

Tips from the Pros

1. When spraying, follow these guidelines:
 - a. Use Graco airless tip #313 or equivalent.
 - b. Use low pressure. High pressure may cause the product to gel, clogging the tip.
 - c. Vigorously back brush each coat of stain into the wood.
2. All log cut ends should be coated several times with Capture Log Stain, followed by one coat of Cascade, until the pores are sealed. These areas are the most prone to water absorption, mildew and rot damage so they require special care.
3. An unevenness of sheen, referred to as flashing, may occur on soft woods, like pine. To stop or soften this effect on interior wood, apply Symphony or a water-based sanding sealer before applying Capture Log Stain. By controlling Capture Log Stain's penetration into the wood, a more uni-

form coat will result. Knotty woods are more prone to flashing than open-grained woods.

Precautionary Statements

Read the MSDS for this product (available from Sashco or Sashco's authorized distributors). **Keep away from children and animals.**

Important Notice

Because of many varying conditions affecting use and application, manufacturer warns buyer that these conditions may impair or vary the results and effects of the use of this product. Therefore, application and performance of this product are not guaranteed. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller shall be liable in respect to any injury or damage suffered by reason of use of this product for a purpose not indicated on the label or when used contrary to the directions or instructions herein. There are no warranties which extend beyond the description on the base hereof including any implied warranty of merchantability.

Technical Data:

(Not to be considered specifications)

Colors

Almond Bark, Natural, Wheat, Bronze Pine, Autumn Aspen, Hazelnut, Sequoia, Chestnut, Glacier Gray, Driftwood

Coverage Rate

One gallon of Capture Log Stain covers 200-300 sq. ft. on smooth surfaces and approximately 150 sq. ft. per gallon on rough surfaces. One gallon of Cascade clear coat covers 400-600 sq. ft. on smooth surfaces and approximately 250 sq. ft. per gallon on rough surfaces.

Recommended wet film thickness

3 mils (use a gauge if in doubt)

Packaging

One-gallon and five-gallon pails

Application Range

Surface temperature: 40°F minimum and rising, 90°F maximum and falling. The coating should be applied and allowed to dry within this temperature range. Application and curing below the minimum risks freezing and slow drying which could lead to rain or snow damage. Application above the recommended maximum risks drying too fast, with poor penetration into the wood.

Best Performance

Between 60°F and 90°F.

Note: When cold and/or humid nights are expected, apply coatings no later than mid-afternoon to allow adequate drying before exposure to severe conditions.

CAP 002
09/05

VOCs

Less than 250g/L

Compatibility

Sashco's Capture is recommended for use with Log Jam, Log Builder, Conceal, Cascade, Symphony and PeneTreat. It also works well with most other caulking/chinking, clear exterior & interior topcoats and borate preservatives. Contact Sashco for details and before using other products.

Dry Time

Capture Log Stain dries to touch in 30 minutes (or less) in ideal weather, but the nature of the coating is that it will retain a slight tackiness until you top-coat with Cascade. (45° - 90°, 50% humidity or less.)

Shelf Life

18 months from date of manufacture (minimum)

Viscosity

Brookfield, LVF, 300-400 cp, #3 spindle, 6rpm

pH

8.5-9.5

Density

9.0-9.5 lbs./gal.

Solids

28.0-33.0%

Odor

Mild, sweet



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The Basics of Applying Sashco's Capture

