

Your Record

To determine how much paint you need, measure the square footage of the area (height x width). Deduct the square footage of doors and windows if they are to be a separate paint.

One gallon of paint will cover approximately 400 square feet.

RECORD

	Porter Paints Paint No.	Color	Amount
Walls			
Ceiling			
Woodwork			

Application

Always **READ THE LABEL DIRECTIONS** on the specific products you are using. Following are some general guidelines.

Room Temperature

Latex should not be applied when the room temperature is below 50°F. Do not apply any type of paint in a closed room. Open the windows at the top.

Stir!

Stir the paint thoroughly, even though it was mixed in the “shaker” at the store.

Use a Paint Pot

It's easier to paint out of a pot than a paint can. And the can stays clean for re-sealing.

Brush vs. Roller

With a brush, you will get a thicker paint film. With a roller, you will get a more *even* coating, but you can also stretch the paint too thin over the surface. (Stretching the paint film too thin is an even more serious problem when using painting pads.)

Most people get the best results using a brush for trim and “cutting in” at the corners, and using a roller for large, flat areas. Because brushes and rollers give slightly different textures to the surface, you can minimize the difference by cutting in with the brush first, then painting as close to the edge as possible with the roller.

You may use either a natural bristle or synthetic bristle brush with alkyd/oil paints, but only synthetic bristle brushes with acrylic paints. (The water in acrylic takes the oils out of natural bristles and they become unmanageable.)

Check List

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter undercoat | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter finish paint | <input type="checkbox"/> Water bucket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter thinner | <input type="checkbox"/> Mildew remover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drop cloths | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete bond |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint pot and hook | <input type="checkbox"/> Patch paste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ladder(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Putty knife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Masking tape | <input type="checkbox"/> Paint scraper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean-up cloths | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandpaper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1/2" to 3" brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Spackle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2" sash brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Caulking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trim tool | <input type="checkbox"/> Wallpaper remover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roller and tray | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roller cover | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extension handle | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Painting pad | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint shield | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detergent | |

Techniques

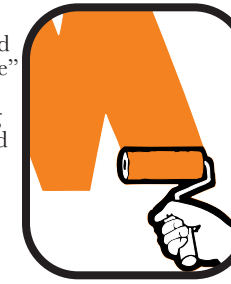
Using a Brush

Dip the brush about halfway into the paint. Withdraw it and tap it lightly against the inside of the can to remove the surplus paint from both sides of the brush. (“Scraping” the brush on the edge removes too much paint.) Keep the brush well filled but not overloaded. Always use the flat side, never the edge of the brush. This will give a better appearance to the paint job and the brush will last longer.



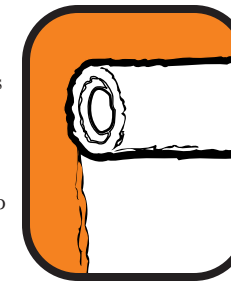
Using a Roller

Load the roller by rolling it back and forth several times into the “shoreline” of the paint, to saturate it evenly. Then remove excess paint by rolling it along the ridges at the shallow end several times.



Paint a large “W” (about 2 feet square) on the wall, then cross the roller back and forth to obtain solid coverage. Finish with light, vertical strokes to eliminate a “streak” effect.

Work the roller at moderate speed. Too fast or too heavy pressure causes bubbles or spatters.



Maintain a “wet” Edge

Whether using a brush or roller, it is very important to maintain a “wet” edge as you paint, to eliminate lap marks. Always brush or roll INTO the wet edge, not away from it. When you stop painting, always stop at a corner.

If the wall area is very large, two people working together can do a better job of maintaining a wet edge. If necessary, add Porter No.153 Latex Paint Additive.

If you have to start a new can in the middle of a wall, mix some of the new paint with the last of the old in the old can to ensure blending of colors.

Keep the Painting Shield Clean!

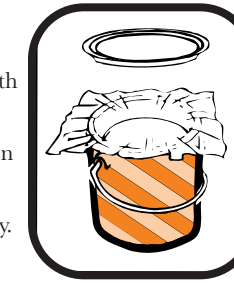
A metal, plastic or even cardboard shield is very helpful in keeping a clean, neat edge, but you must wipe it clean each time you move it or you will “track” paint with it. **DON'T** try to touch up a missed spot after the paint has started to dry. Wait until it is completely dry, then touch up. **DO** wipe up spots, smears or spatters as soon as they happen. Don't wait until they dry.



