

THE CABINET GUIDE

Jolie[™]

Jolie™



It's your life. Make it beautiful!

PREMIER PAINT AND FINISHING PRODUCTS

“ The kitchen is one of the most used rooms in any home, and it can often be the first place to show its age. The Jolie Cabinet Guide eases everyone – from the professional to the DIYer – into an affordable and well-designed kitchen renovation. This will be one of your most rewarding projects.”

Lisa Rickert
Founder / CEO, Jolie Home





The Cabinet Guide

The Jolie Cabinet Guide simplifies the process of painting cabinetry by breaking it down into manageable steps. Follow the guide to achieve a complete cabinet makeover in your kitchen, bathroom, or pantry. You'll feel proud of what you've accomplished and inspired by your refreshed space.



PHOTO/PROJECT CREDIT: Jolie Retailer Virginia Weathersby at Southern Institute of Faux Finishing

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INTRODUCTION

Is your kitchen in need of an update, but you don't have the budget to replace all of your cabinets?

Could your bathroom vanity use a quick refresh?

Do you want your storage cabinets to fit in with the rest of your interior style?

Are you simply in need of a good creative outlet that will leave you feeling accomplished?

You've come to the right place! Painting your cabinetry can be a fast and affordable way to create a fresh new look or add your personality to your home. Because cabinets are usually one of the larger focal features in any home, follow the instructions in the Jolie Cabinet Guide to ensure that you achieve a successful and stress-free paint transformation.

If you have never painted before, we recommend completing a smaller project, such as a piece of furniture, to familiarize yourself with Jolie Paint and the painting process. Think of this as a trial run before painting your cabinets.

UNDERSTAND YOUR PROJECT

What kind of cabinetry are you working with?

Jolie Paint will adhere to most cabinet surfaces with the right preparation. Before you begin, determine the substrate of your cabinetry.

SOLID WOOD CABINETRY ✓

Most solid wood cabinets, such as oak, mahogany, pine, cypress, maple, and walnut, can be painted successfully. Raw wood can also be painted but should be sanded before and between coats because the paint will raise the grain. Note that teak and eucalyptus will not accept Jolie Paint.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED, WAXED, OR VARNISHED CABINETRY ✓

Jolie Paint will adhere to most surfaces that have been previously painted with water-, latex-, or oil-based paints. It will also adhere to lacquer and polyurethane varnish.

MELAMINE OR LAMINATE CABINETRY ✓

Melamine panels and plastic laminate are flat sheets that are usually applied as a veneer to MDF cabinetry. These materials require sanding with Jolie Sanding Pads (grey) or fine grit sandpaper (180-220 grit) before painting to ensure that Jolie Paint will adhere. Be sure to wipe away the sanding dust before painting. For best results, we recommend applying a thin first coat of paint, then allowing it to dry for 48 hours before applying subsequent coats. This will give the paint time to cure and promote adhesion.

THERMOFOIL OR POWDER-COATED METAL CABINETRY ✗

Jolie Paint will not naturally adhere to cabinetry that has been finished with thermofoil or powder-coated

metal. We do not recommend painting these surfaces unless you can first remove the thermofoil finish.

CABINET BOXES ✓

Your cabinet face frames and side panels (the structures that hold your cabinet doors and drawers) may be a different substrate than the rest of your cabinetry. If this is the case, it is best to treat them like melamine (see PAGE 8).

DON'T KNOW WHAT KIND OF CABINETS YOU HAVE?

Try contacting the manufacturer of your cabinetry to see if they can provide a product description.

For more detailed information on how to handle and prepare specific substrates, read our Frequently Asked Questions on www.JolieHome.com/pages/faqs.

Your painting environment

Always paint in ambient temperatures between 55° and 85° F (13-29° C).

Make sure your cabinet doors and drawers can dry undisturbed. If you leave them in place, that might mean working in sections. If you choose to remove them, create a workspace that is easy to maneuver.



GATHER YOUR MATERIALS

Now that you have an understanding of what kind of cabinets you have, it's time to gather your materials. The exact materials you need will depend on the color, finish, and topcoat you choose as well as whether you are removing your cabinet doors and hardware before painting. See the chart below for quick reference and read on for more specifics about each material.

