

Refinishing Cabinets with Painted Finishes

From inspecting the old finish to preparing, spraying, finaling, and reinstalling the finished cabinets.

By Joshua Christopher | Version 1.3 | September 24, 2026

Cabinet refinishing begins with the coating already on the cabinet. Identify it, remove contamination and failing material, then select a compatible preparation and finish system. A smooth sprayed finish depends on the work beneath it and on inspection before the last coat.

My standard: Clean thoroughly, repair carefully, match the coating system to the existing surface, and inspect at every stage. Give every inch its final preparation before applying the coat you intend to be the last.

Scope

This entry covers opaque, painted finishes on existing wood cabinetry and sound retained coatings. Staining and clear finishing require a separate process. Laminate, thermofoil, damaged veneer, swollen engineered wood, and structural repairs need material-specific decisions. Section 2 summarizes official spray-area requirements and manufacturer directions; it is not a home spray-booth construction guide. Personal methods are identified as field practice. Use the selected product system's instructions for compatibility, mixing, preparation, application, and drying.

1. Inspect the cabinets and agree on the finish

Inspect the cabinet material, construction, existing finish, contamination, and damage. Look closely for peeling, bubbling, and fine cracking or checking. Determine whether a problem is limited to a repairable area or is widespread enough to require stripping, replacement, or a different scope of work.

Do not identify a factory finish by appearance alone. Cabinets may carry lacquer, conversion varnish, polyurethane, paint, or another coating. A new finish must adhere to the actual prepared surface it will touch. Use a representative test area to evaluate the complete proposed system before committing the whole job.

Agree on color, sheen, whether the grain should remain visible, and which interiors, edges, and exposed cabinet parts are included. Grain filling and a rubbed high-gloss finish add substantial preparation and labor.

Field practice

I learned cabinet refinishing in my uncle's and grandfather's shop in Pennsylvania. I pay particular attention to where an existing finish has begun to break down. I use the same selected finish on the fixed cabinet boxes, doors, and drawer fronts for a given job.

Inspection point: Do not carry a failing finish forward merely because the next product is called a bonding primer. The retained coating must be sound.

For the underlying primer decision, see [Choosing the Right Primer](#).

2. Label the parts and establish a suitable work area

Remove and label doors, drawer fronts, hinges, handles, and other hardware so each item can return to its original location. Keep the labels useful throughout preparation and finishing. Select the location for finishing removed parts and the method for coating fixed cabinets only after establishing that the work area is suitable for the actual coating and equipment.

Establish the requirements before spraying

Read the coating and solvent labels, safety data sheets (SDS), and equipment manuals before choosing ventilation, masking, protective equipment, or an enclosure. Protect surfaces outside the painting scope while preserving access, airflow, and ignition control. A temporary enclosure or an open garage door does not, by itself, establish a suitable spray area. [19]

For U.S. workplace planning, consult OSHA's construction standards, including 29 CFR 1926.57(h) and 1926.66, and its general-industry standards, including 1910.94(c) and 1910.107, as applicable to the work. The spray-room provisions have defined scope and exceptions, including certain portable operations; do not assume either that every temporary job requires a permanent booth or that portability removes all safety duties. Have the responsible employer and a qualified spray-ventilation professional establish the applicable requirements for the actual location, coating, and process, including local fire and building requirements. [1, 2, 3, 4]

OSHA requirements: ventilation and equipment

The following summarizes provisions for covered spray-finishing operations. Consult the full standards for their scope, exceptions, and design details.

