

For Log Homes and
All Your Outdoor
Wood Projects

OURS

WeatherSeal™ Application Guide

- Thick and Rich for a Neat Application
- Spreads with a Creamy Smooth Uniformity
- Perfect for Precisely Cutting-in Around Log Chinking
- Durable Oils and Resins for Long-lasting Protection
- Highly Water Repellent
- Resists Fungal Discoloration
- UV Resistant with Transoxide Pigments
- Appealing Woodtone Colors
- Multiple Uses
- Low Voc Clean Air Formula

THEIRS

CLEAN IT BEFORE YOU COAT IT

For best results, surface should be clean, dry, and free of mill glaze, burnished surfaces, bark, cambium layers, and fungal organisms. Do not apply over previously painted or varnished wood surfaces without first removing the old finish coat. Any areas of rot should be removed. A reliable cleaning solution to sanitize areas of dirt, grime, mold and mildew consists of a mixture of 1 qt. fresh household bleach, 3 qts. water and 1/4 to 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate (TSP) and 3 to 4 squirts of dishwashing soap like Dawn® or Joy®. Apply the solution onto the wood surface and let set for about 20 minutes. Scrub clean where necessary, and completely rinse with fresh water and preferably pressure wash clean. Do not let the cleaning solution dry on the wood surface before rinsing. On dense, impenetrable wood surfaces that are difficult to absorb into and adhere to, roughing the surface prior to coating is recommended. Various methods can be used such as sanding with a medium to coarse grit sandpaper, buffing with an 80 grit Osborne Buffing Brush (1½ inch bristle with 5/8" arbor), corn cob blasting, and/or pressure washing.

MIX THOROUGHLY. For best results use a paint drill mixer (found at most paint and hardware stores). Hand stirring, especially with 5-gallon pails, is NOT adequate. Once a thick creamy smooth texture is achieved, continue mixing for another 4-5 minutes. Once properly mixed, WS will remain stable and only require periodic light mixing. Remix at the first signs of separation and reduced viscosity (thickness).

ULTIMATELY MUST BE APPLIED BY BRUSH. Brushing will spread out the WS more evenly, impart better penetration into the wood surface and insure a tighter bond to the surface coated. For large stain jobs, use a high quality synthetic bristle stain brush and NOT a natural bristle brush. Because WS contains water, the bristles in a natural bristle brush will become waterlogged and lose their ability to properly hold and spread WS in an even manner.

BECAUSE OF WEATHERSEAL'S THICK CONSISTENCY, brush evenly and thoroughly and follow the wood grain pattern. Any excess stain should be brushed smooth to a uniform appearance. WeatherSeal's thickness will vary according to its temperature. Its ideal application viscosity is at a material temperature range of 65°F/18°C-75°F/24°C. Colder material temperatures will increase its thickness while warmer material temperatures will reduce its thickness. The ability of WS to flow, spread and level evenly and without dragging, skipping or balling will be influenced by material, surface and ambient air temperatures.

WATCH WEATHER FORECASTS in order to allow for an adequate time to dry before rain occurs, generally about 24 hours at 70°F/21°. If WS has not adequately dried before being exposed to moisture, milky discoloration and/or streaking, spotting, and wash off can occur. If exposed to excess moisture without a sufficient time to dry, coating complications may also arise involving a longer dry and cure time and/or reduced adhesion to the wood surface.

TEMPORARY COLOR CHANGE WHEN WET

Recently applied WeatherSeal will temporarily change color when it comes in contact with water. In areas where water puddles and accumulates on the stain's dried surface (from rain, dew, sprinklers, etc.), WS will exhibit a milky, hazy, lighter appearance. Once the water dries, WS will return to its normal color. This color change caused by moisture will barely be noticeable 4-6 weeks after application. Don't panic. Nothing is wrong with WS nor is its performance compromised when this color change occurs. It is only temporary and it is because of WS's unique chemistry.

A SPLITCHY AND UNEVEN APPEARANCE can occur due to variations on and beneath the wood surface, especially when applying the 1st coat on bare wood. Under these circumstances, a 2nd coat, properly applied, will even out the inconsistencies due to these variations.

IF APPLYING 2 COATS, wait until the first coat is dry to touch before applying the 2nd coat, usually about 8-12 hours when the surface coated is not cold and allows for good absorption, the air temperature is in the mid 70°F/21°C range, and the humidity is moderate. A 2nd coat will not apply smoothly or evenly over a 1st coat that is not completely dry. NOTE: 2 coats are only recommended over wood with a moisture content of approximately 18% or less.