ESSENTIAL MATERIALS

- Jolie Paint
- Jolie Topcoat: Jolie Finishing Wax or Jolie Varnish
- Jolie Brushes (for paint and topcoat)
- Lint-free cloths/painter's rags
- Painter's tape
- Water

OTHER SUGGESTED MATERIALS

- Jolie Sanding Pads
- Jolie Chip Brush
- Jolie Artist Brush
- Scrubby sponge
- Toothbrush
- Grease cutting cleaner
- TSP substitute cleaner
- Wood filler
- Shellac

OPTIONAL MATERIALS

- Marker
- Hammer
- Screw driver/screw gun
- Small bags for hardware
- Airless sprayer
- Jolie Gilding Wax
- Jolie Gold Size
- Jolie Metal Leaf
- Colored Jolie Finishing Wax

Jolie Paint

CHOOSE YOUR PAINT COLOR

With a project like your cabinets, you'll want to choose a color that you can live with for a while. Neutrals tend to be better for resale if you are planning to put your house on the market in the near future, but bolder or moodier colors are a great way to express your personality.

If you need inspiration, visit www.JolieHome.com, Pinterest, or your local Jolie Retailer to see paint samples in person.

CALCULATE HOW MUCH PAINT YOU WILL NEED

In general, one quart (946ml) of Jolie Paint covers approximately 150 square feet (13.9 square meters), and one gallon covers approximately 600 square feet (55 square meters). When calculating how much product you need, consider that you will likely apply 2-3 coats of paint over your surface (unless you are doing a washed finish where one coat is sufficient).

PRO TIP:

If your cabinets are dark and you want to paint them with a light color of Jolie Paint (such as one of our whites), we recommend using one of our mid-tone colors (Farmhouse Beige, Uptown Ecru, or French Grey) as a base coat. These colors will block the original finish from peeking through. This will also reduce the number of coats of paint required overall, making the painting process faster and more manageable.

Use the following formulas to determine how many quarts or gallons of Jolie Paint you will need:

Total Square Footage × 2 Coats of Paint = **TOTAL COVERAGE NEEDED**

Total Coverage Needed ÷ 150 sq. ft. (or 13.9 sq. m.) ≈ **NUMBER OF QUARTS OF PAINT NEEDED**

Total Coverage Needed ÷ 600 sq. ft. (or 55 sq. m.) ≈ **NUMBER OF GALLONS OF PAINT NEEDED**

If you are using a custom color mix of Jolie Paint, be sure to mix enough paint for the entire project ahead of time. Visit www.JolieHome.com/pages/custom-color-program to learn about the Jolie Custom Color Program and order custom paint colors in gallons.

Jolie Topcoat

Use Jolie Finishing Wax or Jolie Varnish to seal and protect your finish after you have painted your cabinetry. Read about the differences below to determine which topcoat is right for your project.

JOLIE FINISHING WAX

Jolie Finishing Wax is our go-to topcoat for most projects and surfaces. It will create a beautiful, hand-rubbed matte finish, or it can be buffed to produce a subtle sheen. It is also a very forgiving topcoat that is easy to touch up and refresh as needed.

Jolie Finishing Wax has a soft consistency, no odor, and easy application. It cures in about two weeks.

HOW MUCH FINISHING WAX WILL YOU NEED? One 500ml can of Clear Finishing Wax will cover about the same surface area as 2-3 quarts of Jolie Paint.

We recommend applying three coats of Finishing Wax to protect hard-wearing kitchen cabinets. Make sure to save a small amount of Finishing Wax for occasional touch ups.

If you would like to use Brown or Black Finishing Wax, we recommend applying it sparingly and focusing on the recessed areas only.

JOLIE VARNISH

Jolie Varnish is a durable, non-yellowing acrylic topcoat that creates a harder finish. It is intended as an alternative finish for tabletops, cabinetry, and other surfaces that see a significant amount of wear or when a higher sheen is desired. Jolie Varnish cures in about 30 days.

Jolie Varnish is available in two sheen levels: Low-luster and Gloss. Both sheen levels dry shinier than Finishing Wax and will highlight more of the underlying texture. Varnish should not be applied over Finishing Wax.

HOW MUCH VARNISH WILL YOU NEED? One quart of Varnish will cover approximately 100-125 square feet (10-12 square meters). One gallon of Varnish covers approximately 400-500 square feet (40-48 square meters). Varnish usually requires 2-3 coats. Allow each coat to dry for 4-6 hours before applying the next.

Jolie Brushes

The finish (Basic, Smooth, Textured, etc.) that you want to create will determine the type of brush and the techniques that you use to apply Jolie Paint. Review the Jolie Everyday Guide and visit JolieHome.com for step-by-step instructions on how to achieve specific finishes.

