

Transformation

Restore What Nature Destroyed

- **Beautiful Translucent Finish**
- **Ultra Water Repellency**
- **Easy Application**
- **Extreme UV Protection**
- **Restoration Tested for Compatibility Over a Wide Range of Stains**

When it's time to restore an eroded, failing stain, or if you need to maintain a coating that has lost its luster, remember one word, transformation. Better yet, remember two words: Transformation® Stain. Transformation Stain will transform the appearance of your exterior logs and exterior vertical woodwork from dull and lifeless to rich and brilliant—especially for older logs needing restoration. The stain that's easy to remember because its name describes what you want and what it provides, Transformation!

How can I be certain that I get the look that I want for my log home?

The truth is that the key to beautifully finished wood, and how long an exterior coating will last, is highly dependent on how well the wood is prepped. The finished color of the coating, the life of the stain and the overall appearance of your home will be heavily influenced by this critical factor—the method used to prep the wood.

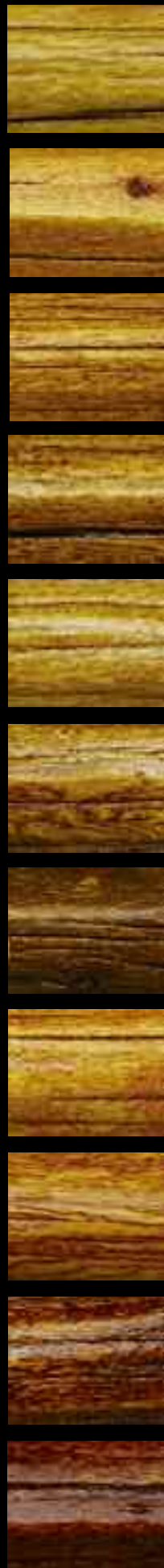
Actually, log refinishing is a lot like teeth whitening, different methods yield different results. The easiest, most convenient and least expensive method is to simply brush your teeth with a whitening toothpaste. This method is pretty hassle-free, but it is also the least effective, the results

are questionable and if there is minimal improvement, it doesn't last very long. The next method (custom made bleaching trays) is more expensive, involves a couple of trips to the dentist for fitting and making the trays, involves multiple treatments and is quite a bit more expensive than over-the-counter products, but there is significant improvement and the results last a lot longer. The method that yields the best results is administered by a professional, and is expensive, but the results are stunning and can last for years. So you see: different methods, different results.

Just as different results are obtained by the method and the materials used in teeth whitening, the same is true with log refinishing. There are pros and cons to each method, but the choice of method will determine the finished appearance and the longevity of the coating.

Pressure/Power Washing

In our teeth whitening example, power washing would be comparable to the whitening toothpaste method. Power washing is the most common method that homeowners use to prep their log or wood-sided homes, but it is the least effective. We don't recommend pressure washing alone as the method of log preparation, because it doesn't provide



the best surface for penetration of stains, and the life of the coating may be compromised. There is also an appearance issue to this type of wood prep. Often, pressure washing doesn't remove all the old stain from a home, so there will be areas that are down to raw wood and other areas where some of the old stain still remains. Applying a new coat of stain over this type of surface



Felted wood after power washing.

will result in an uneven and, usually, undesirable appearance. This method can be successful if the pressure washing is done aggressively enough to "felt" the wood. If the wood hasn't felted, then the power washing wasn't aggressive enough to be certain that unsound wood was fully removed, and you will be disappointed that the stain didn't last as long as you expected. If you opt for this method of prepping wood, we recommend that you, at least, go one step further and run a 3M® non-woven pad over the log surfaces to remove the felting resulting from pressure washing.



Prep Method used was Power Washing followed by a 3M™ non-woven pad.

If you must pressure wash, then our best advice is to power wash aggressively enough to felt the wood, allow the wood to dry and then run an Osborn® Brush that is 80 grit, 4-6 inches in diameter, over the logs. An Osborn Brush evens out the log surfaces and, yet, adds some texture to the logs allowing for better anchoring and penetration of stains.