1. Proper substrate preparation and application are imperative for product longevity. Read the entire label and the Data Tec sheet, CAP 002, before applying any product. If you have further questions, call us at 1-800-767-5656 or access our web site at www.sashco.com. Also, ask for our comprehensive guide, "Keeping the Dream Alive".
2. Always test the color you've chosen on a wood sample from your home using the same type of application and number of coats you plan to use on your home. Allow Capture Log Stain to dry about 1 hr. for full color development. (Judge color when completely dry.) If a contractor will apply the stain, make sure he matches your approved sample to ensure the right color/appearance on your home.* (Remember: stains can look different in different forms of light—if using on both the exterior and interior, sample both areas.)
3. Check the weather conditions prior to application. No coating should ever be applied when it is extremely hot (95°F or higher), dry and windy or when the sun is shining directly on the wall you want to stain. If rain is probable within a few hours of staining, protect walls with a plastic tarp. Check the moisture content of logs with a wood moisture meter: moisture content of the logs should be 20% or less. Surface temperature should be between 45°F and 90°F. In cooler weather, apply only when 45°F (minimum) and rising.
4. All logs should be clean and dry: free of dirt, dust, grease, old coatings, oil, mill glaze, chlorine bleach or any other contaminant that could interfere with penetration and adhesion. We recommend an oxygen bleach, like Sashco's CPR, since oxygen bleaches won't damage coatings. As shown by the USDA's Forest Products Laboratories, prepped exterior bare wood should not be left exposed to sunlight for more than 1-2 weeks before being coated. This is especially true for the upper curvature of round logs and is based on USDA studies showing significant damage from UV occurring as quickly as one week on unprotected logs.
5. Two heavily applied coats of Capture Log Stain (especially Almond Bark, Natural, Wheat, Bronze Pine, and similar light colors) will deliver the best durability. However, one coat can perform very well if it is sprayed on **heavily** and then immediately and **vigorously** back-brushed, followed by one coat of Cascade. Longer stain durability can be achieved if the log surfaces, especially the upper curvature of the logs, have been well textured, e.g., roughened by cob blasting. When 2 coats are applied, the first coat should dry overnight in warm, dry weather before applying the second coat. When 2 coats are applied, a deeper color will be the result - so test for this difference. Capture Log Stain should be applied out of direct sunlight so the stain doesn't dry too fast.
6. Apply one **heavy** coat of Cascade clear topcoat. This step adds extra protection and includes a heavy dose of powerful inhibitors that help control discoloration caused by mildew and UV absorbers to block damaging UV light. It also adds "depth" and a satin sheen to Sashco's Capture. Any runs or build up of material should be brushed out before drying. Cascade is recommended for exterior use only. If you want a clear, natural finish on the interior, use Symphony. Cascade clear coat should not be used alone on bare wood. Two coats of Capture Log Stain may be applied to vertical siding, such as cedar siding.

*Sashco will not be responsible if the application is improperly controlled.

Features

This is a two-part system: An extremely effective, attractive transparent stain followed by a weather repellent topcoat.

Extremely transparent—heavily loaded with transition pigments to give a natural, transparent look to the grain of the wood. Modest sheen gives "depth" to the appearance of logs (when used in conjunction with the Cascade clear topcoat); the surface seems very alive once it's clear-coated with Cascade.

Highly elastic—permitting the unavoidable movement of logs (surface expansion and contraction due to moisture and temperature changes) to occur without causing peeling and cracking, thus preserving the appearance. Other stains *claim* to be elastic—but Sashco's Capture *is* actually highly elastic*. Because Sashco's Capture cures to a flexible coating, it stays soft and can be scuffed and marred if logs are stained and then loaded onto a truck. We recommend Sashco's Capture be applied at the final construction site.

* *This flexibility permits the bridging of small cracks in the surface of the wood and provides an elastic shield for the underlying wood. Virtually no other coating provides this level of elasticity.*

Excellent UV protection—lab and field tests have proven the Sashco's Capture System (Capture Log Stain plus Cascade clear topcoat) to have superb resistance to chalking, fading, cracking, peeling and loss of overall appearance.

Weather-repellent shield—Once your home is stained with Capture Log Stain and it has dried; (dry time dependent on temperature and humidity) apply Cascade clear exterior weather repellent. This step adds extra protection against discoloration caused by mildew and damaging UV light.

Excellent adhesion—unique and proprietary formula gives Sashco's Capture extreme adhesion to sound wood. It acts as a powerful primer for caulks/chinking and improves the adhesion of Log Builder, Conceal, Chinker's Edge, and Log Jam.

Easy to apply & clean up—glides right on and cleans easily with just water or soap and water right up until the time it begins to dry. Use a high-quality brush, such as a Purdy® brand, for fastest, easiest and best results. The odor is pleasant and sweet, making it very user-friendly.



