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The
HANDBOOK
on PAINTING



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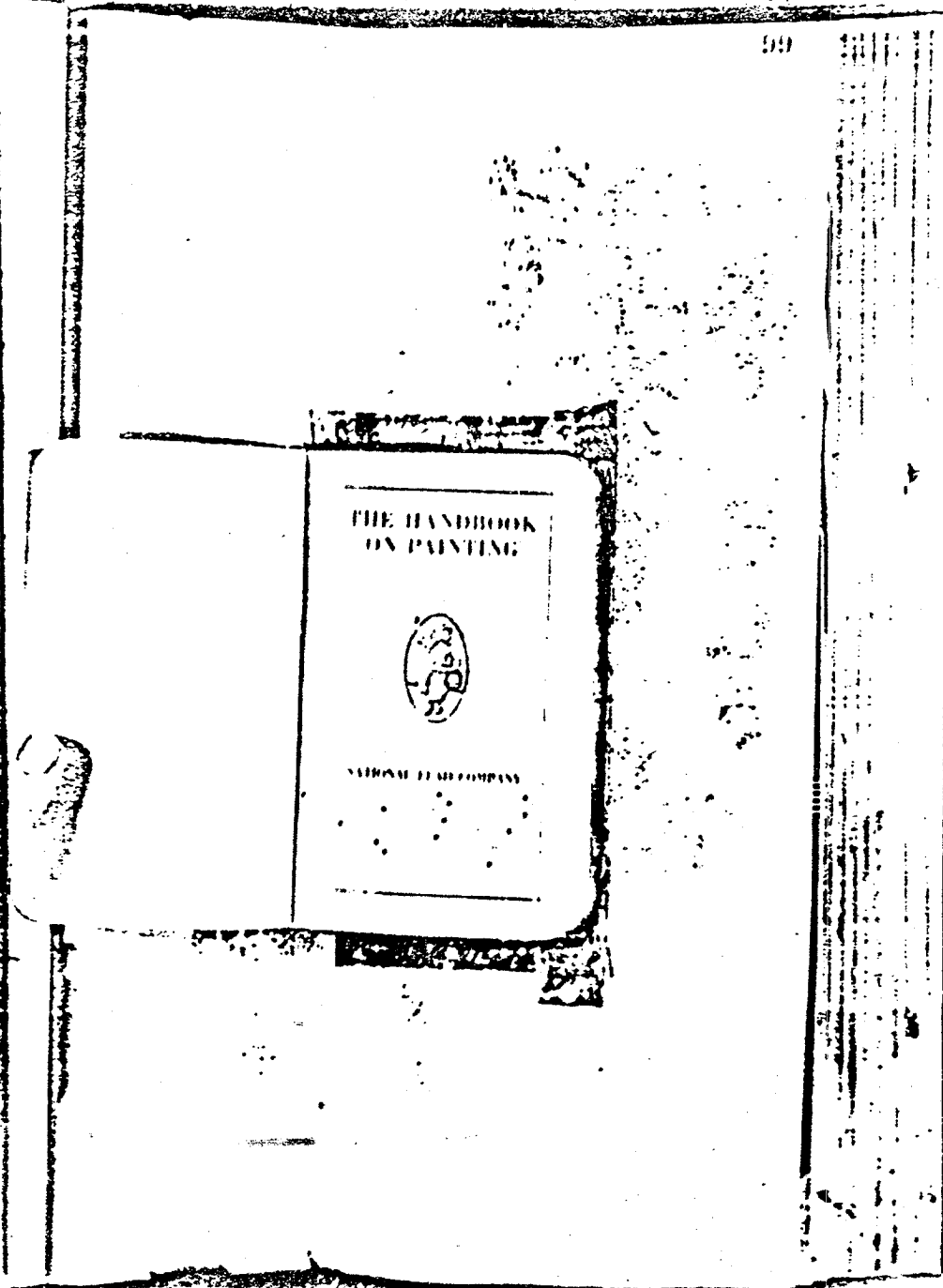
