

PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN

For Architects and Engineers

On the Subject of Painting and Finishing



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VOL. 1

Enamel Finish on Interior and Exterior Surfaces

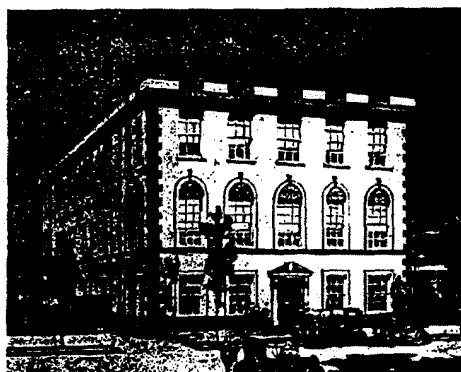
The enamel finish on interior trim is becoming more popular each year. This is true not only of the pretentious residences of the wealthy, but also of the modest home of the working man and apartments which rent for very moderate prices.

The reason for this popularity can almost entirely be attributed to the attractiveness of the finish. A room in which the interior trim is finished with a white or delicately tinted enamel, is a room which is invariably light and cheerful. There is an air of cleanliness and brightness in the enamel finish which is peculiar to that particular type of finish for interior trim.

In the dwelling of moderate cost, enamel finish is frequently used in finishing pine trim

and produces an effect far superior to the average stained and varnished finish secured on pine.

Unfortunately, where there is any great demand for a particular type of finishing material, such as enamel, it can be secured in many different grades or qualities. For this reason, there are literally hundreds of enamels on the market ranging from cheap, perishable enamels, whose life can be gauged in terms of months, to the beautiful, full-bodied, tough, elastic enamels of the type of Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel,



THE COLGIN HOSPITAL AND CLINIC, WACO, TEXAS
M. W. Scott & Co., Waco, Texas, Architects

the quality of which enamel is the universal gauge of excellence. Science has still to produce a finer enamel than Old Dutch.

Characteristics of Old Dutch Enamel

Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel is an American-made enamel of the long oil type. Years ago The Sherwin-Williams Company secured a special formula from a Dutch Enamel

maker. Our chemists worked with this formula and accomplished several important improvements of a nature which not only improved the beautiful appearance of the enamel, but

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Page nine

0007-SWP-039391

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ENAMEL FINISH ON INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR TRIM



Page ten

0007

gave it mechanical qualities in working and drying which are now the delight of this country's leading painters and decorators.

Old Dutch Enamel has a fullness of body and a smoothness and depth of tone which is peculiar to itself. It is remarkably tough and resistant to wear, which is partially due to the elasticity given to the enamel by the wonderful pure, refined linseed oil, bodied according to the secret processes of The Sherwin-Williams Company.

Due to its unusual composition, Old Dutch Enamel may be used for the finishing of exterior surfaces, as well as for interior decoration, with the most satisfactory results. To demonstrate the exceptional durability of Old Dutch Enamel, it might be explained that The Sherwin-Williams Company manufactures this same enamel in special colors for finishing the exterior of passenger cars of many of the country's leading railroads.

For this reason, Old Dutch Enamel fills a crying need. Window sills and window casings can be finished with Old Dutch Enamel without fear of checking, cracking or turning its color, as can exterior doors, porches, wallustrading and similar surfaces.

The whiteness of Old Dutch Enamel is the cause of admiration of everyone who sees it. This whiteness is due to the purity and whiteness of the zinc oxide used in the manufacture of this product as well as to the paleness of the oil and reducer which are employed. Old Dutch Enamel is made to stay white when exposed to light. In other words, sunlight has

more of a tendency to make the enamel whiter rather than to turn its color.

A finer tribute to the durability of Old Dutch Enamel would be difficult to find than that voluntarily written to The Sherwin-Williams Company by Mr. F. W. Puckey, of the architectural firm of Puckey & Jenkins, Chicago.

"For three years I have been repainting golf balls with your Old Dutch Enamel. It stands up better than the enamel on new balls. This superiority is so pronounced that several 'pros' of my acquaintance have adopted it for repainting golf balls to sell.

"I believe that the impact of the club against the resilient and yielding surface, and the grinding fall on sandy or gritty ground give a more severe test to an enamel than any use in a building."