THE BASIC FINISH	Embodies a classic hand painted look with a soft texture. Apply Jolie Paint loosely with a Jolie Signature Brush, leaving subtle brushstrokes behind.
THE SMOOTH FINISH	Perfect for modern interiors or furniture that lends itself to modern design. Use a Flat Brush to create sleek and contemporary brushwork.
THE TEXTURED FINISH	Used to achieve a more rustic look, especially when paired with colored Finishing Waxes. Use a Signature Brush to create depth on flat surfaces.
THE DISTRESSED FINISH	Suggests subtle aging or wear over time. Use a Signature Brush and Sanding Pads to introduce patina and history to freshly painted surfaces.
THE DRY BRUSH FINISH	Highlights details, edges, or carvings. Apply Jolie Paint with a Signature Brush, then use a Jolie Chip Brush to dry brush specific areas.
THE WASHED FINISH	Creates a translucent layer of color that highlights carvings, texture, or wood grain. Thin Jolie Paint with water and apply with a Signature Brush.

We recommend sticking to a relatively simple finish to make it easier to achieve a uniform appearance across all cabinet doors and drawers. In general, use a Jolie Flat Brush for the smoothest finish, or a Jolie Signature Brush if you want to see some texture.

Jolie Paint can also be applied through a paint sprayer, but it will need to be thinned with approximately 25% water (check your sprayer's requirements) prior to spraying.

A BRUSH FOR YOUR TOPCOAT

If you are using Jolie Finishing Wax as your topcoat, you will need a **JOLIE WAX BRUSH** to apply the wax to your surfaces and lint-free cloths or painter's rags to remove the excess.

For finishes that require colored Finishing Waxes or Gilding Waxes (see PAGE 13), you will also need a **JOLIE POINTED WAX BRUSH** and/or a **JOLIE ARTIST BRUSH** to apply the wax to carvings or details.

If you are using Jolie Varnish as your topcoat, you will need a synthetic bristle brush, such as a **JOLIE FLAT BRUSH**, to apply the varnish to your surface.

Other Essential Materials

Use **LINT-FREE CLOTHS** or **PAINTER'S RAGS** to dry your surface, wipe away sanding dust, and wipe away excess Finishing Wax. Avoid using colored materials as they may leave pigment on your piece.

Cover hardware or other areas that you are not painting with **PAINTER'S TAPE**. Painter's tape is also useful for labeling your cabinet drawers and doors if you are removing them.

Have **WATER** on hand to wash your brushes and clean your cabinet surfaces.

Other Suggested Materials

JOLIE TOOLS

JOLIE SANDING PADS are flexible and reusable. Use them before painting to add tooth to your surface or to sand away any unwanted texture between coats of paint.

Use a **JOLIE CHIP BRUSH** to brush away sanding dust. Chip Brushes are also the best way to achieve a Dry Brush Finish.

Have a **JOLIE ARTIST BRUSH** on hand to catch any paint drips or paint any areas that are difficult to reach. Artist Brushes are also great for applying colored Finishing Waxes, Gilding Waxes, and Gold Size to your surface.

OTHER PRODUCTS

To clean your cabinets well, you will need a **SCRUBBY SPONGE**, **TOOTHBRUSH**, **GREASE CUTTING CLEANER**, and **TSP SUBSTITUTE CLEANER**.

Use **WOOD FILLER** to patch up knotholes, damages, or holes from your hardware (if moving or using different hardware) before painting.

If you notice stains or discoloration bleeding through your paint, apply **SHELLAC** to your surface.

Optional Materials

If you choose to remove your cabinets and/or hardware before painting, you will need a **SCREW DRIVER/SCREW GUN**, a **HAMMER**, **SMALL BAGS** for storing your hardware, and a **MARKER** for labeling your bags and cabinets to keep them organized.

If you use the Jolie Varnish topcoat, you can apply it with an **AIRLESS SPRAYER** instead of a brush.

JOLIE EMBELLISHMENT PRODUCTS

Embellishment products are a great way to add extra depth and detail to your cabinetry. If you choose to add Jolie embellishment products to your cabinetry, review the Jolie Embellishment Guide for more information and step-by-step tutorials.

BROWN FINISHING WAX	Give your surface an authentic aged/antiqued look.
BLACK FINISHING WAX	Create a cooler aged patina.
WHITE FINISHING WAX	Soften a paint color for a lighter look or a limed finish.
GILDING WAX	Add subtle gold, silver, or copper highlights to carvings or hardware.
GOLD SIZE AND METAL LEAF	Apply gold, silver, or copper accents to small or large areas.



STEP ONE



STEP TWO



STEP THREE



STEP FOUR



STEP FIVE



STEP SIX

TO REMOVE OR NOT REMOVE CABINET DOORS

REMOVING CABINET DOORS: To paint like a professional, we recommend removing your cabinet doors and hardware before painting them. Follow the steps below to stay organized throughout your project so that you can put your space back together when you are done. You will also need a working area to paint your cabinet doors and a place where they can dry flat and undisturbed. If you only have a small work space, work on one section of your cabinets at a time.

