

WeatherSeal™

The Rich, Thick, No-Sloppy-Mess Stain!



- 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 Cleaner Air Formula

SURFACE PREPARATION:

CLEAN IT BEFORE YOU COAT IT! Surface must 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. On wood surfaces that are difficult to absorb into and adhere, roughing the surface prior to coating is required. Sanding with a medium to coarse grit sand paper, 80 grit Osborne Buffing Brush (1½ inch bristle with 5/8" arbor), corn cob blasting, and/or pressure washing (500-700 psi) are various methods that can be used to help improve absorption and adhesion over dense, impenetrable wood surfaces. Any areas of rot should be removed. A reliable cleaning solution to use over 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). Apply the solution onto the wood surface and let set for about 20 minutes. Scrub clean where necessary, and completely rinse with fresh water. Do not let the cleaner dry on the wood surface.



WARNING! If you scrape, sand, or remove old paint, you may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hot line at 1-800-424-LEAD or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

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 dried before being wetted by rain or dew, milky discoloration and/or streaking, spotting, and wash off can occur. If exposed to excess moisture without an adequate time to dry, coating complications may also arise involving a longer dry and cure time and/or reduced adhesion to the wood

surface. Normally, the milky discoloration and spotting caused by moisture will disappear once the WS has thoroughly dried.

A SPOTCY 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 200-250 sq. ft./gal. Coverage will vary according to wood species, surface condition, dryness of wood, number of coats and application technique. Calculate about 150-175 sq. ft./gal. for single coat coverage over rough sawn and extremely dry wood surfaces.



SINCE 1916

The Continental Products Co.
1150 East 222nd Street,
Euclid, Ohio 44117 U.S.A.

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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 an impenetrable surface that allows WS to sit on the surface will create a longer time period for a tack free dry. 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 24 hours between coats or until first coat is tack free and allows for uniform coverage.

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.

TEMPERATURE BLISTERS are very rare and only occur when a number of environmental and application factors are unusually exact. Nonetheless, should it happen, the more quickly the blisters are tended to when they newly form, the easier it is to repair. Blisters should be lightly flattened and drenched with a rag soaked in mineral spirits or VM & P Naphtha in order to soften and partially dissolve the blister. (If the blister is hardened then removal will be necessary). Using a clean, soft rag or foam brush dipped in the same WS color, dab the new stain onto the blistered location. Even out the stain by wiping around and feathering into the surrounding stained. A few applications may be necessary to more evenly blend into the surrounding stain color. Allow an adequate time to dry between each application. (NOTE: Always wear solvent-resistant rubber gloves and goggles when working with paint solvents.)

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.

BORATE LEACHING: On rare occasions, the sodium borate formulated in the WeatherSeal may randomly leach out onto the WeatherSeal coated surface in the form of white droplets and/or a pale white haze. Should this occur, the borate residue can be easily removed using fresh water and a clean rag or sponge. Once wiped clean, the borate deposits will normally not reappear. On a flat deck surface, the surface can be lightly wet mopped to remove any residue.

DILUTION is not normally required. If necessary, WS may be diluted with up to 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.

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, normally wears 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. Cracks in the logs should be sanded around the edges and sealed with an acrylic latex caulk. Deep cracks should be stuffed with a backer rod first 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 logs.

Renewal Coats: The frequency and number of renewal coats will depend on where the home is located, the home's design, the species of wood used for the logs, the shape of the logs, and the general surface condition of each log. Western and Southern sides of the house normally need to be coated more often. Because one or two sides of the building are more weathered and need coating does not mean the entire house should be coated again. Those sides that are in good condition should be lightly washed with a mild cleaner (Simple Green™ works well) and rinsed clean at a low pressure. Lightly cleaning the less weathered sides of the home will remove the dust, pollen and other airborne particles that tend to make the coating look drab. Cleaning will help restore the coating to a newer, fresher look. Also applying more stain over stain that's still in good condition will tend to create a darker, more painted look. To prolong the natural look, it's important that WeatherSeal ONLY be pressure-washed clean and coated again when it begins to show obvious signs of deterioration i.e., fading, chalking, flaking, etc. That way, excess build-up from previous coats of WeatherSeal can be avoided and the color of the stain and the clarity of the wood grain maintained.

Common Sense: Do not rely on a specific time frame for your maintenance schedule. Use common sense to determine the need for cleaning and coating the log surfaces. Visually assess your building on a yearly basis and touch-up or re-coat as needed.

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 50TF/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.



SCHROEDER
LOG HOME SUPPLY, INC.
1-800-359-6614 www.loghelp.com



WEIGHT SOLIDS: Approx. 40.34% (depending on color)
VOLUME SOLIDS: Approx. 37% (depending on color)
V.O.C.: (less water) 2.1lbs./gal (250 g/l)
MATERIAL V.O.C.: Approx. 1.05-lbs/gal (125 g/l)

LIMITED WARRANTY

Our recommendation for use of this product is based upon measurements believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied is made. If WEATHERSEAL is shown to be defective due to material or workmanship, replacement of material or refund of the purchase price will be made at the manufacturer's option with proof of purchase, but in no event shall the manufacturer be responsible for damages in excess of the purchase price.