

Cetol Filter 7



A highly durable, medium build, solvent-borne, semi-transparent woodstain (ref: BS EN 927-1 : 1997) for use as a finish over Cetol HLS Plus on exterior softwood and hardwood joinery.

Cetol Filter 7 is a maintenance treatment for joinery treated with Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus.

Cetol Filter 7 is not suitable for use on decking or other areas subject to high levels of abrasion.

Properties

Composition	Micronised pigments, dispersed in an alkyd resin, dissolved in white spirit.
Coating System	Two coats onto a base stain of Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus . Maintenance will usually only require one additional coat, unless the surfaces are excessively weathered.
Finish	Translucent semi-gloss. As with all translucent coatings, the final colour and sheen are dependent on a number of factors, including the timber species, colour and cut, and the presence of any existing coating. A trial application is strongly recommended prior to the commencement of work.
Recommended application rate	16 m ² /litre. This figure is intended as a guide. The actual coverage will depend on a number of factors including surface condition, method of application and climatic conditions during application.
Min. Wet Film thickness	60 micrometres per coat on non-absorbent surfaces.
Dry Film thickness	Approximately 22 micrometres.
Drying Time (@20°C/65%RH)	Touch dry : 3 hours. Recoatable : 16 hours.
Note:	<i>Drying times are dependent upon absorption and drying conditions. Minimum recommended application temperature 5°C. At low temperatures and/or conditions of high relative humidity, drying periods will be extended.</i>
Volume solids	Approximately 37% by volume.
Volatile Organic Compound	EU Limit value for this product (cat. A/e) : 500g/l (2007) / 400g/l (2010). This product contains max 500g/l VOC.

Colour Range

8 ready mixed shades. 077 Pine, 006 Light Oak, 085 Teak, 009 Dark Oak, 045 Mahogany, 010 Walnut, 048 Rosewood, 020 Ebony, and 28 additional colours from the Natural Balance Collection.

Packaging/Can Size

Cetol Filter 7 is available in 1, 2.5 and 5 litre cans. Some colours are available in 20 litre cans.

Preparation

Ensure the timber surface is suitably prepared, clean and dry, with dust, dirt, wax and grease removed, and allowed to acclimatise to its end-use environment. The moisture content should not exceed 18% prior to coating.

Degrease any exposed bare timber surface by wiping with a cloth dampened with methylated spirits. Certain timber species contain high levels of natural wood extractives or exudates and some softwoods can be highly resinous. Resinous deposits should be removed with a scraper. Any remaining residues should be removed using a lint-free cloth dampened with methylated spirits, frequently changing the face of the cloth. Allow solvent to evaporate fully before overcoating. The use of both eye and hand protection is strongly advised.

We do not recommend the use of "knotting agents" with translucent finishes as they are not always fully effective in "sealing in" resin, the presence of knots is often highlighted and adhesion of coatings can be impaired.

When filling, be sure to use fillers specifically designed for use with timber. General or all purpose fillers are not suitable, particularly on external areas, as they cannot cope with timber movement and work loose.

New Timber

Where a superficial application of preservative to softwoods and hardwoods is deemed necessary, such as timbers in Durability Classes 4 or 5 (reference BS EN 350-2 : 1994), apply two coats of Sadolin Wood Preserver to saturation, paying particular attention to end grains, allowing 24 hours drying time between coats, and before overcoating. Preservative pre-treatments must be fully dry before the application of a base stain coat of **Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus** (see *data sheet*). Do not use on substrates which have had water-repellent preservative pre-treatments applied. Where possible, the first coat should be applied all round prior to fixing.

Only use non-rusting screws, nails and fixings.

Base stained joinery

Denib using a fine grade nylon abrasive pad or a fine grade (P240 or finer) wet or dry silicon carbide abrasive paper, in the direction of the grain. Do not break through the surface coating. Remove all dust.

To ensure optimum durability and uniformity of appearance, we recommend the use of a coat of **Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus** prior to finishing.

Note:

Where there is localised damage, or deterioration has occurred as a result of exposure of the factory coating for longer than 3 months, affected areas should be thoroughly sanded back to a sound substrate.

Damaged or decayed timber

All damaged or decayed timber must be removed and replaced, cutting at least 25mm into sound timber. We do not recommend the use of wood hardeners. When splicing in new sections of timber, consideration should be given to the use of a timber species whose natural durability is sufficient. Brush apply two coats of Sadolin Wood Preserver to saturation. Ensure timbers are thoroughly treated, especially any end grain sections, and are fully dry before splicing in. Secure with non-ferrous fixings and fill all voids surrounding the spliced-in area with the **Componex WR Primer/Filler system**.

Product Application

Ensure product is thoroughly stirred before and during application, otherwise sheen and colour variations may be experienced. **Cetol Filter 7** is supplied ready for use. Do not thin.

Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus should be used as a basestain for joinery items prior to coating with **Cetol Filter 7**. For best results use a good quality, long-haired soft bristle brush.