LEAVING CABINET DOORS IN PLACE: If you prefer to save time, you can leave your cabinet doors in place. Carefully cover all of the hardware with painter's tape. Make sure you have a small Artist Brush on hand to paint places that are more difficult to reach. Skip to the instructions for "Cleaning Your Cabinets" on PAGE 17.

STEP ONE

With your cabinet doors and drawers still in place, apply a piece of painter's tape to the inside of each cabinet door and label it with a letter. Do the same on an interior wall of each cabinet so that you can match up the doors to their correct places when you are done painting.

STEP TWO

Using a screw driver or screw gun, remove the screws from the hinges to remove your cabinet doors.

STEP THREE

Label small bags with the same letters as your cabinet doors.

STEP FOUR

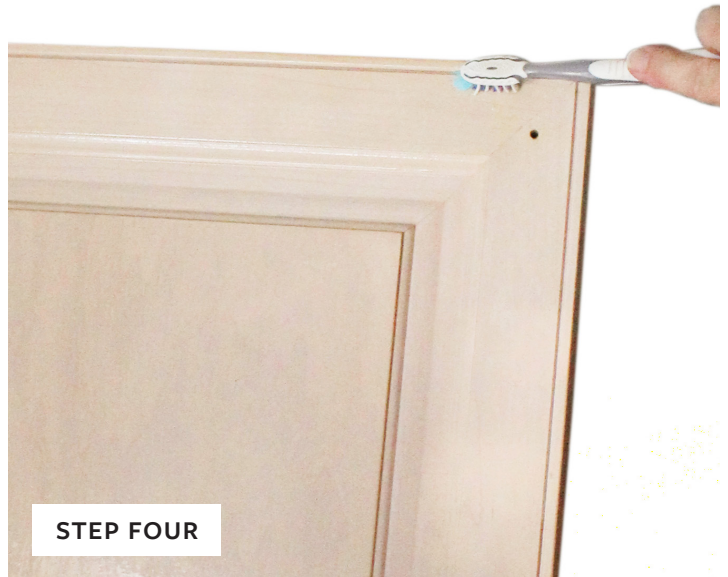
Working one door at a time, remove the hinges, knobs, and pulls. Mark which side is the top and which side is the bottom.

STEP FIVE

Label the top hinge with a 'T' for 'top' and the bottom hinge with a 'B' for 'bottom' so that it is easier to put them back in place later. Store all of the hardware for each cabinet in the bag with the corresponding letter label for the duration of the project.

STEP SIX

Label the cabinet door with its letter in an area that will be hidden by your hinges when you reattach them. Remove the tape label that you had applied to the cabinet door while it was still hanging so that your surface is clear for cleaning and painting.



PREPARE TO PAINT

Clean Your Cabinets

Cabinet doors and drawers tend to get very dusty, dirty, and grimy over time. It is important to always clean them thoroughly before painting. We also recommend cleaning them before sanding, as sanding can push any remaining grime down into the finish and cause paint adhesion issues.

Follow the steps below (refer to the images to the left) to clean your cabinets.

STEP ONE

Working one cabinet door at a time, clean your cabinets by spraying both sides with a biodegradable, grease-cutting cleaner or a TSP substitute.

STEP TWO

Scrub the surface with a scrubby pad or scrubby sponge.

STEP THREE

Spray a little bit of your cleaner on a toothbrush.

STEP FOUR

Use the toothbrush to reach into the grooves and scrub well.

STEP FIVE

Rinse the surface well with warm water and a clean sponge.

STEP SIX

Wipe the cabinet door with a dry cloth and set it aside to dry overnight. Repeat process on all cabinet doors, drawer fronts, face frames, and side panels.

Fill Holes (optional)

Now is the time to fill any knotholes, damages in the surface, or holes from your hardware (only if changing it) with wood filler. Follow the instructions from the manufacturer to apply the wood filler, sand (see PAGE 18), then apply shellac (PAGE 18) to wood-filled areas.

Test in a Discreet Area

In some cases, your cabinets will require some additional preparation before painting. As with any large job, we recommend that you test how well the paint adheres to the surface by first applying it to an inconspicuous place, such as the inside of a cabinet door, to determine what type of preparation you might need to do.

NO ISSUES: PROCEED TO PAINTING

If you do not notice any issues in how well the paint adheres, you will be able to start painting your cabinetry as soon as the surfaces have been cleaned and dried.

PAINT IS NOT ADHERING: SAND YOUR SURFACE

If you notice that the paint is resisting the surface by receding (leaving small craters or bare areas) as you apply it or cracking as it dries, we recommend sanding the surface before painting. This will create some tooth in your surface and will help to provide a mechanical bond between the paint and the underlying substrate. Surface resistance is most often seen on harder woods, shiny surfaces, melamine, laminate, and other synthetic materials. Many people, including professionals, choose to sand their surfaces before painting, regardless of the substrate, to promote adhesion.