1. **Capture and exhaust contaminants.** Provide mechanical exhaust that removes spray mist and vapors to a safe discharge location. Operate it during spraying and for sufficient time afterward to remove vapors released during drying. Air movement within the room alone is not exhaust ventilation. [1, 3]
2. **Provide clean replacement air.** Design the incoming-air supply with the exhaust system. The spray-finishing ventilation provisions address clean replacement air equal to the exhausted volume and the effects of filters on airflow. Select and verify performance under operating conditions, including filter resistance; fan diameter or an unrestricted CFM rating alone does not establish adequate ventilation. [2, 4]
3. **Use suitable construction and electrical equipment.** Follow the applicable noncombustible booth and duct construction provisions. Exhaust-fan construction, electrical classification, grounding, and ignition control must suit the spray environment. The cited spray-finishing standards prohibit exhaust-fan motors inside booths or ducts. Do not select a general-purpose fan merely because it moves enough air. [1, 3]
4. **Control overspray and discharge.** Use the collection and filtration system specified for the installation; keep filters accessible and maintain them according to the system instructions and applicable standards. Where required, monitor pressure drop to determine replacement. Route discharge with the required clearances and without contaminating air intakes or creating a nuisance. Paint-particle capture does not establish control of solvent vapors; ventilation must address both. [2, 3, 4]
5. **Maintain the area.** Keep exits and access clear, control ignition sources, and remove combustible spray residue and waste using the applicable housekeeping and disposal provisions. Maintain ventilation through the necessary drying period. [1, 3]

Manufacturer directions: use the manual for the actual equipment

Manufacturer direction

Graco's CAPACRYL NAST HVLP manual 3B0359B states that the turbine motor creates sparks and must remain in a well-ventilated location at least 20 feet (6 m) from the spray area during spraying, flushing, cleaning, and servicing. It warns about static sparks from plastic drop cloths, requires grounding and fresh air, and requires equipment suitable for its environment. These directions are an example from a named model, not identification of my equipment or a complete booth design. Follow the manual supplied with the actual sprayer; meeting a spacing instruction alone does not establish a compliant installation. [19]

Manufacturer direction

Benjamin Moore's Cabinet Coat CC-65XX sheet requires adequate ventilation and fresh-air entry during application and drying, along with protection against breathing spray mist. A water-based product still requires the controls identified by its label, SDS, and application method. [5]

Select respiratory, eye, skin, and other protection for the coating, solvent, and assessed exposure. Where respirator use is required, the employer must implement the applicable respiratory-protection program, including selection, training, medical evaluation where required, and fit testing for tight-fitting respirators. A generic mask recommendation cannot replace that assessment. [19, 20]

Spray-area safety

Before spraying, have the actual work area and equipment assessed against the applicable standards and manufacturer instructions. If the required controls cannot be provided, change the application method or move suitable removable parts to an appropriate finishing facility. This section is a sourced planning summary, not an engineered installation design or certification that a particular site meets OSHA requirements. Apply the same assessment to aerosol touch-ups.

3. Degrease before sanding

Kitchen grime must come off before sanding spreads it into the finish. I use a suitable kitchen degreaser, such as 409, with an abrasive cleaning pad to loosen grease and deposits. Remove the loosened material with clean cotton rags, follow the cleaner's residue-removal instructions, and allow the surface to dry.

My cleaning check is a fresh-rag wipe: no visible contamination should transfer. Repeat cleaning where residue remains. A visually clean surface still needs the adhesion and compatibility checks for the chosen system.

Field practice

I use a more aggressive pad on heavily soiled cabinets and a finer pad on cleaner surfaces. Choose by the specific pad's grade and the surface response; pad color alone is not a universal abrasiveness specification. Avoid unnecessary damage to edges and thin veneer.

Manufacturer direction

Cabinet Coat CC-65XX instructs cleaning before sanding and requires a clean, dry, sound surface. It also calls for removing loose coating and feathering rough edges; glossy surfaces benefit from proper preparation even where the product offers direct adhesion. [5]

Before disturbing an older coating, establish whether hazardous-coating precautions are needed. Do not treat an ordinary dust-control procedure as a lead-abatement method. [5]

4. Remove failure, repair damage, and choose the sanding route

I sand with the grain and feather repairs into the adjoining sound surface. I change my sequence according to what I find:

Surface condition	My field sequence
Sound finish; no grain filling	Clean, then sand evenly with 320 grit.
Peeling, bubbling, or checking	Remove the failed material; start around 120 grit, feather with 180 or 220, and finish with 320.
Sound finish that will be grain-filled	Prepare through 180 grit, fill the grain, then complete finish sanding after the filler dries.
Shaped filler repair	Shape the repair, then sand 120, 180, and 320; pause at 180 if grain filling follows.