Clean-up!

Clean your brushes and equipment immediately and store properly. With latex paints, clean your equipment with soap and water and let dry. With alkyds, clean with thinner, then soap and water. Wrap brushes in paper to maintain their shape.

Seal the remaining paint carefully. A sheet of plastic wrap laid across the top of the can before replacing the lid helps seal the can.



Procedures

First, remove all switch plates, door knob plates, picture and curtain hangers. Lower ceiling fixtures. It's easier to do this than paint neatly around all these things.



Start with the WOODWORK

DOORS. Use 2 1/2" to 3" brush. On panelled doors, paint the edges of the molding first, then the panel area, then the remaining areas and finally the door edges.



FLUSH DOORS

Paint around the edges with a brush then fill in with a roller.

WINDOWS

Use 1 1/2" sash brush. Lower the upper sash and raise the lower sash to paint the “overlap” area on the upper sash. Then return the sashes to their normal position, but slightly ajar.

Paint the frames and crossbars, then the casing and sill.

Leave the windows slightly ajar and operate them several times a day until the paint is completely dry.



SHELVES

Do the inside corners and backs before shelf tops and bottoms. (Do not place anything on the shelves for a week.)

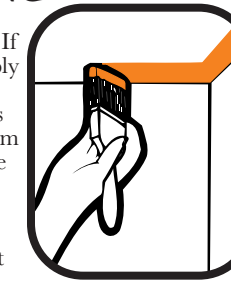
Then do the CEILING

A roller does the job easier. Use a small brush to get into the corners. If painting both ceiling and walls, apply a narrow strip where they meet.

Start in a corner and work across the narrowest dimension of the room (so you have the shortest “wet” edge to maintain). Work a two to three foot strip.

Face toward the light source as you paint, so you can watch the wet surface and do a better job of coverage.

Two step ladders and a plank let you cover more area faster.

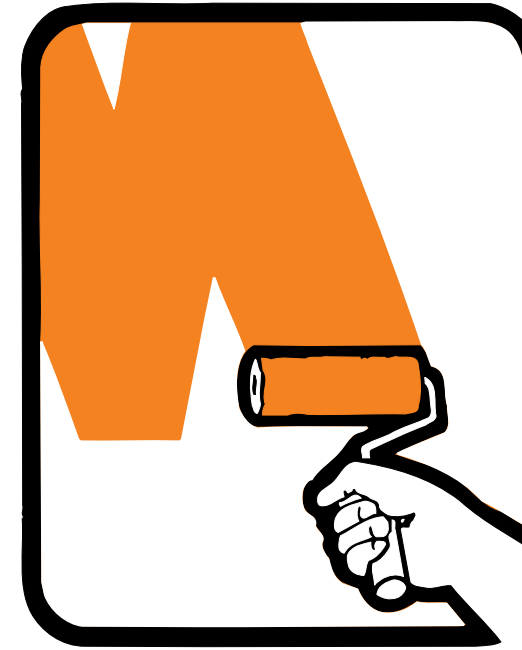


Next do the WALLS

First, use a 2 1/2" to 3" brush or trim tool to apply a strip along the edges, then start in one corner and work down and across.



Painting Interiors



The Success Of Your Paint Job Depends On



If you shortcut any one of these three steps, you may not be entirely happy with the results of your efforts. So, first determine what is necessary to do your job *right*. Then, if you don't want or need first class results, decide where you will compromise.

First, some explanations that may be helpful to the newcomer to do-it-yourself painting.

There are basically two types of paint today; latex and alkyd. There are advantages to each.

Latex
is the resin used in water-thinned paints. Latex paint is the overwhelming favorite because it goes on easily, cleans up with water, dries fast and has little color.

Alkyd
paints are solvent-thinned. (Both turpentine and paint thinner are used as solvents.) Compared to latex, alkyd paints penetrate wood and seal off stains better and are usually more "scrubbable." They can be applied when the temperature is too low or too high for latex.