AVOID APPLYING TOO HEAVY A COAT on the wood surface. Make certain to thoroughly spread out each brush full of stain. Lightly dry brush and smooth even any excess stain left on the wood surface shortly after initial application. The thicker the coating left on the wood surface, the longer the dry.

DON'T APPLY OVER COLD (50°F/10°C) OR HOT SURFACES (95°F/35°C) OR IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT IN THE HEAT OF THE SUMMER.

TO AVOID RARE OCCURRENCE OF BLISTERS, especially with the 2nd coat, make sure WS is not applied too thick, not applied over damp, dewy, or recently wetted surfaces, and not applied on cold surfaces where the air temperature will quickly warm the coated surface. It is best for WS to dry 24 hours (70°F/21°C) before rain or before contact with moisture or heavy dew.

TO PREVENT LAP MARKS coat each section to completion (don't stop in the middle).

WEATHERSEAL WILL CHANGE COLOR AS IT DRIES. Depending on temperature, allow 8-12 hours at 70°F/21°C and moderate humidity for full color development.

MAY BE SPRAY APPLIED IF IMMEDIATELY BRUSHED! Spraying without immediately and thoroughly brushing tends to create unsightly spray marks, lap marks, and lighter and darker areas. If WS is applied at too heavy a rate it will look painted, it can tend to peel, and blisters may develop, especially where applied too thick. WS sprays best through a heavy-duty airless sprayer with .015-.017 tip sizes.

GET FAMILIAR WITH WEATHERSEAL'S THICK TEXTURE before spray applying/back brushing on a large scale in order to avoid a messy appearance. Because of WeatherSeal's thickness, there is a natural tendency at first to spray more WS onto the wood surface than there is surface area to brush out evenly. Should this occur, excess stain should be immediately wiped off and the remaining amount brushed evenly over the wood surface.

ROLLER APPLICATIONS work especially well over rough sawn wood surfaces, T1-11, etc. It can also be effective over smoother surfaces if the roll-applied stain is immediately back-brushed with a brush in order to even out the appearance. A 3/4" knit polyester/wool blend roller is recommended for best results.

LATEX CAULK ADHESION Certain water-based latex caulks may not adhere as well to a WeatherSeal coated surface because of WeatherSeal's exceptional water resistance. WS can be applied over cured latex caulks without harm to the caulk. If possible, caulk first before staining. However, if applying a latex caulk or synthetic chinking over a WS coated surface, lightly sand over the areas of WS that will come in contact with the latex caulk or chinking to insure good adhesion of the caulk material. Always apply a test bead to determine if adhesion of the caulk is suitable.

COVERAGE will vary according to substrate conditions and application technique. Typical 2 coat coverage on a log home is approximately 275-325 sq. ft./gal. Coverage will vary according to wood species, surface condition, dryness of wood, number of coats and application technique. Calculate about 175-225 sq. ft./gal. for single coat coverage over rough sawn and extremely dry wood surfaces.

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Continental Products Co.
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Continental PRODUCTS

DRY TO TOUCH in about 4-6 hours at 70F/21C and moderate humidity over a porous surface. Cool surface and air temperatures, high humidity, an excessively heavy coat of WS, or application over a dense surface that prevents good absorption, will result in a longer dry time. Complete hard cure in 14-21 days (70F/21C).

TO INSURE COLOR UNIFORMITY on the job, mix a full can of WS with a partially used can.

AVOID COLOR CONFUSION! Order a liquid sample of WS from a Continental distributor or direct from Continental at 800-305-5869. Don't rely only on a brochure or a wood display to make a color choice. It probably won't be accurate.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

UNSEASONED (GREEN) WOOD (over 18% MC) On new log homes, lumber with a high moisture content, and pressure-treated wood, the surface of the wood must be dry to the touch before application. If possible, allow such wood to dry for at least two to three months after construction. Apply one coat only and do not over apply.

SEASONED (DRY) WOOD

(18% MC or below): Two coats of WeatherSeal may be applied on air dried and kiln dried lumber with a moisture content of approximately 18%. Wait until the 1st coat is dry before applying the 2nd coat. Otherwise coverage and appearance will not be uniform.

DECKS AND FLAT SURFACES: Thoroughly clean the deck before applying WS. Apply 1-2 coats depending on dryness and porosity of the wood surface. For best performance, 2 coats are recommended for the flat deck surface, especially if not previously coated. On decks, allow 2-3 days dry for (70°F/21°C) light traffic, 7-10 days (70°F/21°C) for heavy traffic. Because decks and flat surfaces puddle water, hold snow, are more directly exposed to sunlight, or are subjected to foot traffic, spot maintenance may be required on a yearly basis.