These are my working sequences. Follow the selected repair and coating products when they require a different preparation. Keep profiles intact and avoid sanding through veneer.

Fill dents, holes, and damaged edges

For opaque finishes, I use a compatible two-part repair filler. I have used Bondo Wood Filler and automotive-type fillers, but these are not automatically interchangeable. Choose an exact filler approved for the material and finish system.

My method for a shallow dent is to open a small recess with a putty knife so the repair has depth and a prepared surface to grip. For a corner or rounded edge, I trim the filler with a blade once it holds its shape but before it becomes fully hard, then sand it into the surrounding profile. If the material breaks away during shaping, stop and reassess readiness.

Manufacturer direction

The reviewed Bondo Wood Filler sheet specifies its own surface preparation and supplied-hardener ratio, approximately 3-4 minutes of working time, and a 20-minute cure/sand time. My early blade-shaping check is separate from readiness to sand. Do not vary hardener proportions to control the workday. Use the directions on the actual product. [6]

Inspection point: The repair must be sound, flush, and feathered. Paint will not hide an uneven repair edge.

5. Fill open grain when the finish calls for it

Grain filling is a finish decision, not a mandatory step on every cabinet. Oak often requires repeated applications to achieve the smooth appearance I want.

Field practice

I generally use a solvent-based grain filler before priming, with products from M.L. Campbell or Mohawk selected for the job. Where I use water-based grain filler, I prefer to apply it after a compatible bonding primer, such as STIX, because I have experienced beading over sanded lacquer. This is my working preference, not a claim that all water-based fillers are incompatible with lacquer or that primer eliminates all adhesion risk.

In my usual filler method, I brush the material on, allow partial drying, and remove excess with a plastic or rubber spreader while leaving the grain filled. I avoid a metal scraper that could mark the surface. The exact filler

determines removal timing and application method; do not transfer this solvent-filler sequence to a different product without checking it.

After drying, I block-sand lightly, usually with 220 grit after the first application and 320 after the second. I rub my hand across the grain to feel for remaining indentations. Apply another compatible filler coat if the agreed finish still needs it. This cross-grain motion is an inspection; my sanding direction remains with the grain.

Manufacturer direction

Product instructions vary. Aqua Coat permits its White Cabinet Grain Filler over certain cured existing finishes after preparation, and its application instructions remove excess before drying. Its instructions also exclude tack rags. This example illustrates why my preferred route and a manufacturer's permitted route must be distinguished; Aqua Coat is not being identified as my chosen filler. [7, 8]

6. Remove dust and establish a compatible coating system

I use a compressor air hose to clear corners and details, followed by a tack cloth and clean cotton rag. Control and collect dust rather than redistributing it into occupied rooms; use suitable vacuum equipment where appropriate. Where compressed air is used for cleaning, OSHA's construction rule requires pressure below 30 psi together with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment. Establish the applicable shop or construction requirements and use equipment that meets them. [21] Finish with the dust-removal method approved for the next product. A tack cloth must not leave a residue that interferes with adhesion. [8]

The complete system includes the retained coating, repair material, grain filler, primer or sealer, finish, and any touch-up product. Test the combination on a representative prepared area. Allow the specified evaluation time and check for lifting, softening, beading, poor adhesion, and an unacceptable finished appearance. If the system fails, resolve the failing layer or change the preparation and products before proceeding.

