

# LANCO®

polyurethane  
**wood:stain**



# Surface preparation

## Tools you need for this step:

- Sandpaper (120#, 150#, 220#)
- Lanco® **Mineral Spirits**

- Lanco® **Safe Strip**
- Rag Cloth
- Steel Wool

## Smoothing your surface

For a beautiful and smooth finish start with a good sanding job. Use only high-quality sandpaper for this duty. On the contrary, it can cause scratches that are difficult to remove. Sand always in the direction of the grain. It is important to clean the dust during the sanding process in order to obtain an even, stunning finish. First use a low grit sandpaper (120#) and work it progressively to a higher grit (220#).



## Selecting a sandpaper

1. Grit Number - The smaller the number, the bigger the grit and more aggressive and deeper the abrasive effect will be.
2. Paper Weight - "C" and "D" weights are the most commonly used for hand sanding.
3. Material - Aluminum Oxide (brown sheets) is a general-purpose, durable grain. Garnet (reddish brown) is recommended for bare wood.
4. Grit Space - Open-coat for first and pre-finishing sanding and close-coat for finish sanding.
5. Safety Gear - Protection recommended by the sandpaper manufacturer during the sanding process.



## Remove the dust

After sanding, make sure to clean and remove all dust and loose particles. Use a dampened rag with Lanco® **Mineral Spirits** to eliminate any particles left on the surface. Turn and wet continually the rag to avoid dispersing the dust.



**Professional Tip:** Use first a vacuum with a brush end for larger areas.

## Previously finished wood

Always try to restore the old finish rather than stripping down to bare wood. Stripping an antique can destroy the soft mellow look wood gets with age, as well as depreciate its value.

### A. Refinishing

If the old finish is in good condition just remove the old wax and dirt build-up by cleaning with a soft moistened cloth with Lanco® **Mineral Spirits**. Be sure to change the cloth frequently.



Let the wood dry completely. Sand the wood in the direction of the grain, using a medium grade sandpaper (120#) and working your way to a thinner grade (220#). Be sure to remove all dust before proceeding to stain the wood.

### B. Stripping Old Finish

If you don't like the color or if the old finish is in bad condition, the best option is to strip completely the old finish. Try to work on an horizontal surface, and using a brush, apply a heavy coat of Lanco® **Safe Strip**. Film thickness must be a minimum of 1/8". Apply the paint stripper in one direction. Do not over brush. The thicker the coat, the better it will remove the old coating.

**Varnishes: Wait 20 minutes**

**Alkyds: Wait 1-2 hours**

When the old paint or finish has softened and raised, scrape flat surface gently (the wood itself will be temporarily softened and susceptible to scratches). Use a steel wool on curved surfaces. Wipe up the remaining residues with rags. Let the surface dry completely. If you want to preserve the glowing quality wood gets with age, do not sand. Only sand the wood if the grain has been raised or to remove wax or stearates.



# Applying Wood Stain

## Tools you need for this step:

- Applicator
- Safety Gear
- Stir Paddle
- Clean Rag
- Lanco® Mineral Spirits

## Polyurethane Wood Stain application



1. Choose a color from the color card.
2. Mix product well with stir paddle before using.
3. Because different woods absorb stain differently, test the color on a hidden section of the wood to make sure the color is of the desired tone.
4. Using a clean rag, wipe a liberal coat of wood stain in the direction of the grain.
5. Allow 7 to 15 minutes for penetration using a clean rag, wipe off excess.
6. If necessary, wait 3 to 4 hours and apply a second coat.

7-15 minutes



### Professional Tip:

For vertical jobs it's better to apply stain by wiping instead of brushing to avoid dripping.



**Coverage:** First coat 650 sq.ft. per gallon. Second coat 850 sq.ft. per gallon. This may vary depending on method of application and type of wood.

# Selecting the right applicator

## Brush selection

Use only high quality brushes for your protecting topcoats. Select a brush with silky, flexible bristles with a split end. Verify bristles are well-secured. The handle should be well contoured and it should feel balanced.

- For oil-based polyurethane topcoats use natural bristle brushes.
- For water-based topcoats use a nylon or polyester bristle.
- Use disposable foam brushes for smaller, hard to reach areas.  
Be careful not to leave bubbles or marks on the surface while using this kind of brush.

**Note:** Stir slowly the protective topcoat to prevent air entrapment.

## Rag Cloth Selection

Use a clean, cotton cloth to apply your topcoat.

## Multiple coatings:

Recoat only when previous coats have dried completely and it feels hard to touch. For increased protection, apply three or more additional coats.

- Oil-based topcoats - The wood will become darker and richer as you apply more coats.
- Water-based topcoats - Sand any raised grain smooth before applying final coat.

Going back to the surface too often may leave brush marks and air bubbles. To avoid them, stir smoothly the product in the container and do not overload your brush. If applying the topcoat with a rag, wipe down and clean on each coat quickly to avoid dragging lines.

## Light sanding between coats:

Allow the coat to dry completely before sanding. Sanding between coats will help reduce any raised wood grain. Use "very fine" sandpaper (220#) to ensure a good adhesion for the next coat. Remove dust. A white film will appear over the finish, but will disappear with the next topcoat. Do not sand the final topcoat.

## Final clean-up:

Use Lanco® Mineral Spirits to clean around working area and painting tools. Wipe the can rim so that the product doesn't dry out and so that rust doesn't form on the can. After sealing properly, store cans away from heat.

**Warning:** If you scrape, sand, or remove old paints, you may release lead dust. Discard all used cloth rags immediately after use. They may ignite spontaneous fire.

# Surface protection

## Topcoat selection

Why to apply a topcoat? A protective topcoat will prevent any damage and harm that may be caused from spill out, UV rays, dirt, scratches and wear, all while providing the final touch to highlight your wood project.



### Water-Urethane Varnish

A scratch resistant, 100% acrylic protective finish specially formulated to provide a hard protective coat to any exterior wood surface, interior or, new or previously painted. When applied, the initial coat will appear milky but will dry to a hard 100% clear finish.



### Polyurethane Clear Varnish

A one-component polyurethane finish for a one-step application on exterior or interior wood and metal surfaces that protects against wear, abrasion, alcohol, water, and household chemicals while accenting the natural beauty of the wood grain. Lead-free formula available in gloss and satin.

### 15 Minutes Polyurethane Clear Varnish

A 15 minutes drying, one-component polyurethane finish for a one-step application on exterior or interior wood and metal surfaces that protects against wear, abrasion, alcohol, water and household chemicals while accenting the natural beauty of the wood grain. Lead-free formula available in gloss and satin.



### 100% Acrylic Ultra Hard Lacquer

A transparent heavy-duty, 100% acrylic, high-speed, production lacquer, that dries extremely fast to an extra durable high-gloss finish. Resistant to scratches, alcohol, water, and most household chemicals. Non-yellowing. Excellent for hard and soft woods, specially light-colored ones and pastel finishes.



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