



TYPICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance: Thixotropic Amber Liquid
- Odor: Mild

Wood Strip 3900

Paint Remover for Wood

Description

WOOD STRIP 3900 is a thixotropic, fast acting, relatively safe paint stripper made from renewable raw materials. Ideal for wood paint removal, wood refinishing, deck refinishing, and furniture restoration. It does not contain caustics, methylene chloride, alcohol, petroleum distillates, or paraffin wax. WOOD STRIP 3900 contains very low volatile organic solvents (VOCs) and no hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). WOOD STRIP 3900 is very efficient in removing air-dried finishes. It does not darken or damage wood. WOOD STRIP 3900 does not contain any obnoxious, strong-smelling solvents. Although WOOD STRIP 3900 appears to have mild handling risks, safety precautions must be followed carefully for personal protection.

Recommended Application

1

Wood Strip 3900 is used as received.

Use with a brush or roller. A high quality lamb's wool cover with a phenolic core is the best roller to use.

2

Perform patch test.

3

Apply a generous coat of gel remover.

Work in small areas starting at the top and working to the bottom of the piece. Brush on in one direction. Do not brush back and forth.

4

In the case of multiple coats of paint, depending upon how many layers a single application affects, reapplication may be required.

If the remover laden finish dries before you get back to it, it can be reactivated with another application.

5

Use soft wood scrapers and/or Steel Wool to remove crinkled finish and spent stripper.

Neutralize the wood surface by washing the piece down with Naphtha followed by Lacquer Thinner. Let the stripped piece dry thoroughly for at least 24 hours to 48 hours for softer woods or pieces that required long soaking to clean off all the finish. Refinish promptly to seal and protect from humidity changes and environmental contamination.

Benefits

- Non methylene chloride
- Fast acting
- Easy to apply

- Clings to vertical surfaces
- Made from renewable raw materials

Health & Safety

Work with plenty of ventilation, safety goggles or glasses, and skin protection. Stay out of the direct sun and stay protected from wind or strong drafts if working outside. Please refer to SDS for complete health and safety information.

Storage

Do not leave impregnated rags wadded or stacked in bundles as these can burst into spontaneous fire. Dispose of rags and waste in accordance with local regulations; or lay rags out flat preferably outside, to dry so as to avoid any fire hazard.

Patch Test

Test small area to see if a paint stripper is effective. Test small areas to see water washable paint removers to minimize grain raising, staining problems, and softening of glues or adhesives and the subsequent lifting of veneers and loosening of joinery.

Refinishing

Stripped surfaces are always a little more problematic than finishing on new wood. Generally Pigment Wiping Stains are the best choice for coloring on the stripped surface. Lacquer shading stains and lacquer colorants blended into sanding sealer and build coats are a good bet for color correcting. Use amber lacquer on medium to darker woods or stains to give a richer and homogeneous continuity to the piece. On very light timber and on light colors use water -white lacquer or for the very clearest non-yellowing finish use -Acrylic lacquer Stripping Spindles Flat surfaces are quite easy to strip, but spindles can be kind of tricky. First, strip the heavy stuff off, then on to the final stripping step. Pieces of burlap or other coarse cloth work good on spindles, worked around, back and forth on softened finish. String or rough twine is also good for tight turnings. One of our most used tools was a piece of dowel about the size of a pencil, sharpened in a pencil sharpener. It's good for the grooves in turnings, cracks, gouges and lots of other uses. If a spindle that you are working on is moveable, like chair rungs, and you are using liquid remover, support the spindle over a pan (a 9 x 14 cake pan from a thrift shop is good) and using a brush, keep daubing stripper on the spindle. Use your sharpened dowel periodically to remove any softened finish from grooves, then go back to daubing. Eventually the finish will all come off. Even ten coats. In a situation where old paint just won't come off of a spindle, try an old screwdriver that has rounded corners. Don't sharpen the screwdriver or you may ruin the spindle.

Application

Apply adequate amount of stripper to the surface of the work to keep it wet. Never apply in direct sunlight. Wax paper can be laid over the remover to slow evaporation and prolong working time.

Hints & Tricks	
Avoid Metal Scrapers	Wood fibers softened from the remover are easily compressed by hard metal edges. These sometimes apparently invisible `indents' can later show up after staining or even under clear coat finishes.

<p>DO NOT Sand a stripped surface.</p>	<p>Sanding removes oxidized fibers, the natural distressing wear and ageing collectors refer to as patina. Upon refinishing uneven and splotchy effects result from the `windows' sanded into the surface. Often sanded areas of stripped wood will not take stain or finish the same as the unsanded part of the same piece. Therefore, for instance, sanding of a table leaf usually means sanding the entire top and remaining leaves. The surface was carefully prepared for the previous finish. Successful refinishing will be much easier if we disturb the wood the very least possible, in the finish removal process. If an area is badly damaged as to require sanding; proceed with care and be aware of the increased finish work that can be created by sanding. Lightly raised grain can in some cases be stained, sealed with sanding sealer, and then sanded instead of sanding on the bare wood.</p>
<p>Partially strip (on Lacquers)</p>	<p>On some pieces a top for instance might be all that really needs to be stripped and totally refinished. Proper cleaning and touch-up of dings, dents, and blemishes on sides or underpinnings with an overfinish of the existing finish might give a very professional result. In the right instance this can be a more profitable for the finisher and offer an affordable option for the customer.</p>
<p>Remove stubborn stain in open pored timber</p>	<p>Let the surface dry for a day, apply a liberal coat of 1 pound cut shellac & allow to dry thoroughly then try a coat of remover to lift the shellac and the adhered finish out of the pores. The wax paper trick above helps here also. On hard cases repeat the shellac and remover steps above if positive results come from the first application.</p>