Finish route	My examples	Preparation decision
Water-based cabinet coating	Cabinet Coat; Sherwin-Williams Emerald Urethane; Benjamin Moore COMMAND; Sherwin-Williams Forte	I normally use a compatible bonding primer on prepared existing finishes. Match the primer, filler, and finish.
Pigmented lacquer	Mohawk DuraCoat, pre- or post-catalyzed versions	Use the exact product's approved sealer and refinishing schedule; catalyst requirements depend on the version.
Pigmented conversion varnish	M.L. Campbell Turino	Establish the specified primer, catalyst, preparation, film build, and recoat schedule as one system.

The examples reflect products I have used. They are not an exclusive purchasing list or interchangeable formulas. I value COMMAND's quick drying on humid-weather work, while allowing for actual conditions.

Manufacturer direction

COMMAND Satin HP3920 lists a one-hour recoat at 77 F and 50% relative humidity; humidity and cool conditions extend the interval. Forte Satin B71-550 lists two hours in its drying table but also includes four-hour instructions for specified bare-surface and spot-priming situations. Cabinet Coat CC-65XX lists six hours at 77 F and 50% relative humidity. Use the interval for the exact product, surface, and conditions. [5, 9, 10]

Primer and sealer choices need the same precision

Field practice

For water-based cabinet coatings I use STIX or an appropriate Sherwin-Williams bonding primer. For my lacquer work, I prefer Finisher's Choice sealer on the white jobs that make up most of my cabinet work, and E-Z Vinyl on darker colors. Where a compatible existing factory finish can remain, I have sometimes omitted a separate sealer when no grain filler was used.

Manufacturer direction

Those field choices do not authorize every sealer/topcoat pairing. Mohawk's Finisher's Choice White Sanding Sealer page names Finisher's Choice White Lacquer. DuraCoat M610-6807 instead specifies E-Z Vinyl White Sealer M610-106 or White Production Sealer M614-106. Its sheet also discourages mixing finish systems. Use the named, approved pairing for the exact topcoat; do not treat my recollected sealer preference as authorization to substitute it. Turino is a two-component, post-catalyzed conversion varnish; its primer, catalyst ratio, pot life, and recoat schedule must be selected separately from its current product instructions. [11, 12, 13]

Omit a primer or sealer only where the selected finish system permits it on the actual prepared surface. The absence of grain filler does not establish that a sealer can be omitted. Also, not every cabinet enamel requires my separate bonding-primer step: Cabinet Coat describes direct application on some sound prepared surfaces. [5]

7. Arrange the parts and establish the spray pattern

I prefer turbine-powered HVLP. I also have a compressor-fed cup gun in the shop, but find slightly more overspray with my particular compressor setup. That experience does not classify every compressor-fed gun; some are also HVLP.

For lacquer and conversion varnish, my usual nozzle range is 1.3-1.5 mm. My normal working distance is about 8 inches. Treat those as starting details from my equipment, not settings for every gun or product. Water-based cabinet coatings can require different nozzle and viscosity settings. Confirm the gun/coating instructions and test the fan pattern before working on a cabinet part.

Horizontal or vertical support

Field practice

I normally spray removed doors and drawer fronts flat on pyramid stands. I finish the backs first and usually give them 16-18 hours overnight before turning them onto their finished backs to spray the faces. Flat support lets me apply a slightly fuller final coat while remaining within the coating's film limits. Handling readiness must prevent support marks.

In my family's Pennsylvania shop, doors were arranged vertically using purpose-made cabinet-door hangers. That gives access to both sides in one spraying session without resting a finished face on supports. Either arrangement needs stable support and adequate access to edges and details.

Direction, overlap, and recessed details

I spray the sides first, then work across the face with the grain. I keep the gun distance and movement consistent and overlap successive passes by about 50%.

My definition of a pass: an outward and return movement along the same line, spraying on both strokes. This deposits more material than a single one-way stroke; control the gun and film thickness accordingly. Avoid dwelling with the trigger open at a reversal. A pass is not the same thing as a full finish coat.

Build coverage in recessed details during the earlier coats. Where necessary, I angle the gun to reach a recess before spraying the rest of the piece, usually during the second finish coat. By the final coat, those details should already be covered so the last application can remain uniform.

