

# Sadolin Woodshield Opaque Wood Protection



## Sadolin Woodshield

### USES

A medium to high build water-borne opaque timber coating (ref: BS EN 927-1 : 1997) for providing protection and decoration to substrates such as exterior joinery, cladding, fascias, and soffits.

**Woodshield** is not suitable for use on floors or exterior timber decking.

### Properties

#### COMPOSITION

Alkyd/acrylic resin blend dispersed in water.

#### COATING SYSTEM

Two coats onto bare, stained or painted timber. When using white on resinous/knotty softwoods and coloured hardwoods, an initial coat of a suitable "blocking primer" such as **Sikkens Cetol BL Primer** is recommended to minimise discolouration.

#### FINISH

Opaque gloss.

As with most water-borne coatings, the final colour and sheen level does not develop until Woodshield is fully dry. A trial application is strongly recommended prior to the commencement of work.

#### RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATE

Planed timber: 8-10m<sup>2</sup>/litre.

Rough sawn timber: 6-8m<sup>2</sup>/litre.

These figures are intended as a guide. The actual coverage will depend on a number of factors, including timber species, surface condition, moisture content, method of application, climatic conditions during application and presence of other coatings..

#### MINIMUM WET FILM THICKNESS

80 micrometres per coat

#### DRY FILM THICKNESS

Approximately 40-45 micrometres per coat

#### DRYING TIME (@20°C/65%RH)

Touch dry: 1 hour

Recoat after 6 hours

**Note:** Drying times are dependent upon absorption of substrate and drying conditions. Minimum recommended application temperature 8°C. At low temperatures and/or conditions of high relative humidity, drying periods will be extended.

#### VOLUME SOLIDS

Approximately 49%

## Colour Range

**Woodshield** is available in 3 standard colours (Black, Mahogany and Super White).

## Packaging/Can size

**Woodshield** is available in 1 and 2.5 litre cans.

## General Information

Apply all products in accordance with BS 6150: 1991 and BS 8000 : Part 12 : 1989 (see Standards section). Coating system durability can be improved by the use of end grain sealers.

Every care is taken to ensure that the information provided in this technical data sheet is accurate. **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings** are unable to guarantee results as we have no control over the conditions under which our products are applied.

For further help and information contact the Technical Advice Centre on 01480 496868. Before using this product ensure that you have the latest information available.

## Preparation

### GENERAL

Timber surface must be suitably prepared, clean and dry, with dust, dirt, wax and grease removed. The timber should be allowed to acclimatise to its end-use environment. The moisture content should not exceed 18% prior to coating.

Degrease any exposed bare timber surface by wiping with a cloth dampened with methylated spirits. Certain timber species contain high levels of natural wood extractives or exudates and some softwoods can be highly resinous. Resinous deposits should be removed with a scraper. Any remaining residues should be removed using a lint-free cloth dampened with methylated spirits, frequently changing the face of the cloth. Allow solvent to evaporate fully before overcoating. The use of both eye and hand protection is strongly advised.

We do not recommend the use of "knotting agents", particularly on exterior work, as they are not always fully effective in "sealing in" resin. In addition, the adhesion of coatings can be impaired.

The strong colour associated with knots in softwoods, and generally with hardwoods, is the result of natural chemicals known as extractives. Most of these extractives are water-soluble and their colour can migrate into opaque coatings, resulting in discolouration when using light to medium shades of **Woodshield**. Where there is a risk of extractive discolouration, the use of **Sikkens Cetol BL Primer** is advisable to minimise the problem.

When filling, be sure to use fillers specifically designed for use with timber. General or all purpose fillers are not suitable, particularly on external areas, as they cannot cope with timber movement and work loose.

### NEW TIMBER

Where a superficial application of preservative to softwoods and hardwoods is deemed necessary, such as timbers in Durability Classes 4 or 5 (reference BS EN 350-2 : 1994), apply two coats of **Sadolin Quick Drying Wood Preserver** to saturation, paying particular attention to end grains, allowing 24 hours drying time between coats, and before overcoating. Preservative pre-treatments must be fully dry before the application of **Woodshield**. Do not use **Woodshield** on substrates which have had water-repellent preservative pre-treatments applied. Where possible, the first coat should be applied all round prior to fixing.

Only use non-rusting screws, nails and fixings.

### BASE STAINED/PRIMED

Denib using a fine grade nylon abrasive pad or a fine grade (P240 or finer) wet or dry silicon carbide abrasive paper, in the direction of the grain. Do not break through the surface coating. Remove all dust.

**Note:** Where there is localised damage, or deterioration has occurred as a result of exposure of the factory coating for longer than 3 months, affected areas should be thoroughly sanded back to a sound substrate.

The presence of a factory applied base stain or primer is no guarantee against the possibility of extractive discolouration. The use of **Sikkens Cetol BL Primer** is advisable (see "General" section).

## Glazing

The backs of beads, end grains and rebates should receive at least one coat of **Woodshield**.



Joinery to be coated with **Woodshield** should be glazed using a suitable sealant in accordance with section 4.2 of the Glass and Glazing Federation manual together with BS 8000-7 : 1990 and BS 6262 : 1982. We do not recommend the use of linseed oil putty or modified non-setting compounds in conjunction with our wood protection systems, as the long-term performance of these compounds is inferior. To confirm compatibility, please consult the manufacturer of the relevant glazing material. Silicone glazing materials should only be applied upon completion of the finishing coats.