Prep method used was power washing followed by an Osborn Brush. The bare wood shown in the middle DOESN'T return to its natural color after pressure washing.

Media Blasting

Referring back to our teeth whitening example, media blasting for wood is comparable to the bleaching trays for teeth. Media blasting is a dry method of wood surface prep that is swiftly gaining popularity in the log industry and is the method that we highly recommend. Dry removal methods are best because: you aren't forcing water into the wood, and, if the wall is not sealed properly,

into your home; you won't have a delay in your finishing process while waiting for the wood to dry out; and, unlike pressure washing, there is a greater likelihood that it will be more effective. Media under pressure will be more effective in removing surface contaminants, unsound wood fibers and failing stains, while also texturing the log surfaces for better anchoring and penetration of stains.

The more textured the surface, the more stain will be absorbed into the wood. This will extend the life of the coating, but it will also cause the stain appearance to be the darkest and most vivid in color, compared to other



Media blasting. The bare wood shown in the middle DOES return to its natural color after media blasting.

preparation methods.

Sometimes, media blasting can create more texture than is desired. If so, and if you do not mind sacrificing some stain longevity in order to achieve a less dramatic surface appearance, then lightly run an Osborn Brush over the media blasted logs to reduce the texture some. The surface texture will be lessened and the wood will not absorb and "take" as much stain, giving a lighter color, but with reduced longevity.

The following set of pictures depicts the finished appearance of wood that has been prepped using the different methods just discussed. As you can see, there is a visible difference in the stain color and intensity depending on the prep method. The spindles are stacked in the order of which method or wood prep will provide the longest life for an exterior coating, although this is extremely important, you will want to consider which prep method provides the finished appearance that you prefer. In summary, choose your prepping method based on the appearance that you want to achieve, balanced with the length of performance that you want from your stain.

One last important item to note: lighter colored stains have less pigmentation, and therefore, don't hold up as well to UV degradation. As such, anytime you select a light colored stain, be prepared to do more frequent maintenance coats.

This was quite a long explanation, but we want you to have a successful experience with Transformation Stain, and we want the finished appearance of your home to be exactly what you imagined.

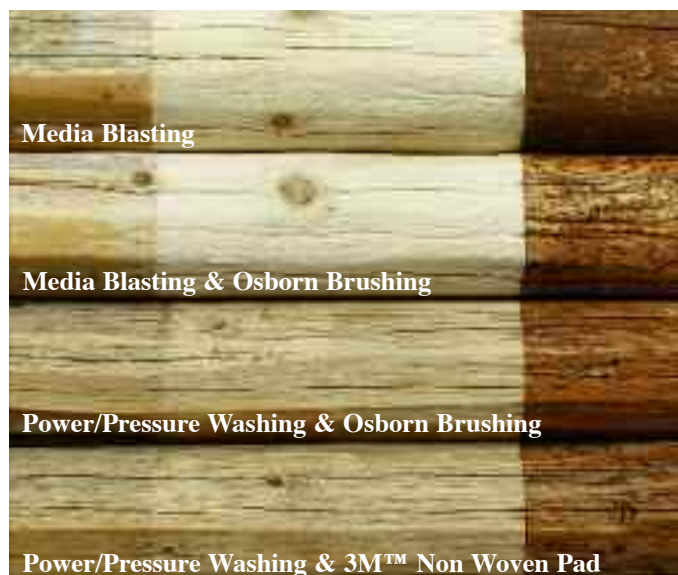
Light Tones



Medium Tones



Dark Tones



Fundamental Application Guidelines

Proper substrate preparation and application are imperative for product longevity. Read this information sheet, TRS 002, before applying any product.

