

Resene

Professional development programme™

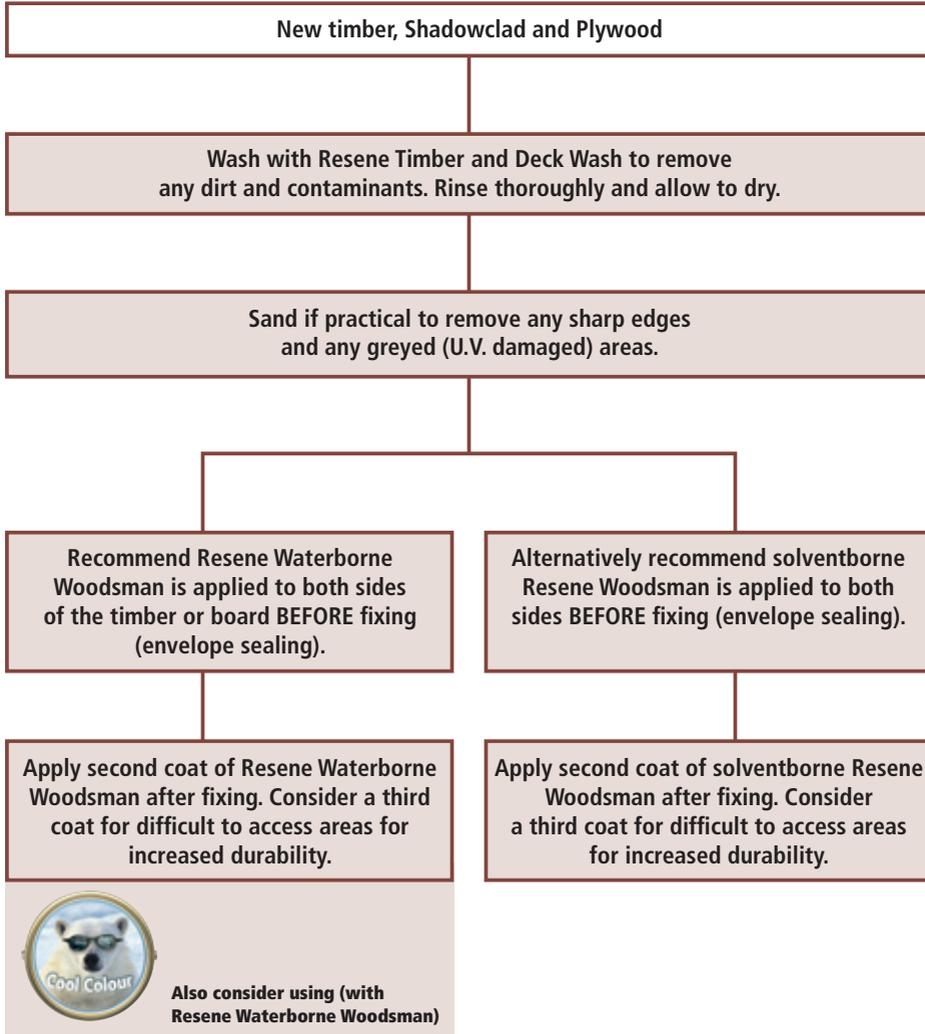


Woodcare
(stains and
cleaners)



Resene

the paint the professionals use



- Is the timber rough sawn or smooth?
- What colour and finish are you considering?
- How long has the timber been up?
- How large is the area?
- Is it all easy access or are areas going to be difficult to get at?

New timber including Shadowclad and Plywood

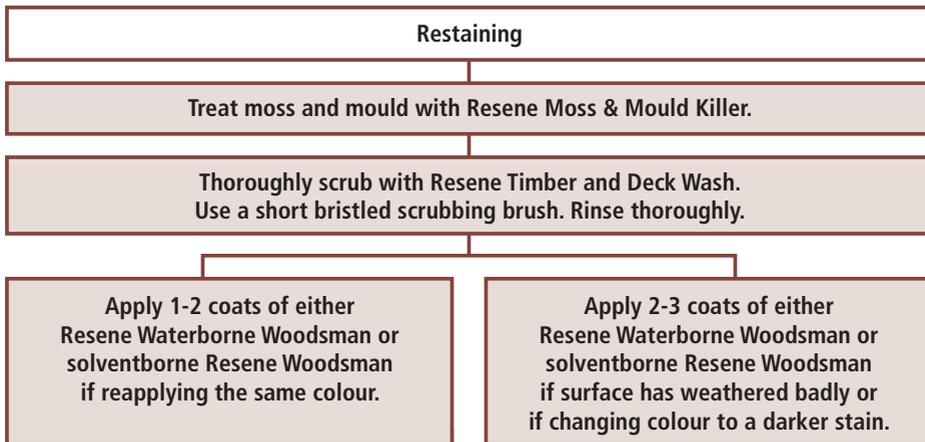
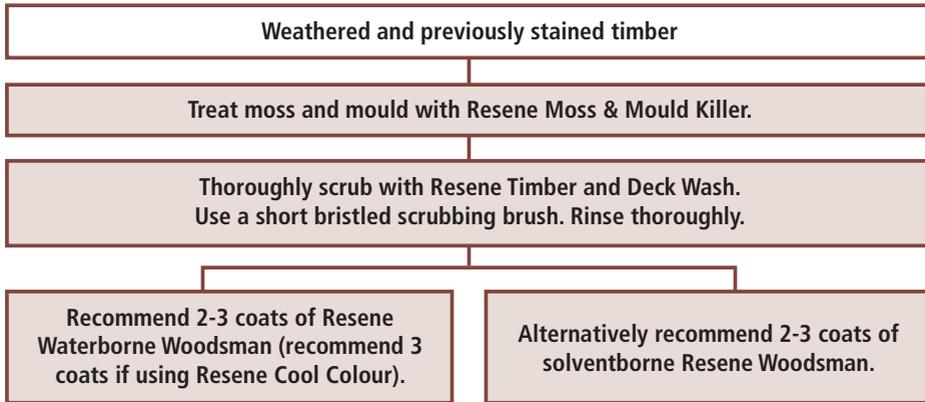
- Washing using Resene Timber and Deck Wash will condition the timber allowing the stain to penetrate more easily and deeply into the timber as well as removing any fingerprints, dirt and rain spotting.
 - Any surface imperfections should be sanded and sharp edges arrised or rounded. This will ensure better coverage. Remember to sand **with** the grain. (Recommend 120-150 grit garnet paper).
 - Recommend that both sides of the timber or board and any cut ends are coated before fixing. This is known as **envelope sealing** and improves the dimensional stability of the timber, reducing the likelihood of the timber cupping, warping and splitting.
 - Some timbers, have hard exposed 'latewood' grain and stains have trouble penetrating the exposed surface. Another coat may be useful after say three to six months. Depending on the colour, stains may need maintenance after two summers but thereafter have improved life because of material build-up. A similar phenomenon occurs with flat sawn and quarter sawn boards. Stains don't penetrate as deeply
- into parts of flat sawn weatherboards and tend to weather more rapidly (and require restaining sooner). The upper board in the photo below is flat sawn and has weathered much more than the quarter sawn board beneath it.
- As Plywood and some timbers will crack soon after staining or painting, a good practice is to apply a third coat after six months or so. While this isn't always practical it will help cover splits and checks that typically develop after staining or painting and will ultimately prolong the life of the coating. Shadowclad, a cladding similar to Plywood has a requirement that paints and stains must have a LRV value greater than 40% unless a Resene Cool Colour alternative has been accepted as an alternative solution (by councils and territorial authority).
 - Rough sawn fences can be rolled using a PAL No.1 or No.2 roller or a Nook and Cranny roller, although a brush will be needed for the edges. Professional painters will often spray Resene Woodsman rather than brush and/or roll.