Flat vs. Gloss
Different sheens of paint are available. From the lowest sheen to the highest, they are: flat, velvet, satin, eggshell, semi-gloss and full gloss. The advantage of a low sheen paint is that it helps hide surface irregularities. The advantages of higher gloss paints are that they look better longer and are easier to clean. Most sheens are available in oil or latex paints.

Bases and Colorants
A few popular paint colors are pre-mixed in the can, ready-to-go. But most colors are created in the store by adding colorant (pigment) to a base. With Porter Paints color system of bases and colorants, you have the choice of over 1,200 different colors!

Primers, Sealers, Undercoats
For convenience, let's refer to all of these as undercoats. Each is formulated to do what a finish coat may not do. For example, an undercoat may be necessary to seal a surface properly—adhere where a finish coat might not and provide a uniform, non-absorbent film that will prevent "flat" spots in the finish coat. You may or may not need an undercoat, but if you do, use the type required by the particular surface condition and one that is formulated to work with the finish coat you have chosen.

Undercoats should be tinted close to the color of the finish coat. Thinning may be required for penetration on some surfaces.

How Many Coats?
No two paint jobs are alike and the final decision on "how many coats" is up to you. But some generalizations may be helpful.

The best job on a new surface will be achieved by applying the proper tinted undercoat and two finish coats.

To repaint surfaces that have a high gloss, you will get the best results by sanding lightly, then applying an undercoat and one finish coat. For repaint surfaces that have a flat finish, apply one or two finish coats.

On some previously painted surfaces, you may be able to spot prime where necessary, and then use one or two finish coats.

When applying a bright, deep color, or changing from a dark to a lighter color, on some surfaces a tinted primer and a minimum of two finish coats are necessary for a satisfactory job.

The Paint

There are many different Porter Paints, each one formulated to have certain characteristics. Undercoats and finish coats are designed to work together, to create a "finish system." Following are the best possible finish systems you can buy, for each interior painting situation

Re-painting

Walls: Porter VINYL SUEDE™ (latex flat)

Woodwork: Porter SILKEN TOUCH® (latex) or Porter GLYPTEX™ Eggshell (alkyd)
These two paints have almost the same sheen.

New Surfaces

Walls (Plaster): Porter Latex Primer Sealer
Porter VINYL SUEDE (latex flat)

Walls (Drywall): Porter Drywall Sealer
Porter VINYL SUEDE (latex flat)

Wood: Porter BLANKIT™ (latex)
Porter SILKEN TOUCH or
Porter GLYPTEX Enamel Undercoat (alkyd)
Porter GLYPTEX Eggshell

Kitchen & Bathroom Walls

These surfaces are subject to much the same wear as woodwork, so they are often covered with the same finish coat used for woodwork.

Ceilings
Painting overhead is much more difficult than painting a wall, and the flat horizontal plane of a ceiling shows up painting defects more clearly than a wall. So special ceiling paints, called ceiling whites, have been formulated to cover easier and minimize lap marks. Ceiling whites are available in both VINYL SUEDE and VINYL FLAT™. (Because they do not wash as well as wall paints, ceiling whites should not be used on walls.)

Furniture
Use the same paint you would use on woodwork. Alkyd is preferred, for its longer wear characteristics.

Wood Floors
Porter GLYPTEX Floor & Porch Enamel (Thinned for undercoat, unthinned for the finish coat.)

Concrete Floors
See the Porter "Painting Masonry" pamphlet.

Steam & Hot Water Radiators
Use Porter Fast Drying Metal Primer with Porter GLYPTEX Eggshell, (DO NOT use a latex finish.)

Surface Preparation

General Rules

The surface must be clean, dry and free of grease or polish. Paint will not adhere or dry on a greasy surface. If you use sandpaper, be sure to dust the surface afterward. If you wash a surface, be sure to rinse thoroughly and let dry thoroughly!

In many cases, of course, all that is needed is a thorough dusting.

New Plaster

Ideally, new plaster should age two months before painting. (Paint applied to a wet wall will scale or flake.)