The product should be applied in a full flowing coat, laying off in the direction of the grain, using the minimum number of brushstrokes necessary to produce an acceptable finish. Avoid overbrushing, as this will reduce the protection afforded. Apply to a minimum wet film thickness of 60 micrometres.

Conditions - Do not apply if there is a risk of rain, or when air/substrate temperatures are below 5°C or above 30°C during application or drying periods. Protect from frost and rain until dry.

Failure to meet these requirements may adversely affect the drying, visual quality and durability of the finish.

Two coats of **Cetol Filter 7** should be applied, allowing a minimum of 16 hours drying time between coats. On new work, where practical, the first coat should be applied all round prior to fixing. Pay special attention to any areas of exposed end grain, tops and bottoms of doors, and undersides of cills. The second coat should be applied to all exposed surfaces, as soon as possible after the first coat has dried, but no sooner than 16 hours.

Cleaning equipment

Clean brushes and equipment with a proprietary brush cleaner immediately after use. If spilled, **Cetol Filter 7** may be removed immediately while still wet, using white spirit.

Storage

The can should be resealed after use and stored tightly closed to prevent evaporation of the product and entry of air. Avoid the inclusion of a greater proportion of air to the product. It should be noted that even if there is a higher proportion of product to air in the container, once opened the shelf life of the product is unpredictable. Store in cool, dry, frost-free conditions.

Maintenance of existing coatings

The period between maintenance applications will vary and is dependent upon the degree of exposure, elevation, design of the component, quality of timber and original application. The need for maintenance is indicated by a lightening in colour and reduction in sheen as the coating erodes, and a loss of water repellency.

Any loose, flaking coating should be removed by use of a scraper and abrasive paper. Any other loose material should be removed using a stiff (non-metallic) bristle brush. Any mould and algal growth must be eradicated using a suitable fungicide/algicide. Wash surfaces with water and a mild detergent to achieve a clean surface. Rinse thoroughly and allow to dry completely. This operation should be carried out immediately prior to the application of coatings. Bare timber should be patch primed with one coat of **Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus** and brought forward with one coat of **Cetol Filter 7**. Apply a further coat of **Cetol Filter 7** as described in the Application section. If the finish has become heavily eroded, two coats will be necessary.

Coatings in a poor condition should be removed completely. If excessive weathering has occurred giving exposed timber a grey appearance, the surface must be thoroughly sanded back to clean, bright timber and then treated as "New timber".

Glazing

The backs of new beads, end grains and rebates should receive at least one coat of **Cetol HLS/Cetol HLS plus**.

Joinery to be coated with **Cetol Filter 7** should be glazed with a suitable sealant in accordance with section 4.2 of the Glass and Glazing Federation manual together with BS 8000 - Part 7 : 1990 and BS 6262 : 1982. We do not recommend the use of linseed oil putty or modified non-setting compounds in conjunction with our wood protection systems, as the long-term performance of these compounds is inferior. To confirm compatibility, please consult the manufacturer of the relevant glazing material. Silicone glazing materials should only be applied upon completion of the finishing coats.

General Information

Apply all products in accordance with BS 6150 : 2006 and BS 8000 : Part 12 : 1989 (see Standards section). Coating system durability can be improved by the use of end grain sealers.

Every care is taken to ensure that the information provided in this technical data sheet is accurate. **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings** are unable to guarantee results as we have no control over the conditions under which our products are applied.

For further help and information contact the Technical Advice Centre on **01480 484275**. Before using this product ensure that you have the latest information available. The information above is correct at the date of issue.

Standards

BS 6150: 2006	- Code of practice for painting of buildings
BS 8000 : Part 12 : 1989	- Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for decorative wallcoverings and painting
BS EN 927-1 : 1997	- Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood Part 1: Classification and selection
BS 6262 : 1982	- Glazing for buildings
BS 8000 - Part 7 : 1990	- Workmanship on Building Sites. Code of practice for glazing
BS EN 335-2 : 1992	- Guide to the application of hazard classes to solid wood
BS EN 350-2 : 1994	- Durability of wood and wood-based products - Natural durability of solid wood

Information on British Standards can be obtained from the British Standards Institute, tel: 0208 996 9001.

Safety, Health and Environment

Removal of lead paint

It is the policy of **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings** to provide the highest standard of information and to this end, material safety data sheets covering every **Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings** product are supplied to our customers and are freely available on request.

Special precautions should be taken during the preparation of pre-1960s paint surfaces as they may contain harmful lead. A guide on "How to remove old lead paint safely" is available via the British Coatings Federation Ltd. (Tel. 01372-360660).

Removal of coatings (general)

Treatments such as sanding and burning off, etc. of paint films may generate hazardous dust and/or fumes. Work in well ventilated areas. Use suitable personal (respiratory) protective equipment.

The safety phrases on the containers and material safety data sheets should be read before using this product.

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