surface. You can use fine glass or garnet paper, but fine 'wet or dry' paper and water is best. Wash the sanded surface with clean water.

Apply acrylic varnish to interior and exterior wood and to floors. Bare wood may be stained before varnishing.

Cleaning brushes

If you've used:

- Wood dye
clean with white spirit or methylated spirit
- Woodstain
clean with white spirit or cellulose thinner
- Preservative, yacht varnish, polyurethane varnish
clean with white spirit
- Acrylic varnish
clean with water – if the brush has hardened, soften with cellulose thinner.

After cleaning with solvent, wash all brushes with detergent and warm water, rinse thoroughly in cold water, and dry carefully.

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