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Also consider using (with Resene Waterborne Woodsman)

- How old is the timber and when was it last stained (if appropriate)?
- What is the condition of the timber?
- Can you describe the timber profile or what it looks like?
- Is there any moss and mould present?
- What colour or finish are you considering?
- Roughly what size is the area to be stained?

Staining weathered or previously stained timber

- Mould and occasionally moss will be present on both unstained and previously stained but weathered timber and will need to be killed using Resene Moss & Mould Killer. The residue and other contaminants will need to be scrubbed and washed from the surface using Resene Timber and Deck Wash or Resene Paint Prep and Housewash.
- Do not recommend waterblasting – not only is it likely to be slower and less effective than scrubbing using Resene Timber and Deck Wash it can gouge and badly damage the timber, especially soft woods such as Cedar. Waterblasting can be useful for removing coatings including old clear finishes from hardwoods or for cleaning Kwila decking. The adjoining photo shows the damage a waterblaster has caused these Cedar boards.



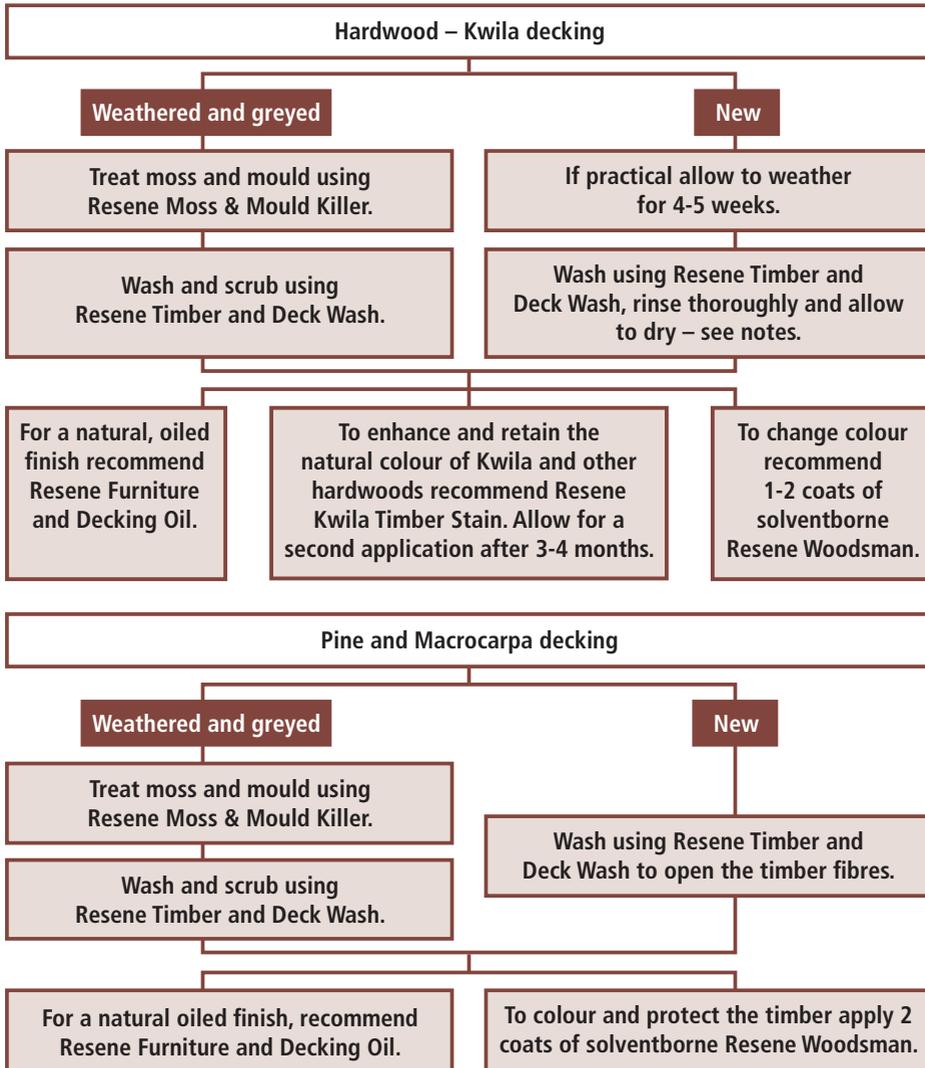
- it is in sound condition a further coat of the same can be used – however we do not sell (or recommend) surface forming stains.
- It is not possible to lighten a stain (unless you remove the previous coating or paint) so subsequent coats need to be either the same colour or darker. **Always recommend that a sample or test patch is done when the customer is changing the stain colour.**
- Dark stains are also recommended to help disguise discoloured areas common in aged, weathered timber – particularly Cedar. However there is the increased likelihood that the darker colour will cause some timber movement (warping, cupping etc) so advise the customer of this. Recommend a Resene Cool Colour option if available – this will help but will not completely stop heat related stress on timber.
- Resene Waterborne Woodsman is very tolerant of poorly prepared and weathered timber which is why we recommend it for old Cedar in particular.