For water-based coatings, airless spraying is another option. I prefer my HVLP results, but a suitable fine-finish airless setup can also produce a good finish. See [Airless Spraying](#) for general setup principles, and the exact cabinet coating's directions for application settings. [\[5, 14\]](#)

8. Apply coats, inspect, and final the surface

After a sealer coat has dried, I normally sand with 320 grit, remove the dust, and begin finish coating. I do not routinely add a second sealer coat in this sequence.

Field practice

My ordinary lacquer schedule is: seal; sand; first finish coat; inspect; second finish coat; sand and final; third finish coat. If the first coat is free of defects, I do not routinely sand before the second. For ordinary conversion-varnish work, my typical schedule is two finish coats after sealing, with sanding between finish coats. These are descriptions of my practice, not universal product instructions.

Finaling: the preparation that makes the next coat the last

I call the detailed preparation before the intended final coat finaling. This is our crew term. Give every inch the white-glove inspection: remove nibs, correct runs, identify uneven spraying, check recesses and edges, and produce a clean, uniformly prepared surface. My ordinary cabinet finaling abrasive is 320 grit.

If an overlooked defect remains after the intended final coat, the work must be corrected and prepared again. Any additional coat must stay within the system's permitted film build.

Manufacturer direction

DuraCoat Pre-Catalyzed White Gloss M610-6807 specifically requires 320-grit sanding between coats, limits application to 3-4 wet mils per coat, and limits the entire system to 4 dry mils. Follow that schedule when using that product. It differs from my practice of sometimes omitting sanding between my first two lacquer finish coats. Extra coats are not a substitute for observing the total film limit. [\[12\]](#)

For water-based finishes, complete the selected primer's drying and preparation requirements, apply the specified finish coats, and inspect after each one. Follow the exact product's recoat interval, film thickness, and intercoat preparation. Correct defects, remove dust, and restore any exposed primer or substrate as the system requires before continuing. The lacquer sequence above is not the default recipe for Cabinet Coat, Emerald Urethane, COMMAND, or Forte.

Before starting the production run, record the exact primer/sealer, topcoat and sheen, any required catalyst or reducer, per-coat and total film limits, intercoat sanding, and drying and packaging times. Keep those product instructions with the job. Coat count alone does not establish film thickness.

Inspection points: Look for runs, nibs, missed areas, uneven sheen, rough spray texture, and incomplete coverage in corners, profiles, and undersides. Correct the cause before applying more material. Use suitable inspection lighting that does not introduce an ignition source into a hazardous spray area. [\[1\]](#)

9. Allow handling time and protect the parts in transit

I try to finish ordinary cabinet work late in the day, then begin installation the next day. My usual planning example is a 4 p.m. final coat followed by an 8 a.m. start: 16 hours. This is a field scheduling example, not a promise that every coating can be packed or installed after 16 hours.

Manufacturer direction

Handling, recoating, packaging, and full cure are different milestones. For example, DuraCoat M610-6807 lists 24 hours before rubbing out or packaging, despite shorter handling and recoat intervals. A next-morning schedule must yield to that product's packaging direction and actual conditions. [12]

Inspect the parts thoroughly before leaving the shop. I use clean packing blankets or soft pads only once the coating is ready for contact. I have also used a van with foam-protected door slots. Prevent abrasion, pressure marks, and face-to-face sticking during transport; dry to the touch is not the same as ready to pack.

Reinstall the labeled parts, then inspect for nicks, dings, contact marks, and other damage introduced during transport or installation. Check the finished appearance and operation. Explain the selected coating's remaining cure and care requirements to the client.

10. Prepare matching touch-up material before delivery

I bring a touch-up kit with matching aerosol material where available. I use Mohawk aerosols and cans custom-filled by my supplier, including custom colors prepared before delivery. The filling supplier must confirm that the coating and aerosol system are compatible and correctly labeled, with a usable life appropriate to the job. Do not assume any paint can be put into any can. [15]

Field practice

A damaged high-gloss door returns to my shop. For satin or lower sheens, I can often make repairs on site, subject to the work-area requirements in Section 2: fill as needed, sand through the appropriate repair sequence, and remove dust. My first two repair coats are localized. I then sand and final the affected section and spray its final coat from corner to corner, matching the surrounding color, sheen, and texture.

