

WOOD COATING OPERATIONS

DEFINITION OF COATING TYPES

CLEAR TOPCOAT: A final coating which contains binders, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.

CONVERSION VARNISH: A coating comprised of a homogeneous, transparent or translucent (alkyd-amino resin) liquid which, when acid catalyzed and applied, hardens upon exposure to air or heat, by evaporation and polymerization to form a continuous film that imparts protective or decorative properties to wood surfaces.

FILLER: A preparation used to fill in cracks, grains, etc., of wood before applying a coating.

HIGH-SOLIDS STAIN: Stains containing more than 454 grams (1 pound) of solids per 3.785 liters (1 gallon), by weight, including wiping stains, glazes, and opaque stains.

INK: A fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings, but not to protect surfaces.

LOW-SOLIDS STAIN: Stains containing 454 grams (1 pound) of solids per 3.785 liters (1 gallon) or less, by weight.

MOLD-SEAL COATING: The initial coating applied to a new mold or repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold released coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

MULTI-COLORED COATING: A coating which exhibits more than one color when applied, and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

PIGMENTED COATINGS: Opaque coatings which contain binders and colored pigments which are formulated to hide the wood surface, either as an undercoat or a topcoat.

SEALER: A coating, containing binders, which seals the wood prior to the application of subsequent coatings.

STRIPPER: A liquid used to remove cured coatings, cured inks, and/or cured adhesives.

TONER: A wash coat which contains binders and dyes or pigments to add tint to a coated surface.

WASH COAT: A coating that is used to seal wood surfaces, preventing undesired staining and control penetration.