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- In most cases older, well weathered penetrating stains simply need treating for moss and mould followed by thorough scrubbing before applying further coats. If the surface is badly deteriorated it should be sanded with 100-150 grit garnet sandpaper to remove the worst detritus.
- If the stain is peeling and/or flaking it is likely to be a surface forming stain and unfortunately this will probably need to be removed before applying a penetrating stain like Resene Woodsman. If

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- Is it a new deck or are you refurbishing an old weathered deck?
- Is the deck Pine or a hardwood like Kwila?
- If it isn't new, how old is it, is it already stained? (if appropriate)
- What is the condition of the timber?
- Any moss and mould present?
- What colour or finish are you considering?
- Roughly what size is the area to be stained?

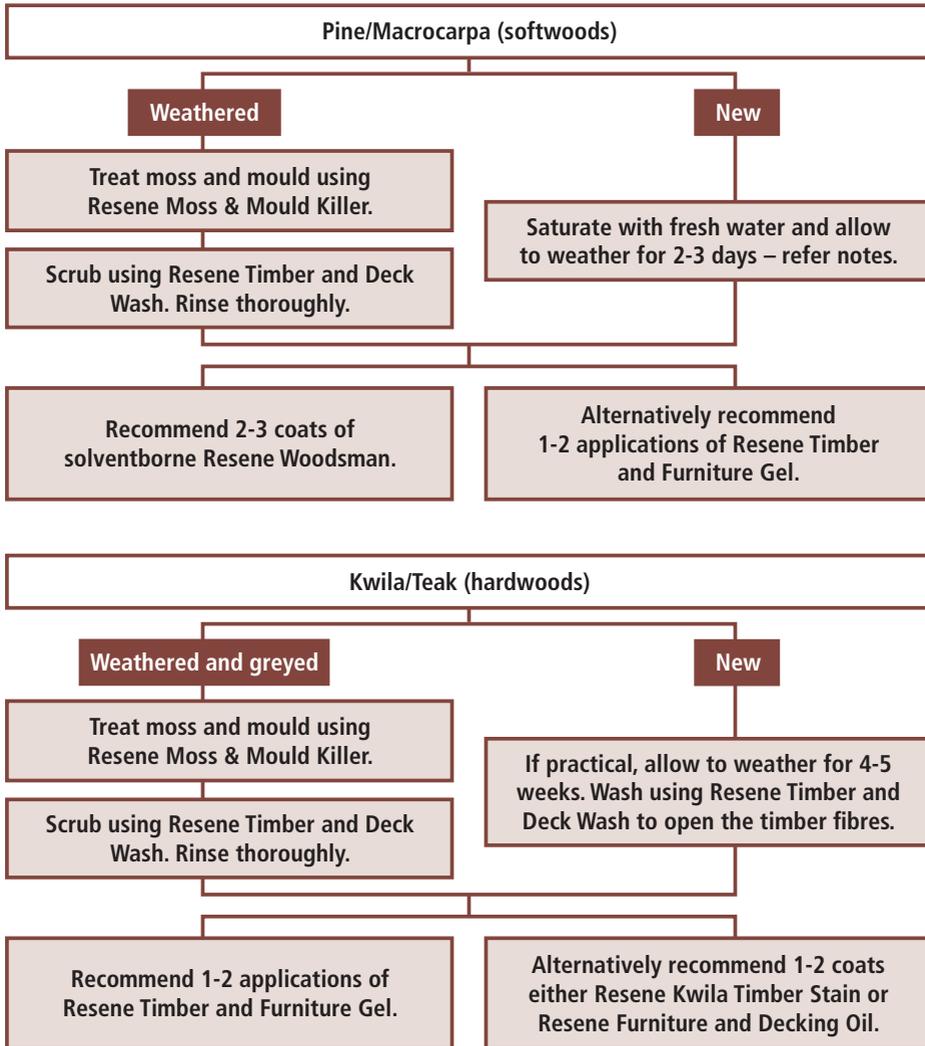
Timber decking

- Kwila contains a water soluble tannin which rapidly leaches out when wet (rain or if hosed) – the tannin will stain concrete and tiles, which is why furniture manufacturers recommend it is either left to weather on grass or washed off using Resene Timber and Deck Wash (usually takes 2 or 3 washes).
- Resene Kwila Timber Stain helps retain the original colour but the Kwila itself will quickly fade (as the tannin leaches out) and the stain will need a further application after 3-6 months.
- Ideally allow Kwila to weather for 4-6 weeks. Resene Kwila Timber Stain and solventborne Resene Woodsman will be absorbed more readily and last longer.
- While many customers prefer the grey aged look of hardwood timbers – such as Kwila, this doesn't always suit a home's colour scheme. Additionally hardwood timbers do not last forever and after 12-15 years, they will eventually rot where they sit on the deck joists. Staining with Resene Kwila Timber Stain on the underside before fixing the decking timber will help resist rot.
- Sand using 100-120 grit garnet sandpaper to remove any identification markings, oil residues and discoloured areas.
- Brushing is necessary every couple of years to get the stain into the edges and end grain but it is hard on the applicator's back. Rolling and using the deck pad work well, and are much quicker and easier on the body.
- Pine decks often have the decktread facing upwards, this will wear more quickly and can be prone to splintering.
- Painting with Resene Lumbersider (ideally after applying Resene TimberLock) is also a popular option and customers should be advised of this.
- Resene Kwila Timber Stain was developed to enhance Kwila and other hardwoods and is not suitable for Pine. Recommend solventborne Resene Woodsman in either Resene Cedar, Resene Cherrywood or Resene Dark Oak if the customer wants their Pine deck to resemble Kwila. **Recommend they try testpots and use on off-cuts first.**
