FIBERGLASS DOOR STAINING

ITEMS NEEDED TO STRIP THE COATING FROM YOUR DOOR

1. Quart of Gel Stain
2. Quart of Ext. Polyurethane
3. 2” Foam Brush
4. Stain Brush
5. Rags
6. Mineral Spirits
7. Rubber Gloves
8. Scotch Brite Pads
9. Stir Sticks
10. Stir Sticks

MAINTENANCE

1) Using the mineral spirits and a rag, wipe down the door to remove any debris from the door surface. Allow the door to dry completely before proceeding.

2) Apply the first coat of gel stain to the door by starting with the panel sections first. Initially begin applying the stain with the foam brush. TIP: Start your brush strokes at the corners of the panels and work towards the center of the panel to help prevent pooling of the stain in the corners of the panel.

3) Even out the gel stain by using the stain brush. Keep the stain brush as clean as possible by removing excess stain on the brush with a rag. TIP: Start your brush strokes at the corners of the panels and work towards the center of the panel to help prevent pooling of the stain in the corners of the panel.

4) Next work the center stiles of the door. TIP: Start at the stile/rail line and work inward. Any horizontal brush strokes on the stile will show up as unsightly streaks later in the staining process.

5) Now stain the rails. Rails travel horizontally across the door. TIP: Start at the stile/rail line and work inward. Any vertical brush strokes on the stile will show up as unsightly streaks later in the staining process.

6) Finish staining the face of the door by applying gel stain to the outer stiles. TIP: Be careful not to create any vertical brush strokes on the rails.

7) Finally, stain the edges of the door. TIP: Be careful not to allow any excess stain to run across the bottom face of the door.

8) Allow the door to dry 8 - 24 hours depending on drying conditions. Low temperatures and high humidity will increase drying time.

9) Using the help of a friend, flip the door over and repeat the staining process on the other side of the door.

10) Using a bristle brush, apply a base coat of exterior polyurethane. Apply the polyurethane in the same sequence as the staining process being careful to apply the polyurethane in the same direction as the woodgrain on the door.

11) A minimum of two coats of polyurethane are recommended. Allow a minimum of 6 hours between coats. Before applying the second coat, lightly sand the surface. A scotchbrite pad works best for this. Then apply the 2nd coat of polyurethane.

12) Even a well finished fiberglass door will be affected by exposure and weathering from sun, moisture, and air pollutants. It is considered normal maintenance to re-apply the topcoat approximately every year.
1. Chemical resistant gloves and Chemical splash goggles
2. Klean Strip Premium Stripper (Non-Methylene Chloride)
3. Low odor Mineral Spirits
4. Paint Brush
5. Medium to Soft Bristle Brush
6. Scraper with straight edge
7. Painter’s Tape
8. Rags
9. Small metal container(s) for Stripper and Mineral Spirits

CAUTION: The fiberglass door surface is resistant to most all chemicals. The PVC edge of door and the ABS or PVC Window frame is not resistant to chemicals and must not have stripper dwell on those surfaces. Any prolonged exposure will cause damage to those surfaces.

13) Using painter’s tape, tape off PVC edges of the recessed or flat edge of the door. If glass is installed also tape the PVC or ABS window frame. Apply stripper to the Fiberglass Door surface.

14) Remove stripper according to the Manufacturer’s instructions. NOTE: Lightly scrape the coating off in the direction of the woodgrain for that product. Be careful not to gouge the surface. Clean the surface thoroughly with Low Odor Mineral Spirits. NOTE: For smooth and woodgrain surface use medium to soft brush to clean the recessed graining or panel corners. Repeat this process until all the finish is removed.

15) If stain does not come out of the grain, #00 steel wool may be used to remove the remaining stain.

16) Once the door is back to its’ original state, please refer to steps 1-11.

NOTE: While this process is not difficult, it is time consuming. For best results, prep and paint carefully, and allow adequate time for thorough drying between steps.