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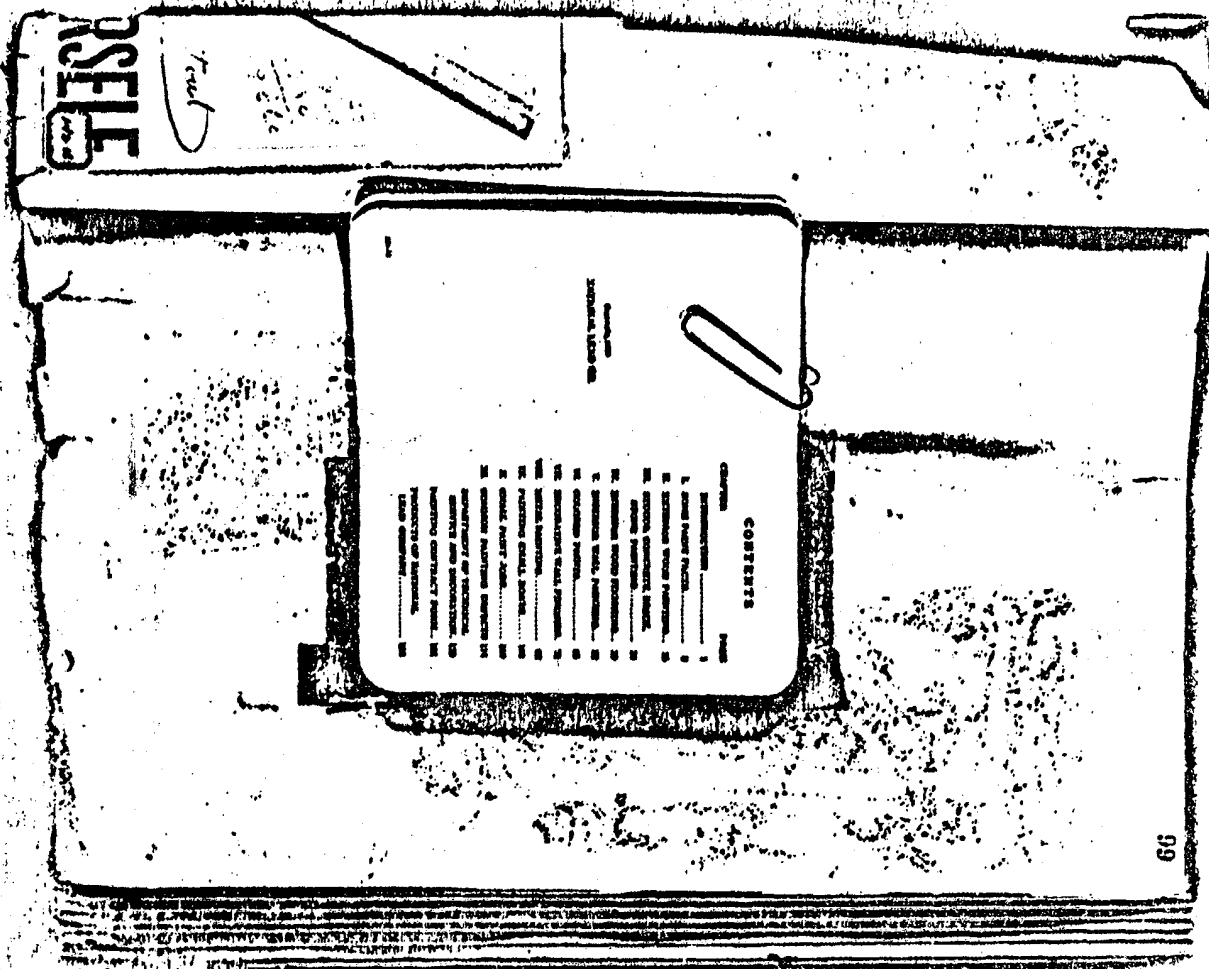
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Introduction

