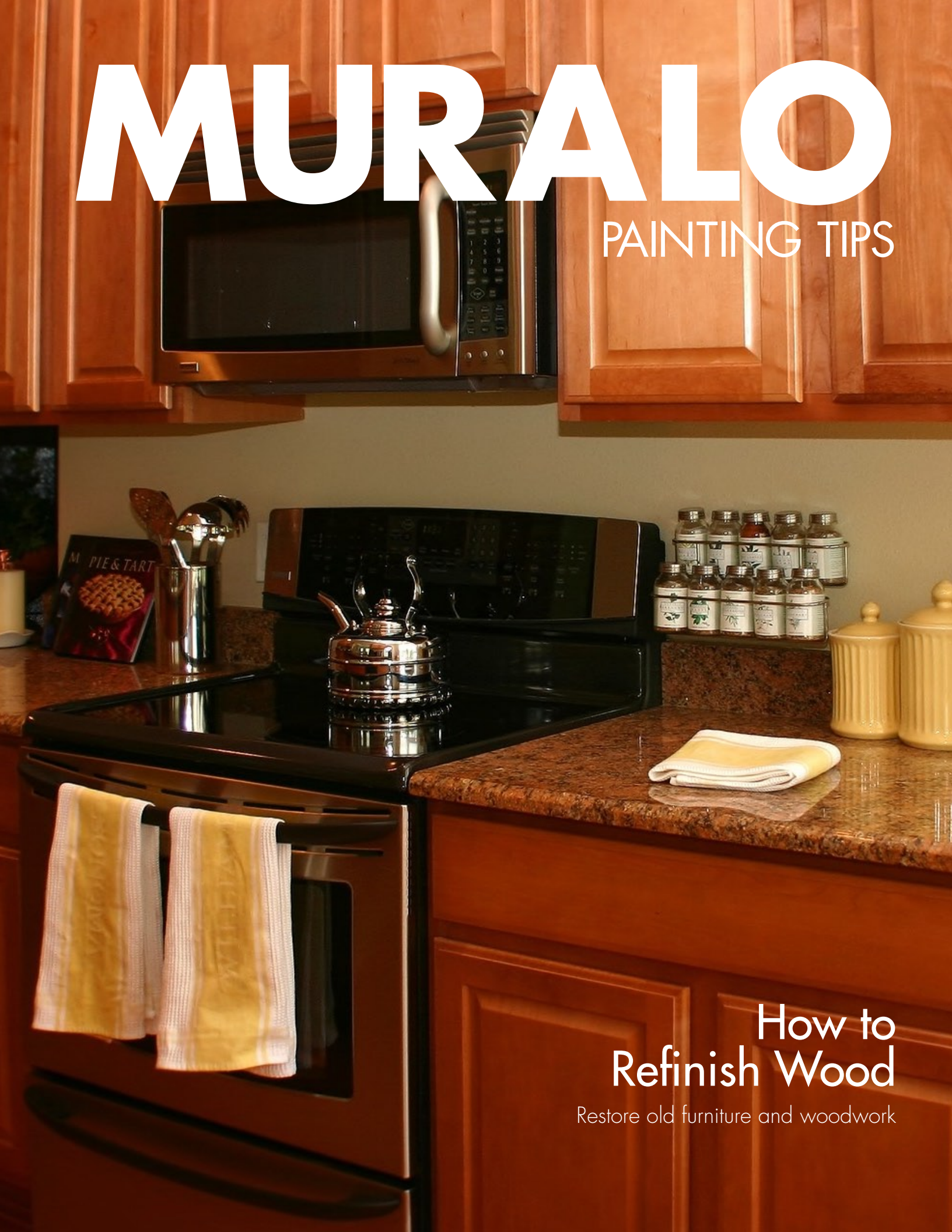


MURALO

PAINTING TIPS



How to
Refinish Wood

Restore old furniture and woodwork

RESTORE

old furniture and woodwork

Water-based clear finishes perform fine!