How logs behave and the effects of weather

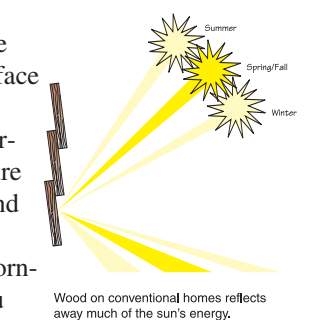
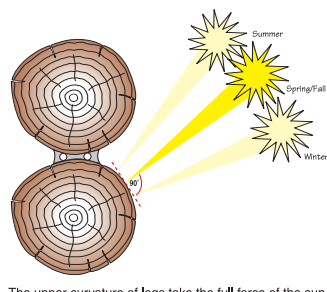
While logs have a unique charm and feel all their own, they also possess characteristics that can lead to problems later on. Because logs are not “typical wood,” like flat siding, shingles or other wood types used on the exterior of conventional homes, they must be treated differently. See the guidelines below to learn how your special home requires special treatment.

Home Design

To help protect logs from the ravages of sun and water, it’s strongly advised to design and build homes with large eaves and overhangs (36” or more) whenever possible. It’s also wise to use a gutter and downspout system to keep roof runoff from flowing down walls and splashing up onto the lower courses of logs. Read below to find out how weather can affect your logs.

Sunlight and Round Logs

The upper curvature of round logs receives intense and powerful bombardment by the sun (see illustration). Normal vertical siding always receives sunlight at angles less than 90°, reflecting much of the energy away. However, sunlight has the chance to strike portions of the upper curvature (at any given time) head-on, full-force, at a 90° angle. This intense light not only attacks the wood and coating with high-energy, ultraviolet radiation, it also drastically heats the surface of the logs, even on cold winter days. So, the coating used must have inherent resistance to this kind of energetic assault to avoid chalking, fading or gross disintegration. We have measured the surface temperature of logs at over 95°F when the surrounding air temperature was as low as 50°F. And when you consider the fact that the air that morning was only 28°F, you can see that tremendous temperature swings may occur on the logs’ surface. In fact, surface temperatures in the summer may exceed 135°F! These radical temperature fluctuations cause the logs to contract and expand significantly and continually.

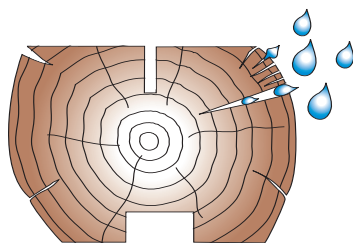


Unsound Wood is Often Overlooked

This problem may be the least understood and most overlooked surface prep issue, especially for the upper curvature of logs (which see so much intense sunlight). The USDA Forest Products Laboratory and other researchers around the world have recently reported that wood surfaces exposed to intense sunlight for as little as 1-2 weeks can become sufficiently damaged and unsound that coatings can definitely and frequently fail adhesively and prematurely. This is why it is important to plan the coating work to follow the prep work as quickly as possible—and cob blasting, sanding or other similar *dry methods* provide the fastest turnaround for staining.

How moisture and checks can damage your logs

Round logs are not only susceptible to sunlight; rain and snow also enter into the equation. But square logs are also subject to abuse from moisture (see illustration at right). Logs are loaded with unavoidable cracks and holes—all of which permit moisture to penetrate the logs. The checks and cracks that occur on the “uphill” side of a log often collect large amounts of water which seep into the adjacent wood. When the sun heats the log’s surface, moisture trapped in the wood near checks and holes tries to escape through the exterior coating. With enormous energy, the moisture then forces its way out, causing a heavily applied or poorly formulated coating to peel right off the logs. Most coating failures (peeling or cracking off the surface of logs) found on log homes occur in the immediate vicinity of these checks and cracks. The major problem is peeling—which usually starts at the edge of a crack or check—where the water concentration is the highest. Moisture entering the logs not only affects the surface coating, but can contribute to the destruction of the wood itself. Water trapped in a check can freeze and expand, enlarging the crack even more. This trapped water encourages the decay of wood by providing wood-destroying fungi the necessary moisture to survive and flourish.



