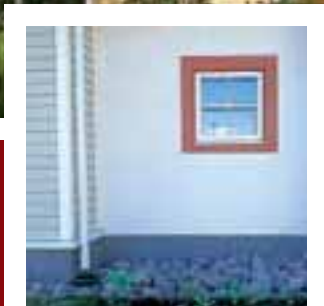




PAINING GUIDE FOR WOODEN HOUSES



SURFACE TREATMENTS

MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS



NATURAL PART OF THE FINNISH LANDSCAPE

Wooden houses are a living part of the Finnish cultural landscape. Wood is a material suitable for the Finnish landscape making individual and unique construction solutions possible. In addition to one-family and leisure buildings, wood is also used more and more in constructing blocks of flats.

Our R&D works in close cooperation with independent research institutes and house manufacturers, and we have accumulated an enormous amount of information, tips and ideas for painting wooden surfaces. This information condensed into the Painting Guide for Wooden houses is a marvellous help in painting a wooden house.

A wooden house that has been treated well and correctly maintains its value for a long time and beautifully continues our centuries long living traditions.

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WHY WOOD SURFACES MUST BE TREATED

Surface treatment is used to improve the durability of a wooden surface, to influence the appearance and to adapt the building to its environment. A finishing agent protects the wood and diminishes the impacts of sunlight, moisture and fungi. The stress on a wooden surface depends on the location of the building and the points of the compass. On the coast and in open spaces, the stresses are exceptionally high. The stress on south and west walls is multiple compared to north walls.

STRESSES IMPOSED ON A WOOD SURFACE

- **SUNLIGHT**
Breaks down the surface layer of wood causing it to turn grey and fluffy. Dirt adheres easily to a fluffed surface.
- **HUMIDITY**
Makes wood swell and when it dries, wood shrinks significantly. Moisture variations cause tensions that with time lead to cracking of the wood.
- **FUNGI**
High moisture is a requirement for microbial growth. Blue-stained wood is usually blue-grey, and the bluing may reach deep into the wood. Mould fungus can be discerned as dark spots, and it only grows on the surface of wood. Blue-stain and mould fungi do not reduce the strength of wood. However, rot fungus breaks down wood making it unusable with time.
- **INSECTS**
In some geographical areas wood attacking insects such as wood worms and termites should be taken into account.

NATURAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF WOOD

Painting protects wooden surfaces the longer the better the quality of the timber used is and the better the structures are designed. During the construction stage, you can influence the durability of the surface by making the eaves wide enough, the socle high enough, diagonally sawn joints and so-called drips to the bottom of the boards. Correctly made water sheeting and an air gap behind the cladding keep the structure dry.

At the construction site, protect the timber during storage from moisture and the sun while ensuring that the circulation of air is adequate.



SELECT COLOUR

ACCORDING TO THE LANDSCAPE

Exterior wall 502X. In traditional houses, yellow colours are richer and darker than in modern houses.

For many people, choosing an exterior colour may be the most difficult part of exterior painting, as it is difficult to perceive large entities from the small colour models of colour charts. You can try out the colouring with the colouring program available in the Tikkurila shop racks in hardware stores and with the Colour Planner application available on the Tikkurila web site. You should test the final colour selections on a separate board so that you can examine them in their natural environment.

Colours always look lighter and brighter on a large surface surrounded by the strong colours of the nature than on the small colour model of a colour chart against a white background. From the colour chart, select a more broken, darker colour than you had intended - this usually brings you closer to the desired result.

Colours look different from near and far. Dark surfaces - regardless of the colour - blend into the scenery better when looked at from a distance, whereas light ones can be clearly seen. Buildings in wide and light places can have a lighter shade, but on the edge of a dark forest, a darker shade usually looks better.

The time of the day, weather and the environment changing according to the seasons influence how colours are seen. A forest glowing with autumn tints, snow in the winter, the green of the spring and the abundant shades of the summer all create a different frame for the shade of your choice.

The environment influences the appropriateness of the colours and creates its own limiting factors - is the building in a highly populated area, on the countryside, on a field, in the middle of a forest or by a lake. The use of colours in populated areas has been restricted in order to create a homogenous appearance. If you want to change the colours radically, contact the local planning authority. Otherwise, observe your environment with an open mind, draw ideas from the nature and the ready-made colourings. Consider whether the colour you have chosen matches the style of the building.