Uses

Old Dutch Enamel is primarily intended for the finishing of interior trim, but due to its exceptional durability, it can be used for exterior enamel work (see photograph of residence of J. Rudy Smith, page 19). Old Dutch Enamel is also ideal for the enameling of walls of baths, lavatories, kitchens and pantries. It is highly resistant to moisture and steam, which particularly fits it for use in rooms where moisture is

Old Dutch Enamel is frequently used in manufacturing plants where cleanliness is particularly required. It was selected after a careful test by The Russell-Miller Milling Company of Minneapolis, who are manufacturers of Occident Flour, for enameling the walls, ceilings and equipment of their Minneapolis "B" mill. Old Dutch Enamel is ideal for use in buildings of all types, including residences, apartments, hotels, theatres, churches, hospitals and schools.

ENAMEL FINISH ON INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR TRIM



Designed and Built by Fred E. French Co.,
New York City

Robert E. Mackay, Painting Contractor,
New York City

Apartment at 72nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, Overlooking Central Park

Finished throughout with Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel

Page twelve

0007-SWP-039394

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Application

The capacity and covering qualities of Old Dutch Enamel make it possible to secure a remarkable finish with this enamel with the minimum number of coats. It is generally recommended that five coats be used in securing an enamel finish on interior trim, three of these coats consisting of a high grade of undercoater, the fourth coat consisting of one-half Old Dutch Enamel and one-half undercoater thoroughly mixed together, and the fifth coat being a full flowing coat of Old Dutch Enamel.

For work of an exceptional quality, a sixth coat consisting of Old Dutch Enamel can be specified where desired, although it is difficult to improve to any considerable degree on the beauty of the five-coat job.

The beauty of any enamel finish is dependent to a considerable degree upon the undercoats. That the right kind of enamel undercoater

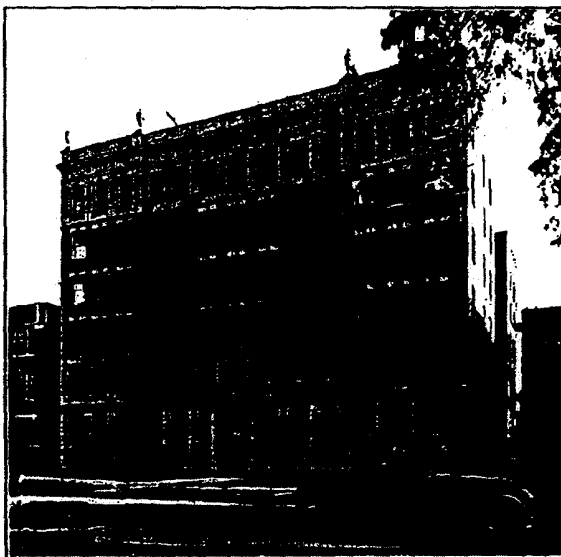
should be used in building up a proper foundation for the application of Old Dutch Enamel is quite important. The Sherwin-Williams Company strongly recommends the use of Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Undercoater for this purpose.

Flat-Rite Undercoater dries with an extremely white, flat finish which provides an ideal undercoat. When applied it levels exceptionally well, making extensive sanding unnecessary. It sands very easily without gumming the sandpaper and where mixed equal parts with Old Dutch Enamel for the fourth coat, it combines with that enamel in an ideal manner.

It is well to mention here that when brush marks appear in the undercoater, or the undercoater is scratched by the use of coarse sandpaper, these defects are readily visible after the enamel coats are applied, regardless of what type of enamel may be used.

Types of Finish

There are three types of finish possible with Old Dutch Enamel, namely, the beautiful, full-bodied gloss finish for which Old Dutch Enamel is particularly noted; the exquisite, dull satiny effect obtained by rubbing the gloss finish of the Old Dutch Enamel down with powdered pumice-stone and water; and the dull effect which is produced by using Old Dutch Enamel, Dull Finish. This latter finish closely approximates the genuine rubbed effect. Where a slightly duller finish is desired, this can be secured by adding Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater in the proportion which will produce the dull effect which is desired. Exact proportions cannot be given herein on account of the fact that what one person might consider a dull finish, another might consider an egg-shell finish,