TO SAND YOUR SURFACE: Sand all of your cabinets with medium Jolie Sanding Pads (black). Use a Chip Brush to brush away the sanding dust, making sure to reach and remove any dust that has collected in grooves. Wipe the dust-free surface with a damp cloth and allow it to dry completely. You are now ready to paint your cabinets.

DISCOLORATION APPEARING THROUGH PAINT: APPLY SHELLAC

Some open-grained woods release tannins when painted and cause slight discoloration or stains to bleed through the paint. If you see this occurring, we recommend applying shellac to the surface before applying a second coat of paint. Keep in mind that you might not have to do this on every cabinet – it is best to apply shellac to small areas only as you see discoloration. Discoloration is most likely to happen to mahogany, oak, walnut, pine, areas that have been filled with wood filler, or areas with oils or grease left over from previous use.

TO APPLY SHELLAC: Wearing gloves, dip a rag into your shellac and wipe it over the affected area with a cloth. Allow it to dry according to the manufacturer's instructions and continue painting.

Note that spraying shellac does not block stains as well as wiping it on with a cloth.

Get Your Paint Ready

SHAKING

If your can of Jolie Paint has been sitting for a long time, make sure the lid is sealed and flip the can upside down for a few hours. Before you open the can, turn it upside down and shake it vigorously for a minimum of 60 seconds. This will help to more evenly distribute pigment that may have settled at the bottom of the can.

STIRRING

After thoroughly shaking your paint, open the lid and stir well. Use a stir stick to move the paint around in the can and pull the paint from the bottom up to the top. Stirring very well will ensure that pigments that might have settled on the bottom of the can are distributed throughout all of the paint.

THICKENING (FOR TEXTURED FINISHES)

For more texture in your finish, you can pour some paint into a separate container and leave it open for about 30 minutes before painting. This will allow some of the water to evaporate and thicken the paint.

THINNING (FOR SMOOTH OR WASHED FINISHES, AND WHEN USING SPRAYER)

Jolie Paint is water-based, which means that you always have the option to thin out your paint by adding water. We recommend doing this in a separate mixing container and adding water slowly in controlled increments. Never add water directly into the can – it can contaminate the paint.





STEP ONE



STEP TWO



STEP THREE



STEP FOUR



STEP FIVE



STEP SIX

PAINT THE BACKS

STEP ONE

Apply a coat of Jolie Paint according to the instructions for your selected finish in the Everyday Guide.

PRO TIP:

It is easier to paint and keep your edges neat if you raise your cabinet doors off of your table or drop cloth a few inches. Use a scrap piece of wood, a shallow box, or something else that you have around your house (as long as it is stable) to elevate the surface you're painting.

STEP TWO

While the paint is still wet, use an Artist Brush to clean out any paint that has pooled in areas near the corners, raised panels, or other details. Allow the paint to dry completely.

STEP THREE

Once dry, sand the painted surface with a fine Jolie Sanding Pad (grey) to remove any unwanted texture or loose bristles.

STEP FOUR

Use a Chip Brush to brush away the sanding dust, making sure to reach and remove any dust that has collected in grooves.

STEP FIVE

Wipe the dust-free surface with a damp cloth and allow it to dry completely.

STEP SIX

Occasionally, you might notice stains or discoloration bleeding through the paint. If you see this occurring, we recommend applying a coat of shellac to the affected areas (see PAGE 18 for instructions).

If you do not notice any discoloration, apply another coat of paint. Repeat step two and allow the paint to dry completely. If you would like more coverage, repeat steps three through six and allow the paint to dry completely.

PRO TIP:

When painting, pulling the paint from the interior to the edge will create fewer drips than pulling the paint from the edge to the interior.

While paint is drying on your cabinet doors, it is a good time to start painting your drawer fronts and cabinet boxes. Drawer fronts can be treated in the same way as your cabinet doors. Your cabinet boxes, however, may be a different substrate. If this is the case, sand the surface before painting (see PAGE 18 for instructions), apply the first coat of paint, and allow it to dry for 24-48 hours before applying subsequent coats.



STEP ONE



STEP TWO



STEP THREE



STEP FOUR



STEP FIVE



STEP SIX

PAINT THE FRONTS & SIDES

STEP ONE

After the back of your cabinet door is completely dry, flip it over to the front. Apply a coat of Jolie Paint to the front and side surfaces according to the instructions for your selected finish in the Everyday Guide. Wipe the edge of the underside with a damp cloth to remove drips.

STEP TWO

While the paint is still wet, use a small Artist Brush to clean out any paint that has pooled in areas near the corners, raised panels, or other details. Allow the paint to dry completely.