1. Make certain that all compatibility issues have been addressed. If you are changing from one stain product to another, contact us to check on compatibility.*

** Most stains are perfectly compatible with Transformation. The non-drying oil based stains or stains heavily loaded with wax can be problematic, especially if they have been recently applied. Also suspect are wood coatings that are presented as “waterproofing” top coats. Before staining an entire structure with any of these problematic products, contact us for guidance. Sashco cannot guarantee the performance of Transformation over these types of coatings.*

2. Check the weather forecast. Plan to stain when the forecast is predicting good weather that will extend 1-2 days after the stain has been applied.
3. According to the Forest Products Research Laboratories, the moisture content of wood should not exceed 19%. Make certain this is a fact by using a moisture meter.
4. Wood surfaces must be sound (meaning that all loose wood fibers and loose failing stains must be removed prior to staining) and clean from dirt, pollen and other surface contaminants. Surface prep should be done no more than 1-2 weeks before stain is applied.
5. Mix together pails with different lot numbers; this will help ensure uniformity of color. Stir thoroughly to mix all pigments evenly, and stir the stain periodically throughout application. The preferred mixing method is with a drill-driven mixer (squirrel cage type is best).
6. If your home is in an area of high humidity, add additional mildewcides to the stain. Sashco recommends Stay Clean I/E.
7. Apply to log surfaces with a temperature range of 40°F (4°C) and rising to 90°F (32°C) and falling. Plan your work so that log surface temperatures fall within this range: e.g., the southern exposure in the early morning or late afternoon, the western exposure in the mid to late morning, the east side in the mid to late afternoon, and the north side almost any time of the day. Do not apply to surfaces in direct intense sunlight, since the surfaces can be too hot.

WARRANTY

Sashco warrants this product will substantially meet published specifications on the date of sale. If it fails to do so, return unused portion with original sales receipt for replacement or refund, at Sashco's sole option. These are purchaser's sole and exclusive remedies for any breach of warranty. Purchaser must determine suitability of product for purchaser's specific needs and assumes all risk associated with its use.

For a detailed description of the warranty and exclusions, please visit our website at www.sashco.com.

Except as stated above there are no warranties for this product. **The foregoing express warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied, including**

without limitation implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, which warranties are specifically excluded and disclaimed. This Limited Warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have other rights which vary from state to state. Some states do not allow exclusion of implied warranties in consumer or other sales, limitations on the duration of implied warranties, or exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages. Thus, the limitations or exclusions contained above may not apply to you depending upon your specific circumstances.

Typical Properties:

(Not to be considered specifications.)

Packaging:

One gallon pails, five gallon pails and 1/4 pint samples available.

Coverage rate:

1st Coat: 150-250 sq. ft./gal

2nd coat: 300-500 sq. ft./gal.

(As with all stains, coverage will vary depending upon roughness of the wood.)

Recommended film thickness:

3 mils (use a gauge if in doubt)

Application Range:

Surface temperature of 40°F–90°F (4°C–32°C). Do not apply outside these temperatures, as the Transformation stain will not be able to properly cure and adhere to the wood surfaces.

VOCs:

Less than 250 g/L

Compatibility:

Transformation is recommended for use with all other Sashco products. It was specifically formulated and tested to be compatible with a wide range of stains. It also works well with most other caulking and chinking products. Please contact Sashco for details on specific compatibility questions.

Dry Time:

The first coat of Transformation should be allowed to thoroughly dry for 24 hours (possibly longer in cold and/or humid weather). Once thoroughly dry, follow with a lighter second coat. If desired, apply a third coat for a higher gloss. (The first coat will soak in and appear somewhat flat. The second coat should only be applied once the first coat is thoroughly dry in order to ensure proper film formation and UV protection from the stain, as well as give it a light gloss.)

Viscosity:

Brookfield LVF, 100–150 cps; spindle #2, 60 rpm

Density:

7.5–8.0 lb./gal.

Solids:

70–75%, depending on color

Odor:

Mild, mineral spirits

Freeze-thaw:

Passes at least 5 cycles.

The data reported herein are believed to be reliable. No warranty is made or implied concerning the accuracy of or the results obtained from their use.

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