



STOVE BRIGHT® USER GUIDE

FOR DEALERS, INSTALLERS, OR FOR SERVICING

Because of the high temperatures involved, stove paints are formulated to be used in very particular ways. This is presented as a guide for the distributor and the dealer to determine what caused a problem with STOVE BRIGHT® stove paint in particular; however, most recommendations will be similar for other major brands.

1. Cleaning of Surface

The paint will only stick to whatever is already on the stove. If there is grease, oil, graphite, or foreign material of any sort on the surface, it must be cleaned off. Experience has shown us that Toluene or Lacquer Thinner does the best job of cleaning very oily surfaces.

WARNING

Both of these products are highly flammable and give off vapours which are dangerous to your health. Obtain proper advice and use extreme care before using them, ventilate the room, use rubber gloves and be careful!! Lacquer thinner is very flammable! Put out all fires, turn off all appliances, even those with pilot lights. Keep lacquer thinner away from anything that makes a spark. When cleaning the surface, use clean, white rags because coloured rags will bleed some of the dye onto the stove. On surfaces not quite so dirty, "Paint Prep," by Forrest, is a citrus scented metal cleaner which does an excellent job of cleaning stove surfaces.

Many cleaners leave an oily residue, causing more problems than they solve, do **not** use a tack cloth as it will also leave an undesirable residue. In extreme cases it may be necessary to sandblast or sand the old paint off the stove. Remember, the object is to get a surface which is extremely clean.

2. Thickness of Paint

Stoves are generally painted once at the factory. Dealers will often customize the stove to another colour. Problems arise when in repainting the stove or in changing again to a third colour, the total paint film thickness gets too thick. In each normal painting of the stove, about .9 mils of dry paint are applied. Peeling will occur when the total film thickness reaches 2.0 mils or higher. If the factory colour is to be changed, only change it once. If a third coat is to be applied, use a sander or solvent (see the previous section on cleaning) to remove most of the first two coats. You can usually tell why paint doesn't stick to a stove by the way the paint comes off after the stove has been used. If it peels or looks like shattered glass and comes off in thin strips, this is caused by too much or too many coats of paint. On the other hand, if it comes off in large patches, it is usually caused by a dirty surface before painting. Rusting comes from painting over old rust, not thoroughly cleaning the surface to be painted or not applying paint thick enough in factory production to prevent rust in transit or storage.



**STOVE BRIGHT®
USER GUIDE cont....**

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3. Application Techniques

Many problems can be avoided by using some common sense in applying the paint. The average stove takes almost 2 cans. Two light coats are better than one heavy coat. The paint is pushed out of the can by the pressure of gas in the can.

Caution

This gas is highly flammable, a close relative of natural gas, and should be kept away from any spark or open flame. Use only in a well-ventilated area. The can is designed to work at room temperature. If the can is cold from being left in a storeroom or a truck at night, we recommend heating the can before using. A couple of minutes under a hot water faucet will usually do it. Do not get the can hotter than you can hold comfortably. A cold can will sometimes "spit."

There is a marble in the can, which is there to stir up the paint before applying. Unless the paint is stirred by shaking the can thoroughly, the paint will be non-uniform. Shake the can for at least two minutes after you hear the marble rattling around. This will insure a better paint job.

This is critical when using some of the lighter colours, especially Almond. The Almond and Sand have more pigment in them than the other colours. If the Almond is not shaken well, there is more pigment and less resin on the surface than intended. This will cause the Almond to peel.

The Almond or Sand which has not been shaken well appears flatter in appearance and rougher than the other STOVE BRIGHT® colours. So, shake Almond and other light colours, like Sand, for at least two minutes. Paint should be sprayed from about 12 inches; too close and the paint will pool and run - too far and the paint will "dry spray" and appear textured.