A Brief History of Varnish

Based upon natural materials such as resins, oleoresinous compositions, gums, linned oils and glaes, varnish has been used throughout history for preservation and protection. Eratocles in the 9th century and Theophilus in the 11th century both mention the use of varnish. During the 16th century, varnishes were used regularly and in 1773, Water’s book on coatings gave formulations that are similar to those used today.

The 20th century introduced the use of China Wood or Tung Oil, which was imported from China. Several synthetic resins were also developed which allowed varnishes to dry harder and faster with better water resistance. Tung oil with phenolic resins were growing in acceptance until World War II, when supply from China ceased. With this change in supply, alkyd resins started to gain popularity to fill the void. Today, alkyds dominate the coatings market although varnishes still maintain a critically important role in the preservation and protection of wood…especially in the marine environment.

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

What is a Varnish?

Varnishes have always been considered a mysterious blend of black art and science. What is a Varnish?

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

A Brief History of Varnish

Based upon natural materials such as resins, oleoresinous compositions, gums, linned oils and glaes, varnish has been used throughout history for preservation and protection. Eratocles in the 9th century and Theophilus in the 11th century both mention the use of varnish. During the 16th century, varnishes were used regularly and in 1773, Water’s book on coatings gave formulations that are similar to those used today.

The 20th century introduced the use of China Wood or Tung Oil, which was imported from China. Several synthetic resins were also developed which allowed varnishes to dry harder and faster with better water resistance. Tung oil with phenolic resins were growing in acceptance until World War II, when supply from China ceased. With this change in supply, alkyd resins started to gain popularity to fill the void. Today, alkyds dominate the coatings market although varnishes still maintain a critically important role in the preservation and protection of wood…especially in the marine environment.

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

Based upon natural materials such as resins, oleoresinous compositions, gums, linned oils and glaes, varnish has been used throughout history for preservation and protection. Eratocles in the 9th century and Theophilus in the 11th century both mention the use of varnish. During the 16th century, varnishes were used regularly and in 1773, Water’s book on coatings gave formulations that are similar to those used today.

The 20th century introduced the use of China Wood or Tung Oil, which was imported from China. Several synthetic resins were also developed which allowed varnishes to dry harder and faster with better water resistance. Tung oil with phenolic resins were growing in acceptance until World War II, when supply from China ceased. With this change in supply, alkyd resins started to gain popularity to fill the void. Today, alkyds dominate the coatings market although varnishes still maintain a critically important role in the preservation and protection of wood…especially in the marine environment.

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

What is a Varnish?

Varnishes have always been considered a mysterious blend of black art and science. What is a Varnish?

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

A Brief History of Varnish

Based upon natural materials such as resins, oleoresinous compositions, gums, linned oils and glaes, varnish has been used throughout history for preservation and protection. Eratocles in the 9th century and Theophilus in the 11th century both mention the use of varnish. During the 16th century, varnishes were used regularly and in 1773, Water’s book on coatings gave formulations that are similar to those used today.

The 20th century introduced the use of China Wood or Tung Oil, which was imported from China. Several synthetic resins were also developed which allowed varnishes to dry harder and faster with better water resistance. Tung oil with phenolic resins were growing in acceptance until World War II, when supply from China ceased. With this change in supply, alkyd resins started to gain popularity to fill the void. Today, alkyds dominate the coatings market although varnishes still maintain a critically important role in the preservation and protection of wood…especially in the marine environment.

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

What is a Varnish?

Varnishes have always been considered a mysterious blend of black art and science. What is a Varnish?

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

A Brief History of Varnish

Based upon natural materials such as resins, oleoresinous compositions, gums, linned oils and glaes, varnish has been used throughout history for preservation and protection. Eratocles in the 9th century and Theophilus in the 11th century both mention the use of varnish. During the 16th century, varnishes were used regularly and in 1773, Water’s book on coatings gave formulations that are similar to those used today.

The 20th century introduced the use of China Wood or Tung Oil, which was imported from China. Several synthetic resins were also developed which allowed varnishes to dry harder and faster with better water resistance. Tung oil with phenolic resins were growing in acceptance until World War II, when supply from China ceased. With this change in supply, alkyd resins started to gain popularity to fill the void. Today, alkyds dominate the coatings market although varnishes still maintain a critically important role in the preservation and protection of wood…especially in the marine environment.