Materials required:

Household cleaner, rags, cleaning brushes, sponges

100, 150-180 and 220 grit sandpaper

Ceramithane 810-28 Gloss,

Ceramithane 810-29 Satin or

Ceramithane 810-27 Matte

E & J Synthetic bristle brushes

Previously finished wood. If the old finish is not cracked, it can be sanded and recoated without removing the old finish. Clean all surfaces with a good cleaner and rinse. All old polish, wax, oil, grease and dirt should be removed first. Next sand the piece to smooth out any scratches and provide a good surface to which the finish can adhere. Start with 100 grit sandpaper and remove the sanding dust. Remove sanding by vacuuming or wiping with a damp rag. Sand again with 150-180 grit sandpaper and remove the dust. Sand once more with 220 grit sandpaper and thoroughly remove the dust. Note: Do not use tack rags as they contain an oil which will adversely affect the adhesion of subsequent water based coatings. Do not use steel wool because bits of the steel wool fibers will become embedded in the wood and rust.

Apply a coat of the clear varnish using a good synthetic brush. Use long strokes and don't over brush. Let dry. Sand lightly with 220 grit sandpaper. Remove sanding dust.





Apply a second coat of finish. Let dry. Sand lightly with 220 grit sandpaper and remove dust. Apply a third coat.

If you are using the matte finish or the satin finish, we suggest you put on the gloss finish first and apply the Matte Flat finish or Satin finish as the last coat only. The Matte Flat and Satin contain a small white pigment that gives them the reduced gloss. When several coats of these finishes are built up, the pigment particles exhibit themselves as a cloudy appearance over dark colored stains and a muddy appearance over light colored stains.



STAINING

New Wood

Sand the wood using 100, 150-180 and 220 grit papers successively.

After sanding, apply water to the wood with a rag. Just use enough to dampen the surface. The water will lift the wood fibers and you will see little “fuzzies”. Lightly sand off the fuzzies. Wipe off sanding dust. This step will prevent the “fuzzies” from forming when you use the water-based stain.

Apply either a water based stain or an oil based stain. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Note: Unlike many water based finish coats, Ceramithane will adhere tightly to oil based stains. However, the oil based stains must be thoroughly dry. Many oil based stains will dry thoroughly in 48 hours, but not all of them will. Some require more time. The stain must be dry hard and all the solvent must be released from the wood. Water based stains differ from oil penetrating stains in that the water based stains dry more quickly. For this reason, it works better if relatively small areas be applied with the stain and then wiped off with a clean damp rag rather than applying the stain to a large area. For example, with a paneled door, do the small panels first, one at a time. Then do the horizontal and vertical pieces one at a time. If the stain is not deep enough in color, a second application will darken the color somewhat.

Follow finish coat application instructions above.



QUESTIONS

& Answers

I've heard water-based clear finishes aren't very durable. Is this true? Should I use oil-based clears?

Today's water-based clear finishes perform just fine. They are easy to apply, don't have a lot of odor and they last a long time. Not all will adhere to oil based stains. Those listed below will.

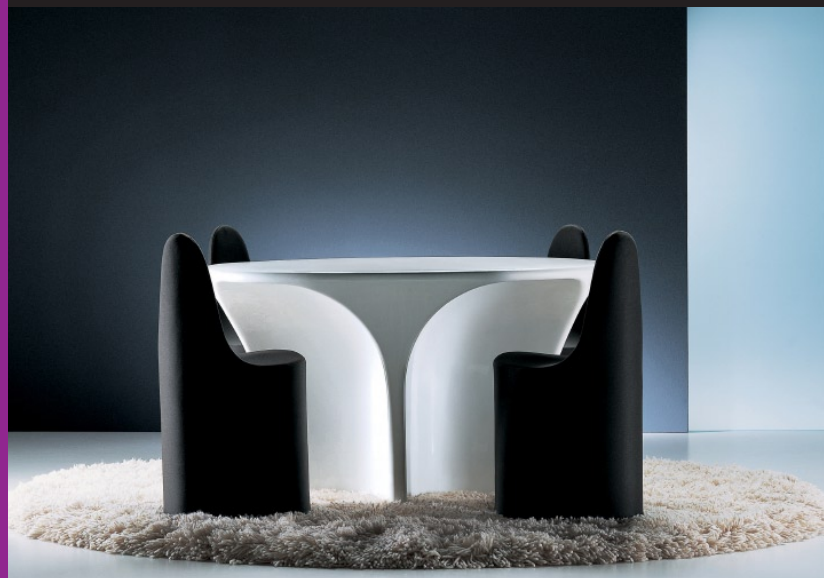
Ceramithane 810-28 Gloss

Ceramithane 810-29 Satin

Ceramithane 810-27 Matte



Q&A





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