- Resene Furniture and Decking Oil is a non film forming transparent oil finish that gives mould and U.V. protection to the timber. It does not offer the same level of protection as a pigmented semi-transparent stain such as Resene Woodsman and will need more frequent maintenance as a result (annual application).
- Resene Lumbersider and Resene Non-Skid Deck and Path, while not stains, are also good options for Pine decks.
- **Resene Waterborne Woodsman is not suitable for Pine decks.**

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- What timber is the furniture made from – a hardwood like Kwila or is it Pine?
- If it's Kwila has it been allowed to weather for a few weeks first?
- What is the condition of the timber? Is it greyed and weathered or new?
- Is there a coating or stain on it already?
- Is the stain flaking or peeling?
- Is there moss and mould present?
- What colour or finish are you considering?
- Do you need to clean the canvas seats and chair backs? (Resene Deep Clean)

Outdoor furniture

- Kwila contains a water soluble tannin which rapidly leaches out when wet (rain or if hosed) – this tannin will stain concrete and tiles, which is why furniture manufacturers recommend it is either left to weather on grass or washed off using Resene Timber and Deck Wash or detergent (it usually takes 2 or 3 washes followed by thorough rinsing with fresh water).
- Resene Kwila Timber Stain helps retain the original colour however Kwila will quickly fade (as the tannin leaches out it loses the rich reddish brown colour) and the stain will need to be reapplied after 3-6 months.
- Ideally allow hardwood (Kwila or Teak) furniture to weather for 4-6 weeks. Resene Kwila Timber Stain and other stains will be absorbed more readily and last longer.
- However Pine and Macrocarpa furniture should be washed first using Resene Timber and Deck Wash, rinsed thoroughly and stained before it weathers – ideally within 7 days.
- We recommend Resene Timber and Furniture Gel in Resene Sheer Black or Resene Jarrah Tree or solventborne Resene Woodsman for Pine and other light timbers (Macrocarpa etc) rather than Resene Kwila Timber Stain or alternatively Resene Decking and Furniture Oil. These are designed to enhance the grain of darker timbers, such as Kwila.
- Resene Furniture and Decking Oil is a non film forming transparent oil finish that gives mould and U.V. protection to the timber. It does not offer the same level of protection as a pigmented semi-transparent stain such as

Resene Woodsman and will need more frequent maintenance as a result.

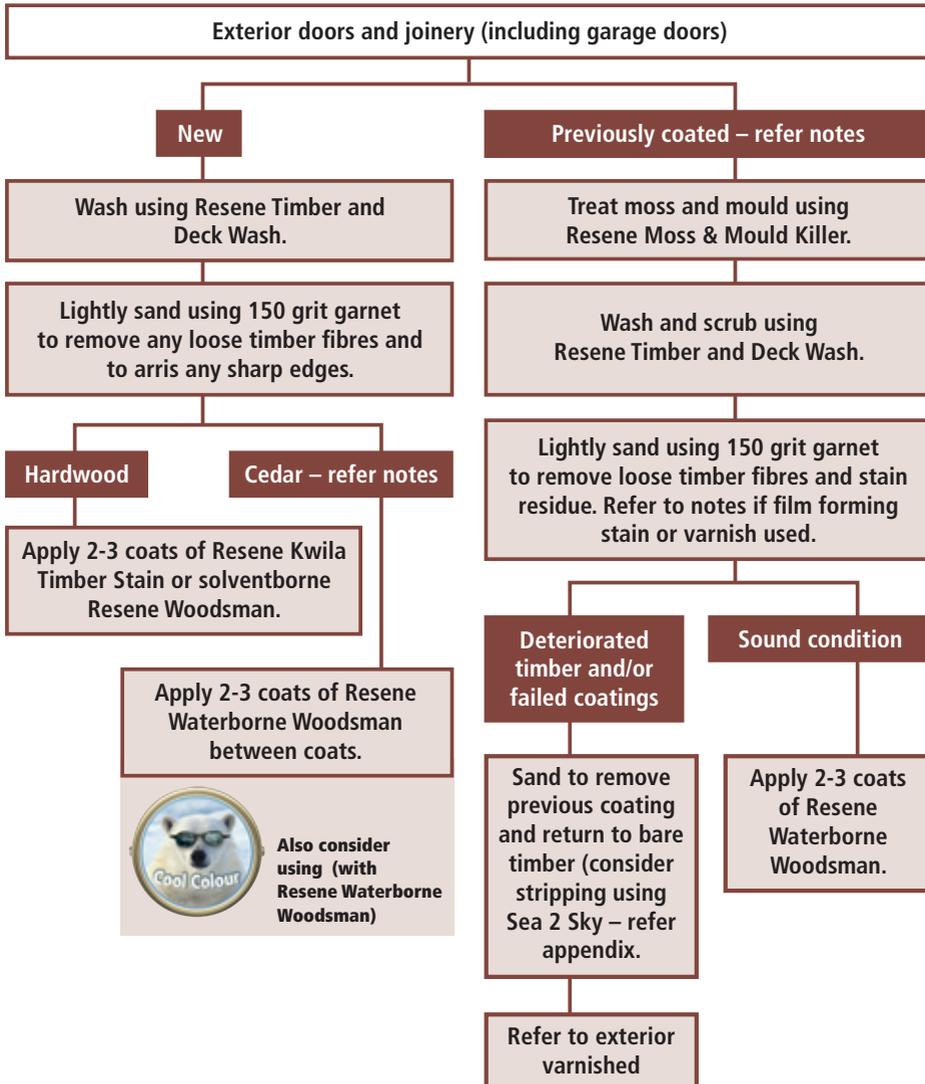
- Resene Resene Timber and Furniture Gel needs to be applied directly to the timber and is not designed to be applied over a surface forming stains.
- Resene Deep Clean is the ideal cleaner for canvas seating as it acts as both detergent and mould killer. Recommend the canvas is removed before staining and cleaning especially if Resene Moss & Mould Killer is used on the timber as it will bleach the fabric (see adjoining photos).



