

HOW TO STAIN

WOODEN BARN DOORS

IMPORTANT

Please read and understand the entire procedure before attempting to finish your doors. Be sure to follow the manufacturers' instructions on product labels.

You will need drop cloths, paper towels, wood filler, scraper, putty knives, sandpaper, sanding block, single ply lint-free 100% cotton cloths (clean and dry), tack cloths, stir sticks and quality pure bristle brushes or applicator.

The beauty of wood is emphasized by using a satin or semi-gloss sealer after the door has been stained.

Your work area should be clean, dust-free (avoid carpeted areas unless you cover the entire carpet with plastic), well ventilated and out of direct sunlight.

CONSIDERATIONS

When selecting tools for the job, remember that higher quality tools equals higher quality results. White china bristle brushes work best. Rags for wiping should be 100% cotton, single ply lint-free.

Results achieved may not precisely match the stain color charts. Also, the stained door may not match exactly the stained wood trim around the door. Test first in order to determine the color and match. Tinting or thinning the stain may be required to achieve the desired results.

1. MATERIALS REQUIRED:

• Quality stain and a clear topcoat Always follow manufacturers' applications, directions and recommendations.

- 3" to 4" White china bristle brush
- 1" China bristle brush

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- 100% Cotton, lint-free wiping cloth
- Tack cloth
- 120 and 320 grit sandpaper and sandblock

2. PREPARATION:

Door should be allowed to acclimate to the environment where they will be installed for at least 48 hours. Avoid finishing immediately after a rain or damp weather and during periods of higher than average humidity. Ensure adequate air flow around all surfaces of the door when conditioning.







- 3. The more care taken in preparing the surface before the stain is applied, the better the results. Fill any nail holes and blemishes with wood filler. These fillers MUST NOT contain stearates or waxes and should be stainable or color matched to the wood stain.
- 5. Use a pre-stain conditioner to help prevent blotching and streaking. The wood conditioner penetrates the wood, preparing the surface so that the stain is absorbed evenly.
- 7. Apply a thin coat of stain with a 3"-4" brush. Use a wiping cloth to remove excess stain. When wiping stiles and rails, use long strokes to prevent stain from pooling where the horizontal rails and the vertical stiles meet. Only work on one area of the door at a time. Start by the door panels, then stain the

horizontal rails and finish with the vertical door stiles. We recommend finishing with the door laying horizontal on a bench or workhorses for better results.

Always finish in the direction of the grain.

- 4. Remove handling marks by sanding lightly with 120 grit sandpaper before applying finish. Surface should be clean and dry, free of all dirt, grease, glue stains and machine marks. Sand again with 320 grit between coats.
- 6. Wipe down with a tack cloth to ensure a dust-free finish.
- 8. Remove any excess stain from the corners of the panels or lite by feathering with a dry 1" brush.

Stain all four edges last (top, bottom, left and right.

9. Allow door to dry completely for 24 hours. Apply a minimum of two layers of topcoat. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for topcoat compatibility with the stain used.

Ensure each coat is dry before applying the next: Sand with 320 grit between topcoats. The entire door (all 6 sides) must be completely sealed with two coats minimum to restrict moisture absorption. Apply topcoats over one area at a time, per step 8.

10. After finishing is completed, install all hardware. For door with glass, use a sharp blade or utility knife to cut away the protective plastic film leaving clean edges around the lites.









HOW TO

CARE & MAINTENANCE

Dust with a clean lint-free cloth

Do not use Ammonia based cleaners such as Windex

It is recommended to use a solution of water and a mild soap to clean wood doors

Dry water off immediately using a lint-free cloth

More difficult stains can be removed by using neutral type weak or alkaloid type of cleaners

Do not use furniture polish or wax as the wax build up will mar the finish and also attract dust





