

## Your Record

To determine how much stain you need, consult your Porter Paints store or dealer. The amount will vary, depending on whether the surface is rough or smooth, new wood or previously coated wood.

### RECORD

Item	Porter Paints Stain No.	Color	Amount



**PORTER PAINTS**  
 A division of Courtaulds Coatings Inc.  
 400 South 13th Street  
 Louisville, KY 40203  
 1-800-332-6770

#6017D/E 4M 4/98

# Application

Always read the label on the specific product you are using! Following are some general guidelines.

First, remove knobs, pulls, switch plates, etc. Protect furniture and floors with drop cloths or newspapers.

Test the stain color on a sample board or an out-of-the-way spot on furniture.

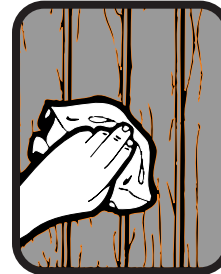
### Built-up Finish

The recommended staining system for a built-up finish is to apply the stain, then sanding sealer and then at least two coats of varnish. On furniture, this is followed by a coat of wax or furniture polish.

Use a soft brush or cloth to apply an even coat of stain, then wipe with a soft clean cloth to bring out the highlights of the wood. Wipe in a circular motion. The length of time between brushing the stain and wiping it determines the depth of color. Generally speaking, you will start to wipe the surface between five and ten minutes after applying the stain. If the stain is too deep in color after wiping off as much as possible, a little paint thinner on the cloth will help to remove some more.

Some people do not want to bother with wiping the stain. If that is the case, apply the stain sparingly, using only as much as absolutely necessary for uniform color. Allow the stain to dry for 24 hours before applying the sanding sealer.

After applying the stain, and after every other coat of the staining system, the surface should be lightly sanded. Use a very fine grit paper or steel wool after the stain and then the same paper or steel wool after each subsequent coat.



The used paper will give the right amount of “cut” without scratching the surface too deeply. After each sanding, always use a tack rag to dust the surface.

To apply the sanding sealer and varnish, use a natural, not synthetic bristle brush. A good quality brush makes the job easier and gives better results, too.

Varnish that is slightly warm will brush on easier and flow out more evenly. Varnish can be warmed by placing the can in a pan of warm water.

The classic way to finish fine furniture is to apply coats of varnish, sanding in between, until the pores of the wood are filled and the surface is glass smooth. This takes a lot of time and effort, but the results are worth it!

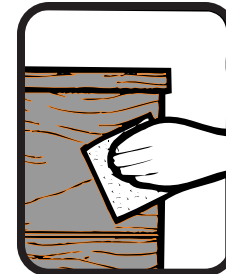
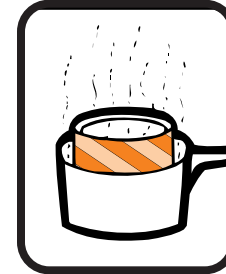
### Built-in Finish

This can be a one-coat system, but two coats will ensure a completely sealed surface and a final coat of wax makes it more beautiful.

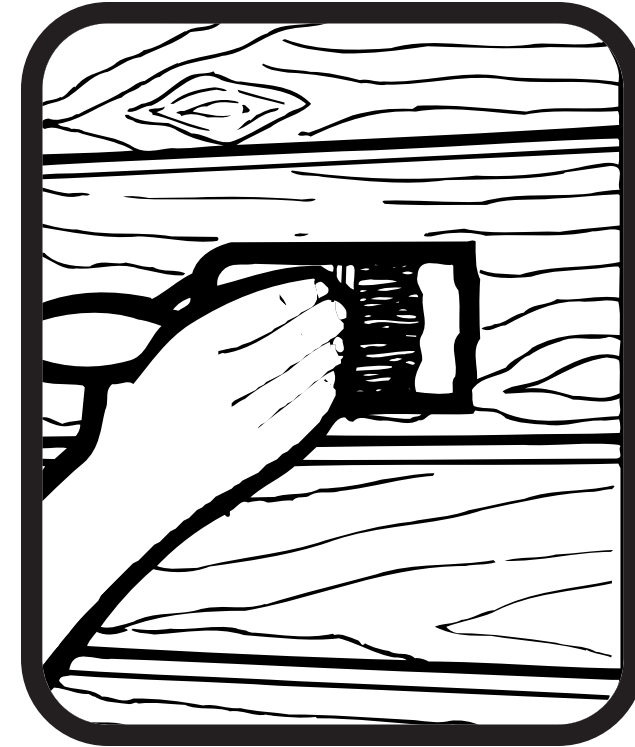
To apply a penetrating finish, you can use a brush, cloth, sponge or even a mop (floors). Let the finish stand until most of it is absorbed, then wipe up any wet areas. The second coat can be applied hours later.

Be sure to stir the finish thoroughly before applying and frequently during application.

A final finish with paste wax and buffing gives a beautiful low lustre to the wood.



## Interior Staining



We Earn Our Stripes Every Day!™

# The Three Steps To Successful Interior Staining



Woodwork, paneling, beams, and furniture all can be greatly enhanced with the rich effect of a wood stain. But it is important that you do not short-cut any of the three steps above. They are even more critical in a successful staining job than in painting.

