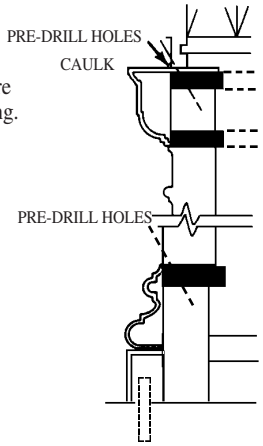
CHADSWORTH'S 1.800.COLUMNS®

FINISHING STAIN GRADE COLUMNS

Our interior raw wood columns are factory finished and will need to be sanded, stained and sealed. If storage is necessary, please store in a dry, well ventilated place and remember that this is a bare wood piece. Always use a 220 finish-grade sandpaper or 0000 steel wool and sand going with the direction of the wood grain. Use an oil-base stain, never a water-base stain. Talk with your painting contractor or paint store salesperson for specific instructions. These directions are very general; always follow the directions given on the stain product.

Step 1

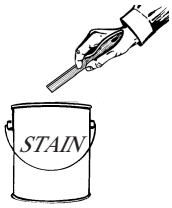
Pre-drill holes before sanding and finishing.



Step 2

Finish sanding with a fine-grade 220 sandpaper. There is nothing difficult when sanding. Just be sure to sand in the direction of the grain and be careful not to round off square edges! Wipe surface clean with tack cloth.

Step 3



Be sure oil-base stain is mixed well. Test the color on a hidden section of the column. Softwoods like fir and pine will absorb more color, taking on a darker, more intense color than hardwoods like walnut and oak. Brush or wipe (using a clean lint-free cloth) on a coat of stain following the direction of the grain. With a clean lint-free cloth, wipe off any excess or to lighten the color. If you want a darker color, a second coat may be applied the next day.

Step 4

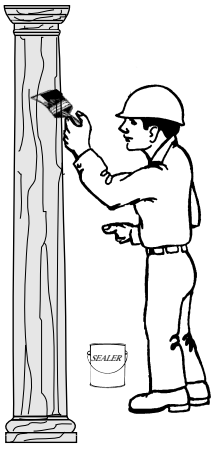
Apply coat of sealer. You may choose matte, satin or gloss depending upon desired finish.

Step 5

Lightly sand with 220 grade sandpaper. Wipe surface with tack cloth.

Step 6

Apply second coat of sealer. Let dry thoroughly.



Step 7

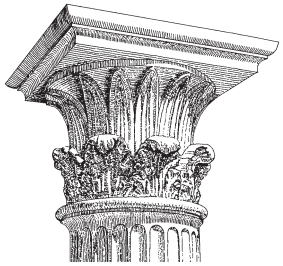
Lightly sand with 0000 steel wool and clean thoroughly with clean tack cloth.

Notes:

❶ Always use oil-base stain–not water-base stain.

❷ Talk with local paint contractor or paint store consultant for specific instructions.

❸ Follow manufacturer's directions on stain product.



Inherent Characteristics of Wood

This advisory concerns prevention of dimensional problems in architectural woodwork products as the result of uncontrolled relative humidity. It is further intended as a reminder of the natural dimensional properties of wood and wood-based products and of the routine and necessary care and responsibilities which must be assumed by those involved.

For centuries, wood has served as a successful material for architectural woodwork, and as history has shown wood products perform with complete satisfaction when correctly designed and used. Problems directly or indirectly attributed to dimensional change of the wood are usually, in fact, the result of faulty design, or improper humidity conditions during site storage, installation, or use.

Wood is a hygroscopic material, and under normal use conditions all wood products contain some moisture. Wood readily exchanges this molecular moisture with the water vapor in the surrounding atmosphere according to the existing relative humidity. In high humidity, wood picks up moisture and swells; in low humidity wood releases moisture and shrinks. As normal minor fluctuations in humidity occur, the resulting dimensional response in properly designed construction will be insignificant. To avoid problems, it is recommended that relative humidity be maintained with the range of 25%-55%. Uncontrolled extremes (below 20% or above 80% relative humidity) can likely cause problems.

Together with proper design, fabrication, and installation, humidity control is obviously the important factor in preventing dimensional change problems.

Architectural woodwork products are manufactured as designed from wood that has been kiln dried to an appropriate average moisture content and maintained at this condition up to the time of delivery. Subsequent dimensional change in wood is and always has been an inherent natural property of wood. These changes cannot be the responsibility of the manufacturer or products made from it. Specifically:

- Responsibility for dimensional change problems in wood products resulting from improper design rests with the designer/architect/specifier.
- Responsibility for dimensional change problems in wood products resulting from improper relative humidity exposure during site storage and installation rests with the contractor.
- Responsibility for dimensional change problems in wood products resulting from humidity extremes after occupancy rests with engineering and maintenance.

It is normal for wood to expand or contract with changes in atmospheric conditions. Wood will adjust to climate. Checking may occur.

Variations In Natural Wood Products

Wood is a natural material, with variations in color, texture and figure. These variations are influenced by the natural growing process and are uncontrollable by the woodworker. The color of wood within a tree varies between the “sapwood” (the outer layers of the tree which continue to transport sap), which is usually lighter in color than the “heartwood” (the inner layers in which the cells have become filled with natural deposits). Various species produce different grain patterns (figures), which will influence the selection process. There will be variations of grain patterns with any selected species. The architectural woodworker cannot select solid lumber cuttings within a species by grain and color in the same manner in which the veneers may be selected. Color, texture, and grain variations will occur in the finest architectural woodworking.

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