U.V. Attack on Clear Coatings

Most people want the most natural look possible for the exterior of their home. And it’s tempting to preserve the “just built” look by using a clear coating. But in sun-drenched areas where only a clear coating is used, the logs’ natural color will begin to fade after only a few months. The unattractive results of severe weathering include: chalking, fading and peeling. This phenomenon is true of all clear coatings. Why? It’s impossible to load enough U.V. absorbers in any clear coating to completely protect your logs. However, the transoxide pigments in Sashco’s Capture, coupled with a combination of 3 ultraviolet inhibitors, deliver an exceptionally high level of protection to the underlying wood. In fact, lab and field tests have proven superb resistance to chalking, fading, cracking, peeling and loss of overall appearance. A clear coating can’t even come close to these results on its own. (Sashco’s clear exterior weather repellent, Cascade, is strongly recommended as a topcoat for Capture Log Stain to enhance UV protection, to help prevent mildew, and to highlight the color and grain.)

Preparation

Preparation of the logs is as important as the staining itself, especially the first time a home is coated. Proper preparation can strongly determine the stain’s longevity and effectiveness.

Mill glaze and surface texture

A typical log surface is coated with “mill glaze”—the hard, smooth film that forms on the surface of wood when leftover tree resins and sugars are acted upon by the mechanical and heat energy from the milling process. This layer of glaze can be almost impenetrable for a coating. It must be removed before good penetration and adhesion can occur. Mill glaze occurs on all types of logs and must be removed to maximize the chances of a trouble-free and durable coating job. **Mill glaze must be removed.** The best methods are corn cob media blasting, direct sanding or **aggressively** power-washing logs with high-pressure water (and removing fuzz or “felting”). These processes will not only remove the surface glaze, they also help roughen the surface for a better coating bond. The more textured the surface the better the durability of the stain. Therefore, using cob-blasting equipment (like Sashco’s cob-blasting machine, The Kernel), flap wheels or other sanding methods to sand the surface is an excellent way to remove this glaze while also lightly roughening the log surface for a superior coating bond. This is especially true for the upper curvature!

Hand-peeled logs

Hand-peeled logs are less prone to mill glaze since high temperatures are not common. However, hand-peeled logs exhibit a very smooth, slick surface with *some* residual tree resins and sugars present. Consequently, hand-peeled logs also need to be surface treated as above.

Skip-peeled Logs

Sometimes a “skip-peel” treatment of logs is done. This style leaves patches of dark cambium (the layer underneath the bark), on the logs’ surface. These sections may eventually peel off and will take whatever coating is applied with them! **Removal:** We recommend all bark and cambium be removed from the logs to allow the coating to adhere to a solid and permanent substrate.

Wood preservatives

We recommend a wood preservative (such as PeneTreat) be applied to logs to help protect them from attack of wood-destroying fungi and insects. However, some preservatives may contain additives that are not compatible with all stains. (Check with the manufacturer before applying.) Sashco’s PeneTreat is an ideal remedial treatment to protect your home against insects, rot and fungi. Let PeneTreat dry completely before applying Sashco’s Capture. In very high risk areas, borate rods, like Impel Rods, may be used.

Additional Fungicides: In areas with high moisture exposure, it is advisable (for exterior use only) to add an additional loading of fungicide to the stain just before application to ensure control of surface mildew. Check with Sashco for recommendations.

Moisture content

It is important to know the logs’ moisture content before applying any coating. The Forest Products Laboratories (operated by the U.S. Government in Madison, WI since 1911) recommends that wood be allowed to dry to a moisture content of 20% or less before applying any coating. Applying coatings to wood “wetter” than 20% can lead to moisture-induced failures. If you have questions about the moisture content of your logs, you can buy or rent a moisture meter (often available from better hardware stores and lumber yards). If the mois-

ture content is too high, let the logs dry until the proper moisture level is reached and if logs are power-washed or wet-sandblasted, let them dry completely before applying Sashco’s Capture.