Check first that the colour is correct by coating a separate block of wood as a test. When using translucent products, remember that the colour is influenced also by the shade and quality of the wood material used as a substrate. A small 0.225 litre can of translucent Valtti Color is available for colour testing.

Exterior wall 532X.



BEST RESULTS WITH THESE PRODUCTS

EXTERIOR WALLS WITH BOARD CLADDING, COVERINGS, BOTTOMS OF EAVES, BALUSTRADES, FENCES

For priming, use Valtti Base or Valtti Akvabase (not under barn-red paints)

If desired, use Öljypohja (oil primer) as the primer for water-borne paints. For opaque treatment, use Ultra, ValttiTeho, Durosil or Lin Pellavaöljymaali (linseed oil paint)

For translucent wood finish, use Valtti Akvacolor, Valtti Color or Valtti Satin

For opaque wood finish, use Valtti Opaque

For barn-red painting, use Falu Punamultamaali (barn-red paint) or Tikkurila Öljypohjainen Punamaali (oil based barn-red paint)

WINDOW FRAMES, DOORS

For priming bare wood surfaces, use Valtti Base or Valtti Akvabase

For translucent wood finish, use Valtti Akvacolor, Valtti Color, Valtti Satin or Valtti Extra

For opaque wood finish of the exterior parts of window frames, use Valtti Opaque

For lacquering, use Unica Super lacquer

ROOFS, GUTTERS, WEATHERINGS

For priming untreated, zinc-coated metal-sheeted roofs, gutters and weatherings, use Rostex Super and for finishing Panssarimaali or Repco

For maintenance painting of plastic-coated Plastisol metal-sheet surfaces in good condition, use Repco

For maintenance painting of felt roofs, use Kilpi roof coating

For priming of Minerit and tiled roofs in good condition, use Akvacoat epoxy lacquer thinned with water for priming and Kilpi roof coating for finishing

WOODEN FLOORS, STAIRS AND BALUSTRADES OF EXTERIOR TERRACES

For wood oil treatment, use Valtti Puuöljy (wood oil), Valtti Puuöljy (wood oil) Akva or Valtti Kalusteöljy Ruskea (furniture oil brown).

SOCLES

For painting block and concrete socles, use Yki Paint for Socles; and for coating, use Yki Reparation Mortar.

For preparing block and concrete socles, use Yki Levelling Mortar. For painting a concrete socle, use Yki Paint for Socles and for coating Yki Socle and Reparation Mortar.

HEAT-TREATED WOOD

should always be finished, as it helps the heat-treated wood to maintain its beautiful colour and prevents surface cracking of the wood caused by the weathering action. The colour of heat-treated wood for translucent surfaces is TVT 882R. All the Tikkurila exterior products are suitable for heat-treated wood according to the application range and instructions.

IMPREGNATED TIMBER SURFACES

should be allowed to dry in outdoor use for at least 1/2 a year before surface treatment. For surface treatment, we recommend tinted Valtti Puuöljy (wood oil), Valtti Puuöljy (wood oil) Akva or Valtti Kalusteöljy Ruskea (furniture oil brown) but all the Tikkurila exterior products are suitable for surface treatment according to the application range and instructions.

Get detailed work instructions from your shop or print them from www.tikkurila.com