PAINTING is an art and there are many things about the art of painting which require study, observation and constant practice. It always pays, therefore, to have an experienced teacher of one is available. The superior knowledge of the man who "knows how" is worth whatever extra money it may cost to hire him. Do not, however, allow yourself to be deceived of the advantages of making the paint simple because a painter who knows how to mix white lead into paint is not within easy reach, as is the case sometimes in the smaller towns.

The Handbook on Painting gives all necessary mixing and painting directions. In fact, it is a veritable storehouse of practical paint knowledge, equally valuable as a guide to the uninitiated and as a reference work for the architect, engineer, building manager, painter and other experienced users of paint.

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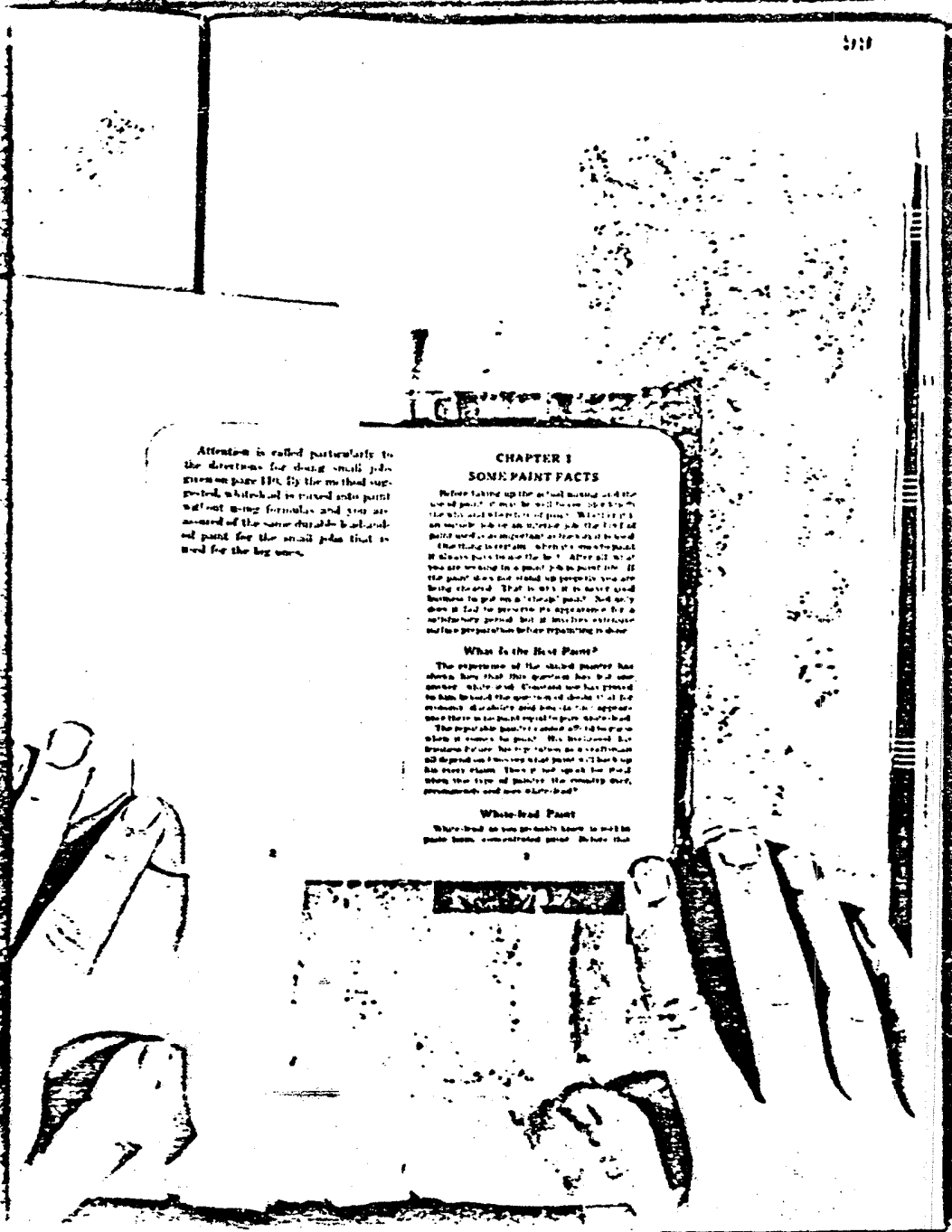
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Attention is called particularly to the directions for doing small jobs given on page 119, by the method suggested, which is to mix into paint without using formulas and you are assured of the same durable standard paint for the small jobs that is used for the big ones.

CHAPTER I SOME PAINT FACTS

Before taking up the actual mixing and the use of paint, it may be well to consider the why and wherefore of paint. What is it? It is an invisible barrier against the elements of air and moisture, which is the most important factor in the durability of a paint. It is a barrier against the elements of air and moisture, which is the most important factor in the durability of a paint. It is a barrier against the elements of air and moisture, which is the most important factor in the durability of a paint.

What is the Best Paint?

The experience of the paint maker has shown him that this question has a real answer. White lead paint has proved to him the best of all the paints. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful.

White Lead Paint

White lead paint is the best of all the paints. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful. It is the most durable and the most beautiful.

