

Please note: The life span of coatings on decks is very limited and will require regular maintenance of the coating

Systems

- 3 coats Cetol HLSe
- or
- 3 coats Cetol BLX-Pro
- or
- 1 coat Cetol HLSe and 2 Coats Cetol Deck slip resistant

Please select required system.

Key	
	Practical coverage in m ² /ltr per coat, depending on density of timber.
	Thinning %
	Drying time/Recoat after ... hrs
	Film thickness
	Application temperature °C
	Brush clean up

Products

Sikkens Cetol HLSe

Transparent, satin woodcare product for interior and exterior use. Its woodstain like qualities ensure timber grain remains highly visible. **Cetol HLSe** is microporous allowing the timber to breathe. Available in a range of transparent colours. **Use:** Suitable for most types of timber. Used as a primer/basecoat for **Cetol Filter 7 plus** and as a stand alone 3 coat system on cladding, garden furniture, BBQ tables, handrails etc. Also commonly used as an interior timber stain under **Cetol TSI Mat Plus** **Application:** Stir well. Do not thin. Apply at **50 microns wet** to clean, dry, sound substrate. Brush application recommended.

	10-18m ² dressed timber, 5-8m ² band sawn timber, 5-7m ² smooth plywood, 3-5m ² band sawn plywood.
	Do not thin (thinning reduces the product's UV protection)
	16 hrs at 20°C / 65% relative humidity
	Wet: 50 microns Dry: 10 microns
	Application temperature 5-35°C, Max Rel Humidity 85%
	Mineral turpentine

See Product Data Sheet for full details.

Sikkens Cetol BLX-Pro

Environmentally friendly, water based, transparent, stain woodcare product for interior and exterior use. Its woodstain like qualities ensure timber grain remains highly visible. **Cetol BLX-Pro** is microporous allowing the timber to breathe.

	10-18m ² dressed timber, 5-8m ² band sawn timber, 5-7m ² smooth plywood, 3-5m ² band sawn plywood.
	Do not thin (thinning reduces the product's UV protection)
	2 hrs at 20°C / 65% relative humidity
	Wet: 50-60 microns Dry: 13-16 microns
	Application temperature 8-30°C, Max Rel Humidity 85%
	Water

Use: Suitable for most types of timber. Used as stand alone 3 or 4 coat system on cladding, joinery, front doors, garage doors, garden furniture, handrails, decks etc.

Application: Stir well. Do not thin. Apply at **50 microns wet** to clean, dry, sound substrate. Brush

application recommended. See Product Data Sheet for full details.

Please note: The life span of coatings on decks is very limited and will require regular maintenance of the coating

Sikkens Cetol Deck slip resistant

Translucent satin topcoat for use on timber decks.

	7.5-10m ² per coat.
	Do not thin (thinning reduces the product's UV protection)
	16 hrs at 20°C / 65% relative humidity
	Wet: 60 microns Dry: 20 microns
	Application temperature 5-35°C
	Mineral turpentine

Based on a special oil-alkyd resin combination and selected UV-absorbing pigments. Highly transparent; ensures optimum visibility of the wood grain, enhancing the appearance of the wood. Withstands physical wear. Microporous; allows the wood to breathe. Weather resistant. Water repellent. Very easy application. Use as a topcoat over Cetol HLSe to enhance the natural beauty of wood while providing excellent protection against physical wear. **Application:** Stir well. Do not thin. Apply at **60 microns wet** to clean, dry, sound substrate. Brush application recommended. See Product Data Sheet

for full details.

See Product Data Sheet for full details on all products.

Directions

Preparation of hardwood decks:

- Allow to weather for **AT LEAST 12 WEEKS**, preferably longer, especially for oily resinous timbers such as Kwila (Merbau), Tallowood, Blackbutt.
- For slow drying timbers such as Spotted Gum, Yellow Balau, Batu, Ironbark etc we recommend a minimum weathering period of 6 (six) months.
- During the weathering period regularly hose down with water. This will assist extractives to leach out of the timber fibres as well as ensuring that moisture content “adjusts” to the “surrounding” climate - ie stabilizes. Please note that the kiln drying does not always retard tannin bleed.
- Before deck is laid it is advisable to heavily coat the end grain of boards: this will minimize moisture entry into the wood fibres.

Coating MUST be deferred until the entire leaching / bleeding / drying process has ceased!

- If the timber is greasy, weathered or shows signs of discolouration, restore the weathered timber prior to coating using **Jac Jay Timber Revitaliser** and **Jac Jay Oxalic Acid**. See section on **Timber Restoration**. Allow the deck to dry completely.
- Prior to coating, belt sand / abrade (ie raise the grain), using 60 - 80 grit sandpaper. This will provide the best surface for coating penetration and adhesion.