Instructions and helpful hints on painting

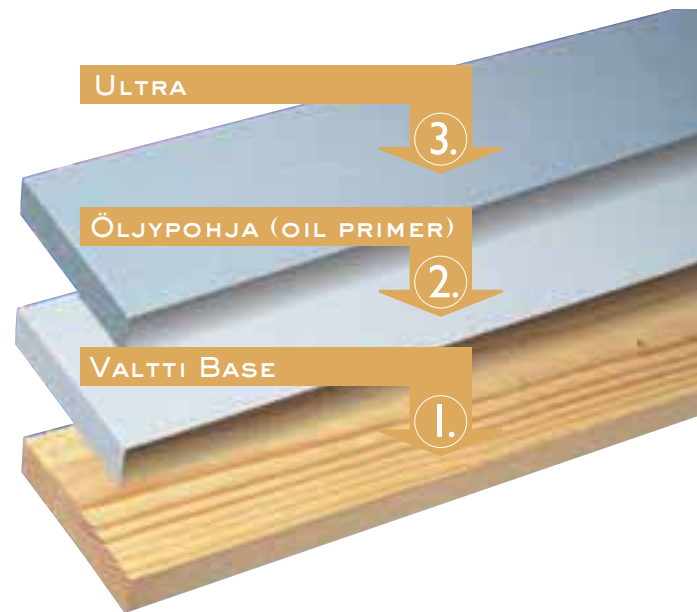
*Roof and metal surfaces
Board and log walls
Masonry façades
Windows and doors
Floors
Garden furniture*

HOW TO TREAT NEW WOOD SURFACES:

Surfaces should be treated as early as possible during construction. Priming prevents water from being absorbed and fungi from growing, and makes the wood surface a good substrate for painting. Industrially primed surfaces should be finished preferably during the same painting season, within 6 - 10 months after construction at the latest. A topcoat protects the wood from sunlight and moisture and provides the desired colour and gloss.

TREATMENT TIME AND CONDITIONS

- The temperature of the surface and the air should be at least +5°C and the relative humidity below 80 % during surface treatment and drying. Low temperatures and high humidity slow down the drying of the paint and disturb the forming of a film.
- Do not paint when rain or dew is evident. The best weather for painting is calm, warm, dry but cloudy.
- Before surface treatment, make sure that the moisture content of the wood surfaces is below 18 %. Should the wood get wet again, wait long enough for it to dry before treating.
- When the moisture content of the wood surface is below 18 %, prime it with Valtti Base or Valtti Akva-base primer. If the wood is new, prime it as soon as possible preferably as separate boards, and finish them as soon as possible after construction.
- Protect the end-grain and joints of the boards carefully several times with both a primer and a finishing agent so that water cannot be absorbed into the wood and the structure through them.
- We recommend that impregnated timber surfaces be treated after approximately 6 months, as the wood may still be wet after the impregnation. The time required for drying depends on the dimensions of the board and the weather conditions.
- If you do not have the time to finish the wood surface during the same summer, prime the surface with a priming oil tinted to the colour of wood. Valtti Base or Valtti Akvabase tinted to the colour of wood provides better temporary protection against sunlight than colourless.



CLEANING OF WOOD SURFACES

Careful pre-treatment of the substrate before painting improves the adhesion and durability of the topcoat. This helps to extend the maintenance painting interval and to save money.

- Clean the wood surface to be treated from dust and loose material.
- Remove resin.
- Wash blue-stained and mildewed surfaces with Homeenpoisto (mould removal) according to the instructions on the label.

WOOD PRIMED AT THE FACTORY

Ask the house manufacturer or wood seller what kind of primer they have used. If the water-borne Tikkurila Pinja Pro Primer alkyd primer, developed for industrial priming, has been used for priming, you can choose acrylate paints as finishing paints: Ultra and Valtti Opaque or oil paints: Durosil or ValttiTeho. Apply two coats. The number of coats has a significant effect on the maintenance painting interval. The first topcoat can be replaced with Öljypohja (oil primer).

The wood may already have one topcoat. If acrylate paint has been used for the last treatment at the factory, acrylate paint must also be used for further treatment.

Industrially primed surfaces should be finished during the same painting season, within 6 - 10 months after construction.

PAINING OF NEW WOOD CLADDING

EXTERIORS

1. Priming

When using Valtti Opaque, Ultra, Durosil, Lin, ValttiTeho or translucent Valtti wood finishes for finishing untreated wooden surfaces, always prime the bare wood surfaces once with Valtti Base or Valtti Akvabase priming oil. Protect nail heads and other rusting parts with Rostex anti-corrosion primer and isolate knots with Oksalakka (knotting lacquer).