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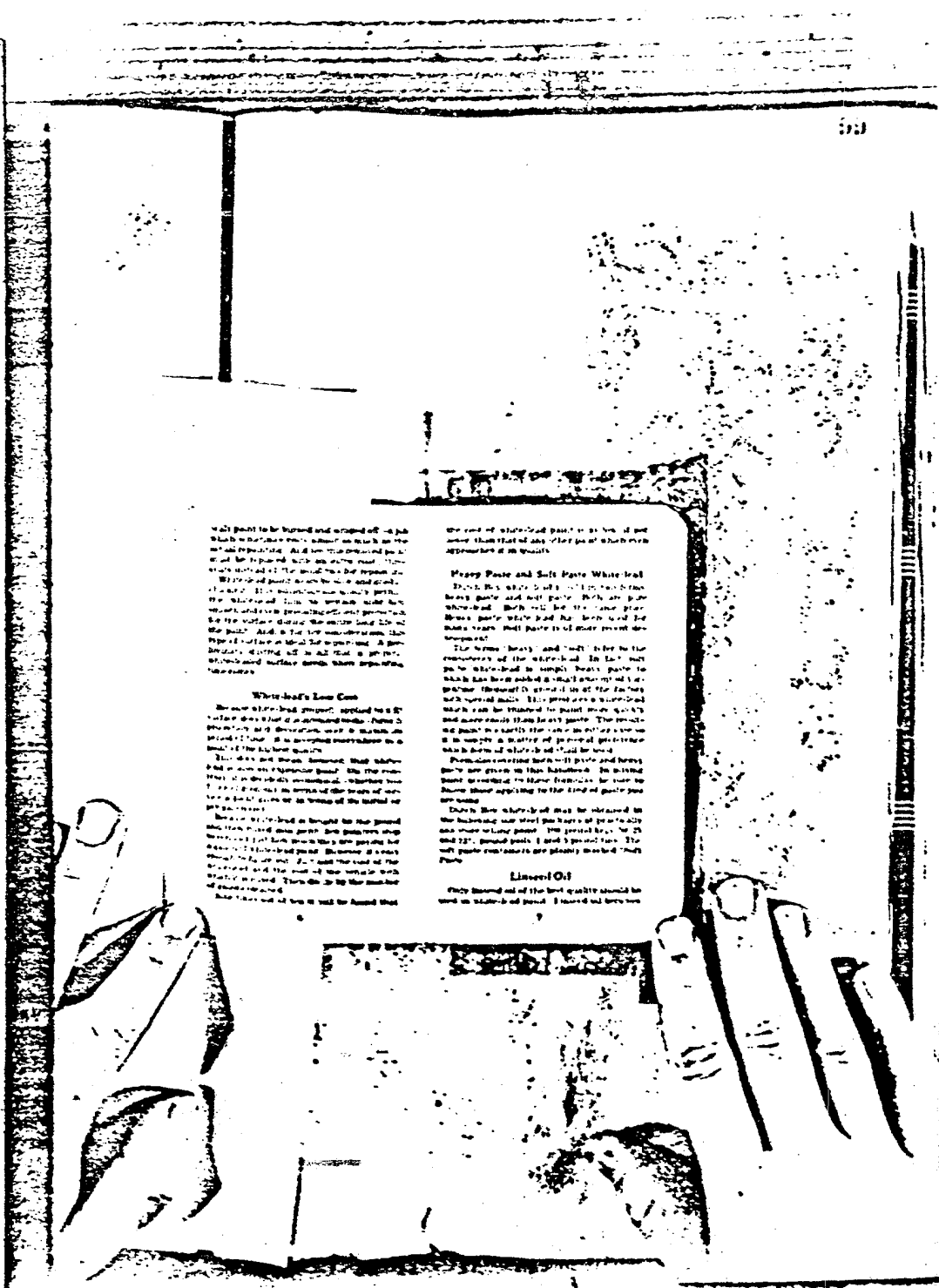
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White Lead's Low Cost

Because white lead paint is so cheap, it is often used in places where it is not needed. This is a mistake. White lead paint is not a good paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses.

It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses.

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It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses.

the cost of white lead paint is so low, it is often used in places where it is not needed. This is a mistake. White lead paint is not a good paint for many uses. It is a poor paint for many uses.

Peep Paint and Salt Paint White Lead
There are two kinds of white lead paint. One is peep paint and the other is salt paint. Both are poor paints. Both will be the same price. Both will be the same price. Both will be the same price.

The name "peep" and "salt" refer to the composition of the white lead. In fact, both are the same. Both are the same. Both are the same. Both are the same. Both are the same.

Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint.

Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint. Peep paint is a better paint than salt paint.

