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# Coatings Review

News and Updates from Your Source for Quality Wood Finishing Solutions

Rudd Company, Inc. - 1141 NW 50th St. Seattle, WA 98107 Tel: (206) 789-1000

## Technical Tip - Maximizing Adhesion

The need for good adhesion in coating systems is obvious. Traditionally, guaranteeing adhesion required little thought, but VOC regulations and the desire for higher performance have produced coatings that demand greater attention to surface preparation and application. Optimizing adhesion is simple and can prevent difficult repair situations.

There are two types of adhesive bonds involved in coatings: chemical and mechanical. Chemical bonding occurs when the active solvents present in a newly sprayed wet film penetrate into the previous coat and allow the two coats to merge into, essentially, one dried film. Me-

chanical bonding occurs when the solvents cannot penetrate the previous coat. In this type of bond, the profile left from sanding is the only aid to adhesion,

**“Optimizing adhesion is simple and can prevent difficult repair situations.”**

since the coats will not chemically integrate.

Initially, the wood surface to be coated must be clean and free of dust or other contaminants. Certain exotic woods are very oily and can be wiped with a fast drying solvent, such as

alcohol or MEK, to remove excess surface oils.

Other very hard woods like maple and beach can impair adhesion. Particularly when staining with dark or heavily pigmented stains. When utilizing these woods and a dark stain is required, consider alternative systems like dye stains and toners to achieve improved adhesion results.

When stains are used, it is imperative that they are allowed sufficient dry times. Low VOC solvent-based stains contain a large percentage of slow-drying oils and take longer to dry than high VOC stains.

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## Regulatory Compliance - MSDS Management

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)! They are boring, confusing, long and very technical. They are an essential element of the Hazard Communication program for companies using hazardous material,

or at least they should be. However, many companies are not sure how to handle MSDS. They are often kept in a file or book in the office area, far away from where chemicals are being used or stored. Also, work-

ers often do not know where MSDS are; or often, workers do not know they even exist.

### MSDS Basics

MSDS are documents required by the Occupational

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## Article Excerpt - Catalyzed Varnish 101

A better understanding of your coatings can help improve your finished product.

The relative ease of use and durability of catalyzed varnish has made it popular with wood finishers for decades. Catalyzed varnish holds up to just about any test for interior wood finishes. It is easy to apply and achieves the look customers want.

So, what makes catalyzed varnish perform the way it does?

A simple reaction of an alkyd resin with an amino resin in the presence of an acid is what makes it do what it does. We're not going to delve into textbook chemistry, just an overview of why it works so well and why sometimes it doesn't work so well.

Catalyzed varnish, like other coatings, are blends of chemicals that, when in the right proportions are mixed and applied properly, yield certain benefits. These chemicals can be divided into four main groups: resins, pigments, additives and solvents.

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## Product Profile



### Get Professional Results With Rudd On•Site™ Clear Touch-up Lacquer!

Use On•Site touch-up lacquer to repair minor damage, scrapes, scratches, age related dulling, seal end grains as a stain sealer, or for quick color checks when color matching.

For more information on this product please contact our customer service department.

### We'd love to hear from you!

Let us know you are reading this newsletter by logging on to our web site at [www.ruddcompany.com](http://www.ruddcompany.com). Click on "Newsletter Drawing," fill out a short survey and you will be entered to win a \$25.00 Starbucks Gift certificate.

*Drawing will be held on June 25th. Winner will be notified via e-mail.*

Win a Starbucks  
Gift Card

## Regulatory Compliance - MSDS Management (cont.)

Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication standard. Manufacturers of hazardous materials are required to develop and distribute them. Employers purchasing hazardous materials are required to have them and use them to determine safe handling procedures. Users are required to have a basic understanding of the content.

As an employer of workers who use hazardous chemicals you must:

- Have MSDS available for every hazardous material that is present or used in the workplace.
- Give the employees using the hazardous materials easy access to the MSDS.
- Make MSDS available at the location where the chemicals are used or present.
- Make MSDS available during the work shift when the chemicals will be used or present.

### MSDS Distribution

At Rudd Company, Inc. we distribute by mail following the first purchase of a new product; following any change in the MSDS or after the beginning of a new year if the product contains certain chemicals.

### MSDS Management Considerations

1. Someone in your company must determine the best place to store the MSDS. This is a good discussion for your safety committee. Keep the above listed criteria in mind.
2. Someone must be put in charge of managing the MSDS as they are received from suppliers. MSDS management is

nota one-time activity. As supplies and materials change, the MSDS on hand need to be updated and changed.


3. The MSDS coordinator must make sure MSDS are available for every hazardous material present in your facility. They may have to contact suppliers in order to collect the MSDS. Don't forget to get MSDS for MDF wood, plywood, glues and facility maintenance supplies. OSHA will expect you to have a MSDS available for every material you have on hand. This will include everyday items like window cleaner you may have purchased at your local department store.

### Suggested MSDS Storage

1. Establish a 3-ring binder and clearly mark it "MSDS"
2. Use dividers to section the MSDS book by vendor
3. Store MSDS in numerical or alphabetical order based on what makes sense for each particular vendor
4. Mark each section front with a description of how that section is organized
5. Dispose of old/outdated MSDS as new/updated ones are received from vendors
6. Place the MSDS binder in a visible location near the location where the materials are used
7. Keep the MSDS on hand until you no longer use that particular product and the material is no longer stored at your facility.

For more information on MSDS management or the full requirements of the Hazard Communication standard, contact KaLyn Burmeister in our Regulatory Department.