Use the established compatible repair system and its drying limits. A natural break may be a door face, rail, stile, or other defined section; the whole kitchen does not automatically need repainting. Before aerosol or other spray touch-ups, apply Section 2 to the actual coating and equipment. If suitable conditions cannot be established on site, use a compatible alternative application method or return the affected removable part to an appropriate finishing facility.

If matching aerosols are unavailable, I use a small turbine HVLP setup. With compatible water-based coatings, a foam brush or roller may be satisfactory inside cabinets or in less-visible areas. I generally avoid that texture change on prominent faces that have received a very smooth sprayed finish.

For brush and roller choices, refer to Selecting Brushes and Roller Covers.

11. Specialty note: high-gloss and rubbed finishes

My high-build and hand-rubbed work is more common on furniture, pianos, and guitars than on ordinary kitchen cabinets. Keep this as a separate priced finish option. **Build means film thickness; gloss means sheen.** More coats do not automatically produce a better or glossier finish.

Field practice

My specialty process may involve five or more finish coats, progressing to 400 grit after the third coat and wet sanding after the fourth. I may work through 400, 600, 800, and sometimes 1200 grit between further coats, then wet-sand the last coat before polishing. I have used mineral spirits as a sanding liquid and a pneumatic sander. This records my experience; it is not an approved build or solvent-sanding schedule for every lacquer, varnish, or water-based coating in this article.

My usual polishing progression is coarse compound with wool, medium with soft foam, then fine polish with terry cloth; I sometimes use glaze at the final stage. After sanding to 1200, I may begin with medium. Product lines I have used include ColorTone, Menzerna, Meguiar's, Chemical Guys, and 3D. Match the exact compounds, pads, and sanding liquid to the coating. A glaze that temporarily conceals scratches does not replace correcting them.

Manufacturer direction

ColorTone's instructions support starting with Medium after 1200-grit sanding and using separate pads for different compound grades. That is a product-specific example, not a universal pad schedule. Mohawk's older Piano Lacquer M610-130 sheet, revised in 2014, calls for at least 48 hours before rubout/packaging and recommends 72 hours; obtain current instructions for the exact product. Overnight scheduling alone does not establish readiness. [16, 17]

My visual target is an even, clear reflection in a smooth surface, like a mirror. The full specialty procedure belongs in a dedicated article, with its coating and permitted film build established before adopting any repeated-coat schedule.

12. Final acceptance and SPATE connections

Before completing the job, inspect the installed work and confirm each of these points:

- **Coverage:** Visible faces, edges, recesses, and undersides have no missed areas.
- **Appearance:** Color, sheen, and surface texture meet the agreed finish standard.
- **Repairs:** Filled and touched-up areas blend into the surrounding work and its natural boundaries.
- **Condition:** No nicks, dings, support marks, or transport and installation damage remain.
- **Reassembly:** Labeled parts and hardware are correctly installed and operate properly.
- **Care:** The client understands the selected coating's handling, cleaning, and remaining cure requirements.

S - Substrate: Identify the cabinet material and the existing finish. Retain only sound coating.

P - Product: Choose a compatible repair, grain filler, primer/sealer, finish, and touch-up system.

A - Application: Clean, sand, fill, seal or prime, spray evenly, inspect, and prepare carefully before the final coat.

T - Tools: Select suitable abrasives, spreaders, supports, spray equipment, inspection lighting, protective equipment, and verified ventilation.

E - Execution: Label the parts; protect the work area; check each stage; respect film and drying limits; transport, reinstall, and inspect.