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

What is a Varnish?

Varnishes have always been considered a mysterious blend of black art and science. What is a Varnish?

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

A Brief History of Varnish

Based upon natural materials such as resins, oleoresinous compositions, gums, linned oils and glaes, varnish has been used throughout history for preservation and protection. Eratocles in the 9th century and Theophilus in the 11th century both mention the use of varnish. During the 16th century, varnishes were used regularly and in 1773, Water’s book on coatings gave formulations that are similar to those used today.

The 20th century introduced the use of China Wood or Tung Oil, which was imported from China. Several synthetic resins were also developed which allowed varnishes to dry harder and faster with better water resistance. Tung oil with phenolic resins were growing in acceptance until World War II, when supply from China ceased. With this change in supply, alkyd resins started to gain popularity to fill the void. Today, alkyds dominate the coatings market although varnishes still maintain a critically important role in the preservation and protection of wood…especially in the marine environment.

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.

What is a Varnish?

Varnishes have always been considered a mysterious blend of black art and science. What is a Varnish?

This manual covers many of the applications for Varnishes but for complete systems call 1.800.468.7589 or go to www.yachtpaint.com.
Expert Advice and Tips on Varnishing

Most pros agree that patience and attention to detail are the heart of successful brightwork. An appreciation of the aesthetics of woodwork to this combination and you will be off to a good start. Once deals with preparation of the surfaces to be varnished. It is as important as the final coat and can make the difference between a mediocre and a quality varnish finish.

Effective preparation has a lot to do with effective tool handling skills and time management. Super results can be achieved with sandpaper and the patience of the job. However, most boatyard managers prefer to expedite the process and get on with their boating plans. By utilizing a variety of scrapers, machine sanders and chemicals, faster progress can be made.

Ralph J. Naranjo

Varnish Guide

Surface Preparation

Most pros agree that patience and attention to detail are the heart of successful brightwork. And an appreciation of the aesthetics of woodwork to this combination and you will be off to a good start. Once deals with preparation of the surfaces to be varnished. It is as important as the final coat and can make the difference between a mediocre and a quality varnish finish.

Effective preparation has a lot to do with effective tool handling skills and time management. Super results can be achieved with sandpaper and the patience of the job. However, most boatyard managers prefer to expedite the process and get on with their boating plans. By utilizing a variety of scrapers, machine sanders and chemicals, faster progress can be made.

Ralph J. Naranjo

Varnish Guide

Sanding

Sanding is a ritual few look forward to. Before charging into the process be sure that you have thoroughly determined the best approach for each area of the job. For example, it may make sense to chemically strip varnish from difficult areas. Machine sand easily accessible, flat surfaces with a large sheet orbital sander or a linear sander. Hand sand certain areas where machines cannot gain access. A sanding block should be used on flat surfaces to assure an even finish. The main premise is to use the best tools available for each task. The fact that a small electric sander is useful in certain situations does not mean that it is the best alternative for every sanding task. Whichever tool is chosen, be sure to sand with the grain and brush or put the paper clean to remove sanding residue and to improve the cutting action. Change paper frequently and avoid wasting time bySkipping on replacing abrasives. Most finishing papers clog it can be quickly peeled away exposing a fresh new surface. White, saturated paper is sometimes used to ease sanding and reduce paper clogging.

Essential Equipment

Sandpaper
Aluminum Oxide or production sandpaper – grits ranging from 50 – 320

Sanding Block
A piece of 2” x 4” long enough to cover multiple imperfections, yet easy to hold, is suitable

Scrapers
Various sizes with rounded corners to avoid gouging of surface

Tape
To mask off surfaces not to be treated

Lint-Free Cloth
Cheesecloth or commercial tack cloth to eliminate surface residue

Brushes
Various sizes including straight and beveled edges

Dropcloths
To protect large areas

Optional Tools

Finishing Sanders
Expedite the sanding process, but take care not to use the excessively as Sanders may damage as wood

Heat Gun
Particularly useful on curved or irregular surfaces to remove old paint and varnish. (Do not use heat guns to remove antifouling paint)

Vacuum Cleaner
To efficiently remove residue between sandings and before varnish applications

Quick Tips:

1. Always sand with the grain.
2. Keep sandpaper clean and change often.
3. Don’t overuse a heat gun. It can be damaging to the wood and to the glue joints.
4. Sand “By the Numbers” finishing with progressively finer grits of paper.

