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LUXURY BY DESIGN



Copper Bath Lacquer Repair Guide

Please read in full before getting started

1. Make sure the room is well ventilated.
2. Carefully apply paint stripper about 1" around the affected area. Be careful not to drip any into the bath. It is better not to mask around the area as this will leave straight lines in the original and be more noticeable when the new lacquer is applied.
3. Leave for about 10 minutes or until the lacquer has lifted. Wipe away the majority of the stripper/removed lacquer with a clean, soft cloth ensuring that you do not smear it onto the surrounding lacquer. Then wash the area with plenty of warm, soapy water and rinse thoroughly. Rinsing will neutralize the remaining paint stripper and stop it damaging the good lacquer.
4. Polish the copper using Brasso or similar and buff using a clean, soft cloth.
5. Clean the copper with cellulose thinners, which will remove any excess polish residue ensuring a good bond when the new lacquer is applied. If you look closely you will see polish residue collected against the edges of the original lacquer, take extra care to clean this off thoroughly. The surface is now ready to lacquer and must be done within an hour or the copper will start to oxidize.
5. Take a can of car lacquer and shake vigorously for 5 minutes. The can must be held upright about 12" away from the object, and sprayed in a sweeping action, not held in one place as this will result in too much lacquer in one place and cause runs. If running does occur clean the area with cellulose thinners and start again. Practice on a piece of card until you are confident.

They key is not to apply too much lacquer in one go, as you can re-coat 3 or 4 times with 5 minute intervals. Sometimes the lacquer can appear milky when wet, but will clarify as it dries. If you are dissatisfied with the result you can repeat the whole process again from step 1, although bear in mind it will never be completely perfect as the lacquers are slightly different.