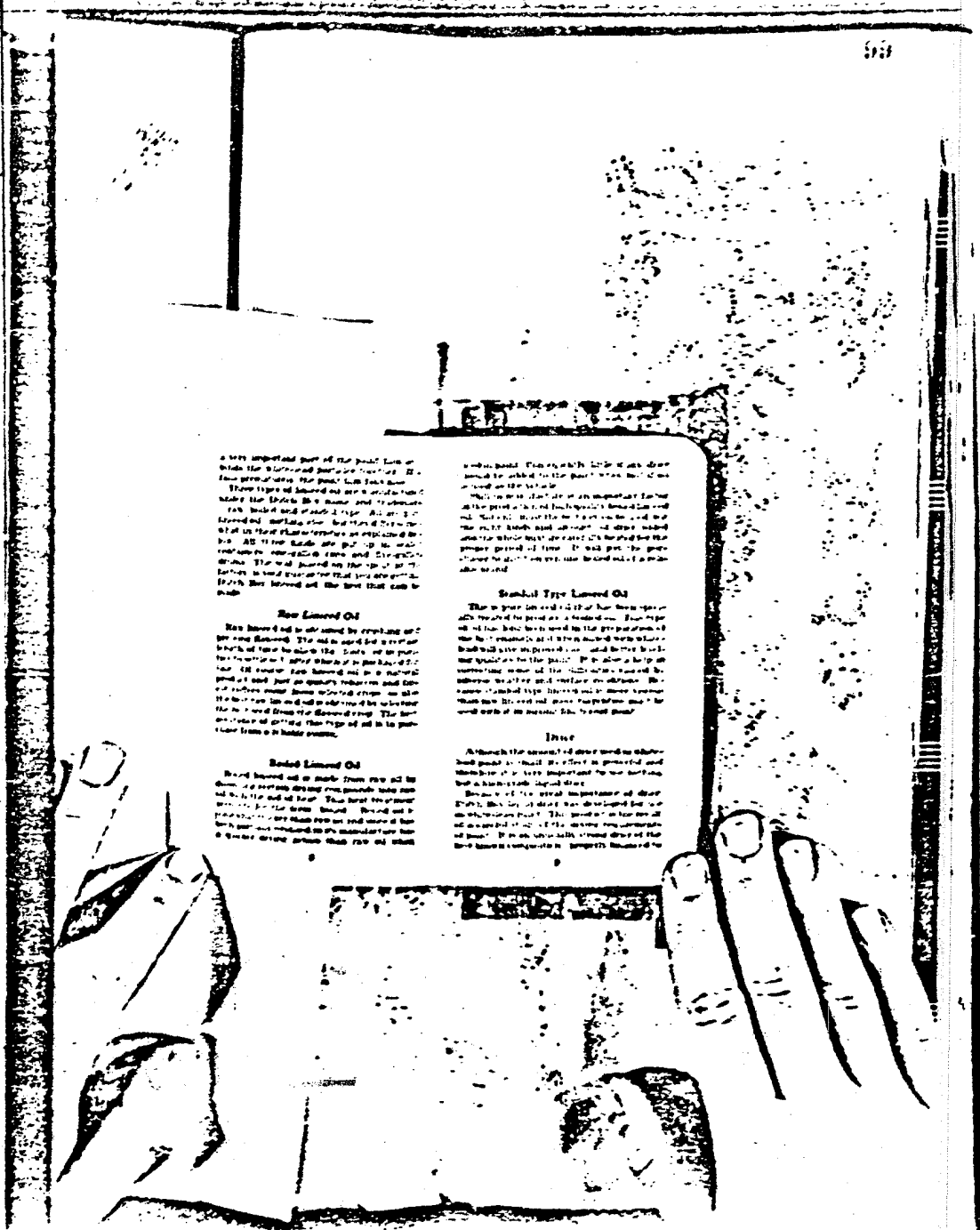
Linseed Oil

Only the best of the best quality should be used in white lead paint. Only the best of the best quality should be used in white lead paint. Only the best of the best quality should be used in white lead paint.

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a very important part of the book. The book is held open by two hands, one on the left and one on the right, with fingers visible. The book's pages are visible, showing text and some illustrations. The image is grainy and has a high level of contrast, typical of a microfilm reproduction. The book is positioned in the center of the frame, and the hands are holding it from the sides. The background is dark and indistinct.

Red Lead Oil

Red lead oil is obtained by cracking and refining lead. The oil is used for a variety of purposes, including as a lubricant for machinery and as a component in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. It is a dark, viscous liquid with a strong, metallic odor.

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Red Lead Type Lead Oil

Red lead type lead oil is obtained by cracking and refining lead. The oil is used for a variety of purposes, including as a lubricant for machinery and as a component in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. It is a dark, viscous liquid with a strong, metallic odor.

Lead

Lead is a heavy metal that is used in a variety of applications, including in the manufacture of batteries, in the construction of radiation shielding, and in the production of lead acid. It is a soft, malleable metal with a high density.

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large sheet of paper, drawing of the paper, a water in form in which and glass. The liquid may be purchased from standard in the. Colors in which: in quart and gallon can.