Sanding

Sanding is a critical step in the varnishing process. It is the preparation of the surface for the application of varnish. The quality of the sanding will determine the quality of the varnish finish. Sanding should be done with the grain in a smooth, even pattern. The use of a heat gun can help to speed up the process, but it is important to use it carefully to avoid damaging the wood. The final sanding should be done with progressively finer grits of paper.

Quick Tips:

1. Select your tools and chemicals wisely. Practice on “test” pieces of wood.
2. Blinders or masking must be completely scraped and cleaned.
3. Keep plenty of sandpaper on hand in a wide range of grits (50-320).
4. Round the edges of scrapers with a file to avoid gouging the wood surface.
5. Don’t rush the prep stages. Proper preparation is mandatory to achieve superior finishing results.

Technique to detail the key by word in all aspects of brightwork. During the removal of old coatings, cosmetic precautions must be taken. Cover painted areas that may be damaged by the varnish remover. Tape and mask off boundaries. Be sure the tape you leave on overnight can withstand dew, as well as the hot early morning sun. Cleaning off tape residue can make normal prep work seem like a real vacation. Throughout the endeavor, attempt to balance productive time usage with the quality of the work accomplished. Fast, sloppy workmanship may complete a job sooner but the results of poor craftsmanship linger indefinitely.

Heat Guns have gained quite a bit of popularity. They are a viable means of encouraging varnish to relinquish its grip despite the shape of the wood. Once the coating lifts, scrapers, judy knives and bronze wool easily remove the residue. Higher heat will speed up the process. Unfortunately, as with most shortcuts, too much of a good thing can cause problems. Excess heat can blister the wood and damage epoxy glue joints essential to the structure’s integrity. As with most mechanisms that enhance productivity, when mishandled the damage rate is also increased. Those new to brightwork preparation should become accustomed to block sanding before escalating to more vigorous varnish removal.

All roads may lead to Rome but not all varnish prep techniques lead to a smooth, clean and even surface. The final round of this battle is “by the numbers” encountering with abrasive technology. The more even the surface & after scraping, the less heavy sanding (grits 50, 60, 80, 100) needs to be done. Remember, however, that those who try to remove scraper gouges with 100 grit sandpaper may find themselves spending weeks at the process. Use the proper grit to accomplish the job, then skip to less abrasive grits to smooth the surface and remove sanding scratches. An approximation of the usual time and grit routine is as follows: (50% -50) (10% -100), (25% -120) (25% -150), (20% -180) (15% -220).

04 03 Technical Service Helpline: 1 800 468-7589 yachtpaint.com
Cleaning, Filling and Sealing

Once the surface is stripped of the old finish and the wood is appropriately sanded, it is time to decide whether restoring, filling and sealing are necessary. Thorough sanding often gives a long way to even out color. After sanding, dark areas are still evident, brightening may be necessary. Interlux Teak Restorer can be used to return wood to a natural, even color. Applying varnish or oil cannot even out this “mottled” appearance. In fact, it will probably look worse. Always scrape the wood totally before using Teak Stripper. Teak Restorer cannot be used to remove old varnish. Teak Restorer will raise the grain of the wood and will need to be sanded prior to filling or sealing.

Interlux Teak Restorer cleans, restores and brings back the natural color of teak and other hardwoods. It contains a gentle formula that does not bleach or damage surrounding fiberglass, wood, metal and painted surfaces. Interlux Teak Restorer contains Tenside cleaners, which are excellent at removing oil and dirt. In situations where new teak proves to be excessively laden with natural resin, the fill and seal process may have developed. This is especially true with open grained hardwoods such as mahogany. Special wood fillers are designed to expedite this process and to help you achieve a glass smooth surface. Interlux Interstrip paste wood fillers are available in a wide variety of colors to closely match your wood’s natural hue.