Wood condition

All logs should be bare, clean and dry: free of dirt, dust, grease, oil, old coatings, mill glaze, unsound wood or any other contaminant that could interfere with penetration and adhesion. **Removal:** Mill glaze should be removed by cob-blasting, power washing, chemical washing, sanding or sand-blasting. The **moisture content** of the logs should be 20% or less. This should be measured with a wood moisture meter (available in professional painting stores). **Tips:** Wait until the roof is installed before applying the stain. (This will help protect the stain from inclement weather, and much of the construction damage normally inflicted on the coating during roof installation will be avoided.) In areas of the country where mold and mildew are especially prevalent, additional mildewcide can be added to the stain for additional resistance to those organisms (see Sashco for guidance).

Decks

Sashco’s Capture is too elastic for use on decks! However, handrails on decks should be sanded with 60 grit paper and coated with Capture Log Stain, followed by a topcoat of Cascade (clear topcoat). Due to this severe exposure, more maintenance is usually required over time. Checks in the handrails should have weep holes drilled for best water drainage. Contact Sashco for details.

Hot, dry, windy conditions

If working under hot, dry or windy conditions, it may be necessary to add up to one quart of water to Sashco’s Capture. This may be especially true if spraying and back brushing. As needed, add 1 or 2 pints (up to one quart) of clean water to a 5-gallon pail to improve open time and flow-out of the stain. **Stir thoroughly** and follow application guidelines below. But be aware that this will alter the color of the stain.

“Boxing”/Mixing

Since there is always a chance of small color differences between lots of stains (like lot variations in carpet or drapes), it is important to make sure before starting a job that containers of stain with different lot numbers be “boxed” or inter-blended before using. This will help ensure uniformity of color even when different lot numbers are used. Stir thoroughly before using (making sure all the softly settled pigment is well dispersed) and periodically throughout the application.

Can you re-stain & keep your chinking white?



Results with traditional stain.

Yes, if you use Sashco's Capture/Cascade staining system! The revolutionary staining system created for chink style homes.

- Maintenance coats of clear Cascade won't discolor your chinking.
- Periodic application of Cascade extends the life of the pigmented Capture Log Stain base coat.
- Sashco's Capture/Cascade is compatible with Log Jam Chinking—the only chinking with a 1 hour UL fire rating.

Sashco's Capture - a beautiful coating that lasts!

Capture Log Stain's unequalled formula allows the coating to move as your logs inevitably expand and contract. It's truly remarkable, and unheard of (until now)—an elastic coating that *stretches* with log movement. This flexibility permits the bridging of small cracks in the surface of wood and provides an elastic shield for the underlying wood. Virtually no other coating provides this level of elasticity. So no more unsightly peeling, chalking or fading—just a beautiful coating that lasts.

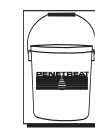


Peeling stain



Capture Log Stain stretches over checks.

Application

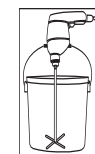


Preserve

STEP 1 All homes should be chemically protected from insects, rot and fungi. If using PeneTreat, or another borate-based product*, it must be applied to logs **prior to staining**. If this step is missed, the borate-based product (PeneTreat) can be applied to protect the bare logs. (Borate-based products can be applied to bare wood only.)

Note: If you want the caulking (Log Builder or Conceal) to blend in with the stain, let the caulk dry first (dry time is dependent upon temperature and humidity); then stain with Sashco's Capture.

**Check with Sashco or an authorized Sashco distributor before using other borate products.*



Mix Stain

STEP 2 The stain should be thoroughly stirred (preferably with a squirrel cage mixing blade), making sure that all the pigment at the bottom of the pail has been dispersed. Capture Log Stain should be stirred frequently while using. Surface temperature should be between 45° and 90°F.



Apply two coats

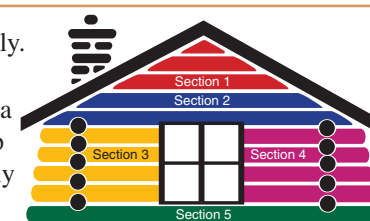
STEP 3 Two heavily applied coats of Sashco's Capture (especially Almond Bark, Natural, Wheat, Bronze Pine, and similar light colors) will deliver the best durability. One coat can perform very well if it is sprayed on **heavily** and then immediately and **vigorously** back-brushed. Longer stain durability can be achieved if the log surfaces, especially the upper curvature of the logs, have been well textured, e.g., roughened by cob blasting. When 2 coats are applied, the first coat should dry overnight in warm, dry weather before applying the second coat. When 2 coats are applied, a deeper color will be the result - so test for this difference. Capture Log Stain should be applied out of direct sunlight so the stain doesn't dry too fast.