Please note: The life span of coatings on decks is very limited and will require regular maintenance of the coating

Preparation of softwood decks:

- LOSP treated timber must not be coated until the chemicals used in the treatment process have evaporated from the timber. Fillet stack all LOSP treated timber for approximately 4–12 weeks. Duration will vary depending on timber dimensions, longer may be required.
- Tanalised treated timber must be considered to be wet and therefore be fillet stacked for approximately 4–12 weeks. Duration will vary depending on timber dimensions. Longer may be required.
- Restore weathered timber prior to coating using **Jac Jay Timber Revitaliser**. See section on **Timber Restoration**.
- Before deck is laid it is advisable to heavily coat the end grain of boards: this will minimize moisture entry into the wood fibres.
- Once the deck has been fixed, leave for approximately 1 to 2 week(s) to allow timber to adjust to surrounding atmosphere.
- Prior to coating, belt sand / abrade (ie raise the grain), using 60 - 80 grit sandpaper. This will provide the best surface for coating penetration and adhesion.

Please note: The life span of coatings on decks is very limited and will require regular maintenance of the coating

Directions (continued)

Coating (for both hardwoods and softwoods):-

- Wipe down with white spirits or a sharp solvent to degrease.
- Ensure all timber to be coated has a moisture content of 16% or lower.
- Ensure surface of timber is dry, free of grease, dirt, mould, oil and salt (coastal areas).
- Ensure the timber surface to be coated is cool to the touch. Do not apply in direct sun.
- Thoroughly stir product with flat-ended stirrer for 5 minutes before each use, ensuring that the bottom of the tin is well scraped. Stir at regular intervals during use.
- Apply, using a good quality long hair natural bristle brush, along full length of boards 2 - 3 boards wide. Do not use lambswool applicator pads / paint rollers.
- Allow at least 24 hours between coats - some hardwoods need longer - until there is no sign of tackiness.
- Avoid walking on decks / moving furniture etc for at least 7 days to allow full curing of the coatings.
- Do not fillet stack to dry coatings.
- The first coat should be overcoated within 14 days.
- Only if necessary, cut back lightly with fine grade paper between coats. Any reduction in film thickness will result in a reduction of the durability of the system.
- Do not mask uncoated timber as this may cause mould and other problems.
- Do not mask coatings until full cure has taken place, approximately 7-14 days depending on drying conditions.
- Follow all the masking tape manufacturer's requirements. Ensure masking tape is removed as soon as possible and inside the manufacturer's specified time limit.
- Do not apply to surfaces previously treated with linseed oil, polyurethane, waxes or stains. See section on **Exterior Timber Restoration** for full details.
- Keep coating away from rain, dew, condensation and all moisture until dry. Drying will be aided by good air circulation.
- Dispose of all materials safely. Do not dispose of any material down stormwater systems. Contact your local council for correct disposal methods.
- When undertaking any work always follow good trade, health and safety practices.
- Follow all good coating practices.

Please note: The life span of coatings on decks is very limited and will require regular maintenance of the coating

Life span

- 12–18 months. Please note that this relatively short life span is due to the severe wear conditions that walk-on horizontal surfaces, i.e. decks, are subject to.
- **Decks - The Ultimate Challenge for Timber Coatings**
Horizontal surfaces are completely exposed to the sun's ultraviolet rays. These areas also receive high levels of moisture which can sit on the surface for days or even weeks. Decks that are too low to the ground, have poor drainage or are not well ventilated beneath, do not allow moisture to escape from below the deck. This means that the timber is constantly subjected to moisture. Decks are subject to physical damage from foot traffic (human and animal) and scraping from garden furniture. Physical damage to the coating accelerates deterioration caused by the elements to the timber beneath the coating's surface. Since the horizontal surfaces of a deck are subjected to the ultraviolet rays, standing water and excessive moisture, all coatings can expect some degree of peeling because the elements can literally "push" the coating off the timber surface.

Maintenance

- Maintenance required will vary from normal to severe annually. To preserve the finish of your deck, as well as to give optimum weathering resistance, regular maintenance of the system is required. Maintenance depends on the location of the deck, its construction and many other variables (aspect, drainage, coating standard, usage etc). Inspect the entire deck annually for signs of peeling, discolouration or excessive wear.
- Every 12 months or earlier as the finish shows signs of wear; apply a fresh coat or two of the last product used. Prior to coating, thoroughly clean and wash the deck with detergent and water then rinse. Lightly sand using 180 grit paper. Ensure that the surfaces are thoroughly dry prior to recoating.

Please Note

- Every care is taken to ensure that the information provided in this data sheet is accurate. Jac Jay Limited is unable to guarantee results as it has no control over the conditions under which products are applied, the substrate or the application. The customer has to determine the suitability of the delivered products or information for its intended purpose.