Using paste wood filler stain

1. Sand and clean the bare wood.
2. Reduce filler with Brushing Liquid 333 to a consistency of heavy house paint.
3. Apply filler stain by brush with the grain. After the stain appears to flatten down are good alternatives. If water is used, be sure the surface is completely dry before continuing the coating process. A proper tack rag rub or wiping down with Brushing Liquid 333 just before laying on the varnish is a wise choice. A cloth treated with alcohol for cleanup is helpful. Difficult areas to cut in should be taped off until the paint has dried. Keep in mind that direct sunlight is no friend of varnish.

Quick Tips: Bleaching, Filling and Sealing

1. Always neutralize and flush the wood surface thoroughly after bleaching.
2. Do not attempt to use bleach as a varnish remover. To remove varnish use Interlux Interstrip 299E.
3. Bleaching may raise the grain of the wood so it is recommended to sand after bleaching.
4. Do Not allow wood filler to dry completely before wiping off excess. Otherwise, it will become almost impossible to remove.

Quick Tips: Varnishing Teak

1. Sand entire surface to be varnished with 80 grit sandpaper.
2. Remove sanding residue from wood by wiping with Solvent Wash 202 or Special Thinner 216 to remove all surface oil as possible. When sanding varnish, it is best to remove sanding residue with Brushing Liquid 333.
3. The first coat should be thinned 15-25% with the recommended thinner in order to get better penetration into the wood and seal it and establish a foundation for subsequent coats of varnish to adhere to.
4. After an overnight dry, sand with 220 grit sandpaper, then wipe clean with Brushing Liquid 333.
5. Apply additional coats of full-bodied varnish until desired finish is obtained, allowing proper dry times between coats. Sand between coats with 220 grit sandpaper, then wipe clean with appropriate thinner.

Quick Tips: Preparing to Varnish

Good handling techniques are very important. They begin when the can of varnish is first picked up. Always try to avoid doing things that introduce air bubbles or dust into the liquid. Don’t shake it, bounce it around in the trunk of the car just prior to laying on varnish check your cosmetic prep. Be sure sanding dust has been removed. Vacuuming, blowing off with clean, dry compressed air and wiping down are good alternatives. If water is used, be sure the surface is completely dry before continuing the coating process. A proper tack rag rub or wiping down with Brushing Liquid 333 just before laying on the varnish is a wise choice. A cloth treated with alcohol for cleanup is helpful. Difficult areas to cut in should be taped off. Wind gusts can redispel what you have cleansed off. Listen to NOAA weather forecasts before doing final coats. Keep in mind that direct sunlight is no friend of the varnish expert.

Quick Tips: Varnish Preparation

1. Avoid dripping or shaking varnish.
2. Pour varnish through a filter or through a pair of high density stockings into a clean container.
3. Don’t use varnish that has set open for a long period of time. It will have picked up dust.
4. Keep surfaces to be varnished as dust free as possible. Use tack rags or vacuum for clean up.
5. Avoid gusty weather and do not varnish wood exposed to direct sunlight.
6. Avoid using varnish direct from the can, this will cause the varnish to age prematurely and may introduce contamination into the can. Pour the amount of varnish that you expect to use at any one time, into a separate container.
7. Never leave bare wood exposed too long, as it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere.
8. Varnishing is best achieved on warm, dry mornings, cold weather retards drying. High humidity or moisture will spoil the gloss.

Quick Tips:

1. Avoid dipping or shaking varnish.
2. Pour varnish through a filter or through a pair of high density stockings into a clean container.
3. Don’t use varnish that has set open for a long period of time. It will have picked up dust.
4. Keep surfaces to be varnished as dust free as possible. Use tack rags or vacuum for clean up.
5. Avoid gusty weather and do not varnish wood exposed to direct sunlight.
6. Avoid using varnish direct from the can, this will cause the varnish to age prematurely and may introduce contamination into the can. Pour the amount of varnish that you expect to use at any one time, into a separate container.
7. Never leave bare wood exposed too long, as it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere.
8. Varnishing is best achieved on warm, dry mornings, cold weather retards drying. High humidity or moisture will spoil the gloss.