*First, some general information for those unfamiliar with interior wood stains.*

## The Type, Color, and Quality

of the wood is as important to a beautifully finished surface as the staining system. Stains, unlike paint or enamel, allow the color and grain of the wood to show through. Any bare wood surface may be stained, but the final result will be much more pleasing if you are working with a stain grade wood.

## Which Wood is Best?

There are many different types of wood and they do not accept stains and finishes equally well. In general, soft woods accept stain faster and deeper than hardwoods. Closed grain woods give a more pleasing finished effect with less effort than open grain woods. See the chart for the characteristics of some of the most popular woods.

## Staining

can give less expensive woods, such as pine and fir, the look of fine furniture wood. Stains can even out the color and tame the “wild” grain in fine woods, such as walnut and mahogany. But some woods are almost impossible to stain successfully. Among them are yellow pine, with a very hard grain, and rock maple, a very hard, closed grain wood.

## Experiment!

Because of the variations in wood, it’s always best to test for color and effect on *your* wood. Experiment with the stain on an extra piece of wood from the actual job or an inconspicuous area of what is to be stained.

## Two Types of Finishing Systems

There are two basic types of interior staining: a built-up finish and a built-in finish.

### Built-Up Finish

This is the most beautiful way to finish. The stain is applied to bare wood, which is then given a transparent coating of sanding sealer, followed by varnish. The varnish not only protects the wood, it brings out the beauty of the grain and gives a visual depth to the finish. The more coats of varnish, the richer the effect.

### Built-In Finish

This is the most economical finish, both in application and in maintenance. A penetrating finish, as is, or tinted with your choice of stain color, penetrates and becomes an integral part of the wood when tinted. It stains and seals in one application. It actually fills the wood pores and hardens the fibers. Because there is no surface film, it doesn’t scratch or chip. Worn spots can be patched without refinishing the whole area.

WOOD	Closed Grain	Open Grain	Soft-wood	Hard wood
White Pine	■		■	
Oak, red or white		■		■
Walnut		■		■
Cherry	■			■
Mahogany		■		■
Birch	■			■
Gum	■			■
Fir	■		■	
Maple	■			■
Poplar	■			■
Ash		■		■
Butternut		■		■
Redwood	■		■	
Hemlock	■		■	
Hickory		■		■

# Surface Preparation

Proper surface preparation is critical to a good stain job. Stain only clean, dry and absorbent wood surfaces.

Remove dirt, oil, grease, wax and traces of paint remover with Soilax and water. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow to dry thoroughly.

Remove old finishes with paint remover or by sanding to bare wood.

Fill nail holes, cracks and gouges with wood patch. Mound the material slightly above the surface of the wood; then when it hardens, sand it smooth and level.

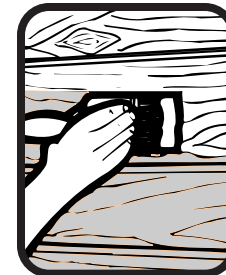
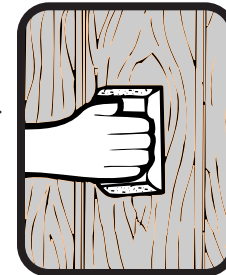
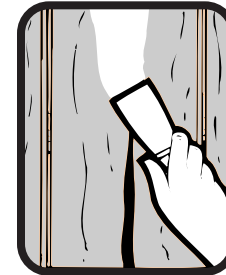
Sanding is important to the finish, because it affects how wood takes stain. First use a medium sandpaper mounted on a block, then a fine sandpaper. You can use an electric belt or vibration sander on large, flat areas. But be sure to ALWAYS sand in the direction of the grain.

After sanding, use a tack rag to remove the dust.

## Bleaching

If you want to stain a dark wood a lighter color, you will have to bleach the wood first. You can use a liquid laundry bleach and water or a special bleach preparation designed for use on wood.

When dry, the bleached surface should be sanded *lightly*. Too much sanding will expose the unbleached surface.



# The Stain

Porter wood stain is a quality product made with non-fading pigments that will not bleed and are less grain-raising than water stains. There is a wide range of stain colors to choose from and all of them can be used with either a built-up or a built-in finish.

## Built-up Finish

### Porter Wood Stain.

The finest wood stain you can buy.

### Porter Sanding Sealer.

Penetrates and seals the surface. Excellent foundation for the finish coats of varnish.

### Porter Varnish. Two Choices:

#### Polyurethane Varnish.

A very durable full gloss or satin gloss varnish. Excellent resistance to abrasion, soap, alcohol, water and mild chemicals such as salt.

*Or*

#### Floor & Trim Varnish.

An almost “water white” full gloss or satin gloss varnish. Good abrasion resistance. Hand-rubbed with rottenstone and oil, it gives a true hand-rubbed finish.

## Built-in Finish

Porter Penetrating Finish. The most economical finish, it can be used as a stain and/or finish.

## Check List

- Porter stain
- Porter sanding sealer
- Porter varnish
- Porter penetrating finish
- Porter thinner
- Drop cloths
- Ladder(s)
- Masking tape
- Clean-up cloths
- Varnish bristle brush
- Soft brush
- Cloths/tack rags
- Soilax
- Medium sandpaper
- Fine sandpaper
- Very fine sandpaper
- Sanding block
- Wood patch
- Steel wool
- Gloves