

(Including the Interior of Exterior Frames)
**Doors, Windows, Window Surrounds, Louvres, Bi-folds,
French Doors etc.**







Systems

- 1 coat Cetol HLS and 2 coats Cetol Filter 7 plus

Door Sills (Walk On Surfaces)

- 3 coat Cetol HLS







Please select required system.

| Key | |
|---|---|
|  | Practical coverage in m ² /ltr per coat, depending on density of timber. |
|  | Thinning % |
|  | Drying time/Recoat after ... hrs |
|  | Film thickness |
|  | Application temperature °C |
|  | Brush clean up |

Products

Sikkens Cetol HLS

Transparent, satin, antifungicidal woodcare product for interior and exterior use. Its woodstain like







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|  | 10-18m ² dressed timber, 5-8m ² band sawn timber, 5-7m ² smooth plywood, 3-5m ² band sawn plywood. |
|  | Do not thin (thinning reduces the product's UV protection) |
|  | 16 hrs at 20°C / 65% relative humidity |
|  | Wet: 36 microns Dry: 10 microns |
|  | Application temperature 5-35°C |
|  | Mineral turpentine |

qualities ensure timber grain remains highly visible. **Cetol HLS** contains mould/algae inhibitors and is microporous allowing the timber to breathe. Available in a range of transparent colours. **Use:** Suitable for most types of timber. Used as a primer/basecoat for **Cetol Filter 7 plus**, **Cetol TGL** products and as a stand alone 3 coat system on garden furniture, BBQ tables, handrails etc. Also commonly used as an interior timber stain under **Cetol TS Interior**. **Application:** Stir well. Do not thin. Apply at **36 microns wet** to clean, dry, sound

substrate. Brush application recommended. See Product Data Sheet for full details.

Sikkens Cetol Filter 7 plus

Maximum durability, film forming, transparent, satin woodcare product based on alkyd resins with

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|  | 12m ² dressed timber, 6-10m ² band sawn timber, 12m ² smooth plywood, 6-10m ² band sawn plywood. |
|  | Do not thin (thinning reduces the product's UV protection) |
|  | 16 hrs at 20°C / 65% relative humidity |
|  | Wet: 90 microns Dry: 30 microns |
|  | Application temperature 5-35°C |
|  | Mineral turpentine |

added UV filters for exterior use. Weather resistant and highly transparent, **Cetol Filter 7 plus** is a flexible coating that expands and contracts with the timber instead of forming a rigid shell on the surface. It also contains mould/algae inhibitors, powerful UV filters and is microporous. Available in a range of transparent colours. **Use:** As a topcoat over **Cetol HLS** on most types of timber. Common areas of use are cladding, joinery, fascia, gables, garage and front doors etc. **Application:** Stir well. Do not thin. Apply at **90 microns wet** to clean, dry,

sound substrate. Brush application recommended. Do not over brush. See Product Data Sheet for full details.

Sikkens Oplusser

High solvent degreaser. Oplusser is used for the strip wiping of surfaces to be coated and to assist with the removal of natural resins, contaminants and residue.

See Product Data Sheet for full details on all products.

Directions

Exterior Timber Joinery

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- Thoroughly stir product with flat-ended stirrer for 5 minutes before each use, ensuring that the bottom of the tin is well scraped. Stir at regular intervals during use.
- Ensure all timber to be coated has a moisture content of 16% or lower.
- Ensure the timber surface to be coated is cool to the touch. Do not apply in direct sun.
- LOSP treated timber must not be coated until the chemicals used in the treatment process have evaporated from the timber. Fillet stack all LOSP treated timber for approximately 4–12 weeks. Duration will vary depending on timber dimensions, longer may be required.
- Tanalised treated timber must be considered to be wet and therefore be fillet stacked for approximately 4-12 weeks. Duration will vary depending on timber dimensions. Longer may be required.
- Ensure surface of timber is dry, free of grease, dirt, mould, oil and salt (coastal areas).
- All dressed timber should be lightly sanded with fine grade paper to remove machining marks, handprints, glue, etc. Always sand along the grain and never across. Remove sanding dust.
- All timber being coated must have a minimum 3mm round on all edges.
- Degrease all timber prior to coating using **Sikkens Oplusser**.
- Oily resinous timbers require extra preparation. Please check prior to coating.
- All hidden faces, edges, rebates, end grains and behind all hardware must be sealed with at least the first coat.
- All exposed rebates, faces, edges and end grains must be coated with at least the first and second coats prior to installation or exposure to the elements.
- Coating by section is recommended, i.e. along the length of each piece of timber fully, rather than across various sections simultaneously.
- Do not fillet stack to dry coatings.
- The first coat of your chosen system should be over coated within 14 days.
- Ensure coats are thoroughly dry before applying further coats.
- Completion of full coating system is recommended as soon as possible, within 8 weeks.
- Only if necessary, cut back lightly with fine grade paper between coats. Any reduction in film thickness will result in a reduction of the durability of the system.
- Do not mask uncoated timber as this may cause mould and other problems.