Coating Build Phase

The next sequence is the build up phase. The objective is to get to the point where the highs and lows disappear and the flat, smooth coated surface is continued. It can be a frustrating sequence because it seems that you just put varnish on and then sand it off. Those who have thoroughly prepared, sanded and sealed the surface will have fewer problems with the build-up phase. Be sure to view the surface from side to side as well as from above. Your fingers will tell you a lot about your progress. During this sequence, try to alternate light scarf sanding with serious flattening bouts. Armed with a small palm electric sander, large sheet sander and a vacuum cleaner work toward the goal of getting the low points over grain pores even with the remainder of the surface.

Brushing techniques should be practiced during this build-up period. The principle behind spreading a liquid varnish film is important. Granted there are many valid techniques but they all are focused on the same results; an even, uniform flow. “Good varnish is like good whiskey, it’s the little nuances which make the big differences.” Each person becomes his or her own mix master. He or she uses fast and slow reducers (Interlux 216 or 333) to change how the liquid flows. Too thick a varnish to too fast a reducer in certain weather conditions causes poor flow out, excessive lap marks and obivious brush marks. At the opposite end of the spectrum are the sags, runs and poor coverage associated with too thin a mixture. The right solution for 62 degrees will not be the right one for 82 degrees. Carefully experiment to discover the best blend for you. Start with the recommendation on the label.

Preparing to Varnish

Good handling techniques are very important. They begin when the can of varnish is first picked up. Always try to avoid doing things that introduce air bubbles or dust into the liquid. Don’t shake it, bounce it around in the trunk of the car just prior to applying or stir in reducer as if you were scrambling eggs. Avoid using varnish straight from the can. Instead, gently pour a small amount into a paper bucket, clean coffee can, etc. The urn to use a filter funnel during this process. Many pros add a varnish to too fast a reducer in certain weather conditions causes poor flow out, during this sequence, try to alternate light scuff sanding with serious flattening bouts. Armed with a small palm electric sander, large sheet sander and a vacuum cleaner work toward the goal of getting the low points over grain pores even with the remainder of the surface.

Brushing techniques should be practiced during this build-up period. The principle behind spreading a liquid varnish film is important. Granted there are many valid techniques but they all are focused on the same results; an even, uniform flow. “Good varnish is like good whiskey, it’s the little nuances which make the big differences.” Each person becomes his or her own mix master. He or she uses fast and slow reducers (Interlux 216 or 333) to change how the liquid flows. Too thick a varnish to too fast a reducer in certain weather conditions causes poor flow out, excessive lap marks and obivious brush marks. At the opposite end of the spectrum are the sags, runs and poor coverage associated with too thin a mixture. The right solution for 62 degrees will not be the right one for 82 degrees. Carefully experiment to discover the best blend for you. Start with the recommendation on the label.

Coating Build Phase

The next sequence is the build up phase. The objective is to get to the point where the highs and lows disappear and the flat, smooth coated surface is continued. It can be a frustrating sequence because it seems that you just put varnish on and then sand it off. Those who have thoroughly prepared, sanded and sealed the surface will have fewer problems with the build-up phase. Be sure to view the surface from side to side as well as from above. Your fingers will tell you a lot about your progress. During this sequence, try to alternate light scarf sanding with serious flattening bouts. Armed with a small palm electric sander, large sheet sander and a vacuum cleaner work toward the goal of getting the low points over grain pores even with the remainder of the surface.

Brushing techniques should be practiced during this build-up period. The principle behind spreading a liquid varnish film is important. Granted there are many valid techniques but they all are focused on the same results; an even, uniform flow. “Good varnish is like good whiskey, it’s the little nuances which make the big differences.” Each person becomes his or her own mix master. He or she uses fast and slow reducers (Interlux 216 or 333) to change how the liquid flows. Too thick a varnish to too fast a reducer in certain weather conditions causes poor flow out, excessive lap marks and obivious brush marks. At the opposite end of the spectrum are the sags, runs and poor coverage associated with too thin a mixture. The right solution for 62 degrees will not be the right one for 82 degrees. Carefully experiment to discover the best blend for you. Start with the recommendation on the label.
There is an ongoing debate between advocates of badger hair brushes, short bristle brushes and foam brushes. Fine results are achievable from natural or synthetic brushes. It is not the technique it is the results that matter. Your goal is to lay on even coats which are free of runs, holidays and lap marks. Care should be taken not to puddle or overload the horizontal areas. Improper curing and crinkling will result. Too much material on vertical surfaces will result in sags and runs. Such problems can occur regardless of the brush you utilize.