Fill gouges, dents and small cracks with patch paste, using a flexible putty knife. When dry, smooth it with fine sandpaper and then dust it clean with a cloth dampened with thinner or turpentine.

Apply PAINTERS' FRIEND Latex Primer Sealer and let dry 2 hours. In most cases, one coat of sealer is sufficient to seal the porous plaster. (Look at the surface from an angle. If it has a uniform, dull sheen, it is sufficiently sealed. If a few flat spots are visible, retouch them. But if many spots are visible, apply a second coat of sealer.)

Allow a minimum of 2 hours between coats.

New Drywall

Be sure all tape on the joints and all nails are covered with drywall compound. Smooth the surface with fine sandpaper, being careful to sand only the compound, not the drywall surface. Then dust clean with a cloth dampened with water. Apply Drywall Sealer and wait at least 2 hours before applying the finish coat.

Bare or New Woodwork

Apply undercoat, then fill all cracks and nail holes with patch paste, using a putty knife. When the patch paste has hardened, use fine sandpaper to smooth it. Dust with a cloth dampened with thinner or turpentine, or a tack rag.

Caulking may be needed around the baseboard, door frames and window frames. This, too, should be applied after the undercoat.

Wallpaper

For the best results, wallpaper should always be removed before painting. But it is possible to paint over wallpaper *if* it is adhering tightly to the wall. If it is not, or if there are many layers of paper, the wallpaper will have to be removed.

Next, test a small inconspicuous spot with paint to be sure the color from the wallpaper will not bleed through. If it does, the wallpaper will have to be removed or sealed with a stain blocker.

Then wipe the wallpaper thoroughly with a clean, dry cloth. Remove any grease with Soilax and rinse with clean water.

Removing Wallpaper

If you are lucky, the wallpaper you want to remove is strippable. Simply take hold of a corner of the paper and pull!

Removing non-strippable paper is not that easy. If the wallpaper has been painted before, or has a plastic coating, you must break through this film so that moisture can reach the glue or adhesive. "Score" the surface with criss-cross lines, using coarse sandpaper or a sharp knife. Do not go deep enough to cut or mar the plaster.

Then soak the wallpaper with hot water mixed with wallpaper remover. Allow time to penetrate, then scrape the wallpaper off with a broad scraper.

If the area is large or there are many layers of paper, you may prefer to rent a wallpaper steamer.

When all the wallpaper is removed, scrub the wall thoroughly with a warm, strong solution of Soilax, to remove all paste or glue. Rinse clean with water and allow to dry thoroughly. Then treat like a new surface.

Previously Painted Surfaces

Dirty Wall

All grease or polish must be washed off. (Grease is almost always found on the wall around a light switch.)

Wash with Soilax solution or laundry detergent. (Do not use dishpan detergent because it may contain hand oil.)

Wash the wall, working from the bottom up, then rinse and let dry thoroughly. (If you start washing at the top, dirty water runs down the dirty wall below, creating a streak that is difficult to remove. When you wash from the bottom, dirty water runs down over the CLEAN, wet surface and is easily wiped off.)



Loose and Peeling Paint

should be scraped off and the rough edges smoothed out with fine sandpaper. Dust thoroughly.

Too Many Layers of Paint

may be causing the paint film to crack and peel. All the old paint should be removed with paint and varnish remover, according to directions on the can.

Large Cracks

Reshape the crack by cutting with a knife, making the opening larger near the lath than it is at the surface. This helps keep the plaster from falling out. Fill the crack with patching plaster, using a putty knife. When it has hardened, sandpaper it smooth with the wall and dust. Very large holes may require a second application, because of shrinkage.

A sealer must be used over patching plaster; or use fiberglass tape and filler.



Small Cracks, Dents and Gouges

can be filled with patch paste, using a flexible putty knife or a finger. Patch paste should be spot primed.

Mildew

You can tell whether it's mildew or dirt by applying laundry bleach (diluted with water) to the area. If the "dirt" turns white, it's mildew, and you must not paint over it. Remove it with a solution of household bleach, detergent and water, scrubbing until the discoloration disappears. Rinse thoroughly and let dry. Then apply primer.



Old Enamel

To ensure good adhesion, sand with fine sandpaper. (This is preferable to liquid sandpaper.)