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- How old is the timber and when was it last stained (if appropriate)?
- What is the condition of the timber?
- Any moss and mould present?
- What colour or finish are you considering?
- Roughly what size is the area to be stained?

Exterior stains for doors and joinery (including garage doors)

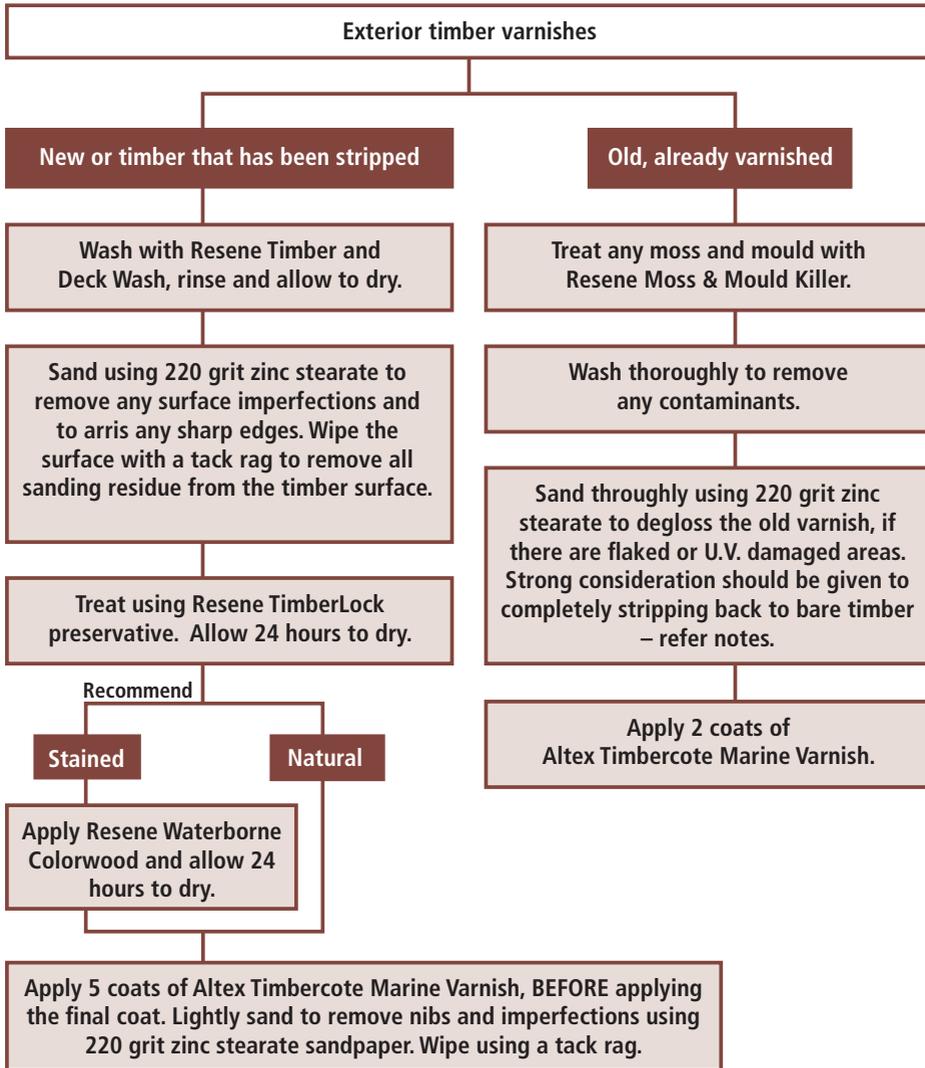
- For new or uncoated Cedar and other absorbent timbers recommend an application of Resene TimberLock before applying Resene Woodsman. While this is not our standard recommendation the system performs well on Cedar joinery helping to prevent end grain swelling etc. Harder less absorbent timber such as Rimu and Eucalyptus are too dense and the use of Resene TimberLock prevents the Resene Woodsman from penetrating into the timber.
- We recommend a third coat of Resene Woodsman is applied for the additional protection it provides particularly against moisture ingress.
- Mould and occasionally moss will be present and will need to be killed using Resene Moss & Mould Killer and the residue and other contaminants scrubbed and washed from the surface using Resene Timber and Deck Wash.
- Older well weathered penetrating stains simply need a good scrub after treating for moss and mould before applying further coats.
- If the stain is peeling and/or flaking it is likely to be a surface forming stain and unfortunately this will probably need to be removed before applying a penetrating stain like Resene Woodsman (waterborne or solventborne).
- It is not possible to lighten a stain (unless you remove the previous coating) so subsequent coats need to be either the same colour or darker.
- Dark stains will help disguise discoloured areas common in aged weathered timber – particularly Cedar. However, there is the likelihood that the darker colour will cause some timber movement (warping, cupping etc) so advise the customer