STEP THREE

Once dry, sand the painted surface with a fine Jolie Sanding Pad (grey) to remove any unwanted texture or loose bristles.

STEP FOUR

Use a Chip Brush to brush away the sanding dust, making sure to reach and remove any dust that has collected in grooves.

STEP FIVE

Wipe the dust-free surface with a damp cloth and allow it to dry completely.

STEP SIX

If you notice stains or discoloration bleeding through the paint, apply a coat of shellac to the affected areas (see PAGE 18 for instructions).

If you do not notice any discoloration, apply another coat of paint, pulling the paint to the edges of the cabinet door just as you did when painting the back side. Repeat step two and allow the paint to dry completely. If you would like more coverage, repeat steps three through six to apply a third coat of paint. Allow the paint to dry completely.

PRO TIP:

We recommend applying a third coat of paint to the front side of the cabinets to allow for more cushion when sanding the Finishing Wax (see PAGE 25 for instructions).

While paint is drying on your cabinet doors, continue working on your drawer fronts and cabinet boxes. This will keep everything at the same stage throughout your project.



STEP ONE



STEP TWO



STEP THREE



STEP FOUR



STEP FIVE



STEP SIX (OPTIONAL)

APPLY FINISHING WAX

Finishing Wax is our preferred topcoat for DIYers because it is easy to use, has a fast dry and cure time, and creates a forgiving matte finish. If you prefer to seal and protect your finish with Jolie Varnish or spray your topcoat, follow the instructions on PAGE 27.

STEP ONE

Using a gentle sweeping motion and your Jolie Wax Brush, apply Jolie Finishing Wax in Clear to the front side of your cabinet doors. Work in every direction to work the wax into the surface of the paint. You will see the Jolie Paint color become slightly darker.

PRO TIP:

Applying a coat of Finishing Wax to the fronts of the cabinets first will protect them while you are working on the back sides.

STEP TWO

Use a lint-free cloth to apply the Finishing Wax to the sides of the cabinet doors.

STEP THREE

While applying medium pressure, wipe away excess Finishing Wax with a lint-free cloth. If the cloth becomes saturated with wax, replace it so that it will continue to absorb wax.

STEP FOUR

Use a clean Jolie Chip Brush to pull the Finishing Wax out of corners or other detailing.

STEP FIVE

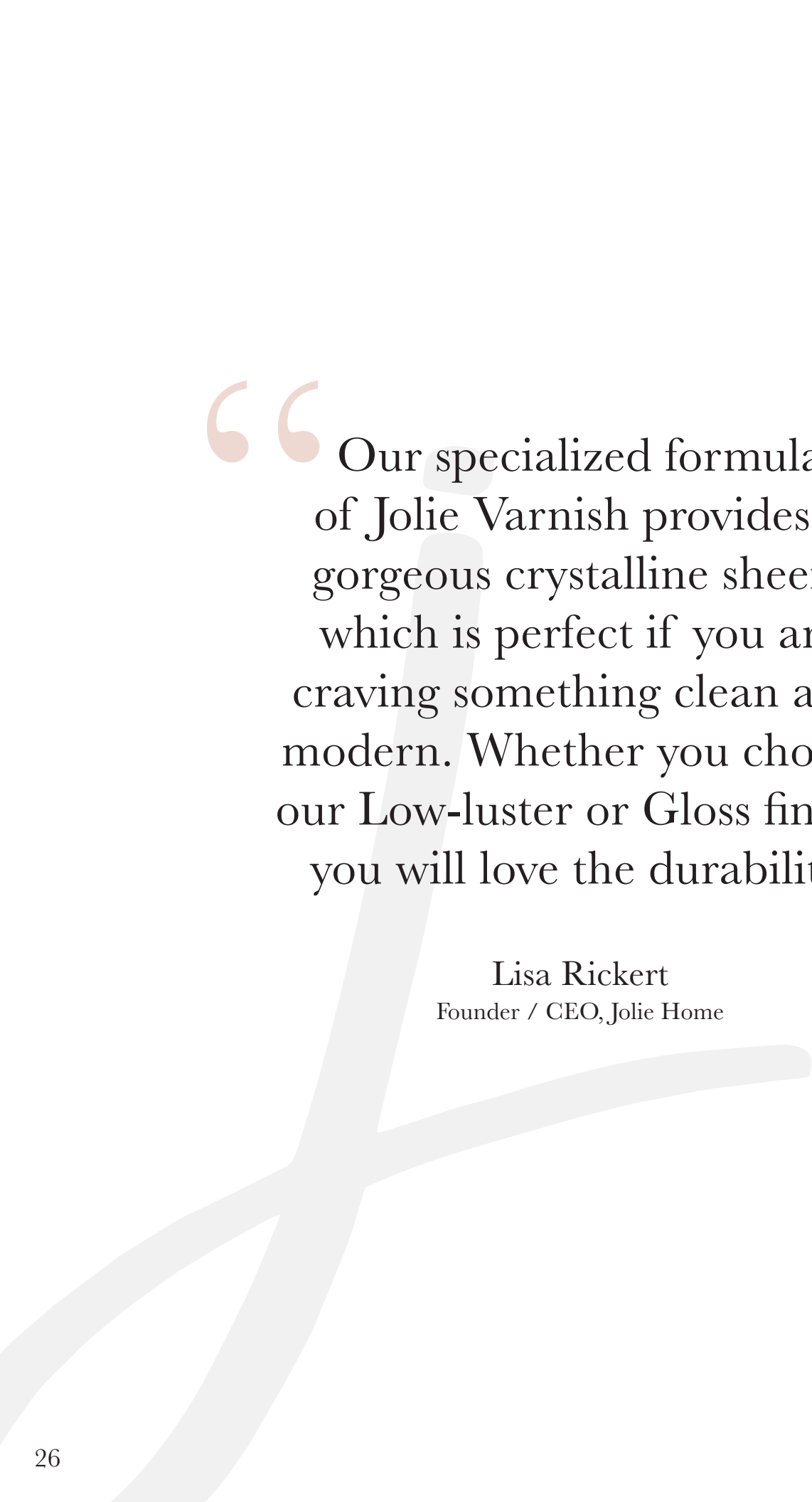
If your cabinet doors are still in place, repeat steps one through four on the back side of your cabinet door. If you have removed your cabinet doors, allow the Finishing Wax to dry for at least 1-2 hours before flipping over your cabinet door and repeating steps one through four to apply Finishing Wax to the back. Allow the Finishing Wax to dry for at least 1-2 hours.

