

Architectural Specifications

Hardwood Carvings

Part 1: General

1.1 Selection Includes

Hardwood Carvings

1.2 Project Conditions

Maintain environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, and ventilation) within limits recommended by manufacturer for optimum results. Do not install products under environmental conditions outside manufacturer's limits.

Part 2: Products

2.2 Materials

Wood: Carved from kiln-dried hardwood. (Alder, Red Oak, Maple, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Rubberwood, Lindenwood)

2.3 Fabrications

Carved items are milled in hardwoods to exacting dimensions. For larger items, individual pieces of lumber are assembled into a block using strong Type-I waterproof glue. Pressure is applied around the blocks transforming the individual lumber into a single unit, ready for precision carving.

2.4 Finish

Materials are fully sanded and shipped raw/unfinished.

Part 3: Execution

3.1 Installation

Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

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Application Tips

Stains can be applied with a bristle brush, a foam brush, cloth, HVLP & air powered gun

On woods with large, open pores, such as oak, mahogany and ash, increase your pressure to work the stain into the pores. Rubbing or brushing against the direction of the grain will help fill deep pores with stain. Apply a liberal amount of stain, giving the wood an ample amount to absorb.

Oil-Based Stains Vs. Water-Based Stains

Oil-based stains gives you a longer working time and does not raise the grain, eliminating the need for additional sanding. Water-based stains are lower in odor than oil-based stains and dries fast, enabling you to stain and finish in one day. Water-based stains require only soap and water for clean-up and comes in a wider range of vibrant colors.

The option of using a Pre-Stain Wood Conditioner

A pre-stain wood conditioner penetrates the grain of the wood to promote uniform acceptance of the stain. This additional step can help prevent streaks and blotches by evening out the absorption of the stain. Pre-stain wood conditioner can be applied over any wood species but it is especially helpful when working with species that are more porous.

Pay attention to how long you leave the stain on the wood before wiping off any unabsorbed liquid

The longer the stain is left on, the deeper and richer the color will be. For consistent color, use careful timing. Never allow any stain to dry on the wood surface—it will prevent the clear finish from adhering and cause other issues.

Remove the last of any unabsorbed stain with a dry cloth, wiping in the direction of the wood grain

Swirl marks left by a stain-saturated cloth will become even more obvious under a coat of clear finish.

Remember: a stain provides color, but not protection

Once the stain has dried, apply a clear finish to protect both the stain and the wood—and to make the final results look even more beautiful.