- of this. Recommend Resene Cool Colour options if available – it will help, but not completely stop, heat related stress on timber.
- Stains are not as effective as enamels at preventing moisture getting into the mitres or corners of the joinery – water here will be taken up by the end grain and cause problems. (swelling, splitting etc).
- Putty can be an issue as it will look different when stained. An option for brown stains is to paint the putty with Resene Lumbersider – BS 3044 Resene Cinnamon and then stain with Resene Waterborne Woodsman). Alternatively it can be left natural as a feature.
- Altex Timbercote marine varnish is an option for joinery and Cedar garage doors that are sheltered from the U.V. light.

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- Has the door been varnished before and does it need stripping?
- What is the condition of the timber and the finish on the door? (if already clear varnished and NOT stripped)
- Does it have protection from direct sunlight? Roughly how much?
- Are the edges sealed and if not is it practical to take the door off to do this?
- Do you need to fill any holes or cracks and/or replace any window putty?
- Any moss and mould present?
- Altex Timbercote (and all exterior clears) will perform better over Resene Waterborne Colorwood would you consider staining first or do you want the natural varnished look?

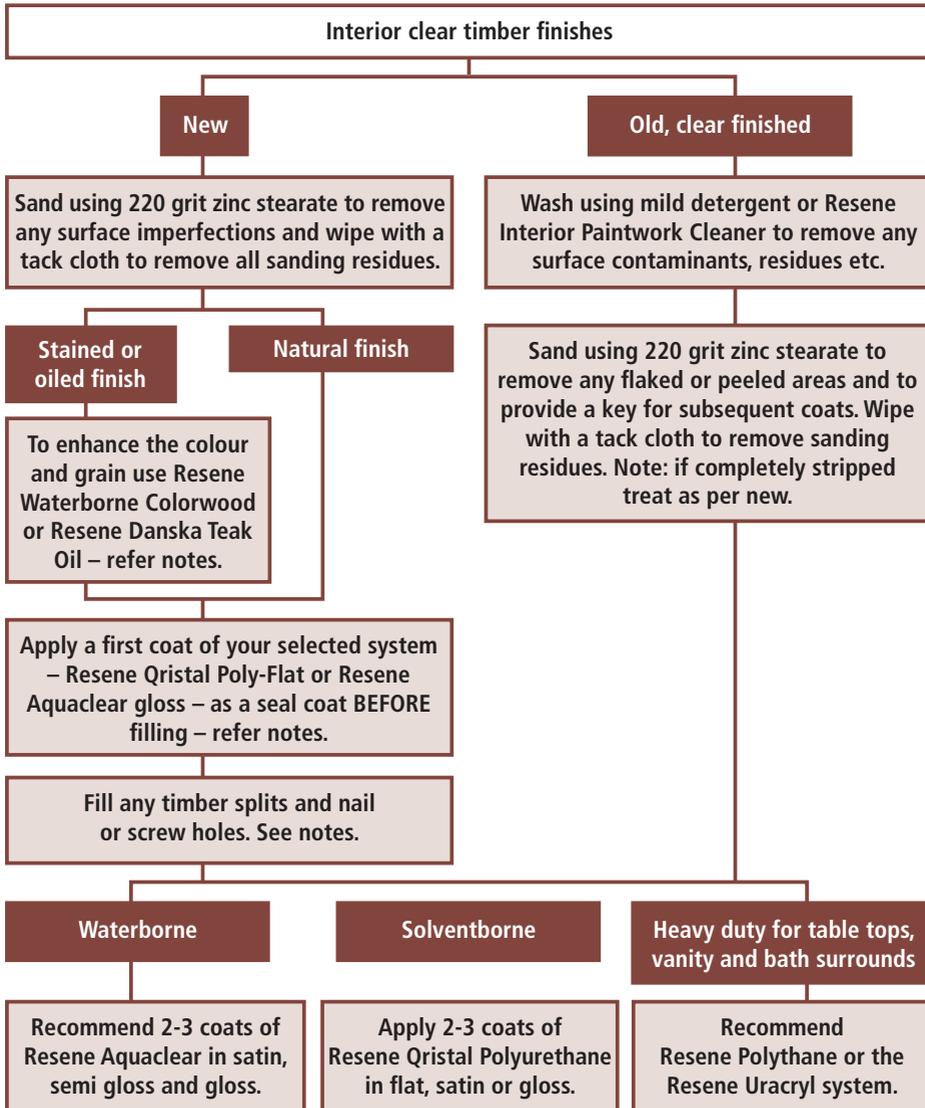
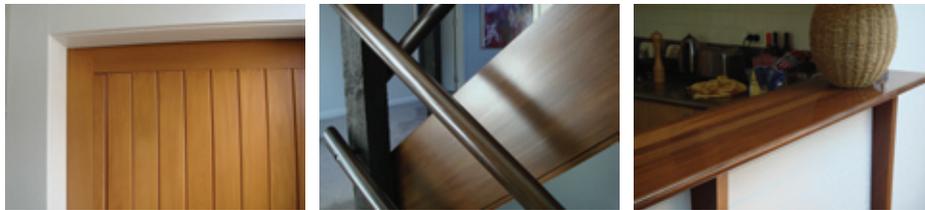
Varnished (front) doors and joinery