Turpentine

Turpentine is used to paint in order to remove the surface of paper to which the paint is applied. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

Colors in Oil

With the use of the brush, colors in oil may be applied to the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

Wall Primer

For the first coat on interior plaster, Dutch Boy Wall Primer is the best. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

Lead Mixing Oil

Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil is designed to provide for use with Dutch Boy White and Lead White. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

Interior paint made with white lead and Lead White Oil may be used for all interior work. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil with white lead and white oil is used for all interior work. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

Exterior paint made with white lead and Lead Mixing Oil is used for all exterior work. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper. It is a liquid which is used to remove the paint from the surface of the paper.

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When both surfaces need a waterproofing to prevent dangerous leaks and vibrations the same properties of Lead 301 are put to a good use as a seal for the joints of dampers and pressure in the tank to produce a Lead 301 water-tight barrier in such a critical checking time as a pilot engine valve.

With the Lead 301 lining the tank is protected where you have the water level in the galley tank and the galley drain.

Flattening Out

[illegible]

Red head

[illegible]

measured one of the largest trees found for the
height 32. Section in cross as follows the
end-trunk and - wood to the ground up 32". It
and at its base and up into the air.

How type of spread reflects on the economy? Under Ray, which I think is correct, it is a rough, but not an accurate, measure of growth. It is not a measure of the business cycle, such as the Fed's surveys and forecasts. It is a rough indicator of the economy's growth. It is not a measure of the economy's growth. It is a rough indicator of the economy's growth. It is not a measure of the economy's growth. It is a rough indicator of the economy's growth.

Quick 100000 Red-bellied crows were in the
nest and in the air. It is said the nest was
and was eaten from the pollen etc. and
factors of the drug.

He had a car and a motorcycle and also a
address in City 2-40 in 12. It had 30 to
most people in the 20 area and up 10 and
the 20 area.

The Use of Quality Materials

The materials divided in this chapter - the broad historical and linguistic information and the more local literary and literary and critical studies of the materials - that are necessary for further work on the history of the novel in the United States. With the addition of high-level critical study and interpretation of the novel, it is the only material that is

From March through June materials were commonly stored and stacked on the bare ground.

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CHAPTER 11

EXTERIOR WOOD PAINTING

For formulas on the page that fall on one - marked as a single for mixing white lead paint for the particular intended work at hand. The diagram is also included and for use of the material and the formulas to meet the particular conditions of the surface to be painted. See Chapter VI for directions on finishing a white - lead paint. Precautions for making a new gallon batch of white-lead paint are given on page 113.

Adjustment of Formulae

The Remarks on the following page have been carefully checked and do represent our best judgment as to sound publishing practice for current conditions. In most instances we do not think of any of our authors that will give current results. However it is suggested that the best practice is to have at least all conditions and it is one of the most difficult to obtain that have been made from it can be readily obtained for the results. Experience is the best guide to this situation but a few general rules to that effect.

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PAINTING NEW OUTSIDE WOOL.

Formado No. 18 - Printing - cont.

Item	Unit	Price	Quantity	Total
100 lbs. of meat	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of fat	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of bone	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of skin	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of head	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of tail	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of hooves	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
100 lbs. of other	100 lbs.	1.00	1	1.00
Total				7.00

Formula No. 23 - continued

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1/2 lb. White - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Blue - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Green - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Yellow - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Orange - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Red - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Purple - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Pink - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Brown - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Grey - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Black - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. White - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Blue - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Green - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Yellow - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Orange - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Red - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Purple - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Pink - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Brown - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Grey - 10	10	1.00	10.00
1/2 lb. Black - 10	10	1.00	10.00