2-3. Priming and finishing

Always paint the surface twice with opaque or translucent wood finish. One coat of Valtti Opaque, Ultra, ValttiTeho and Durosil oil paint can be replaced by one coat of Öljypohja (oil primer) tinted to the same shade as the topcoat. However, the most lasting protection is achieved by applying two topcoats on top of Öljypohja (oil primer).

If you want a translucent surface, treat board surfaces after priming with Valtti Akvacolor, Valtti Color or Valtti Extra. For outbuildings, the appropriate barn-red paints used without priming are Falu Punamultamaali (barn-red paint) and Tikkurila Öljypohjainen Punamaali (oil based barn-red paint). Apply two coats.

TREATMENT OF LEVEL SURFACES

Horizontal surfaces, e.g. terrace floors, wooden steps and balustrades, are problematic for surface treatment. On level surfaces, puddles tend to form and in the spring, the snow accumulated onto the surface melts into water. Water is absorbed into wood through cracks, which makes wood swell substantially. In such cases, the durability of coatings is very limited.

We recommend making a “water pour”, installing a baffle plate onto a balustrade, and selecting impregnated wood as the construction material, if structurally possible. We recommend that level surfaces be thinly treated with products that do not create a film, e.g. Valtti Puuöljy (wood oil) Akva or Valtti Puuöljy (wood oil). This helps to prevent flaking of the product and slipperiness of the surface.

WORTH REMEMBERING

- Protect plants from detergent and surface treatment splashes with transparent plastic so that they receive light also during the treatment.
- Stir the products carefully before and during use. Let the gelatinosity of gelatinous products be restored before application.
- Mix the required amount of paint into one container in order to avoid any colour differences.
- Brushing is the best application method.
- Use brushes intended for outdoor use; for more information, consult your paint seller. Place the brush in a plastic bag and seal it carefully, so that you can use it again if you wish to continue painting the next day.
- Brush oil paints tightly to the surface, as a paint coat that is too thick wrinkles as it dries, and it dries slowly.
- When using translucent wood finishes and oils, the overlaps must not be allowed to dry, as they can easily become darker than the rest of the surface. In order to avoid this, brush a board or log surface from end to end without a break.
- Remember that the correct colour of the paint will appear only after it has dried.



This picture shows a wooden panel that has been several years on the testing field. The section on the left was treated immediately, the one in the middle after 6 months and the one on the right 1 year after the panel was installed on the testing field.

MORE LIFETIME WITH MAINTENANCE PAINTING

Maintenance painting should be performed when the paint starts to flake. A new coat of paint brightens up the appearance of the house, and maintenance painting also provides a possibility to change the colour of the house. The basic principle in maintenance painting is that you should use the same paint or at least the same paint type as previously used for painting the surface. If repainting is not required, you can wash dirty wood surfaces with Tikkurila Huoltopesu (maintenance cleaner). Washing with Homeenpoisto (mould removal) always requires repainting.

PAINTING ON TOP OF AN OLD COAT OF PAINT

Find out, what type of paint was used for the previous treatment. The following characteristics give hints on the type of the old coat of paint. Always perform the tests on a cleaned surface.

Identifying an old coat of paint

Oil paints (ValttiTebo and Lin Pellavaöljymaali)

- the paint film is hard, and crumbles when bent
- the surface is chalky, and chalk adheres to the finger when rubbed
- the surface cracks into squares
- lye (pH 13 - 14) causes yellowing and softens the surface
- burns, the smoke smells of "oil"

Water-borne acrylate paints (Valtti Opaque and Ultra)

- the paint film is flexible, does not break when bent
- does not chalk, is not powdery
- surface cracks parallel to the wood grain
- denaturated alcohol softens and dissolves the surface when rubbed
- burns poorly, the smoke smells of "plastics"

Barn-red paints (Falu Punamultamaali (barn-red paint), Öljypohjainen punamaali (oil based barn-red paint))

- does not form a uniform film
- powdery, colour pigments come off when rubbed
- rain wets the surface thoroughly, which makes the colour darker
- wears off

In addition to oil paints, also acrylate paints can be used to paint over an old paint. Acrylate paints can be painted over only with acrylate paints, barn-red paints only with barn-red paints. On board surfaces, both acrylate and oil paints can be used on top of translucent wood finishes but only wood oil can be used on top of wood oil.

