

## Working guidelines for staining Wood

### Selection of wood

Select the wood carefully. Blued wood, very spongy wood, wood with resin pockets or cracks as well as veneered surfaces with glue penetration are not suitable. Remove splints; twisting leads to blotchy appearance of the stained object. The veneer or the solid wood for one front should be made of the same trunk.

In case the veneer is mirrored, the colours between the left and right side may differ as the pores may be more open in one case as compared to the other.

### Wood sanding

The wood should not be sanded too fine a grain, but very evenly. The rougher the wood surface, the more stain is absorbed and the darker the surface will be.

The sanding effect may differ from machine to machine, even using the same grain.

Dull abrasive belts do not sand, they merely smooth the surface. This leads to the stain not being absorbed as well and in case of mirrored veneers, the differences in colour are more distinct. Always use sharp abrasive belts and sand with contra-rotating movements wherever possible.

Vibrating grinders are not suited for wood sanding, cross-sanding leads to an unattractive appearance.

Abrasive belts made by different companies may differ in grain, even if they state the same grain size.

After sanding, dedust thoroughly. Sanding dust in pores leads to an intense pore accentuation and a blotchy appearance of the stained wood.

### Soaking

Soaking is an advantage when you work with water-based stains and desire a particularly even appearance.

**Please refer to our information in the technical data sheets and in the safety data sheets.**

### Staining

Always mix enough quantity of stain before you begin working. If you mix more during work, colour deviations may occur. Always use stain from one charge for a certain consignment.

### Sampling

Before starting with the staining procedure, test the stain on the original wood and coat it with the paint as planned in order to be able to assess the resulting end colour. Information is provided in the wood stain charts and in the Technical Data Sheets regarding the possibility of repainting or recoating. We recommend the use of lightproof ADLER furniture varnishes for colours and light shades.

Always stain from the outer border towards the middle. Do not under any circumstances empty the stain in the middle of the object to be stained and then disperse it.

One front should always be stained by the same person.

Stain vertical surfaces from the bottom to the top; horizontal surfaces should be placed evenly to prevent the stain from flowing together.

Cross-grained wood is more absorbent than grain-cut wood and turns darker. Therefore, apply thinned stain on cross-grained wood if possible.

### Health protection

During grinding works use at least dust filter P2 as personal protective equipment to protect of grinding and wood dust. We recommend using dust filter P3 for hardwood (e.g. beech, oak). The priority is to implement technical exhaust ventilations.

The respective product data sheet contains detailed processing conditions.