1. *Arctostaphylos* 2. *Arctostaphylos* 3. *Arctostaphylos* 4. *Arctostaphylos* 5. *Arctostaphylos* 6. *Arctostaphylos* 7. *Arctostaphylos* 8. *Arctostaphylos* 9. *Arctostaphylos* 10. *Arctostaphylos* 11. *Arctostaphylos* 12. *Arctostaphylos* 13. *Arctostaphylos* 14. *Arctostaphylos* 15. *Arctostaphylos* 16. *Arctostaphylos* 17. *Arctostaphylos* 18. *Arctostaphylos* 19. *Arctostaphylos* 20. *Arctostaphylos* 21. *Arctostaphylos* 22. *Arctostaphylos* 23. *Arctostaphylos* 24. *Arctostaphylos* 25. *Arctostaphylos* 26. *Arctostaphylos* 27. *Arctostaphylos* 28. *Arctostaphylos* 29. *Arctostaphylos* 30. *Arctostaphylos* 31. *Arctostaphylos* 32. *Arctostaphylos* 33. *Arctostaphylos* 34. *Arctostaphylos* 35. *Arctostaphylos* 36. *Arctostaphylos* 37. *Arctostaphylos* 38. *Arctostaphylos* 39. *Arctostaphylos* 40. *Arctostaphylos* 41. *Arctostaphylos* 42. *Arctostaphylos* 43. *Arctostaphylos* 44. *Arctostaphylos* 45. *Arctostaphylos* 46. *Arctostaphylos* 47. *Arctostaphylos* 48. *Arctostaphylos* 49. *Arctostaphylos* 50. *Arctostaphylos* 51. *Arctostaphylos* 52. *Arctostaphylos* 53. *Arctostaphylos* 54. *Arctostaphylos* 55. *Arctostaphylos* 56. *Arctostaphylos* 57. *Arctostaphylos* 58. *Arctostaphylos* 59. *Arctostaphylos* 60. *Arctostaphylos* 61. *Arctostaphylos* 62. *Arctostaphylos* 63. *Arctostaphylos* 64. *Arctostaphylos* 65. *Arctostaphylos* 66. *Arctostaphylos* 67. *Arctostaphylos* 68. *Arctostaphylos* 69. *Arctostaphylos* 70. *Arctostaphylos* 71. *Arctostaphylos* 72. *Arctostaphylos* 73. *Arctostaphylos* 74. *Arctostaphylos* 75. *Arctostaphylos* 76. *Arctostaphylos* 77. *Arctostaphylos* 78. *Arctostaphylos* 79. *Arctostaphylos* 80. *Arctostaphylos* 81. *Arctostaphylos* 82. *Arctostaphylos* 83. *Arctostaphylos* 84. *Arctostaphylos* 85. *Arctostaphylos* 86. *Arctostaphylos* 87. *Arctostaphylos* 88. *Arctostaphylos* 89. *Arctostaphylos* 90. *Arctostaphylos* 91. *Arctostaphylos* 92. *Arctostaphylos* 93. *Arctostaphylos* 94. *Arctostaphylos* 95. *Arctostaphylos* 96. *Arctostaphylos* 97. *Arctostaphylos* 98. *Arctostaphylos* 99. *Arctostaphylos* 100. *Arctostaphylos*

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REPAINTING OUTSIDE WOOD

Form No. 10 (Rev. 1-1960)

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. second of these is the fact that the
 3. third of these is the fact that the
 4. fourth of these is the fact that the
 5. fifth of these is the fact that the
 6. sixth of these is the fact that the
 7. seventh of these is the fact that the
 8. eighth of these is the fact that the
 9. ninth of these is the fact that the
 10. tenth of these is the fact that the

Formula No. 23 - 1 inch 1 out

* These items are in accord with those shown in 1. and
2. of the - attached page and 4. of the investigation
to date including

[illegible]

Problems No. 111 is made representative because it contains each of the four different types of algebraic problems. The problems are: (1) a problem in rates, (2) a problem in percentages, (3) a problem in geometry, and (4) a problem in arithmetic.

The first round of demand for justice took place in the 1980s, when the first generation of women began to demand that the government provide a better life for their children and to address the needs of the elderly. By the 1990s, the second generation of women began to demand that the government provide a better life for their children and to address the needs of the elderly. By the 2000s, the third generation of women began to demand that the government provide a better life for their children and to address the needs of the elderly.

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The fundamental design of the PM is formulated to produce a fairly good even flat surface

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FROM PASTE TO PAINT IN TWO SIMPLE STEPS

One:
After getting the
off paste a few
days to put in
one good day
up about half
of the sand into
a mixing tub of
sand.



Two:
Before to
put in the
proper amount
of sand in
the tub and
dry. If the
paint colored
sand add red
oxide.

Steaming the Paste

After the paste is put in a tub of sand it
should be steamed. It can be done in a few
days to about a week. The sand should be
put in a tub and the paste should be
steamed.

A good way to steam the paste is to put it
in a tub and let it sit in the sand for a few
days. The sand should be changed often.
There is no need to change the sand often.
The sand should be changed often.

The Use of Sand

There should be a good amount of sand in
the tub. It should be changed often. The
sand should be changed often. The sand
should be changed often. The sand should
be changed often. The sand should be
changed often. The sand should be changed
often. The sand should be changed often.

Preparation of the Surface

The surface to be painted should be
clean. It should be free of dirt and
oil. It should be free of dirt and oil.
It should be free of dirt and oil. It
should be free of dirt and oil. It should
be free of dirt and oil. It should be
free of dirt and oil. It should be free
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dirt and oil. It should be free of dirt
and oil. It should be free of dirt and
oil. It should be free of dirt and oil.