- Many of our customers will want to 'varnish' their front doors and their exterior joinery, such as French doors – however, exterior varnishes or clear finishes have a very chequered history in Australia and New Zealand.
- The problem is not the varnish or polyurethane, it is that they are not effective at preventing U.V. light from passing through the clear surface and attacking the timber beneath. Remember U.V. light attacks timber resulting in the top layer of the timber becoming weakened and greyed. Also any break or split in the film will allow moisture to get in and mould to grow
- We recommend a first coat of Resene TimberLock is applied for a 'natural look' before varnishing but our preference is for Resene Waterborne Colorwood to be applied as well! – The darker the colour the better, as pigments (or the colour) in Resene Waterborne Colorwood resist U.V. light.
- **While both Resene Waterborne Colorwood and Resene TimberLock penetrate the timber they can be used together without affecting the other.**
- We recommend Altex Timbercote Marine Gloss and you will need to apply at least 5 coats for a new door or if it has been stripped back to bare timber.
- If the old varnish surface has deteriorated it should be stripped back to bare wood and treated as if it were new.
- **Most boaties will apply 5-7 coats of Marine or Spa Varnish to the brightwork (exposed timber) of their boats and sand and apply a maintenance coat annually!**
- The door will require recoating every couple of summers depending on how exposed it is.
- Remember to advise the customer to ensure the edges of the door are well sealed.
- Any stopping should be done after the first coat of varnish, using plastic wood or coloured putty matched to the timber.
- This system is not suitable for Totara or Matai.
- Standard clear finishes can be used on wooden eaves, as they are not exposed to direct U.V. light. (Although eventually they will deteriorate as reflected U.V. light from windows etc takes its toll). Recommend a coat of Resene TimberLock (for hardwoods) or Resene Waterborne Colorwood first, followed by at least 3 coats of Resene Qristal Poly-Satin or Poly-Gloss or Resene Aquaclear. For a higher performing system Altex Timbercote or Resene Uracryl Clear with U.V. blockers could be recommended.

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- Can you identify what type of timber it is?
- What finish or look are you after?
- Is the surface new? And if not has it been coated before?
- If it's not new what condition is it in?
- Do you want to stain or colour the timber before polyurethaning it?
- Do you need to strip the old surface? (either using a chemical stripper like Resene Strip Off or mechanical sanding)

Interior timber clear finishes (polyurethaning/varnishing)

- Resene Qristal Polyurethanes impart a yellow tone to timber so are suited to timbers with a yellow, orange or red undertone – such as Cedar, Rimu, Eucalyptus and Jarrah (see below) while Resene Aquaclear is water white and doesn't accentuate the natural undertone of timber to the same degree, so is more suited to white (or pale) timbers such as Pine, Macrocarpa and Oak as well as composite boards – MDF and particle and strand board.
- Resene Waterborne Colorwood is best applied in thin films by brush, before wiping with a clean lint free cloth – working the stain into the timber (or particle board), if the colour is too light build the colour up with a second application.
- Resene Danska Teak Oil will accentuate the grain in most hardwoods and is best used under Resene Qristal Polyurethanes.
- If a waterborne and environmentally preferable system is desired (compared to Resene Danska Teak Oil and Resene Qristal Polyurethane) recommend Resene Waterborne Colorwood in either half or quarter strength Resene Red Beech or Resene Oregon before applying Resene Aquaclear.
- Fill nail and screw holes with either a premixed coloured filler such as Coloured Wood Filler or putty mixed with Resene MPS Stainers.
- The resins in Totara and Matai affect the drying of traditional polyurethanes including Resene Qristal (but not Resene Polythane) and need to be sealed with a coat of Resene Aquaclear if using Resene Qristal Polyurethane, or simply continue using Resene Aquaclear.
- Jarrah has a magnificent reddish brown undertone, however over time it loses its redness but retains the less striking brown undertone. To overcome this Jarrah is often stained with a Jarrah stain (it is sometimes referred to as a dye) or Resene Waterborne Colorwood in full or half strength Resene Meranti.
- Professional painters and furniture restorers will sometimes add a small amount of tint or stainers (usually Resene MPS Stainers) to polyurethanes

such as Resene Aquaclear and Resene Qristal Clear. While this will not stain timber like Resene Waterborne Colorwood it helps eliminate any patchiness when used over a stain and can rejuvenate faded or bleached timbers – including aged Rimu etc. We don't have formulas as such, but as a rule no more than a couple of mls (1 to 1.5 units per litre) is added. Also a small amount of Resene Waterborne Colorwood can be added to Resene Aquaclear to deepen and even out any patchiness in the stain.