STEP SIX (OPTIONAL)

For the smoothest possible finish, use a fine Jolie Sanding Pad (grey) to gently sand the waxed surface, allowing the Sanding Pad to do most of the work. Brush away any sanding dust with a Chip Brush.

STEP SEVEN (NOT PICTURED)

Repeat steps one through five to apply a second, light coat of Clear Finishing Wax over the front and back surfaces of your cabinets. Allow your cabinet to dry in an undisturbed place for at least 8 hours so that the curing process can begin.



“ “ Our specialized formula of Jolie Varnish provides a gorgeous crystalline sheen, which is perfect if you are craving something clean and modern. Whether you choose our Low-luster or Gloss finish, you will love the durability. ” ”

Lisa Rickert

Founder / CEO, Jolie Home

APPLY VARNISH

Jolie Varnish is perfect for projects that require a higher sheen or greater durability. It can be applied with a Jolie Flat Brush, an airless sprayer, or a low nap roller. If you prefer to seal and protect your finish with Jolie Finishing Wax, follow the instructions on PAGE 25.

STEP ONE

Gently shake your can of Jolie Varnish, then open and stir well to mix in any solids that may have settled at the bottom of the can.

STEP TWO

Apply a liberal first coat of Jolie Varnish to the front side of your cabinet doors with a Jolie Flat Brush, being careful to avoid overworking with pressure or excessive back brushing. Allow the Varnish to dry for 4-6 hours.

If using an airless sprayer, use the following recommendations and/or the instructions from your sprayer's manufacturer.

Tip: .011”-.013”

Fan: 40°-60° (8”-12”)

Pressure: 1200-1600 psi

PRO TIP:

For larger areas, use a roller to apply Jolie Varnish and brush it out with a Flat Brush. This will give you a more even application and keep you from overworking the finish.

STEP THREE

If your cabinet doors are still in place, repeat steps one and two on the sides and backs of your cabinet doors. If you have removed your cabinet doors, allow the Varnish to dry for 4-6 hours before flipping over your cabinet door and repeating steps one and two on the back side. Allow the Varnish to dry for 4-6 hours.

STEP FOUR (OPTIONAL)

After the Varnish has dried, sand between coats with a fine Jolie Sanding Pad (grey) for the smoothest finish.