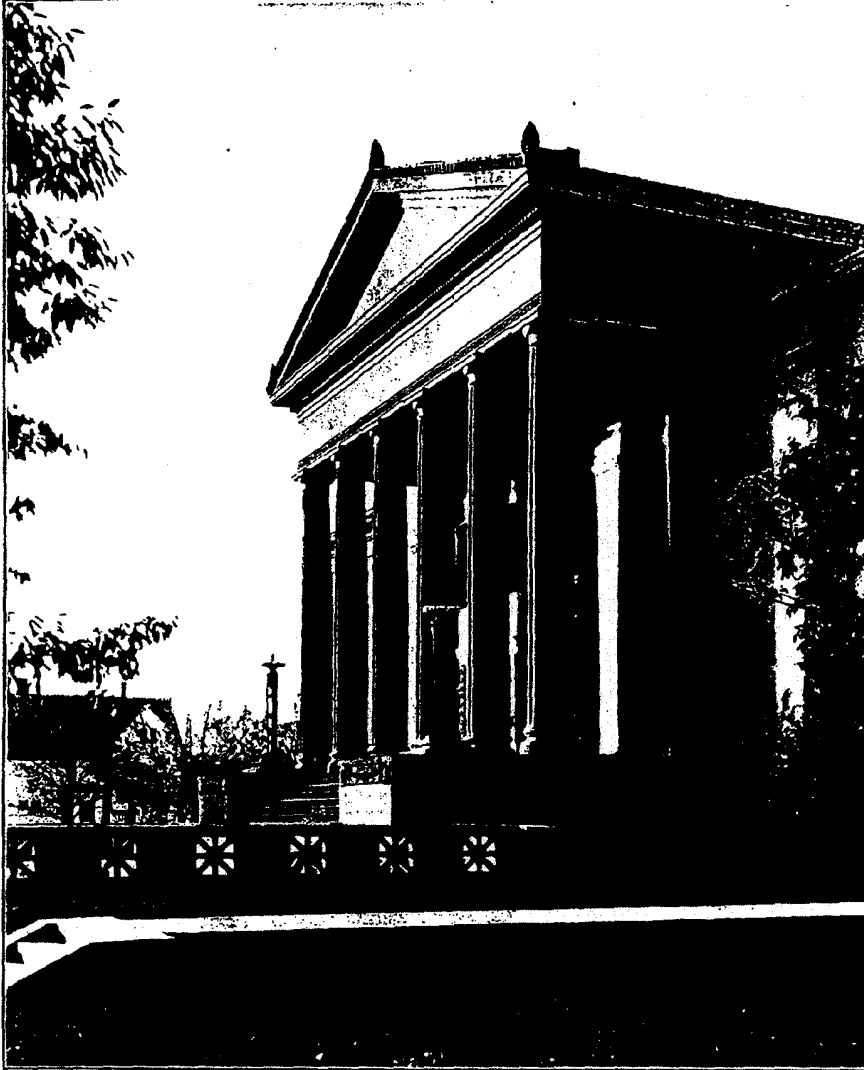
John A. Nyden, Architect, Chicago Theo. Ebert & Co., Painting Contractors, Chicago

Melrose Apartment Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Page thirteen

0007-SWP-039395

0007-SWP-000122774



C. D. Faulkner, Architect, Chicago

First Church Christ Scientist, Lakewood, Ohio

Finished with Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel

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which is supposed to have more gloss than a truly dull finish. Where the genuine rubbed effect is desired, no enamel can be found which will accept the rubbed finish more evenly and

beautifully than Old Dutch Enamel. This enamel is so formulated as to permit rubbing within a reasonable length of time after the application of the final enamel coat.

Colors

Old Dutch Enamel is manufactured in white, in both the gloss and dull finishes, as well as in the beautiful tints of ivory white and French gray, in both the gloss and dull finishes. Other shades of Old Dutch Enamel are easily procurable by tinting with Sherwin-Williams First Quality Oil Colors, which makes a choice of hundreds of shades available for the architect. Where the quantity of Old Dutch Enamel required for any operation amounts to 100 gallons or over, The Sherwin-Williams Company will

gladly make a special run of Old Dutch Enamel to match any special shade submitted by an architect.

In tinting Old Dutch Enamel with Sherwin-Williams First Quality Oil Colors, the color should be added to a small amount of the enamel which, after thoroughly mixing, should be added to the rest of the enamel, a little at a time, until the desired tint is obtained. Where the enamel is tinted, the undercoater also should be tinted to a similar color.



Great Lakes Construction Co., Contractors,
Chicago, Ill.

Edgar D. Martin, State Architect,
Springfield, Ohio

Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill.