Note! Surfaces painted several times over may have different types of paints on top of each other, in which case the characteristics may be misleading. If necessary, it is possible to perform a chemical analysis - subject to a fee - of a surface sample in the Tikkurila laboratory. Please ask Tikkurila for more information.

PRE-TREATMENT OF SURFACES

- Wash a dirty surface treated with a wood finish, oil or paint that is in good condition with Tikkurila Huoltopesu (maintenance cleaner). A surface washed with Huoltopesu does not require further treatment.
- Clean wood surfaces to be finished from dust and loose material, and remove any resin from the knots.
- Wash mildewed surfaces with Homeenpoisto (mould removal) according to the instructions on the label. Let the surface dry before any surface treatment.
- Scrape/brush off any loose flaking wood finish or powdery barn-red paint.
- Remove bad grey wood and replace bad wooden parts with new ones, if necessary.
- Sand hard, shiny, well-adhered coats of paint/wood finish to make the surface matt.

MAINTENANCE PAINTING WITH OIL PAINTS OR ACRYLATE PAINTS

- Treat bare wood surfaces with Valtti Base.
- Softwood exudes resin and nail heads may start to rust. Therefore, when painting with a paint or opaque wood finish, isolate knots with Oksalakka (knotting lacquer) and nail heads with Rostex anti-corrosion primer in order to ensure unity and even colour.
- If paint comes off only partially, patch-paint sections primed with Valtti Base either with Öljypohja (oil primer) or with the finishing paint being used. Next, depending on the old top coat, apply 1 - 2 coats of Valtti Opaque, Ultra, Durosil or Valtti-Teho on all the surfaces.

If old surfaces are cleaned to bare wood, paint them as you would paint new wood surfaces.

MAINTENANCE PAINTING WITH LINSEED OIL PAINT

After cleaning, treat bare wood surfaces with Valtti Base. Protect nail heads and other rusting parts with Rostex and isolate knots with Oksalakka (knotting lacquer) Finish with 1 - 2 coats of Lin Pellavaöljymaalii (linseed oil paint).

MAINTENANCE PAINTING WITH BARN-RED PAINT

After cleaning, protect nail heads and other rusting parts with Rostex anti-corrosion primer. Apply two coats of Falu Punamultamaali (barn-red paint) or Tikkurilan Öljypohjainen Punamaali (oil-based barn-red paint). For the first application, dilute Falu Punamultamaali 10 - 15 % with water.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF A SURFACE TREATED WITH A WOOD FINISH

After cleaning, treat bare wood surfaces with Valtti Base or Valtti Akvabase priming oil. Finish with 1 - 2 coats of Valtti Akvapor, Valtti Color or Valtti Extra. Note that an old, unevenly worn surface treated with a coloured wood finish cannot be made a uniform colour with a translucent wood finish. You can change the colour of a translucent surface by applying 1 - 2 coats of Valtti Opaque, Valtti-Teho, Durosil or Ultra.



Upper picture: exterior wall 9625.

Lower picture: exterior wall 9625, terrace floor 3168.

The colours are for reference only.
Always apply a test coat on a separate board.

COVERAGE



The coverage of paints varies depending on the surface to be treated and its condition. Absorption is influenced e.g. by the condition of the substrate, porosity of the wood and the number of previous treatments. You can find indicative coverage values for a single application of new surfaces at the end of this brochure and also in product data sheets. Paint consumption is calculated by dividing the calculated area by the coverage of the paint or wood finish (m²/l).

Most of our products are available in cans of 0.9, 2.7, 9 and 18 litres. As the volumetric efficiency of containers is usually 90 % (tinting allowance), you should round up the litre amounts and reserve a sufficient amount of the product in order to avoid interrupting the work unnecessarily.

EXAMPLE:

New sawn-board building (treatment with Valtti Base and Valtti Opaque)

Longer exterior walls	$2 \times 8\text{m} \times 2.5\text{m} = 40 \text{ m}^2$
Shorter exterior walls	$2 \times 7\text{m} \times 2.5 \text{ m} = 35 \text{ m}^2$
Total	$= 75 \text{ m}^2$

Amount of Valtti Base required for single application is $75 \text{ m}^2 : 5 \text{ m}^2/\text{l} = 15 \text{ litres}$

Amount of Valtti Opaque required for two applications is $2 \times (75 \text{ m}^2 : 5 \text{ m}^2/\text{l}) = \text{approx. } 30 \text{ litres}$

Exterior wall 9655.



