

### Specification Data

Packaging: Available in 1 quart packs  
 Product Code: OJ3809 – Clear; OJ9809 – Yellow; OJ7809 – Red  
 Cleaning: OT0200 Awlwood Brush Cleaner  
 Volume Solids: 45%  
 Specific Gravity: OJ3809 - 1.013; OJ9809/OJ7809 - 1.02  
 Theoretical Coverage:

Application Method	Number of Coats	Recommended Per Coat			Theoretical Coverage
		WFT	DFT	Max DFT	
Brush / Roller	1 coat (one application)	Apply until timber saturation is achieved (once saturated do not apply more materials)			10 m <sup>2</sup> /L 407.4 ft <sup>2</sup> /gal

NOTE: The quantity of primer required varies depending on timber density/absorbency and the application method. Hard timbers (e.g. Teak) absorb less primer than soft timbers (e.g. Oregon). Brushing the primer on before removing excess material with a rag will use more primer than applying as per a rubbing stain but can give a more desirable result.

Coverage calculations are based on theoretical transfer efficiency of 100%. Actual coverage rate obtained will vary according to equipment choice, application techniques, part size, and application environment.



### VOC

All VOC information contained herein is theoretical (unless otherwise stated). Actual VOC content may vary by batch and when tested via standard test methodology

Product	As Supplied			
	g/L	lb/gal	g/kg	lb/lb
J3809	500	4.17	494	0.494
J7809	500	4.17	490	0.490
J9809	500	4.17	490	0.490

### Surface Preparation

The surface preparation advice provided, and equipment suggestions, can be used as a guide. Preparation techniques and results will vary according to individual conditions, equipment age and other factors. Testing on a non-critical area should be carried out prior to full-scale preparation.

Any cracks in the timber should be epoxy filled or splined with timber prior to sanding. Radius all edges to ensure that no sharp corners remain.

Never use teak cleaners – Oxalic acid residues impede proper curing of both primers and topcoats.

If timber is badly weathered, scrub with the grain using a stiff bristled wire brush and running water to remove all grey timber from the surface before sanding.

Remove all previous coating systems and contaminants.

The surface of the timber should be mechanically removed until colouration is even and the original timber tone has been exposed. All substrates must be sanded using no finer than P120 grit (sanding with the grain for the final sand).

If bare timber has been saturated with salt water at any stage, scrub well with fresh water to remove salt deposits from the timber before commencing sanding.

If the timber gets wet after the final sand water spots may appear. Re-sand these areas with P120 grit paper before priming.

### Applying to Resinous Timber

Remove any sanding dust from the grain of the timber using clean compressed air, vacuum or brush. Working in sections, apply Acetone by brush, scrubbing in well, then remove immediately using paper towels or rags which are changed frequently. Failure to follow this method can result in a greater concentration of resin on the surface of the timber. Ensure the surface is completely dry before applying the Awlwood primer. Apply the primer within an hour of degreasing.

Note: Occasionally some timber extracts can retard the cure of the primer. Test on small areas if unsure.

### Filling Defects/Fixing Holes


For all defects, where possible, and especially for screw holes, the best solution for filling is to use wooden plugs of the same wood. Care should be taken to line the grain up if inserting plugs and should be fixed into place using an epoxy resin based glue. Any excess glue should be removed by sanding the cured epoxy before priming to prevent irregular spots in the varnished finish.

If this method is not feasible or possible then the use of an epoxy resin mixed with dust/shavings (preferably from the same wood as that being coated). Once cured these filled areas should be sanded prior to application of the primer. Any excess glue should be removed by sanding the cured epoxy before priming to prevent irregular spots in the varnished finish.

NOTE: This method may result in these areas appearing slightly darker than surrounding wood due to the absorbencies of epoxy compared to the wood. Use of a coloured primer will help minimize colour differences. Alternatively addition of coloured primer, as noted elsewhere in TDS, to the topcoats will have the same effect. Always test on a small non-visible area first

### Mixing & Reduction

Mixing and reduction requirements will vary according to individual conditions, climate, equipment age and other factors. Mixing and application of a small sample before full scale application is recommended.



Application Method	Mix Ratio	Recommended Thinning
Brush / Roller	N/A	<b>Do not reduce</b>

 **Application**

Application equipment and parameters are given as a guide. Actual equipment choices will vary according to application conditions, equipment age and other factors. Testing on a non-critical area should be carried out prior to full-scale application. Contact local technical service representative for further advice if necessary.

Suitable application conditions: 4°C - 30°C, Relative humidity 30% - 95%.

NOTE: Awlwood Primers cure by the mechanism of moisture in the air (humidity); very low moisture content in the air will lead to longer cure times. Do not use this product in an air-conditioned environment. If the product is to be applied in an environment where it is suspected that low humidity may inhibit the cure of the product, apply to a test area first.

Decant sufficient product for 30 minutes use into a roller tray or working pot. Seal the original container immediately to prevent moisture exposure. Screw the cap on fully. A deep working pot is preferable to one that is broad and shallow to minimise moisture exposure and maximise pot life.