APPLICATION OVER ANOTHER TYPE OF WOOD STAIN: It is advised to apply WeatherSeal over a small test area of the surface to be coated to determine if its adhesion, penetration and color are suitable. If any doubt, pressure wash clean or remove old stain before coating with WS.

FOLLOW-UP APPLICATIONS: When WeatherSeal is showing signs of wear and is no longer effectively protecting the wood surface, it's time to recoat. Depending on the severity of wear, 1-2 coats of WS in the same previous color are recommended to effectively restore and protect the wood surface. As always, surface must be properly prepared prior to application to insure best performance.

DILUTION is not normally required. If necessary, WS may be diluted with up to 4-8 oz. of mineral spirits per gallon of WS in regions of the country where air quality regulations permit. When spraying, WS may also be diluted at the same rates.

CLEAN-UP: Mineral spirits or equivalent.

DON'TS

- ✓ Don't apply on wood surfaces that are damp.
- ✓ Don't apply in the rain or if rain is expected within 24 hours at 70F/21C, or 48 hours at 50F/10C after completion.
- ✓ Don't apply in cold temperatures and on cold surfaces (below 50F/10C)
- ✓ Don't apply directly in hot midday sun or on hot surfaces (above 95F/35C).
- ✓ Don't apply more than ONE coat over green wood (over 18% moisture content).
- ✓ Don't stop in the middle of a section. Complete each section to avoid lap marks.
- ✓ Don't apply a latex caulk OVER WeatherSeal before testing first for adhesion.

Yearly Inspections: Yearly visual inspections of your homes exterior is the best preventive maintenance approach you can use to prolong the overall life of WeatherSeal and to keep the appearance of your logs at their best. Inevitably and for many reasons, there will be areas around the house that will wear more quickly and will be in need of repair sooner. Although Southern and Western sides of the home, if fully exposed, will always weather at a faster rate, random patches of stain in other locations may also wear more quickly due to variations in wood grain, emergence of cracks in the logs, conditions of excess moisture, etc. Those areas that reveal bare wood or show signs of deterioration should be washed clean with a cleaner, thoroughly rinsed with fresh water and

once dried, lightly sanded (180-220 grit) and then touched up in the same color. Upward facing cracks in the logs should be sanded around the edges and sealed with an acrylic latex caulk. Deep cracks should be first stuffed with a backer rod to fill the excess void and caulked over. *(Never use silicone caulks because they generally don't adhere well to wood.)* Once the caulk has cured, apply WeatherSeal over the caulked area and feather or blend into the surrounding stain. Touching up patches of wear before they start affecting adjacent areas will prolong the overall life of the stain and insure maximum protection of the wood surface.

HOW LONG DOES WEATHERSEAL LAST AND WHEN SHOULD I RE-COAT?

You should evaluate your re-coat requirements on the overall appearance of the wood stain and not on some scheduled maintenance program that requires the homeowner to re-coat their logs according to a fixed time frame that is not based on the actual condition of the stain. To quote from our Log Home Maintenance booklet, "to maintain the natural wood look, certain sides of the building are going to wear more quickly (usually the southern and western sides) and will need to be coated more often. To avoid a painted, artificial look, WeatherSeal should weather to the point where, once cleaned and pressure-washed, a coat or two of new stain will restore what has eroded away, thus minimizing excessive build-up of previous coats. The time to apply renewal coats will always depend on the condition and appearance of the stain. The secret to maintaining the natural wood look is to wait until WeatherSeal begins to show signs of wear, such as fading, lack of water-repellency, flaking, etc, before cleaning the surface and applying new coats of stain."

HOW DO I KEEP THE SAME COLOR UNIFORMITY ON ALL SIDES OF MY HOUSE?

If one side of your home needs staining just stain that side of the home. You don't need to and should not re-coat your entire log home because one side of the home needs to be coated. Otherwise, if the less weathered sides of the home are coated at the same frequency as the weathered side(s), a painted appearance will occur due to excessive build-up of stain. Also, too much of a film build from too many coats of stain can eventually lead to peeling just like house paint. If you are worried about color uniformity, the color differences will actually become more magnified if all sides of the home are continually stained at the same time instead of addressing each side separately and as needed due to normal wear. That is why we recommend during routine staining cycles, to wash and clean the other sides of the home that don't require staining in order to bring out their original color and to more closely match the newly stained sides of the home. Also, periodic log washing will remove pollen and other food sources for mold and mildew and thus prevent unsightly discoloration as well as premature damage to the stain coating. But remember, one really can't view every side of the house at the same time. So any subtle color differences between different sides of the home due to different wear rates are not that noticeable.



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