Wood Finishing G

Surface Preparation

03

- While wood finish enhances the beauty of the wood, they can also highlight imperfections such as marks and scratches
- It is therefore important to make sure that the surface is clean and smooth before the application of the finish

Preparation

- Use the smoothing plane to remove deep marks from flat surfaces
- Remember, always plane and scrape in the direction of the grain.

Use of Abrasives



- When the wood is relatively smooth it should be sanded using abrasive paper.
- Start with a course grit (low number) and then work toward a fine grade to achieve a smooth surface (high number)
- ™ To get a surface glass smooth, steel wool should be used

Sanding

- The main rule with sanding is to always sand with the grain.
- Represented the state of the st
- For curved or moulded pieces wrap the abrasive around a shaped block

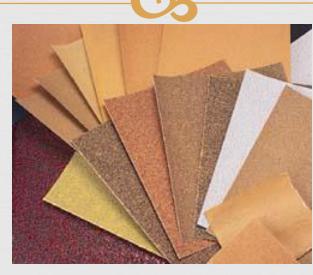
Types of Abrasive Paper

03

- **Wet and dry:** used mostly on metals. Dark grey colour water proof.
- Wire wool or steel wool: it is like "brillo" soap pad except without the soap. Great for irregular smoothing on curves or carvings

Sandpaper







Wire/steel wool

sand paper

alum oxide paper

Filling Holes and Defects



- Rillers and stoppers are available in small tins for filling holes.
- Use a colour that matches the colour of the wood.
- Use an old chisel to apply the filler to the hole and leave it proud
- When it dries sand it flush with the timber



Final steps of preparation



- For a final finish, always give the surface a last sanding by hand with glass/wire wool.
- Dust down the surface with a brush
- Wipe surface with a cloth and cut back fibres which rise with very fine paper when dry
- Wipe down with white spirits

Summary of preparation for applied finish



- 1. Punch any nails or pins below the surface of the timber
- 2.Use smoothing or scraper to remove pencil lines
- ≪ 4. Sand lightly (course to fine paper)
- 6. Wipe surface with a damp cloth and light sand when dry
- 7. Wipe down with white spirits

Staining

03

- Stains and dyes that are used to change the colour of wood; they do so by soaking into the grain of the wood given permanent tint
- Important to note they give the wood no protection
- Stains are applied for the following reason
 - 1. Change colour
 - 2. Enhance the grain
 - 3. Make cheap wood look expensive
 - 4. To disguise flaws
 - 5. Match new piece with an existing piece
 - 6. To give wood aged look

Applying Stain

C3

*never apply stain after a finish has been applied

Brush application

- Apply generous coat of stain to the wood evenly with a brush
- Spread the stain along the grain and blend in edges as much as possible
- Using a soft, dry cloth, mop up excess stain and blend the colour evenly

Soft cloth application

- If using a cloth pour the wood stain into a container
- Soak soft cloth with the stain and squeeze out to avoid dripping
- Work the cloth with the grain, blending colour before the stain dries
- Calculate A control of the control of the

French Polishing

03

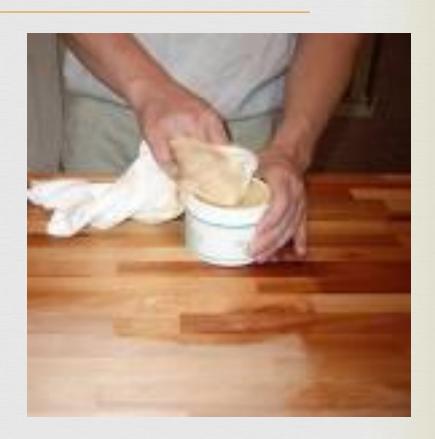
- A very attractive finish which enhance the natural grain and gives a high gloss.

- It can be applied in two ways; with a traditional rubber pad or with a brush.

Wax



- It can be applied straight to bare wood or to previously sealed or polished wood
- There are many variations of wax on the market from paste to liquid wax
- Wax is applied with a cloth and buffed off using a soft cloth or using the brush method



Oil



- This is suitable for interior and exterior use
- It is easy to apply and has the advantage that the finish can be revived by an application of oil at any time, even after many years
- Apply a generous coat with a cloth of brush, rubbing into the wood ensuring the surface is wetted evenly.

Oil



- ⊗ Before it dies wipe the surface of the wood to absorb excess oil
- 6 hrs later apply second coat and leave over night
- Apply 2-3 more coats the same way, lightly sanded with wire wool between coats.

Types of oil finishes include

- € 1. Danish oil
- € 2. linseed oil

Varnish



- The most commonly used of all the finishes
- ™ Before applying varnish the wood should be wiped down with a cloth dampened with white spirits to remove dust and grime
- Use steel wool between coats to give a smooth finish





Paint



- Unlike the finishes discussed before, paint hides the grain of the timber
- Its available in a variety of colours and can be used inside and out
- Traditionally painted in three stages;

Primer: on the bare wood

Undercoat: placed over the primer

Finish coat: applied over the primer and undercoat to give the final finish

SANDPAPER GRITS



EXTRA COARSE 20 - 36 fast removal / roughing up surface



COARSE 40 - 50 fast removal of rough material



MEDIUM 80 - 120 removing stain / prep for finishing



FINE 150 - 180 final step before finishing



VERY FINE 220 - 240 sanding between coats of stain

(EXTRA FINE 280 - 320 + SUPER FINE 360 - 600 are used mostly for touch-ups and removing small marks)