Good brushing techniques are easier to talk about than to duplicate. It takes practice to become familiar with the factors involved. For example, it’s important to realize the difference between laying on material and tipping or smoothing the surface. An empty brush is used to lightly spread freshly laid on varnish. If too much time has gone, much of the solvent will have evaporated and the brush will tend to stick and pull the coating. Knowing how the brush behaves with the product is an essential to good varnishing.

Most brightwork veterans prefer to cut back into already varnished sections with a lifting/dragging brush stroke. They maintain enough slow reducer (Brushing Liquid 333) in the varnish so lap marks blend together. The varnish must flow and not immediately skin over in order to develop a smooth mark free surface. Unfortunately, too much material or excessive flow may cause hangers and runs. The pros also use a variety of different size and shaped brushes. These range from tiny artist brushes to large, bevel cut brushes. The type of tools used is another personal preference varnishers eventually choose for themselves.

Interstain™ Paste Wood Filler Stains
Fills the grain of the wood so that the number of coats of varnish can be reduced and it stains the wood to enhance its natural beauty.  
Interprime Wood Sealer
Interprime Wood Sealer is recommended to seal the grain of the wood or to stop varnish from penetrating into the wood. Subsequent coats of varnish or paint can dry without “high and low” spots. Interprime Wood Sealer can be applied to interior or exterior surfaces. This sealer is particularly useful for sealing plywood to resist checking and cracking.

Teak Oil
Protects and enhances the beauty of teak. Traditional Scandinavian formula for ultimate protection against the elements. Formulated with rust inhibitors, protecting metal from rusting. Safe for use around fiberglass, wood, metals and painted surfaces.
• Easy to apply, fast drying, warm golden color for exterior and interior use
• Can be applied to damp or dry wood, for best results apply to dry wood

Teak Restorer
Interlux Teak Restorer cleans, restores and brings back the natural color of teak and other hardwoods. It contains a gentle formula that does not bleach or damage surrounding fiberglass, wood, metals and painted surfaces. Interlux Teak Restorer contains Tenside cleaners, which are excellent at removing oil and dirt.

**Quick Tips:**

**Brushes**
1. Fine results can be obtained with either natural or synthetic bristle brushes. With proper care, a synthetic bristle brush will greatly outlast a natural bristle brush.
2. On large areas use a foam roller to apply the initial coat followed immediately behind with a wide brush for the finishing strokes, this is best done by two people.
3. Overlap brush strokes.
4. Always use a clean brush that has been kept specifically for varnishing.
5. Clean the brushes before using with Brushing Liquid 333 and then spin dry using a brush spinner.
6. After varnishing clean the brush using low odor mineral spirits. For the final cleaning use Brushing Liquid 333. Then wash the brush in detergent and warm water, spin dry using a brush spinner and wrap in greaseproof paper in a fine chisel shape.
7. For brushes that have not been completely cleaned use Interstrip 399 to soften and clean then switch to Brushing Liquid 333 for a final cleaning.
8. After cleaning hang the brush by its handle to avoid any “fishtailing” of the bristles.

**Brush Recommendations**
RedTree Industries and Corona Brushes both manufacture excellent brushes for application of our varnishes. Pictured above are the RedTree Badger, the RedTree Americana, the Corona Europa and the Corona Pacifica.

**Conclusion**
Quality brightwork is best portrayed by a glistening varnished surface. The craftsmanship involved in producing such a finish is a rewarding challenge that can be met by the amateur as well as the professional. Patience, attention to detail and pride in work well done will help in the learning curve. It also pays to use premium quality Interlux varnish as detailed on the following pages.
Interlux Varnishes

**Perfection Plus**
A high performance clear polyurethane, offering multiple solutions from one product, Perfection® Plus delivers the ultimate in clear wood coating performance. The chemical cure urethane formulation combines with a best-in-class UV and HALS package to offer outstanding chemical and abrasion resistance and superb gloss and gloss retention that lasts four times longer than conventional one-part varnishes.