Exterior wall 9639



10 GOLDEN RULES FOR EXTERIOR PAINTING

- 1.** *Select the appropriate product and colour.*
Consult your paint shop, Tikkurila product brochures and painting guides or our web pages, www.tikkurila.com.
- 2.** *Plan the job carefully.*
Calculate how much paint you will need, and purchase the necessary tools and materials from an expert paint shop. Consider where to start and how the job can be done as well as possible. Check the colour by testing the paint on a separate piece of wood.
- 3.** *Use appropriate tools of good quality,*
as the result with poor tools will not be satisfactory regardless of how good the paint is.
- 4.** *Use appropriate clothing and other protective equipment.*
- 5.** *Protect the environment and other building parts from detergent and paint splashes.*
- 6.** *Check that the surface to be painted is clean and in good condition.*
Be meticulous in the pre-treatment, as the paint will not adhere to a dirty surface or hide poorly made priming.
- 7.** *Carefully read the product instructions on the label of the paint can.*
If in doubt, look for more information on our web site www.tikkurila.com
- 8.** *Work smoothly and carefully.*
Do not try to speed up the job by applying too thick coats at a time.
- 9.** *Ensure that the painting conditions are appropriate.*
If you paint in too moist, cold or hot, drying of the paint and formation of the paint film may be disturbed.
- 10.** *Carefully clean the tools with*
e.g. Pensselipesu (Brush Cleaner) and dispose of the paint waste in an appropriate manner. For instructions, see the label on the paint can.

TIKKURILA INTERNATIONAL PRODUCT RANGE FOR EXTERIOR WOOD CLADDING



PRODUCT	VALTTI AKVABASE	VALTTI BASE	ÖLJYPOHJA (OIL PRIMER)	ULTRA	DUROSIL
Type	Plant oil-based, water-borne wood priming oil	Priming oil containing linseed oil	Alkyd oil primer	Acrylate paint	Silicone alkyd oil paint
Thinner	Water	White Spirit 1050	White Spirit 1050	Water	Valtti Base or White Spirit 1050
Gloss	–	–	Semi-matt	Semi-matt	Semi-gloss
Examples of use	All wood structures to be treated with translucent or opaque products (not under barn-red paints or Valtti Wood Oils)	All wood structures to be treated with translucent or opaque products (not under barn-red paints or Valtti Wood Oils)	Exterior walls, window frames, dressings and other wood structures	Exterior walls, dressings and other wood structures	Exterior walls, dressings, cornices, doors, balustrades, flagpoles and other similar wood structures
Suitability	Untreated and bare wood (logs, sawn and planed wood surfaces, impregnated wood and heat-treated surfaces)	Untreated and bare wood (logs, sawn and planed wood surfaces, impregnated wood and heat-treated surfaces)	For priming new or previously painted surfaces before finishing with acrylate or oil paints	New or previously painted sawn and planed board surfaces	Sawn and planed board surfaces and impregnated timber surfaces that are new or that have previously been treated with oil paint or wood finishes
Colour range	Colourless and wood colour (337F)	Colourless and wood colour (337F)	Can be tinted close to colour of the top coat	Colours according to the Talomaali and Valtti Opaque colour cards	Talomaali and Valtti Opaque colour cards and colours according to the Façade colour card
Feature	Gives temporary protection to wood when it is not possible to finish the surfaces before winter	Gives temporary protection to wood when it is not possible to finish the surfaces before winter	First application under an acrylate or oil paint can be replaced with Öljypohja (oil primer) tinted to the colour of the topcoat	Levels well and forms a flexible, semi-matt surface. Excellent colour and weather durability	Maintains its colour and gloss better than ordinary oil paints, easy to apply
Coverage	sawn board 4 - 6 m ² /l, planed board 8 - 10 m ² /l	sawn board 4 - 5 m ² /l, planed board 8 - 10 m ² /l	sawn board 5-8 m ² /l planed board 8 - 10 m ² /l	sawn board 4-6 m ² /l planed board 7-9 m ² /l	sawn board 6 - 8 m ² /l planed board 9 - 11 m ² /l

We also offer solutions for insect and worm protection for some geographical areas. Please ask Tikkurila for more information.



