



SECTION 20

PAINTS & STAINS

PAINTS and STAINS

TDS 2 Finishes for Exterior Paints

Cabots

Sikkens

Wattyl

Cabots, Sikksens and Wattyl Products

20.1 Cabots

CODE	DESCRIPTION
INTERGRAIN	
002041	Intergrain DWD 4lt
002102	Intergrain DWD 10lt
005042	Intergrain Dimension 4 4lt
8005103	Intergrain Dimension 4 10lt
006018	Intergrain Reviva 1lt
006049	Intergrain Reviva 4lt
013047	Intergrain TSS 4lt
345776	Intergrain Ultradeck 4lt
345790	Intergrain Ultradeck 10lt
CABOTS	
147660	Cabots Natural Decking Oil 4lt
147677	Cabots Natural Decking Oil 10lt
190475	Cabots Deck Clean 4lt
347572	Cabots Decking Applicator

20.2 Sikksens Products

CODE	DESCRIPTION
CETOL FILTER 7 PLUS	
285122	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Dark Oak 1lt
285184	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Dark Oak 5lt
285023	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Light Oak 1lt
285085	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Light Oak 5lt
285467	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Mahogany 1lt
285511	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Mahogany 5lt
285733	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Natural 1lt
285795	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Natural 5lt
285771	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Natural 20lt
285832	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Teak 1lt
285894	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Teak 5lt
285221	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Walnut 1lt
285283	Cetol Filter 7 Plus - Walnut 5lt
CETOL HLS	
019031	Cetol HLS - Light Oak 1lt
319322	Cetol HLS - Light Oak 5lt
319346	Cetol HLS - Dark Oak 1lt
001067	Cetol HLS - Dark Oak 5lt
319452	Cetol HLS - Mahogany 1lt
319476	Cetol HLS - Mahogany 5lt
019239	Cetol HLS - Natural 1lt
319513	Cetol HLS - Natural 5lt
062815	Cetol HLS - Natural 20lt
319520	Cetol HLS - Teak 1lt
001166	Cetol HLS - Teak 5lt
CETOL NATURAL DECK	
128825	Cetol Natural Deck Oil 5lt
128818	Cetol Natural Deck Oil 10lt
CETOL DECK PLUS	
275512	Cetol Deck Plus 1lt
275536	Cetol Deck Plus 5lt
275550	Cetol Deck Plus 20lt
275536	Cetol Deck Plus 5lt
275550	Cetol Deck Plus 20lt

20.3 Wattyl

CODE	DESCRIPTION
MAXI WASH	
020997	Maxi Wash Low Sheen Acrylic White 1lt
021000	Maxi Wash Low Sheen Acrylic White 4lt
021017	Maxi Wash Low Sheen Acrylic White 10lt
021253	Maxi Wash Semi Gloss Acrylic White 1lt
021277	Maxi Wash Semi Gloss Acrylic White 4lt
128907	Maxi Wash Semi Gloss Acrylic White 10lt
025367	Maxi Ceiling Flat White 4lt
SOLAGARD	
112638	Solagard Low Sheen White 4lt
134272	Solagard Low Sheen White 10lt
112881	Solagard Gloss White 4lt
112898	Solagard Gloss White 10lt
WEATHERGARD	
137600	Weathergard Natural Decking Oil 1lt
137617	Weathergard Natural Decking Oil 4lt
137631	Weathergard Natural Decking Oil 10lt
139048	Weathergard Decking Cleaner 1lt
139055	Weathergard Decking Cleaner 4lt
159350	Weathergard Natural Decking Oil 4lt
159367	Weathergard Natural Decking Oil 10lt
AQUAPREP	
157295	Aquaprep Primer/Sealer/Undercoat 4lt
157301	Aquaprep Primer/Sealer/Undercoat 10lt
MASTERPREP	
157431	Masterprep Primer/Sealer/Undercoat 4lt
157448	Masterprep Primer/Sealer/Undercoat 10lt

to 18 months, depending on the degree of weather exposure. Re-application however is a simple procedure, involving a minimum of surface preparation.

Most clear film type finishes (varnishes, clear polyurethanes, epoxies etc.) generally give insufficient service life to recommend them for external use. However, water based and solvent (oil) based clear finishes, with UV absorber additives are available, which may provide limited protection as long as they are regularly re-applied and maintained.

STAINS

An attractive natural appearance may be achieved using penetrating stains. They allow the grain and texture of the timber to be seen, and are available in a wide range of colours to match or change the original colour of the timber species in use (as with paints, pale colours preferred).

Stains contain dyes or pigments which minimise the effects of UV light. They offer greater protection and a longer maintenance interval than clear finishes, providing they also contain some water repellent compounds. Both water based and solvent based stain formulations are available. Water based stains are generally cheaper, but do not penetrate as well as those based on light oil or organic solvents.

Penetrating stains which do not build up a surface film are easy to maintain. When they lose their effectiveness (after about two to four years, depending on exposure), a simple washing of the surface is all that is necessary before re-application.

