• When dipping the rag in the stain, make sure not to let it sit for too long. Avoid excessive sanding. Too much sanding in an area can cause damage to the wood. Don't sand the wood against the grain. Don't start painting if the humidity is above 85%. Don't double up the application of stain on any areas where the old finish is still visible. Sanding or abrasion of the wood can add to remaining blemishes.

If you see blemishes/marks, you may need to sand the wood again. After sanding the wood, wipe down with a rag and remove any excess material.

Apply a small bit of the stain to an innocuous part of wood such as the underside. If you are happy with the color of the stain you can begin staining the wood. Apply the stain using a rag or a brush. Apply the stain evenly making sure you don't leave puddles or uneven clumps. Brush work better than rags and will help to apply the stain more evenly.

If the stain isn't dark enough, you may need to apply several coats. Continue applying the stain on a wet coat and then wiping away the excess before it dries. Make sure to add new coats while the previous coat is still wet.

Use a proper solvent-based or water-based wood filler to fill big dots, holes and gaps if required. Apply the sealer coat as per the recommended wet film thickness and allow it to dry as specified.

Sand the 1st coat of sanding sealer by using 220 grit sandpaper and wipe down with a rag to remove dust, loose particles and flake.

Multiple coats of sealer may be required depending upon the wood type and finish required. Sand each subsequent coat of sanding sealer by 320 or 400 grit sandpaper and wipe down with a rag to remove dust, loose particles and flake.

Apply 1 or 2 coats of topcoat based on the required finish. The application area should have a proper exhaust system.

Wood will have flaws like scratches and dents. Before applying any stain, sealer or paint, it is required to sand down the wood to allow you to apply new materials and prevent the flaws from being highlighted.

Start the sanding with sandpaper that has grain of about 80 or 100 grit followed by 150 or 180 grit.

Always sand with the grain of the wood.

Inspect the wood to determine whether you are satisfied with the surface or not. You can use high-intensity light or wet the wood with paint thinner to magnify any remaining blemishes.

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