## Application

### CONDITIONS

Do not apply if there is a risk of rain, or when air/substrate temperatures are below 8°C or above 25°C during application or drying periods. Protect from frost and rain until dry.

Failure to meet these requirements may adversely affect the drying, visual quality and durability of the finish.

### INITIAL PROCEDURE

Ensure product is thoroughly stirred before and during application, otherwise sheen and colour variations may be experienced.

**Woodshield** is supplied ready for use. Do not thin.

### APPLYING THE PRODUCT

For best results use a good quality synthetic-fibre brush specifically designed for the application of water-borne products. One coat should be applied, allowing a minimum of 6 hours drying time before overcoating. On new work, where practical, the first coat should be applied all round prior to fixing. Pay special attention to any areas of exposed end grain, tops and bottoms of doors, and undersides of cills. Where appropriate (e.g. for joinery items such as windows and doors), this coat should be carefully denibbed using a fine grade nylon abrasive pad or a fine grade (P240 or finer) wet or dry silicon carbide abrasive paper. Remove all dust.

Subsequent coatings should be applied as soon as possible after the previous coat has dried, but no sooner than 6 hours, in order to provide full protection. In any event this period should not extend beyond three months, otherwise additional preparation and coating may be necessary. If applied to exterior wood and the contract is of long duration, it is suggested that a further coat be applied prior to hand over to make good any weathering during the construction period.

The product should be applied in a full flowing coat, laying off in the direction of the grain, using the minimum number of brushstrokes necessary to produce an acceptable finish. Avoid overbrushing, as this will create brush marks and produce a poor quality finish. Apply to a minimum wet film thickness of 90 micrometres.

**Woodshield** is a two-coat system on most surfaces, however when white or pale colours are being applied over a black or dark substrate, a third coat may be necessary. Apply to a wet film thickness of 80-90 micrometres.

### MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING COATINGS

The period between maintenance applications will vary and is dependent upon the degree of exposure, elevation, design of the component, quality of timber and original application. The need for maintenance is indicated by a lightening in colour and reduction in sheen as the coating erodes, and a loss of water repellency.

Any loose, flaking coating should be removed by use of a scraper and abrasive paper. Any other loose material should be removed using a stiff (non-metallic) bristle brush. Any mould and algal growth must be eradicated using a suitable fungicide/algicide. Wash surfaces with water and a mild detergent to achieve a clean surface. Rinse thoroughly and allow to dry completely. This operation should be carried out immediately prior to the application of coatings. Sound coatings should be abraded using a medium grade abrasive paper to provide a suitable surface "key".

Bare timber should be patch primed with one coat of **Woodshield** (or **Sikkens Cetol BL Primer** - depending on the nature of the timber and the colour of the coating - see "General" section). If existing finish is **Woodshield**, apply a further coat of **Woodshield** as described

in the "Application" section. For other coatings, or if the finish has become heavily eroded or a colour change is required, two coats will be necessary.

Coatings in a poor condition should be removed completely. If excessive weathering has occurred giving exposed timber a grey appearance, the surface must be thoroughly sanded back to clean, bright timber and then treated as "New timber".

### CLEANING EQUIPMENT

Brushes should be cleaned immediately after use with warm, soapy water, and then rinsed thoroughly with clean water. If spilled, **Woodshield** may be removed immediately while still wet, using warm, soapy water.

### STORAGE

The can should be resealed after use and stored tightly closed to prevent evaporation of the product and entry of air. Avoid the inclusion of a greater proportion of air to the product. It should be noted that even if there is a higher proportion of product to air in the container, once opened the shelf life of the product is unpredictable. Store in cool, dry, frost-free conditions.

## Standards

BS 6150: 1991 - Code of practice for painting of buildings

BS 8000 : Part 12 : 1989 - Workmanship on building sites.  
Code of practice for decorative wallcoverings and painting

BS EN 927-1 : 1997 - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood Part 1: Classification and selection

BS 6262 : 1982 - Glazing for buildings

BS 8000-7 : 1990 - Workmanship on Building Sites.  
Code of practice for glazing

BS EN 335-2 : 1992 - Durability of wood and wood based products - Definition of hazard classes of biological attack. Part 2: Application to solid wood

BS EN 350-2 : 1994 - Durability of wood and wood-based products - Natural durability of solid wood

Information on British Standards can be obtained from the British Standards Institute, tel: 0208 996 9001.

## Safety, Health and Environment

**Sadolin** is a brand of **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings**, a division of **Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings Limited**. It is the policy of **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings** to provide the highest standard of safety, health and environmental advice and information.

To this end, material safety data sheets covering every **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings** product are supplied to our customers and are freely available to users on request, by contacting us on the number given below.

**Removal of lead paint.** Determine whether the paint concerned contains lead. Remove all such coating materials in accordance with the appropriate legislation. A guide on "How to remove old lead paint safely" is available via the British Coatings Federation Ltd. (Tel. 01372 360660).

**Removal of coatings (general).** Treatments such as sanding and burning off, etc. of paint films may generate hazardous dust and/or fumes. Work in well ventilated areas. Use suitable personal (respiratory) protective equipment, as necessary.

The safety phrases on the containers and material safety data sheets should be read before using this product.

The information above is correct at the date of issue, October 2004.

For more information on Sadolin products, or to order samples and literature please call our Technical Advice Centre on 01480 496 868 or visit [www.sadolin.co.uk](http://www.sadolin.co.uk)

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