Checking: Fine cracking in a coating film. My cabinet example is a spiderweb-like pattern in an aging lacquer finish. The term is not exclusive to nitrocellulose lacquer; distinguish coating cracks from cracks or checks in the wood beneath. [18]

Finaling: Our crew term for the detailed inspection, sanding, cleaning, and correction immediately before the intended final coat. It does not mean polishing the cured final surface.

Sources and editorial record

The personal field methods in this entry come from Joshua Christopher's cabinet-refinishing interview, completed September 22, 2026. Although the encyclopedia also draws on interviews with other painters, no additional contributor is being credited with the specific methods recorded here. Version 1.3, September 24, 2026, completes the painted-finish article in first person and retains the official spray-area guidance. Manufacturer examples describe particular products, not approval of every combination named in the interview. Sources were reviewed during development; the DuraCoat, Cabinet Coat, COMMAND, Forte, Turino, Finisher's Choice, Graco, checking terminology, and cited construction ventilation/respirator provisions received targeted checks on September 24. The compressed-air reference was added on that date. The Piano Lacquer sheet is explicitly a historical reference. Match current instructions to the actual container, equipment, and complete system before use.

[1] OSHA. Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials, 29 CFR 1910.107. [Ventilation, construction, and ignition-control provisions](#).

[2] OSHA. Ventilation, 29 CFR 1910.94(c). [Spray-finishing ventilation, construction, and replacement air](#).

[3] OSHA. Criteria for design and construction of spray booths, 29 CFR 1926.66, especially paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (g). [Construction, ignition control, ventilation, and housekeeping](#).

[4] OSHA. Ventilation, 29 CFR 1926.57(h), especially paragraphs (5)-(8). [Spray-finishing exhaust, replacement air, filters, and scope](#).

[5] Benjamin Moore / INSL-X. Cabinet Coat Urethane Acrylic Satin Trim & Cabinet Enamel CC-65XX, US sheet code 120225. [Technical data sheet](#).

[6] 3M. Bondo Wood Filler, technical data sheet, December 2023. [Preparation, mixing, and application](#).

[7] Aqua Coat. Frequently Asked Questions. [Existing-finish compatibility](#).

[8] Aqua Coat. White Cabinet Grain Filler. [Application and cleaning instructions](#).

[9] Benjamin Moore. COMMAND Waterborne Acrylic Urethane Satin HP3920. [Technical data sheet](#).

[10] Sherwin-Williams. Forte Waterborne Urethanized Acrylic Satin, B71-550 Series, May 2026. [Product data sheet](#).

[11] Mohawk. Finisher's Choice White Sanding Sealer. [Named topcoat pairing](#).

[12] Mohawk. DuraCoat Pre-Catalyzed White Gloss M610-6807. [Sealers, sanding, film build, and packaging](#).

[13] M.L. Campbell. Turino Pigmented White/Opaque. [Product description](#).

[14] Graco. Fine Finish Sprayers. [Available fine-finishing technologies](#).

[15] Mohawk. Pre-Charged Aerosol Cans. [Coating-specific filling options](#).

[16] StewMac. ColorTone Polishing Compound Instructions. [Sanding and polishing sequence](#).

[17] Mohawk. Piano Lacquer M610-130, January 22, 2014; historical product-specific reference. [Rubout and packaging intervals](#).

[18] Sherwin-Williams Automotive Finishes. Troubleshooting Guide, cracking/checking terminology. Used for a general coating-defect description, not a cabinet repair specification. [Troubleshooting guide](#).

[19] Graco. CAPACRYL NAST HVLP Spray, Operation/Parts manual 3B0359B, pages 1 and 5-7. Model-specific example; use the actual equipment manual on the job. [Fire, ventilation, grounding, and protective-equipment instructions](#).

[20] OSHA. Respiratory protection, 29 CFR 1910.134. 29 CFR 1926.103 applies the same requirements to construction work.

[21] OSHA. Use of compressed air above 30 p.s.i. for cleaning purposes, interpretation of 29 CFR 1926.302(b)(4), October 4, 2000. [Pressure, chip guarding, and personal protection](#).