Stain Colour Chart

Pigmented stains and dye stains

Pigmented Stains



Crème BPA-02



Latte BPA-08



Mocha BPA-05



Truffle BPA-01



Traviata BPA-07



Cotton BPA-154/16



Bleached Oak BN-125/09



Mink BN-022



Nutwood BPA-263/16



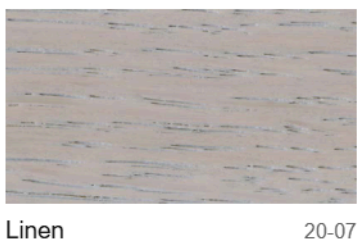
Wenge BPA-142/16



Sand 20-01



Cloud BPA-366/16



Linen 20-07



Ash BPA-367/16



Graphite BPA-368/16



Giovanni BPA-06



Murano BPA-03



Tosca BPA-04



Cinder BPA-10



Espresso BPA-09

Dye Stains



Time 22-01



Oxford 22-10



London Oak 22-05



Syrup 23-37



Beach Nut 22-66



Autumn 21-57



Calore 23-48



Nut Brown 22-23



Branch 22-25



Fern 27-54



Reclaimed Oak 22-15



Tanned 23-65



Bog Oak 22-55



Regent 22-74



Victorian 22-07



Sunrise 22-45



Squirrel 22-62



Leather 22-51



Windsor 22-60



Bologna 22-415

Conker 22-50

Tar 22-40

Beaujolais 22-68

Bordeaux 26-32

Black BPA-103

Each chip is a representation of the colour. Please contact OVOMS for advice on application and trials.

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Application Guide

Timber stain range

Pigmented Stains

Pigmented stains have been designed for the pastel decoration of wooden projects. They contain organic solvents, dyes and pigments for excellent flow, uniform colour, speed of drying and resistance to fading in light. They are ideal for application on oak, ash and pine species. To achieve semi-opaque effects, the stain is best applied by spraying and wiping. For a more solid opaque look, it is best applied by spraying and leaving.

Preparation

- Sand the timber with 180-240 grit paper, depending on species.
- Ideally air blow debris off the surface and wipe clean with a white cotton cloth.
- Stir thoroughly to agitate residue in the bottom of the tin. Power stirring is recommended.
- Trial the stain and subsequent clear lacquer on an off-cut of the same timber substrate to establish that the colour is suitable.

Application

- Solvent stains enhance the grain structure and balance out natural colour differences.
- Apply by wiping on and off using a rag, spraying or brushing.
- If spraying, use a spray gun (pressure, suction or gravity) with the filters removed and a 1.4-1.8 mm tip. For fine staining, use a 1.0 or 1.2 mm tip.
- If brushing, use a good quality synthetic brush for an ultra-smooth finish.
- Use a non-yellowing lacquer over pigmented stains to avoid discolouration.

Dye Stains

Solvent stains have been designed using organic solvents, dyes and pigments for good fluidity, consistent colour and rapid drying. They are ideal on oak, ash and pine for accentuating and enhancing the wood’s natural grain, producing rustic effects.

Preparation

- Sand the timber with 180-240 grit paper, depending on species.
- Ideally air blow debris off the surface and wipe clean with a white cotton cloth.
- Stir thoroughly to agitate residue in the bottom of the tin.
- Trial the stain and subsequent clear lacquer on an off-cut of the same timber substrate to establish that the colour is suitable.

Application

- Solvent stains enhance the grain structure and balance out natural colour differences.
- Apply by wiping on and off using a rag, spraying or brushing.
- If spraying, use a spray gun (pressure, suction or gravity) with a 1.4-1.8 mm tip. For fine staining, use a 1.0 or 1.2 mm tip. Spray application is ideal because of its penetration rate and the quick-drying nature of the stains.
- If brushing, use a good quality synthetic brush for an ultra-smooth finish.
- If applying by rag, always use a white cotton cloth rather than coloured fabric to prevent dyes from contaminating the stain.

For advice on colour selection, application and trials, please contact OVOMS.

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