SUBSTRATE

Timber species and timber based products have different characteristics which could influence the choice of finish. The following should be considered:-

- density** - higher density species (e.g. most hardwoods) are less prone to absorb moisture and solvents and therefore film coatings (paints) are generally best, lower density species (e.g. softwoods) readily absorb stains.
- texture** - fine, smooth grains and textures are best for paints, and coarse grains best for penetrating stains.

WEATHERING PROTECTION

The application and regular maintenance of coatings will reduce weathering.

Proper finishing also helps external timber fulfill its designed function. To protect from rapid moisture content changes, finishes form a barrier between the weather and the timber, reducing water absorption on wetting, and slowing moisture loss on drying.

To protect from UV light, finishes generally should contain a pigment (light colours preferred). The pigment reflects or absorbs the UV light, and shields the timber.

TYPES OF FINISHES

Many protective finishes are commercially available. They range from clear water repellent resins and penetrating oils, through stains, to full paint systems. There are major differences between them in their appearance, cost, ease of application, ease of maintenance, degree of protection offered and frequency of re-application.

When choosing a finish it is generally a matter of deciding on an appropriate balance between maximum service life (frequency of maintenance) and maximum 'naturalness' in its appearance.

The following will help with that choice:-

PAINTS

Maximum protection from the effect of the environment is provided by the traditional paint systems which form surface films. Thousand of old Queensland homes with timber cladding in perfect condition after one hundred years service stand in testimony to the protective qualities of paint films.

The disadvantages of paints are that they obscure the timber colour and grain, and they require surface preparation prior to re-coating.



RECOMMENDED PRACTICE // JUNE 2012

All timber, (irrespective of species, durability classification, or whether it is preservative treated or not) will undergo changes when exposed to the sun and rain. Ultraviolet light and changes in moisture will cause timber to "weather". It will lose its natural colour and fade to a silver/grey, its surface will become rough, and splits and cracks could develop.

Weathering primarily affects the appearance of timber, however in the long term could affect durability and performance.

Varying degrees of protection from weathering may be provided by the application of coatings such as paints, water repellents, water repellent preservatives and pigmented penetrating stains.

This data sheet describes the various finishing products available and the degree of protection they provide.

Note: Preservatives used to increase durability (protection from decay and/or insects) do not permanently prevent timber from weathering.

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Finishing System	Cladding*		Decking*		Joinery		Framing	
	Hardwood & Cypress	Softwood	Hardwood & Cypress	Softwood	Hardwood & Cypress	Softwood	Hardwood & Cypress	Softwood
Primer + Undercoat + minimum 2 coats solvent borne or water borne paint	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Primer + minimum 2 coats water borne paint (solid stain)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
WSP + 2 coats solvent borne or water borne semi transparent stain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Minimum 2 coats solvent borne or water borne semi-transparent stain	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum 3 coats clear exterior finish**	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES: *Refer to other Technical Data Sheets for more detailed finishing recommendations for cladding, cladding etc. **Will require frequent re-application.

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TDS 2 - Finishes for Exterior Timber



MAINTENANCE

All finish systems require regular maintenance to provide protection for the timber substrate. Mold and mildew should be removed before re-coating as it may spread between coats and even result in lifting of film or stain. Finish performance should be monitored to detect deterioration. Early detection and re-application will often reduce the need for surface preparation such as stripping and sanding.

SAFE WORKING

Working with timber produces dust particles. Protection of the eyes, nose and mouth when sanding, sawing and planing is highly recommended. Refer to tool manufacturers for safe working recommendations for particular items of equipment and finish manufacturers for material safety data sheets.

End grain of all timber should be carefully sealed. Sealants should be applied to joints in cladding and joinery to prevent moisture entry. Knots in hoop pine and cypress should be sealed (e.g. with two pack polyurethane) to prevent knot bleeding.

Primers provide protection to the substrate and a good base for adhesion of subsequent coats. Primers can also incorporate fungicides. Primers should be applied by brush, as this technique gives better surface wetting and penetration into grain, joints and corners. External timber products such as fascia, cladding, joinery and mouldings may be factory primed. This provides protection from weather and contamination during transport, site storage and construction. Unprimed timber products should be primed all round before installation (i.e. on all surfaces whether exposed or hidden from view) preferably as soon as they reach site. Re-priming is required after any cutting or handling which removes primer or exposes end-grain. Any primed work that has deteriorated through exposure should be cleaned down and re-primed.

Undercoats may be required to provide a bridge between primer and top coats. They are designed to bridge cracks, and ensure easy application of finishing coats. As they are opaque they obscure the background colour of the substrate and primer. Solvent and water borne undercoats are available. Undercoats should match the colour of finish coats on unseasoned cladding.

Finishing coats are available in both solvent and water borne forms. Water borne finishes have the added advantages of rapid clean-up and faster drying and re-coating times. Finishing coats are available in gloss, semi-gloss/satin and flat/matt or low sheen formulations. Undercoats and finish coats may be applied by brush, roller or airless spray system.

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