

Surface Preparation *(Continued from front)*

Chalkiness

Chalkiness may be detected by rubbing your hand or a clean cloth over the wood surface. If a previous stain application breaks down and begins to chalk, surface chalkiness must be removed with a detergent (sodium metasilicate) wash prior to reapplication.

Cedar Bleed

Cedar bleed (tannic acid) is a reddish brown discoloration that may make old stain applications appear blotchy or uneven. Test for it by applying a ferrous sulfate solution to the discolored surface. The solution will turn from its natural color to blue-black. Ferrous sulfate is not commonly available, making the test for cedar bleed difficult for the homeowner. However, call Cabot's Technical Services & Support for assistance. An oxalic acid based solution will effectively remove the discoloration and is readily available. It also removes nail and metal rust stains.

Please emphasize proper surface preparation to your customers – it is the vital first step in a quality stain job. It will not only enhance customer satisfaction, but increase your profits as well.

Effects of Cleaning Solutions on Various Contaminants

Contaminant	Solution Applied			
	Chlorine Bleach	Detergent Wash	Cabot® Problem-Solver® Cleaner #8002	Cabot Problem-Solver Brightener #8003
Dirt, Soot or Ash	No Effect	Partial Removal	Complete Removal	No Effect
Cedar Bleed (<i>tannic acid</i>)	Partial Removal	Partial Removal	Partial removal	Complete Removal
Iron (<i>nail & rust stains</i>)	Negative Effect	Partial Removal	Partial removal	Complete Removal
Mildew Stains	Partial Removal	No Effect	Complete Removal	No Effect
Chalkiness	No Effect	Partial Removal	Complete Removal	No Effect



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