STEP FIVE

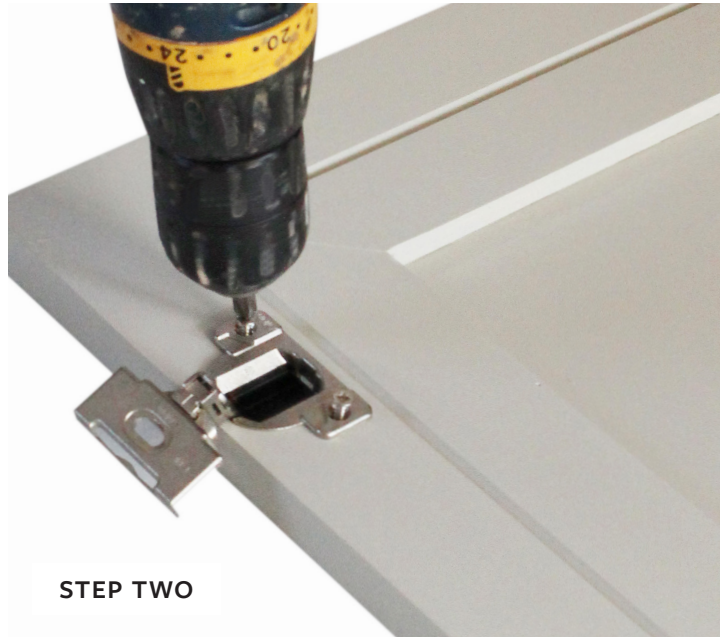
Repeat steps one through four to apply 1-2 additional coats of Jolie Varnish to your cabinets, making sure to allow each coat to dry for 4-6 hours.

Be gentle with the final finish for two days so that the curing process can begin. Jolie Varnish will take up to 30 days to fully cure and harden.

Always close Varnish container after each use and wash brushes thoroughly with soap and warm water immediately after use.



STEP ONE



STEP TWO



STEP THREE



STEP FOUR



STEP FIVE



STEP SIX



STEP SEVEN

REINSTALL YOUR CABINET DOORS (OPTIONAL)

STEP ONE

After you have applied your topcoat to your cabinets, it's time to reattach the hardware. Find the corresponding hardware bag for your cabinet and match the hardware to the appropriate locations (taking note of top and bottom demarcations). Using your hands or a hammer, lightly tap the hinges into place.

STEP TWO

Use a screw driver or screw gun to reattach the screws. Hang your cabinet door back in place.

Congratulations! You have completed your cabinetry project. If you used Jolie Finishing Wax, you have the option of following steps three through seven to apply a final coat of Clear Finishing Wax and/or colored Finishing Waxes to your surfaces.

PRO TIP:

This final coat of Finishing Wax will clean up fingerprints or marks that were created while reinstalling your cabinets doors.

STEP THREE (OPTIONAL)

Use a fine Jolie Sanding Pad (grey) to gently sand the surface, allowing the Sanding Pad to do most of the work.

STEP FOUR (OPTIONAL)

Using a gentle sweeping motion and your Jolie Wax Brush, apply a third coat of Clear Finishing Wax to the front side of your cabinet. Use a lint-free cloth to apply the Finishing Wax to the sides of the cabinet.

STEP FIVE (OPTIONAL)

While applying medium pressure, wipe away excess Finishing Wax with a lint-free cloth. If the cloth becomes saturated with wax, replace it so that it will continue to absorb wax. Allow the wax to dry for at least 1-2 hours.

STEPS SIX AND SEVEN (OPTIONAL)

If desired, apply a small amount of colored Finishing Wax to recessed areas or details with a small brush or cloth to create additional depth. Wipe away excess colored Finishing Wax with a lint-free cloth. Use a clean Chip Brush to pull out any wax that is sitting in the crevices.

To remove even more colored Finishing Wax, apply Clear Finishing Wax to a cloth and wipe the surface until you achieve your desired look. Allow the wax to dry.

PRO TIP:

Use colored Finishing Waxes sparingly (not for an all-over finish) to make it easier to achieve a uniform finish across all of your cabinets and drawer fronts.

CURING, CLEANING, AND CARE

Curing

During the curing process, the Jolie Finishing Wax or Jolie Varnish topcoat will begin to harden. Be gentle and take care when using your cabinets until the curing process is complete in approximately 30 days.

Cleaning

To clean your painted cabinets, wipe the surface with a damp cloth. Follow with a soft dry cloth to wipe away any remaining moisture. To remove marks or stains, add a small amount of water and mild soap to your cloth before wiping. Alternatively, for marks that are more difficult to remove on cabinets that are sealed with Jolie Finishing Wax, use a small amount of Clear Finishing Wax to buff them out. Refrain from using furniture polishes and oils.

Care

Treat your cabinets with care and wipe up spills quickly to protect your finish. Avoid extreme temperatures and humidity for waxed pieces.

Repainting or Refinishing

If you would like to change the look of your cabinets, first apply Jolie Paint, then apply new topcoats. Other finishing products and sealers, including Jolie Varnish, will not adhere to a surface coated with Jolie Finishing Wax. However, you can always use Jolie Paint over Jolie Finishing Wax if you would like a new finish or are ready for a new look.

To remove Finishing Wax, wipe your surface with mineral spirits on a clean, lint-free cloth.



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