Do not tip unused product back into the can.

**Awlwood Primer Clear**

Apply by brush or roller until timber is saturated. Do not attempt to build a film. On very deep grained timbers such as Iroko and Wenge, do not flood-coat the grain. This will need to be filled using successive coats of Awlwood Clear Gloss.

**Awlwood Primer Red & Yellow***Application Method 1 – Applying using a rag*

Apply with a rag or staining cloth as per a rubbing stain. Make sure that the primer is applied to timber saturation but do not attempt to build a film. “Sticky” Primer can be overcoated with fresh material for 15 minutes or so after application. This application method tends to create less mess than the following if brush splatter (on decks etc) is an issue.

*Application Method 2 – Apply using brush or roller*

Work in sections applying the Primer to achieve timber saturation. Remove excess material by rubbing with the grain using paper towels or rags which are frequently changed. Do not attempt to build a film. Apply Primer to an area approximately 1.0m wide to prevent excess primer becoming tacky and non-removable. Wiping off excess primer right down to the timber surface is key to achieving a natural appearance. If excess Primer does become tacky apply fresh material up to 15 minutes after application to re-dissolve. The product will remain workable for ~5 minutes depending upon application conditions. Do not let wet edges dry for longer than 3 minutes before applying and overlapping the next section of primer.

**USEFUL TIPS**

*Primer Bleed:* Hardwoods with a deep capillary structure may “bleed” Primer as it cures leaving a spotted or bubbled effect. The clear primer can be tipped with a brush if wet, however the coloured primers should be wiped with a rag prior to the primer curing. If necessary, the rag can be moistened with Awlwood Brushing or Spray Reducer. If using the coloured primer in direct sunlight, this effect may be pronounced. If possible try to apply indoors, in overcast conditions or early in the day.

*Masking tape:* It is advisable to use plastic masking tape around timber areas bordered by paintwork if using the Awlwood Yellow or Red Primer. Drips splatter or bleed under masking tape can be cleaned up with MEK, Acetone or Xylene on a rag providing the primer is uncured but may still stain. If completely repainting a boat, it can be useful to undertake work on the Brightwork before painting.

*More even colouration:* On extremely absorbent timbers such as Spruce, the use of coloured primers can give a mottled appearance. In this situation, using the clear primer and adding no more than 10% coloured Primer to the topcoat will give more even colouration.

*Mixing coloured Primers:* All of the primers are intermixable. On soft absorbent timbers such as Cedar and Oregon, the coloured primer tint strengths can give an overly dark appearance. On these timbers, the coloured primers are generally mixed 50/50 by volume with the clear primer to reduce the tint strength.

*Darker timber tone:* This can be achieved by applying multiple coats of Awlwood Gloss with no more than 10% coloured primer added.

*Sealing timber with the intention of topcoating at a later time:* It is best to apply one or two coats of Awlwood Gloss over Primers if the job sequence is to be broken. Sand well before continuing. The ideal time to apply the first coat of Awlwood Gloss over the Primer is 24 hours for chemical adhesion.

## Recoatability and Drying Time

The data given for recoatability is not exhaustive. Actual recoatability can vary according to individual conditions, climate and surroundings. If unsure consult local technical service representative before proceeding

Drying	60°F/15°C	77°F/25°C	86°F/30°C
Touch Dry	12 hours	8 hours	7 hours
Hard Dry	18 hours	12 hours	10 hours

## Recoatability:

Overcoated By	60°F/15°C		77°F/25°C		86°F/30°C	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Self (Awlwood Primer)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Awlwood Clear Gloss	18 hours	24 hours	12 hours	18 hours	10 hours	16 hours

## Sanding:

Awlwood Primers are sandable after 18 hours at 60°F (15°C), 12 hours at 77°F (25°C) and 10 hours at 86°F (30°C). Sand using P400 grit sandpaper for coloured primers and P280-320 grit for clear.

## Warning Notes:

Not suitable for use in temperatures less than 4°C. Not suitable for use in very low humidity atmospheres.

Do not add Awlwood Brush Cleaner, universal or alcohol-based thinners or reducers to Awlwood Primers.

Ensure that brushes washed with Awlwood Brush Cleaner are well rinsed with Acetone, Awlwood Brushing Reducer or Awlwood Spray Reducer before using with Awlwood Primers.

Check with local authorities to determine VOC restrictions in your area.

Please ensure a risk assessment is carried out to assess the level of PPE required for the particular task undertaken when using this product.

The information in this Product Data Sheet is not intended to be exhaustive. Any person using the product without first making further enquiries as to the suitability of the product for the intended purpose does so at their own risk and, to the extent permitted by law, we can accept no responsibility for the performance of the product or for any loss or damage arising out of such use. The information contained in this Product Data Sheet is liable to modification from time to time in the light of experience and our policy of continuous product development. Awlgrip® and all products mentioned in this Product Data Sheet are trademarks of, or licensed to, AkzoNobel. © AkzoNobel, 2014