

Product Data Sheet

Awlwood Primer



Intended Uses

Designed for exterior application above the waterline, Awlwood Primer is part of a high-performing Primer & Clear Finish system that adheres directly to wood. As natural color fades, this primer helps to establish a permanent rich base colour.

* Deeply permeates the grain of the wood, giving long-lasting color stability

* Improves system flexibility, adhesion and durability

* Can be applied in a wide range of temperatures and humidities

Specification Data

Volume Solids	45%
Specific Gravity	OJ3809-1.013 OJ9809/OJ7809-1.02
Available Packs	1 US Quart
Base	OJ3809-Clear, OJ9809-Yellow, OJ7809-Red
Equipment Cleaning	Awlwood OT0200 Brush Cleaner
Typical Shelf Life	2 years

Theoretical Coverage

Application Methods	Number of Coats	Recommended Per Coat			Theoretical Coverage Per Coat (at recommended DFT)
		WFT	DFT	Max DFT	
Brush, Roller	1	100 µm 3.9 mil	50 µm 2 mil		10 m ² /lt 407.4 ft ² /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 (without reducer)			
	g/L	lb/gal	g/Kg	lb/lb
OJ3809	500	4.17	494	0.49
OJ7809	500	4.17	490	0.49
OJ9809	500	4.17	490	0.49



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 choice/condition 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.

Never use alcohol based cleaners to clean the teak and do not use teak cleaners – Oxalic acid residues impede proper curing of both primers and topcoats.

If timber is badly weathered, hand sand in-line with grain with 60 or 80 grit sandpaper, ensuring all greyed, UV damaged timber fibres are completely removed. Ensure deep grain pits are thoroughly cleaned. A stiff wire brush may assist here.

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 or vacuum.. 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 these 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 that is 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

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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 minimise 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

Do not thin.



Application

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

Suitable application conditions: 4°C/39°F - 30°C/86°F, Relative humidity 30% - 95%.

Note: Awlwood Primer cures 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. Only 1 coat of Awlwood Primer should be applied. "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.

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. For best adhesion, the ideal time to apply Awlwood Gloss over the primer is on the same day.



Recoatability & Drying Times

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

Drying	5°C (41°F)	15°C (59°F)	25°C (77°F)	35°C (95°F)
Hard Dry		24 Hours	18 Hours	12 Hours
Touch Dry		12 Hours	4 Hours	3 Hours

Sanding: For best adhesion, ensure primers are over-coated with gloss with the over coating window. Sanding of the Awlwood Primer is NOT a suitable substitution for meeting the overcoat times. If overcoating window has elapsed, hard block sand primer with P120, clean timber, and then re-apply primer.

Overcoated By	5°C (41°F)		15°C (59°F)		25°C (77°F)		35°C (95°F)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Awlwood Clear Gloss			9 Hours	14 Hours	4 Hours	8 Hours	3 Hours	6 Hours

Always aim to apply first coat of Awlwood Gloss on the same day as the Awlwood Primer application.



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Warning Notes

Not suitable for use in temperatures less than 4°C/39°F. 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 Primer.

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.

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