

Preparation of Interior Timber & Wood Composites

Refer to COTEC Timber Finishes Brochure for recommended paint systems

Substrate Information	Preparation	Finishing
<p>Timber is by nature a dimensionally unstable substrate that expands and contracts with changing moisture content. Timber surfaces degrade with exposure to ultra violet light breaking down the lignin and leaving cellulose fibres on the surface. These effects lead to cracking of the timber and subsequently the paint coating and also loss of adhesion of the coating to the surface of the timber.</p> <p>All timbers contain resins however some concentrate these in pockets along the grain and these resins can affect the performance of the coating. These effects range from restricting drying or cure, preventing penetration and adhesion to bleeding through the coating.</p> <p>Product made from wood fibres such as MDF and Tri Board suffer similar degradation from ultra violet light but also have an added problem with waxes incorporated in the surface of the board during the manufacturing process to assist with water resistance.</p> <p>This wax can cause patchy loss of gloss, retarded curing of solvent based enamels and de-wetting of water based coating.</p> <p>Many of the resin and wax related problems can be overcome with correctly designed products suitable for the required application and surface preparation by solvent washing.</p>	<p>Clear Coatings</p> <p>Repaint Strip all old coating using a paint stripper or sand back to bare timber. If the existing coating is sound with no cracking or flaking sand with 320# sand paper to completely matt off surface. Fill any imperfections and sand off.</p> <p>New Fill any imperfections, sand off and remove all dust and dirt.</p>	<p>Clear Coatings</p> <p>Before applying the clear topcoat to the timber, apply COTEC Sanding Sealer to all surfaces and lightly sand with 320# sand paper. Sound existing coatings only need a new finish coat. Sanding sealer not required.</p>
	<p>Pigmented Coating</p>	<p>Pigmented Coating</p>
	<p>Repaint Remove any loose or flaking paint and hard sand remaining coating. Spot prime any bare areas with wood primer. Fill and sand any imperfections. Completely undercoat and sand smooth</p> <p>New Complete prime with wood primer. Fill and sand any imperfections. Undercoat and sand smooth.</p>	<p>Once the undercoat has been sanded and there are no defects visible, continue and coat with the colour top coat.</p>

