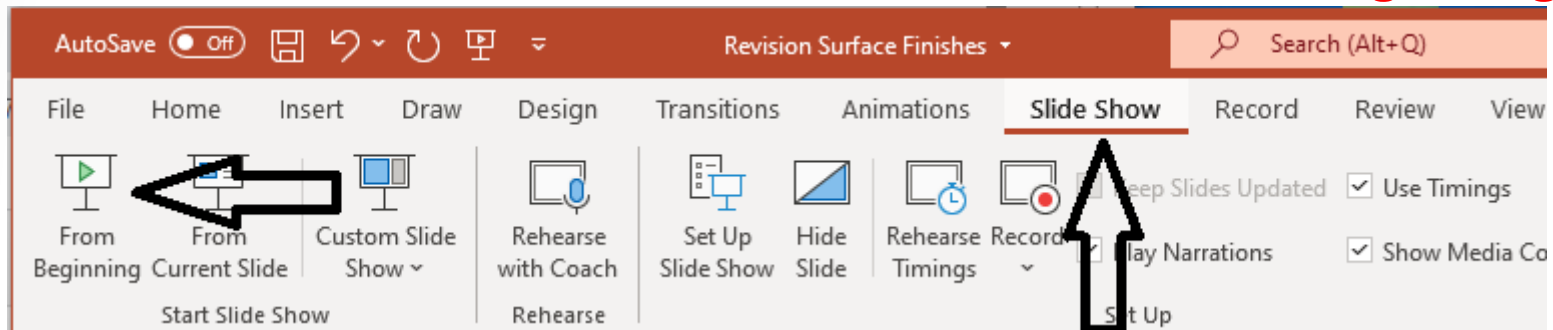


Sample Questions and Answers on Surface Finishes

Instructions

- To start Presentation click **Slide Show** then **From Beginning**



- Each time you click the **mouse**, or **space bar** or **arrow keys** the next line or animation will appear.
- Try to answer before revealing the answer.
- You can go back using the arrow keys.
- Remember the assessor is looking for key words to show that you demonstrate that you know the answer make sure that you use them.

Q 1.

- Describe briefly how to apply French Polish to a Solid TableTop.
- **French polish:** Mix together shellac and methylated spirit. The polish is worked in slowly using a Fad, gradually building up a film of polish each coat is left to dry before applying the next coat. Each coat will partially dissolve the coat beneath so the layers will amalgamate.

Q 2.

- Describe briefly how to apply Oil to a Solid Table Top.
- **Oil:** This is applied in numerous layers, each coat must be hardened by oxidization and at least 12 coats are needed. The addition of small amounts of turpentine make it easier for working and will speed up drying process each layer should be smoothened with fine glass paper and dust removed.

Q 3.

- Describe briefly how to apply a water based dye.
- Water based dyes are available in a wide range of pigments. Pigments can be mixed with water or bought premixed. Timber surface will need to be dampened allowed to dry and sanded before the water based dye is applied because the water lifts the grain.

Q 4.

- Explain why surface finishes are applied to wood?
- To protect the wood from oil, grease, liquids and other general pollution by sealing the pores. A finish will also enhance the natural beauty of the wood.

Q 5.

- Give three general Health & Safety precautions that should be observed when spraying lacquer.
- Wear proper respiratory mask to protect your eyes, nose and mouth.
- Spray in a well ventilated room.
- Always check pressure valves and clocks when you first turn on the compressor.

Q 6.

- Name the 4 different groups of stains /dyes.
- Water based stains/ Chemical stains.

Spirit based stains.

Oil based stains.

Solvent based stains.

Q 7.

- Explain briefly how a chemical stain works and is applied.
- Chemical stains are made by mixing chemical crystals with water. These chemicals react with the tannic acid that is present in woods and thus change the colour.

As they are water based the grain will need to be pre-dampened and sanded before staining.

Q 8.

- What is the chemical stain Bichromate of potash. Explain briefly how this chemical stain works and is applied.
- Chemical stains are made by mixing chemical crystals with water. These chemicals react with the tannic acid that is present in woods and thus change the colour.
- Bichromate of potash will turn mahogany a darker brown each time it is applied to the surface so care is needed limit overlapping when applying.

Q 9.

- Suggest a suitable finish for **each** of the following, and give **one** reason for each choice:
- A solid walnut kitchen worktop
- Wardrobe doors
- A solid oak floor

Q 9.

- A solid walnut kitchen worktop: Oil polish because it does not crack or blister or show heat or water.
- Wardrobe doors: Nitrocellulose because it is cheap, quick drying and produces a hard heat and moisture proof finish.
- A solid oak floor: Polyurethane because it has an excellent hard surface. Good heat, moisture and wear resistant properties. As water based product often used as a floor sealer, leaves no brush marks, excellent resistance to wear and tear.

Q 10.

- In relation to surface finishes:
- **a)** What finish consists of a mixture of shellac in methylated spirits?
- **b)** What type of finish should be used on a salad bowl ?
- **c)** What does the term “de nib” mean ?.
- **d)** When spraying lacquer you sometimes get blooming, what is blooming?

Q 10.

- a) French polish.
- b) A non toxic finish like bees wax, olive oil etc.
- c) The term 'de nib' is the fine sanding between coats of polish or lacquer.
- d) If conditions are too damp and cold the lacquer gets a white clouded film on its surface that has to be sanded off before applying the next coat.