# Baseball Trivia

- Who was the first player to homer twice in a World Series game? A). Jimmy Sebring B). Patsy Dougherty C). Mike Donlin D). Harry Davis 
- Who was the first player to hit a homerun in a World Series game? A). Jimmy Sebring B). Patsy Dougherty C). Mike Donlin D). Harry Davis
- How many consecutive seasons of 20 wins did Fergie Jenkins have? A). 4 B). 5 C). 6 D). 7
- Who had the first-ever RBI and stolen base in World Series History? A). Buck Freeman B). Honus Wagner C). Tommy Leach D). Nap Lajoie
- Who was the first American League Rookie-of-the-Year? A). Walt Dropo B). Harvey Kuenn C). Roy Sievers
- In 1969 MLB introduced the "save" as an official pitching statistic. Who is credited with earning the first big league "save"? A). Juan Pizarro B). Ron Perranoski C). Rollie Fingers D). Bill Singer
- What team originally signed Tom Seaver only to have the document invalidated? A). Yankees B). Braves C). Reds D). White Sox
- How many consecutive years did Sandy Koufax lead the NL in ERA? A). 1 B). 3 C). 5 D). 7
- Who is the youngest player in MLB to hit for the cycle? A). Gus Bell B). Joe DeMaggio C). Mel Ott D). Robin Yount
- Who surrendered Bucky Dent's momentous three-run homerun in the 1978 one-game playoff? A). Mike Torrez B). Luis Tiant C). Bob Stanley D). Dick Radtz



Answers: (1 - B), (2 - A), (3 - C), (4 - B), (5 - C), (6 - D), (7 - B), (8 - C), (9 - C), (10 - A)

## Technical Tip - Conditions Affecting the Finishing Process (continued)

Wiping stains should be wiped while still slightly wet to ensure that no excess pigment is left on the surface, which can hamper adhesion.

Chemical bonding occurs readily in most non-catalyzed and pre-catalyzed lacquer. Conversion varnishes and other post catalyzed coatings are very hard and chemical resistant, and will not chemically bond when sufficiently dried. When using these

types of coatings, applying all coats on the same day will result in a chemical bond. If a coat has dried overnight or longer, sanding is mandatory to produce a mechanical bond. Similarly water-based lacquers require sanding after an overnight dry, since there are no

aggressive solvents to penetrate the previous coat.

**"...stains should be wiped while still slightly wet to ensure that no excess pigment is left on the surface"**

Note: When all finish coats of a pre-catalyzed, post-catalyzed or conversion varnish cannot be completed in one day, sanding is required. This sanding should occur just prior to applying the subsequent coat.

## Calendar Highlights Fun Facts

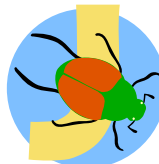
### Monday, May

**28th:** Rudd Company will be closed in observance of Memorial Day. Freight companies will not deliver on Monday.



Regular customer service hours are Monday - Friday 7:30 am - 5:00pm PDT

The word lacquer is rooted in the term "lac" with an historical connection to a beetle species. Lac is a natural substance secreted by the insect *Coccus Lacca*, also known as the lac beetle. This secretion has been processed for further use in lacquers (such as shellac).



Archeologists reportedly found pigments and paint grinding equipment in Zambia (South Africa), thought to be between 350,000 and 400,000 years old.





**RUDD COMPANY, INC**  
Manufacturers Since 1912 of Quality Paints & Coatings

Rudd Company, Inc.  
1141 NW 50th St.  
Seattle, WA 98107

Phone: 800-444-7833  
Phone: 206-789-1000  
Fax: 206-789-1001  
E-mail: info@ruddcompany.com

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## Article Excerpt - Catalyzed Varnish 101 (continued)

Catalyzed varnish, like other coatings, are blends of chemicals that, when in the right proportions are mixed and applied properly, yield certain benefits. These chemicals can be divided into four main groups: resins, pigments, additives and solvents.

### Catalyzed varnish

Catalyzed varnish is a special type of coating. It cures by the cross-linking (bonding the molecules together) of alkyd and amino resins with acid as a catalyst to initiate the reaction. The high amount of cross-linking between the molecules is what makes catalyzed varnish so durable. The blend of toughness (hardness and flexibility) and chemical resistance makes them ideal for kitchen and bath cabinets, office and institutional furniture, and other interior wood applications requiring durability.

Catalyzed varnish is used widely in the wood finishing industry because it's easier to use and cure than 2K poly-urethane, plural component polyester and UV coatings. Simple application and good durability makes it popular.

### Proper use of catalyzed varnish

When adding the acid to a catalyzed varnish, it is very important to measure the acid correctly. Too little acid will slow the cure rate, and leave the varnish soft and less chemical resistant. Too much acid will shorten the pot-life, cure too fast, and make it too brittle to withstand the expansion and contraction wood goes through during seasonal changes leading to a cracked finish.

Catalyzed finishes are also susceptible

to lifting (wrinkling) of the finish. This usually occurs with the application and curing of the second coat of catalyzed finish over an uncatalyzed finish.

The uncatalyzed layer can be a catalyzed finish that did not catalyze fully, meaning not enough acid was used. Lifting can happen over spray stains, wiping stains and fillers if too much material is left on the part. Make sure uncatalyzed spray stains are not over applied under two or more coats of catalyzed finishes.

Catalyzed varnishes have proven their worth, and by continually learning about them they will meet the needs of many wood finishers in the future.

*Article excerpt from March/April issue of Finishing Magazine. Written by David Jackson.*

**“When adding acid...it is very important to measure acid correctly”**