**Schooner® Gold**
Advanced, high build formulation for applicators who prefer a high viscosity product. Schooner® Gold is a new product offering a higher film build per coat that allows both professional applicators and boat owners to achieve great results faster and in fewer coats. This ‘thicker’ varnish will require thinning in most conditions, to achieve optimum flow. Schooner® Gold has shown to out-perform other leading brands and will offer superb longevity and durability. The longest lasting varnish ever produced by Interlux. Includes advanced UV Technology. High build formulation achieves aesthetic results in fewer coats. Customize to preferred viscosity with Brushing Liquid 333. Ideal for professional users.

**Compass Clear**
Compass Clear is a highly durable one-part polyurethane gloss varnish that contains a unique combination of ultra-violet additives, HALS and antioxidants to ensure long-term gloss and clarity. Polyurethane resin adds incredible abrasion, chemical and water resistance. Compass Clear is suitable for all internal and external woods, and can be applied directly to oily timber, such as teak. Compass Clear provides a bright, clear, high gloss finish and lets the natural color of the wood show through.

**Goldspar Satin**
Goldspar Satin is a modified polyurethane low luster varnish designed for application to interior wood surface only. Goldspar Satin produces a warm, rich satin sheen finish that is hard enough to resist scratches and alcohol stains, yet applies easily enough to yield truly professional results by either brush or spray. Goldspar Satin is ideal for anywhere a low luster finish is desired such as cabin soles, cabinets, counters and tables. Goldspar Satin can also be used for home interior finishes such as furniture, bar tops and paneling.

**Original®**
Original® is a traditional spar varnish that combines ease of application with good gloss and durability. Interlux has improved Superspar with ultraviolet filters and better cold weather dry through. Original® is recommended for various interior and topside exterior woodwork such as cabin trims, hand rails, doors and coaming. Original® is the best value in spar varnish.

**Jet Speed**
Jet Speed varnish is exceptionally quick drying varnish intended for use when fast buildup coats are necessary. Under most weather conditions, two coats can be applied in one day, this is especially useful for early spring and late fall varnishing and whenever speed of dry is an important consideration. Jet Speed varnish is not recommended as an exterior finish and should be overcoated with a varnish that contains ultra-violet filters such as Schooner Gold, Schooner or Compass Clear.

**Sikkens Cetol® Marine**
Cetol® Marine with Next Wave™ UV-absorbing technology is a durable, low maintenance translucent protective wood finish for use above the waterline on interior and exterior woods. Next Wave™ technology is the next generation of Cetol Marine from Sikkens with a unique UV package of advanced ultra violet absorbers that provide greater protection, durability and longevity. Cetol Marine has excellent weathering properties and is flexible allowing for the natural expansion and contraction of wood. Cetol Marine has been specially formulated with one goal in mind - to protect wood and keep it looking beautiful.

Cetol Marine produces an attractive dark amber appearance on wood.

Cetol Marine Light will produce a lighter amber appearance on wood.

Cetol Marine Natural Teak has a rich golden color on wood.

Cetol Marine Gloss provides a high gloss, hard wearing, UV protection and an easy to clean finish and is developed as a topcoat for Cetol Marine. Cetol Marine Light and Cetol Marine Natural Teak for whenever a gloss finish is desired. Do not use on decks.

---

**Technical Service Helpline:** 1 800 468-7589

---

**Varnish Guide**

---

**yachtpaint.com**
All statements, technical information and recommendations contained in this publication are based on tests and working practice believed to be reliable, but their accuracy and/or completeness is not guaranteed. The user shall determine the suitability of the products for his/her particular purpose and shall assume all risk and liability herewith.

Please refer to your local representative or www.yachtpaint.com for further information.

---

**Our World is Water**

**International Paint LLC.**
2270 Morris Avenue, Union, New Jersey 07083
Tel: 1 908 686-1300
Fax: 1 908 686-8545
Technical Service: 1 800-468-7589
E-mail: interluxtechnicalservice@akzonobel.com

> Interlux and all product names mentioned in this publication are trademarks of AkzoNobel. © AkzoNobel 2014.

Scotch-Brite® is a registered trademark of 3M.