



## Log Home Application Guide

[www.TimberProCoatings.com](http://www.TimberProCoatings.com)

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### Log & Siding Formula

- Log & Siding formula is available in MicroTint, Transparent, or Semi-Transparent, and Clear UV (for top coat over MicroTint or Transparent Series).

### RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF COATS:

- MicroTint and Transparent Series colors on Log Homes; the required process is 2 initial coats of a microtint or transparent stain color, plus one Clear UV topcoat over the natural wood tones
- Semi-Transparent Series colors generally just require two flood coats; third coat of Clear UV is optional and may not be necessary due to higher pigment amounts in semi-transparent colors. Test Clear UV topcoat before using over semi-transparent colors.

### COVERAGE:

New, smooth milled logs – 225-275 sq ft per gallon per coat (figure up for 3 coats)

Aged or hand-hewn logs – 200-250 sq ft per gallon per coat (figure up for 3 coats)

Note: 3<sup>rd</sup> Clear UV coat – 250-300 sq ft per gallon per coat

Log end grain - 75 sq ft per gallon per coat Fascia Boards (rough sawn) 200 sq ft per gallon per coat

Coverage depends on wood texture and porosity. When determining square footage for logs add 15 to 20% to total gallonage to allow for extra square footage due to log curvature.

### PREPARATION:

**On OLDER LOGS (or logs that need restoration)**, remove all dirt, mildew, weathered wood fibers and old sealers. **Do not use bleach or oxalic acid based cleaners**, they prevent the finish from curing properly and may contribute to stain failure later on. It is CRITICAL to the penetration of Timber Pro UV that all previously applied finishes other than Timber Pro UV be removed prior to treating if they are resisting water penetration, flaking, peeling, or have discolored. Clean with our Strip & Brite product as directed to remove severe weathering, mildew stains and discolored oil-based finishes if necessary. Sometimes power washing alone is not sufficient to remove all discoloration and/or previously failed finish. If cleaning process leaves the logs fuzzy, remove fuzz with a stiff brush in direction of the grain while still wet or let the logs dry and sand with 60-80 grit paper. For best results use an Osborne rotating cup brush to remove fuzz after logs have dried. If you choose to have the logs corn cob, soda, or media blasted to remove failed finish, make sure logs are well rinsed - especially after soda blasting. Logs must be at a neutral PH of 7. Test with PH test strip (available at pool supply retailers) placed on log while log is wet with water after cleaning process. Keep rinsing if PH is too acidic or, if logs are too alkaline, apply more blonder/neutralizer and re-rinse well again. Once logs are back at PH of 7 allow logs to dry to 21% moisture or less before treating.

**ON NEW LOGS** - It is important to remove mill glaze, construction dirt, and to brighten wood that has weathered during construction with our Clean & Brite cleaner. **Do not use bleach or oxalic acid based cleaners**. They compromise the environment, health of the wood, and PH of the wood which can cause stain failure. After logs are well washed and rinsed, test PH of the wood with a PH test strip (available at pool supply retailers) by placing it directly on the wet rinsed logs. PH should be neutral at 7. If too acidic, keep rinsing. If you observe streaks of gray in your logs that remain after cleaning, this is most likely sap stain fungi (blue stain). This gray discoloration can permeate deep into the log and is not removable. Blue stain adds character and is not harmful to the dimensional stability of the log. If your milled logs do not arrive already sanded (check with your supplier), then sand milled logs with 60-80 grit paper to slightly roughen surface and remove mill glaze. Mill glaze inhibits the penetration of any finish. Rinse or blow off sanding dust.

**Note:** Hand hewn logs need to be cleaned but you may not want to sand them. Allow wood to dry out after cleaning before applying stain. Do not treat logs if moisture content is over 21%.

