

PC-1200-K12 Staining Tips

ProCoat offers a complete line of quality water based finishes that are very durable, resistant to abrasion, yellowing and stains. All products are fast drying, have a very mild odor and clean up easily with water. ProCoat finishes have been specially formulated for best results when sprayed with a HVLP gun or sprayer, but can be applied by brush, pad or with a conventional spray gun. ProCoat finishes ideal for finishing interior and/or exterior woodwork, wood furniture, cabinets, toys, floors and more!

ProCoat PC-1200 Series Water Based Semi-Transparent Stains

PC-1200 Series Stains are a combination of quality resins and pigment that are ready to apply. They can also be mixed together at whatever ratios are required to create any color imaginable and can be used as a toner to tint ProCoat PC-77 Series Pre-Catalyzed Varnish and PC-88 Series Polyurethane. PC-1200 Stains are available in Natural, Red Mahogany, Early American Walnut, Cherry, Maple, Ocean Blue, Emerald Green and Snow White.

Your PC-1200-K 12 Stain Kit includes 3 fluid ounces of each color and a syringe – the perfect starting point for creating and matching any color!

Hints for Using PC-1200 Stains Directly On Raw Wood:

Test Your Color On Scrap Wood. With any stain, colors will vary depending upon the species of wood you're staining – i.e. Natural may have one look on walnut and a completely different look on pine. The PC-1200-K stain kit allows you to test the color of each individual stain on the particular species of wood you wish to color. Try to save pieces of scrap wood and prep them as necessary to test colors before staining your entire project.

Mix Colors As Necessary. If none of the eight standard colors give you what you're looking for, mix colors together at whatever ratios are required to create your desired color. Use the two primary colors - Emerald Green and Ocean Blue - to alter the wood colors. For example, if the Red Mahogany isn't brown enough you can add a small amount of Emerald Green to intensify the brown and lighten the red over tone. You can achieve virtually any color by mixing the eight standard colors included in the kit. Use the syringe included in the kit to measure the quantities of each color and record your recipes for future reference in case you ever want to reproduce the exact same color.

Stain Over Stain. It is always preferable to mix your color before applying it on the wood, but note that colors can be applied over each other to alter a color that has already been applied. This can even be done when the surface has a coat of clear finish on it. Once again, test color combinations on scrap wood first – applying a light color stain over a darker color stain can make the wood appear muddy.

Judge the Color Once it's Finished. Remember that you never know how a color really looks on raw wood until you apply a coat of finish. Apply at least one coat of topcoat on a test piece before making a final decision on any color.

Hints for Using PC-1200 Stains as a Tint to Match a Color:

Matching Manufactured Furniture. One of the most common finishing projects is trying to match the look of a piece of manufactured furniture. While most will attempt to do this by staining the wood, the reality is that most manufactured furniture was never stained to begin with. Nearly every piece of manufactured furniture in the past century was colored not by stain but by the finish. It is impossible to match that look by staining the raw wood.

Tinting The Finish. The easiest way to match a color is to tint the finish and spray it on. The best way to match a color is to use lighter shades and "sneak up on the color" with multiple coats rather than trying to get there in one attempt. If you desire a three-coat finish then your tinted finish needs to be more than three shades lighter than what you expect when you're done.

Judge The Color After The Second Coat. Use your PC-1200-K stain kit to mix the color you're looking for, and then add it to either **PC-77 Series Pre-Catalyzed Varnish** or **PC-88 Series Polyurethane** – keep in mind that the color in the can won't look anything like the finish on the wood. You always get more color from your second coat of tinted finish than you expect, so wait until you've applied at least two coats before you decide to alter your recipe – especially if you find the color too light after the first coat. A touch-up cup is a very useful accessory for your spray gun when testing colors.

Hints for Using PC-1200 Stains to Highlight:

One of the most appealing things about coloring the finish is the ability to highlight areas. Use PC-1200 Series Stains to tint **PC-77 Series Pre-Catalyzed Varnish** or **PC-88 Series Polyurethane** to highlight the raised areas on molding, on a raised panel door, or even hide an off color streak in a tabletop by highlighting the area until it blends in with the rest of the piece. You can use either the same color or even a darker color. By simply experimenting you can create looks that you could never achieve with an ordinary one step staining process.

Hints for Mixing Colors:

The wood colors:

1. Early American Walnut – Dark Brown
2. Red Mahogany – Reddish Brown
3. Cherry – Red
4. Natural - Amber
5. Maple – Reddish Amber
6. Sunflower Yellow
7. Raspberry Red
8. Purple
9. Charcoal Black

The Primary Colors:

1. Ocean Blue
2. Emerald Green
3. Snow White

Mixing Emerald Green and the Ocean Blue in equal parts will make a dark brown. You can lighten any color by adding the Snow White.

Always start with small quantities and increase until you get what you're looking for. A simple color wheel or color chart that you can get at any craft store will help you though the color maze.

Record Your Recipes and Keep a Finishing Log:

You can achieve virtually any color by mixing the eight standard colors included in the kit. Record your recipes and keep finishing log for future reference in case you ever want to reproduce the exact same finish. **Example:**

<p>Project: <u> Kitchen Table </u></p> <p>1. Finish Materials:</p> <p>Stain: <u> 2 parts Natural, 1 part White </u></p> <p>Sealer: <u> PC-2200 WB Sanding Sealer </u></p> <p>Pore Filler: <u> PC-1000 Clear </u></p> <p>Top Coat: <u> PC-8801 Satin Polyurethane </u></p> <p>2. Finishing Equipment:</p> <p>Stain: <u> 0.75mm needle and tip; #3 Cap </u></p> <p>Sealer: <u> 1.00mm needle and tip; #2 Cap </u></p> <p>Pore Filler: <u> 1.50mm needle and tip; #2 Cap </u></p> <p>Top Coat: <u> 1.00mm needle and tip; #2 Cap </u></p>	<p>Date: <u> January 15, 2004 </u></p> <p>3. Finishing Process:</p> <p><u> 1. Spray stain - dry 1 hour </u></p> <p><u> 2. Spray 2nd coat of stain - dry 1 hour </u></p> <p><u> 3. Spray Sanding Sealer - dry 40 min </u></p> <p><u> 4. Sand with Maroon nylon pad </u></p> <p><u> 5. Spray Pore Filler - dry 1 hour </u></p> <p><u> 6. Light sanding with Maroon nylon pad </u></p> <p><u> 7. Spray 2nd coat of Pore Filler - dry 1 hour </u></p> <p><u> 8. Light sanding with Maroon nylon pad </u></p> <p><u> 9. Spray Polyurethane - dry 1 hour </u></p> <p><u> 10. Light sanding with Grey nylon pad </u></p> <p><u> 11. Spray 2 coats Polyurethane - dry 1 hr between </u></p>
<p>Comments: <u> temp = 75°F; 55% R.H.; added 5% of stain to 1st coat of polyurethane </u></p>	