TIP: Work horizontally.

Plan to apply Sashco's Capture to one wall at a time, starting at the top and working completely across 3-4 logs high.

When the top 3-4 logs are stained, then move

down the wall to the next 3-4 logs. Continue in a similar pattern to the bottom of the wall, working around doors and windows as shown in the diagram. Clean any drip marks that may occur on lower logs to avoid overlap marks. This consistency will help to eliminate the possibility of lap marks. Sashco's Capture dries very quickly and it's important to keep a "wet edge", without stopping, until you reach a natural break in the wall surface. If stopping in the middle of the log is necessary, simply "feather out" the stain when you need to stop in the middle of a wall, trailing it off into nothing to help minimize lap marks. For best results, stain in sections as shown in the above diagram.



For best results, stain in sections as shown above.



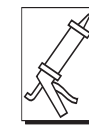
Feathering Technique, use only if stopping in the middle of a log is unavoidable.



One coat over dry Capture Log Stain

STEP 4 Cascade Clear Exterior Weather Repellent. Apply one coat of Cascade anytime after Capture Log Stain has dried (dry time is dependent upon temperature and humidity). This protective, clear topcoat is heavily loaded with powerful inhibitors that help control discoloration caused by mildew and UV absorbers to block damaging ultraviolet light. Cascade also adds "depth" and a long-lasting satin sheen to Capture Log Stain. Any runs or buildup of material should be brushed out before drying. Cascade must be stirred during application. **Cascade is recommended for exterior use only.** If you want a clear, natural finish for the interior, use Symphony (Gloss or Satin). **Cascade clear coat should not be used on bare wood.**

Note: Optional method is to apply Cascade Clear Coat after chinking application is complete.



Caulk/Chink

STEP 5 For best results (because finish coatings on wood act as a primer for sealants) and ease of application, stain and clear-coat before sealing (i.e., caulking and/or chinking). Let Sashco's Capture (and Cascade) completely dry (dry time is dependent upon temperature and humidity), then seal your home with Log Builder or Conceal caulking and Log Jam or Chinker's Edge chinking.

Clean up

Just use soap and water.

Storage

Containers with Sashco's Capture should be stored with lids tightly secured. While Sashco's Capture and Cascade are freeze-thaw stable (good through at least 5 freeze-thaw cycles), they should be stored in cool, dry conditions, above 40°F. **Keep out of the reach of children.**

Maintenance

Walk around your home and inspect the coating each spring and fall. Areas where checks have opened up that are 1/4" or greater on the upper curvature of the logs need to be caulked. Keeping the moisture out of checks will help extend the life of your stain. Log Builder and Conceal caulking are compatible with Sashco's Capture and Cascade. Request a Log Builder or Conceal Data Tec sheet for details on how to caulk checks properly.

Next, look for any bushes or trees that have grown close to the building and cut them back. Look for water patterns on the home from lawn sprinklers, for example, and move sprinkler heads as required, or repair gutters and down spouts as needed. During your inspection, give special attention to all handrails. Handrails receive extreme weather exposure and will usually need more maintenance than vertical surfaces. Also, log handrails often don't have good water drainage out of the horizontal rails, particularly the lower rail. Consequently, handrails are prone to rot. Contact Sashco for further guidance.

Periodic cleaning of the logs will also extend the life of the coating by removing fungi that might grow on dirt that has accumulated on the log surfaces (especially on the lower courses of logs). CPR, mixed to the cleaning strength solution, is an ideal product for this use.

Maintenance coats of stain are needed when there are areas of erosion down to bare wood, when water repellency has diminished, or if the sheen has weathered and dulled significantly. You must clean the logs first, allow them to dry, and then apply one or, if needed, two coats of stain.