## **Be Aware of the Following Do's**

- Do mask off and protect surfaces not being treated
- Do stir product consistently before and during application
- Do test the stain in inconspicuous area for suitability and verify your color choice
- Do consistently keep a "wet edge" to prevent overlap streaking
- Do apply stain and brush out following direction of wood grain
- Do heavily saturate exposed log ends, checks and cracks
- Do start staining process on more hidden side of structure to practice your technique

## **Be Aware Of The Following Don'ts**

- Do not apply in direct sun or to warm wood, or at all in temperatures over 82 degrees F
- Do not thin or add any other chemicals to the product
- Do not apply to mill glazed wood or wood that is not clean
- Do not apply in temperatures below 50 degrees F or 10 degrees C
- Do not apply if windy or if there is impending rain

## **APPLICATION TIPS:**

**Wood surface should be clean, cool and dry for best results. Do not apply Timber Pro in direct sun in temperatures over 72° F. Product can dry too quickly without penetrating if wood surface is too warm. If stain gets sticky or tacky quickly and you are having difficulty while back brushing, this is an indication that it is too warm. Compensate by cooling log surface by lightly misting each log with cold water right before applying Timber-Pro UV. However, applying while the logs are shaded or very early in the morning in temps below 72 degrees F, or on a cloudy day is the only guarantee for good penetration.**

### **FIRST APPLICATION:**

Stir contents well, clear to bottom of pail before and during use. Saturate wood with stain using a low-pressure sprayer or good quality stain brush. Apply product heavily, especially to log ends. Begin at bottom of wall and spray or brush the full length of two to three logs. This application technique is recommended to avoid overlap marks and runs. Brush out runs and drips with big soft brush (truck or car wash brushes work great) then move up to the next two or three logs and repeat process, back brushing after each wetting. Continually monitor the logs right below and keep watching for and smoothing out runs or drips. Attempt to brush stain deep into any cracks or checks in the logs. (See info at bottom of this guide regarding log checks and cracks) Allow the first application to dry completely. Note: On an older log home, apply first coat in a "wet on wet" fashion (spray on, let absorb briefly then re-spray and back brush). Note: If stain remains milky after 15 minutes, it indicates the moisture in logs is above 21%, let logs dry out more. If stains grab's or becomes clumpy or gummy then PH is not at neutral of 7 and cleaners have not been rinsed well enough. This is why it is important to test stain first in inconspicuous area before proceeding.

### **SECOND APPLICATION:**

After the first application has dried completely, apply another single flood coat using the same technique. Color will deepen slightly with each successive coat.

### **THIRD APPLICATION:**

The final coat is a Clear UV topcoat. This topcoat should dry on the logs with a slight, even surface sheen. If logs still look dull and matte, this indicates the logs are still drinking in product and you should apply another light coat of Clear UV. The slight sheen that should appear indicates wood pores are fully saturated and resins are now drying on the wood surface. If the clear "pulls apart" as you apply it, keep working it with the brush and it will smooth out after 3-4 strokes. Log ends where the end grain is exposed will require extra coats.

**CLEANUP:** Clean tools immediately with soap and water. If Timber-Pro UV dries on tools, soak in a solution of one part Strip & Brite (Step 1) to 4 parts water until stain softens. Then re-wash with soap and rinse tools extremely well with clean water.

**Checking or cracks in the logs:** If you have any large cracks or checks form in the log that face up and fill with rain water, apply both color coats deeply into those cracks prior to caulking. It is recommended to fill the cracks with an appropriate backer rod and log caulk that is either clear or that matches your stain color as close as possible. Small cracks that face upwards should simply be caulked. Cracks or checks that face downward with no risk of water dripping into them do not need to be caulked but stain should be worked into them when treating so the inside walls of these cracks are sealed with Timber Pro finish.

## **MAINTENANCE OF YOUR LOG HOME:**

**Please read the Maintenance Section for log homes available on our website. Keeping your log home clean and properly maintained is imperative to the longevity of the finish. If you do not have internet access, call the US or Canadian Customer Service dept. to have a guide mailed to you.**