

## Fir & Mahogany

For a controllable bleach to lessen the red and lighten fir and mahogany a bit, mix 1 part A and 3 parts B. Apply as above, but allow it to set for 5 to 20 minutes only. Then stop bleaching activity by rinsing thoroughly with water, allow to dry and sand.

## PITFALLS TO AVOID

- Do the entire surface. Do not spot apply unless it is specifically recommended
- Always work from the bottom up and with the grain
- Do not let treatments come in contact with adjacent objects and surfaces
- Sanding the wood too deeply after bleaching removes bleached wood cells and defeats the purpose of bleaching.



Daly's Wood Finishing Products  
A Division of Farwest Paint Mfg. Co.  
4522 S 133rd St, Tukwila, WA 98168  
206-244-8844 - Option 2  
800-727-9694  
[www.dalyswoodfinishes.com](http://www.dalyswoodfinishes.com)



## BLEACHING WOOD



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*Bleaching is a process that lightens the wood or eliminates a color in the wood when trying to achieve a certain color or effect.*

## Why Bleach?

Bleaching serves only one purpose - to lighten the color of the wood. This is accomplished through chemical degradation of the oils that impart color. Bleaching is usually necessary to get a clean white stained look. Bleaching is also required whenever the natural color of the wood is too dark for the need at hand. This sometimes happens when matching new work and new wood to existing older finished work. Bleaching does not remove stains. Stain removal requires separate treatments. Left untreated, stains may still be present after bleaching.

## Items & Tools Needed

- Chemical Resistant Gloves
- Goggles or Eye Protection
- Glass or Plastic Containers
- Nylon or Polyester Brush
- Sponges and Clean Rags
- Plastic Drop Cloths
- Old Newspaper
- Masking Tape
- Old Clothing
- Sandpaper
- Scrubbing Pads

## TEST FIRST!

No two projects are identical. With testing, you can identify the specific steps you must take to get where you want to go with your project.

## STEP 1: Getting Ready

Assemble the items listed under Items & Tools Needed. You will be working with hazardous chemicals. Chemical resistant gloves and eye protection are needed for personal protection. Cover adjacent surfaces to protect them from wayward drips, splashes and spills. Spread a drop cloth under your work.

## STEP 2: Start with Bare Wood!

The wood must be bare for bleaching. Remove old finishes such as varnishes, lacquers, paints and stains before bleaching. Use a quality paint remover or stripper to remove the old finish. Follow the stripping process recommended by the manufacturer.

## STEP 3: Stain Removal

Bleach doesn't remove stains from your bare wood. If you require stain removal, Daly's Booster Stain remover will remove deep set stains and, when necessary, eliminates color irregularities in the wood prior to bleaching or staining. Bleaching after application of Booster Stain Remover will be required to bring back to a uniformly lighter color.

## STEP 4: Bleaching Wood

Daly's A & B Wood Bleach is a two-part system for lightening the color tone of all species of wood. Mix equal parts of A and B in a glass or plastic container. Mix only enough for the job at hand. Apply a full wet coat to the entire surface. Do not attempt spot treatment. Apply with the grain. On vertical surfaces begin at the bottom and work upward. Avoid puddling. Protect adjacent surfaces from contact with A & B Wood Bleach. When completed, wait 20 minutes and apply a second application of the same mix following the same pattern of application. Allow to dry at least 8 hours. Rinse with water and clean cloth or sponge. Keep rinse water clean. Dry overnight and sand with 120 grit sandpaper.

### FOR A WHITER BLEACH:

On the second application of bleach you may apply a mixture of 1 part Bleaching Solution A and 3 parts Bleaching Solution B. Apply and allow to dry 5 to 20 minutes. Stop action by wiping with sponge damp with water, allow to dry and sand.

## White Oak

White oak is traditionally difficult to bleach. Use 1 coat of A and let dry completely. Then use 1 coat of B and let dry. Rinse thoroughly with water, allow to dry and sand.