Finished with Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel



Warren & Wetmore, Architects,
New York City

Westchester Biltmore Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

Finished with Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel

W. P. Nelson Co., Painting Co.,
New York and Chicago

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Covering Capacity

Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel has a covering capacity of approximately three hundred fifty square feet, one coat, to the gallon. It is regularly put up in gallon and half-gallon special lithographed, sealed cans. It can also

be supplied upon special order in five-gallon packages where required. This size, however, is not recommended unless a large force of painters is applying the enamel at one time, and use quantities of enamel in a short time.

Specifications

Old Dutch Enamel Finish on New Interior Wood Trim

Preparation: Before proceeding with the work, the contractor shall make sure that the surface to be finished is perfectly dry and free from dust and dirt.

First coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater, thinned with pure linseed oil in the proportion of one pint of oil to one gallon of undercoater. When dry, sand thoroughly with No. 0 sandpaper and apply a *thin* coat pure white shellac. Sand again before applying next coat.

Second coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer. When dry, sand with No. 0 sandpaper.

Third coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater. When dry, sand carefully to smooth surface with No. 0000 sandpaper.

Fourth coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel mixed equal parts with Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Undercoater. When dry, sand lightly with No. 0000 sandpaper.

Fifth coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel applied in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer. Rubbed finish: (Where desired, the final coat of Old Dutch Enamel, when sufficiently hard, shall be rubbed to a dull finish with powdered pumicestone and water.)

Imitation rubbed finish: Where the architect does not care to go to the expense of rubbing the final enamel coat, Old Dutch Enamel dull finish can be substituted for fifth coat as specified above.

Note No. 1: On open grain woods, such as oak, walnut and chestnut, the first coat of the above specification should be changed so as to call for one coat of Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Filler, wiping off surplus filler before same has become set on the surface. Follow with a thin coat of pure white shellac and sand with No. 0 sandpaper before applying coat No. 2 as specified above.

Note No. 2: Where expense is a consideration, the third coat as specified above may be omitted.

Old Dutch Enamel Finish on Previously Finished Interior Trim

Preparation: The surface to be refinished shall be thoroughly cleaned, preferably with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap (pure linseed oil soap) and warm water. When dry, thoroughly sand with No. 0 sandpaper to remove any gloss which may be on the old finish.

First coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater thinned with pure turpentine in the proportion of one pint of turpentine to one gallon of the undercoater. When dry, sand with No. 0 sandpaper.

Second coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite

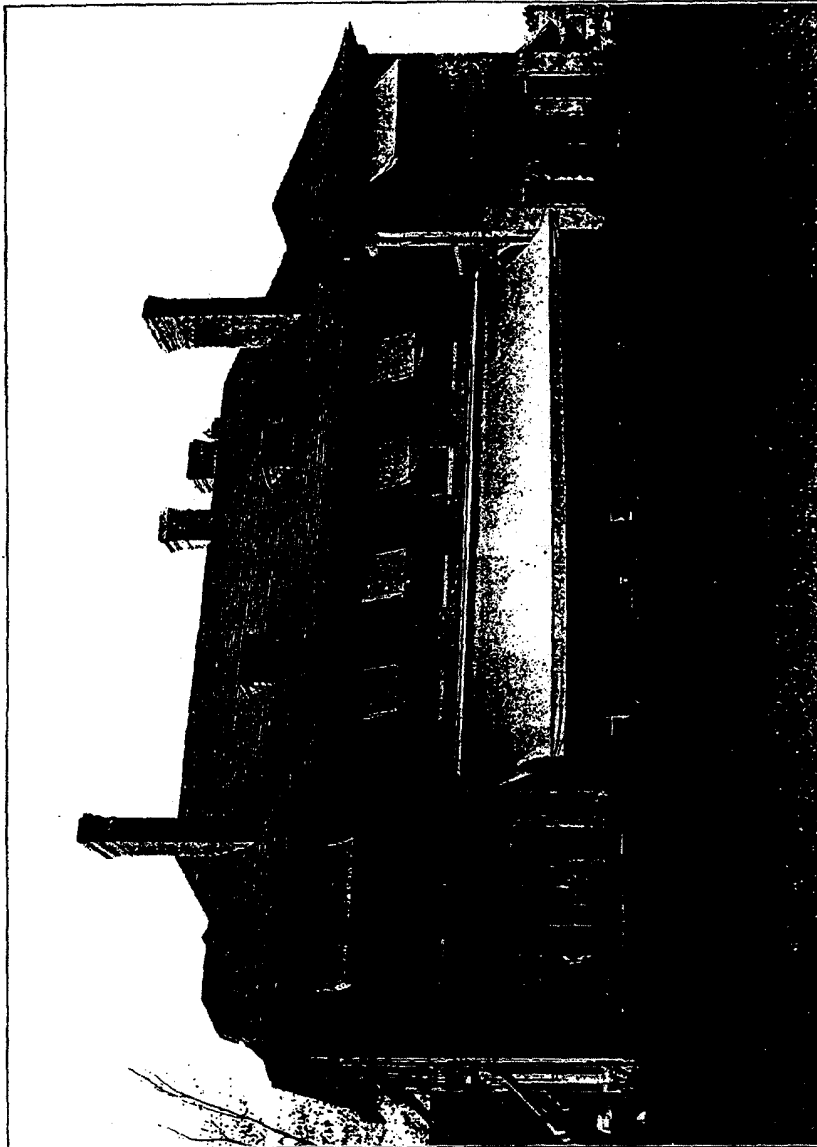
Enamel Undercoater in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer. When dry, sand smooth with No. 0000 sandpaper.

