

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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XP 1950/XX
PATINA: SOLVENT BASED ANTIQUE STAIN FOR DENIBBING

Colours available:	04 yellow 14 dark blue 93 light walnut	08 red 22 black 94 medium walnut	13 white 29 dark brown 95 dark walnut
Area of use:	Furniture, kitchen doors, picture frames, turned parts and flat parts		
Method of use:	Spray gun		
Thinning:	From 5% to 10% for white and from 20% to 100% for all other colours with DX 931 and/or alcohol		

Chemical-physical characteristics

Average specific gravity (kg/l):	0.820 ÷ 0.900 depending on the colour
Average solids content:	From 5% to 15% depending on the colour
Light fastness:	Excellent for interiors, not recommended for exterior use
Drying time:	1-3 minutes
Overcoating:	With nitrocellulose, polyurethane and acrylic coatings
Shelf-life:	If the product is properly stored, shelf-life is unlimited. After long periods of storage, always check homogeneity and stir well before use to eliminate any possible sediment.

Substrate preparation

With polyurethane, nitrocellulose and acrylic basecoats.

General characteristics

XP 1950/XX antique stains are suitable for creating an antique effect. Best results are achieved on surfaces coated with a polyurethane basecoat. The antique stain should be left to dry for a few minutes before being partially removed using a steel wool pad, or scotch-brite.

Thinning with alcohol alone can make the antique stain more powdery and hence easier to remove. The opposite can be achieved by using DX 931. A blend of the two solvents can also be used depending on requirements. Ease of removal also depends on the method of application, i.e. type of spray gun air pressure and nozzle size.

Special instructions

Like all antique stains, XP 1950/XX may affect adhesion of the topcoat and for this reason must be applied in thin coats, avoiding accumulation.

When setting up a new system which includes the antique stain as an intermediate coat, it is essential to check carefully the adhesion of the various layers.

Using alcohol with a high percentage of impurities can jeopardise stability at high levels of thinning.