VALTTI OPAQUE	VALTTI TEHO	TEHO IKKUNAMAALI (WINDOW PAINT)	A) ÖLJYPOHJAINEN PUNAMAALI (OIL BASED BARN-RED PAINT) B) FALU PUNA- MULTAMAALI (BARN-RED PAINT)	A) VALTTI PUUÖLJY (WOOD OIL) B) VALTTI PUUÖLJY (WOOD OIL) AKVA C) VALTTI KALUSTEÖLJY RUSKEA (FURNITURE OIL BROWN)
Opaque wood finish	Opaque oil-based wood finish paint	Alkyd oil paint	A) Barn-red paint containing linseed oil B) Traditional boiled barn-red	A) Solvent-borne wood oil B) Plant oil-based wood oil C) Solvent-borne Brown wood oil
Water	White Spirit 1050	White Spirit 1050	Water	A) and C) White Spirit 1050 B) Water
Semi-matt	Semi-matt	Semi-gloss	–	–
Exterior walls, exterior window frames, dressings and other wood structures	Exterior walls, window frames, dressings, balustrades, outdoor furniture and other similar wood structures	Window frames, doors, frames, outdoor furniture, balustrades and other similar wood structures	Exterior walls and fences	Garden furniture, fences, jetties, stairs, balustrades, flower boxes, doors, terrace floors
Sawn and planed board surfaces and impregnated timber surfaces that are new or that have previously been treated with oil paint, wood finish or opaque wood finish	Sawn and planed board surfaces that are new or that have previously been treated with oil paint or wood finish	New board surfaces or ones previously treated with wood finishes or oil paint	Rough log surfaces and sawn board surfaces that are new or have previously been painted with Punamultamaali (barn-red paint)	Unpainted hardwood, finewood, pressure-impregnated, heat-treated and untreated wood
Talomaali and Valtti Opaque colour cards and colours according to the Façade colour card	Talomaali and Valtti Opaque colour cards and colours according to the Façade colour card	Talomaali colour card and colours according to the Façade colour card	A) Similar to colour 533x B) Similar to colour 532x	Tikkurila Semi-transparent Wood Finishes colour card
Covers well and leaves the surface texture of wood visible	Excellent maintenance paint, combines the best properties of a wood finish and an oil paint	Dries faster than Teho oil paint	Beautifully matt surface permeable to water that gradually ages by wearing. Easy to maintain by painting with a barn-red paint	Penetrates well into the timber and leaves a natural looking beautiful surface. Protects against moisture and dirt and reduces cracking of the wood surface. Oil treatment darkens the wood's own colour
sawn board 4–6 m ² /l planed board 8–10 m ² /l	sawn board 4–8 m ² /l planed board 8–12 m ² /l	8–10 m ² /l	A) 4–6 m ² /l B) 2–3 m ² /l	A) and C) 5 m ² /l, B) 4–7 m ² /l

You can find product information on the Valtti wood finishes in the Tikkurila Log Protection Guide. Use wood finishes safely. Always read the label and product information before use. You can find product information on the Lin Pelilavaöljymaali (linseed oil paint) from the Vanhan Ajan Maalit (Traditional Paints Concept) brochure.

DON'T FORGET TIKKURILA'S OTHER PAINTING GUIDES



TIKKURILA

Tikkurila Paints Oy
PL 53, 01301 Vantaa
puh. (09) 857 731
faksi (09) 8577 6902
www.tikkurila.fi

Tikkurila Paints Oy
PB 53, 01301 Vanda
Finland
tel. (09) 857 731
telefax (09) 8577 6902
www.tikkurila.fi

Tikkurila Paints Oy
P. O. Box 53, FIN-01301
Vantaa, Finland
tel. +358 9 857 731
telefax +358 9 8577 6902
www.tikkurila.com