Third coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel and Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed equal parts. When dry, sand lightly with No. 0000 sandpaper.

Fourth coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel (gloss or dull finish).

Note: Where expense is a consideration, third coat may be omitted.

ENAMEL FINISH ON INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR TRIM



The C. H. Ruge Co., Painting Contractors,
Rochester, N. Y.

Residence of S. F. Jenkins, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.
Finished with Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel

Gordon & Kallberg Architects,
Rochester, N. Y.

Old Dutch Enamel Finish on New Plaster Walls

First coat: Sherwin-Williams ODP White Lead, oil and turpentine mixed in the proportion of three quarts of boiled oil, three quarts of turpentine to twenty-five pounds of ODP White Lead with the addition of a small amount of drier.

Second coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Tone Mixing Size mixed with Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater in the proportion of one quart of Flat-Rite Enamel Under-

coater to one gallon of Flat-Tone Mixing Size.

Third coat: Sherwin-Williams Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.

Fourth coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel and Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed equal parts. Sand lightly when dry.

Fifth coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.



Thompson & Harding, Architects,
Little Rock, Ark.

Rexer & Dempsey, Painting Contractors,
Little Rock, Ark.

Residence of J. Rudy Smith, Esq., Little Rock, Ark.

Old Dutch Enamel, being adapted to exterior use quite as well as for interior trim, was used on the pillars of the above residence as well as throughout the interior

Page nineteen

0007-SWP-039401

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C. E. Kountz, of J. E. Ferguson & Co., Architect, Hagerstown, Md.

J. E. Ferguson & Co., Contractors, Hagerstown, Md.

Hagerstown and Washington County Y. M. C. A. Building, Hagerstown, Md.

Finished with Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel

Old Dutch Enamel Finish on New Exterior Woodwork

Preparation: The contractor shall determine through careful inspection that the surface to be finished is dry and in proper condition for finishing. Before the priming coat is applied, all knots and pitchy places shall be given a coat of pure orange shellac.

First coat: Sherwin-Williams ODP White Lead, mixed with pure raw linseed oil, turpentine and a small amount of drier, the oil and turpentine being in the proportion of one pint of turpentine to one gallon of oil.

Second coat: Sherwin-Williams ODP White Lead, mixed with pure linseed oil and turpentine together with a small amount of drier, in the proportion of one gallon of turpentine to one gallon of oil.

Third coat: Sherwin-Williams ODP White Lead, mixed with turpentine and a small amount of drier, with little or no linseed oil added.

Fourth coat: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel Gloss, thinned in the proportion of one pint of turpentine to one gallon of enamel.

Fifth coat: This coat shall be applied as soon as the fourth coat is sufficiently dry to permit brushing over same safely. If the fourth coat becomes quite hard before the fifth is applied, the fourth coat shall be "mossed" before the fifth coat is flowed on. The fifth coat or final enamel coat shall consist of Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.

Note No. 1: Where a fine finish is desired, the first and second coats shall be sanded to a smooth surface with No. 0 sandpaper. The third coat shall be sanded smooth with No. 0000 sandpaper.

Note No. 2: Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel Dull Finish is not designed for exterior use. Old Dutch Enamel Gloss only is recommended for exterior exposure.

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