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Directions (continued)

- Do not mask coatings until full cure has taken place, approximately 7-14 days depending on drying conditions.
- Follow all the masking tape manufacturer's requirements. Ensure masking tape is removed as soon as possible and inside the manufacturer's specified time limit.
- Timber products, such as windows and doors, may have been treated in the factory with a temporary water-repellent finish, which will not accept some coatings. Please check with the manufacturer of the water-repellent finish for coating requirements.
- Use a longhaired natural bristle brush and maintain a wet edge.
- Soon after initial application, stain type products should be brushed over with an unloaded brush to remove excess stain.
- Do not over brush film forming products as this leads to inadequate film thickness and, consequently, an early breakdown of the system.
- Do not apply to surfaces previously treated with linseed oil, polyurethane, waxes or stains. See section on **Exterior Timber Restoration** for full details.
- Keep coating away from rain, dew, condensation and all moisture until dry. Drying will be aided by good air circulation.
- Dispose of all materials safely. Do not dispose of any material down stormwater systems. Contact your local council for correct disposal methods.
- When undertaking any work always follow good trade, health and safety practices.
- Follow all good coating practices.

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Coating Glazed Joinery

Coating Exterior Joinery Glazed With Linseed Oil Based Putty

- We recommend the use of a timber glazing bead system instead of using linseed oil based putties as there are known coating difficulties with using Linseed oil based putties.

Prior to glazing:

- Coat entire joinery, including the back of the window, door frames and glazing rebates etc., with the first coat and leave to dry.
- Coat entire joinery as above except the back of the window and door frames with the second coat and leave to fully cure.
- Glaze window using normal methods. Tinting putty to a matching timber tone will improve the finished look.
- Leave putty to weather for approx 6 to 8 weeks.
- After sufficient weathering, lightly sand putty using a very fine grit paper, strip wipe with mild solvent (preferably methylated spirits) and coat as follows:
- Apply first and second coats to the putty and leave to dry between coats.
- Next complete the coating system by applying the finishing coats of the Sikkens system being used.
- Follow all good coating practices.

Coating Exterior Joinery Glazed With Timber Glazing Bead

Prior to Glazing:

- Coat entire joinery, including the back of the window and door frames, glazing rebates and glazing beads (front, back and end grains) with the first coat and leave to dry.
- Coat entire joinery as above, except the back of the window and door frames, with the second coat and leave to fully cure.
- Glaze window using normal methods.
- After glazing complete the coating system by applying the finishing coats of the Sikkens system being used.
- Follow all good coating practices.

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Life Span

- High sun/exposure areas: approximately 3 summers, depending on area coated, system used and providing application standards and application rates meet our specification.
- Low sun/exposure areas: approximately 5-8 summers, depending on area coated, system used and providing application standards and application rates meet our specification.
- The use of flat sawn timber (crown/arrowhead grain pattern) in high sunshine areas will significantly reduce the life span of your coating. Flat sawn timber (particularly cedar) has a much higher tendency to distort than quarter sawn timber. Sorting of quarter sawn timber for use in high sunshine areas prior to fixing or manufacture is recommended by BRANZ in their publication "BRANZ Selecting Timber Guide (August 2004)". Coating life span can be significantly reduced when used in elevated, seaside or exposed north facing situations.
- **Recommended film thickness.** The recommended film thickness is an integral part of the specification and durability. The systems are based on application of the coatings to the recommended film thickness of each coating in the system. Over brushing of the coating, and therefore insufficient protection of the substrate, is the most common cause of inferior coating performance.

Maintenance

- Maintenance on your Sikkens system should be carried out while the coating is still intact, has a uniform look and is providing a high degree of water repellency. Conducting your maintenance at this time will ensure a high quality finish with the minimum of work at an affordable cost. We recommend a yearly inspection as this will ensure that maintenance is carried out on time, prior to any major problems arising.
- See maintenance section of the **Product and Application Guide**.

Please Note

- Every care is taken to ensure that the information provided in this data sheet is accurate. Jac Jay Limited is unable to guarantee results as it has no control over the conditions under which products are applied, the substrate or the application. The customer has to determine the suitability of the delivered products or information for its intended purpose.