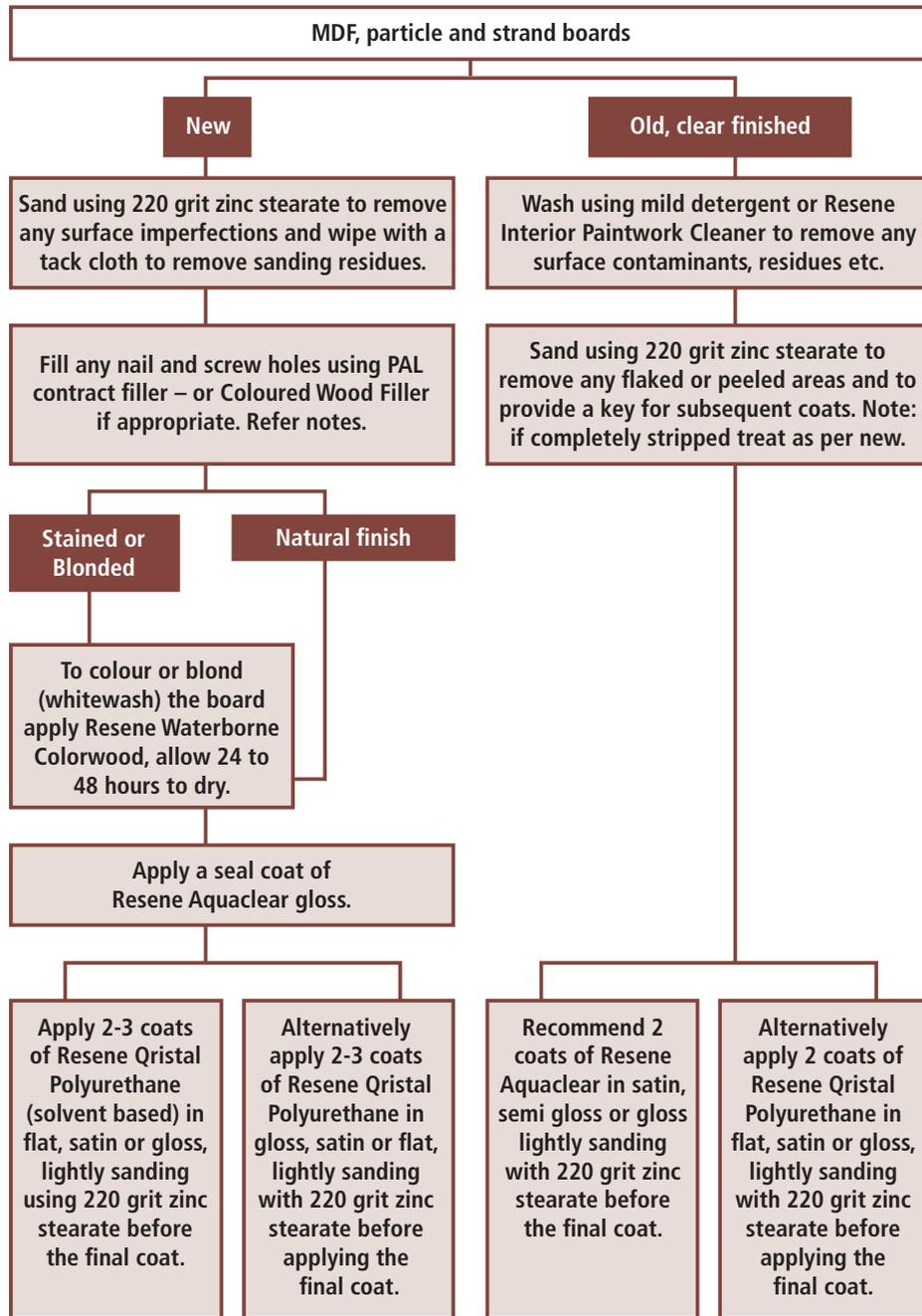
- You may be asked for a wax finish or for a suitable base for a wax (to be applied over). Recommend 1 or 2 coats of Resene Qristal Poly-Flat as a base or alternatively if the customer wants it to look waxed but without the hassle of waxing then simply continue with an extra coat or two of Resene Qristal Poly-Flat as it has a very similar look to a wax finish.

Note: A wax finish is very difficult to clean off or strip if the customer wishes to apply a polyurethane or paint system at a later date as neither system will stick to any wax residue. This is also the reason we recommend timber floors are sanded back to bare timber when recoating as wax based cleaning products will contaminate the surface.

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- What is the type of board?
- Is the surface new? And if not, has it been coated before?
- What finish or look are you after?
- Do you want to stain or colour the surface before polyurethaning it?

Interior clear finishes – MDF, particle and strand boards

- There are a number of different types of composite board available – however most including MDF (medium density fibreboard) are designed for painting over rather than clear finishing. Strand or particle boards have larger wood chips in different shades and even wood types and look good clear finished or stained with Resene Waterborne Colorwood (MDF uses fine wood pulp – and looks more like porridge).
- Fill nail and screw holes with either a premixed coloured filler such as Coloured Wood Filler or putty mixed with MPS Stainers. Ideally after sealing or the first coat has been applied.
- Particle board is often used in schools for its impact resistance. However its use can be an issue if a fire rating is required (school corridors for example).
- We do not have a clear finish that will provide the required ratings for these areas, with many specifiers wrongly assuming that because Resene Aquaclear is waterborne it will comply. Resene Aquaclear is a water soluble polyurethane, not very different to Resene Qristal Polyurethane in terms of performance and how it would behave in a fire.
- If a fire rating is required please refer to our technical helpline.



- The yellowish tone Resene Qristal Clear (and Resene Polythane) imparts doesn't suit most composite boards so recommend Resene Aquaclear. If the customer insists on using Resene Qristal Clear then they will need to seal the board with a coat of Resene Aquaclear gloss first. If using Resene Polythane (for its additional toughness and moisture resistance) seal with Resene Particle Board Sealer.
- Resene Waterborne Colorwood is best brush applied in thin films, before wiping with a clean lint free cloth – working the stain into the surface. If the colour is too light build the colour up with a second application.

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Painting checklist



You will need:

- Extension pole
- Lint-free cloth
- Paintbrush
- Paint pot
- Putty and fillers
- Roller
- Roller tray
- Sandpaper
- Tac rag
- Turps

You may need:

- Brush cleaner
- Dust mask
- Gloves
- Masking tape
- Paint stripper
- Painter's gloves
- Pole sander
- Putty knife
- Rags
- Resene Hot Weather Additive
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner
- Resene Moss & Mould Killer
- Resene Paint Prep and Housewash
- Scraper
- Steel wool
- Window scraper

Resene

the paint the professionals use

In Australia:

PO Box 785, Ashmore City, Queensland 4214
Call 1800 738 383, visit www.resene.com.au
or email us at advice@resene.com.au

In New Zealand:

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Call 0800 RESENE, visit www.resene.co.nz
or email us at advice@resene.co.nz

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