How Many Coats

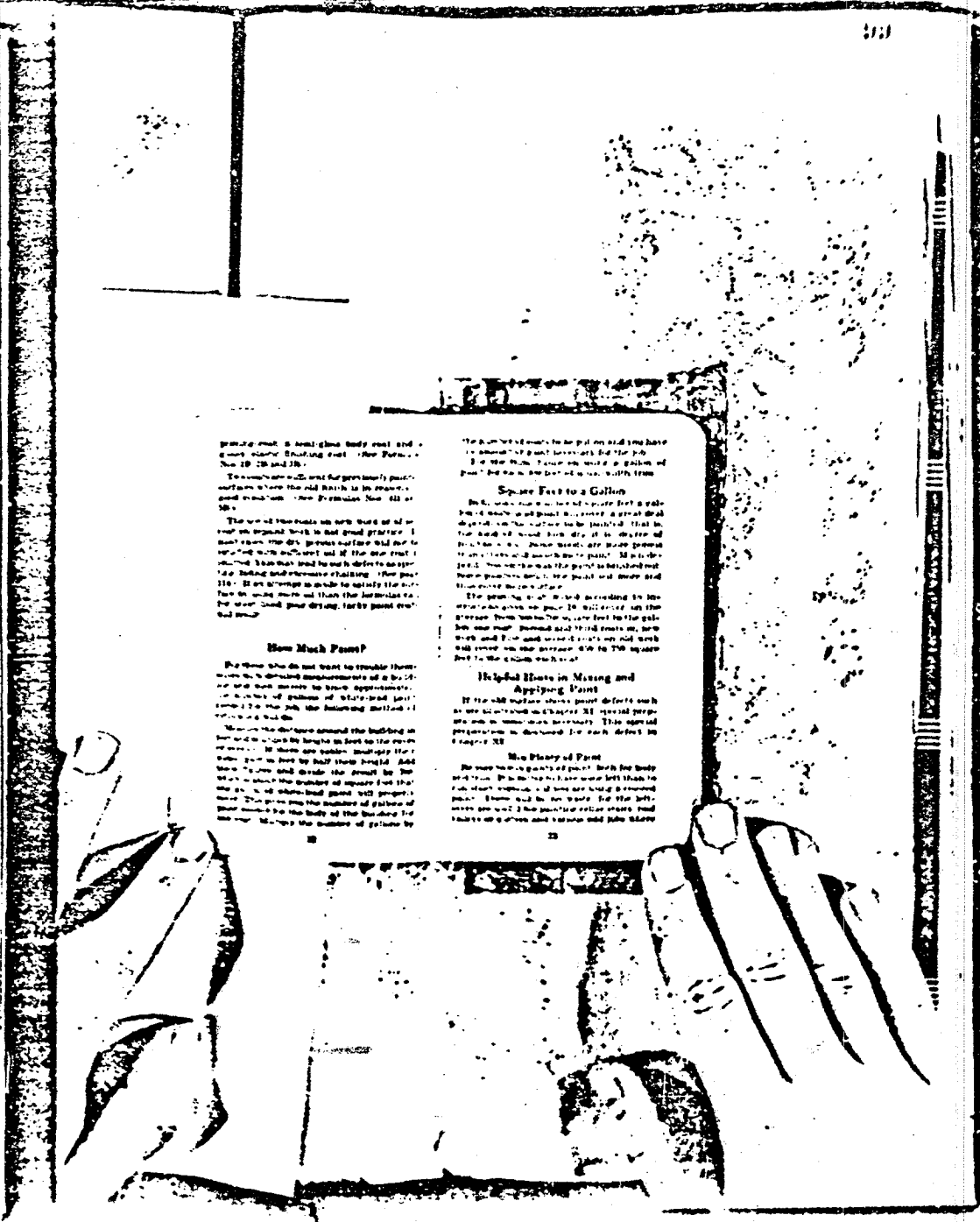
To make sure the paint is good, it
should be applied in a coat that is
about 1/8 inch thick. It should be
applied in a coat that is about 1/8
inch thick. It should be applied in a
coat that is about 1/8 inch thick. It
should be applied in a coat that is
about 1/8 inch thick. It should be
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praying that a long glass body coat and a good strong finishing coat. (See Form No. 10, 11 and 12.)

To estimate the cost for previously painted surfaces where the old finish is to remain, use Form No. 13.

The use of the rule on the third of the rule on square feet is not good practice. It will give you the gross surface but not the surface to be painted. If the surface is rough, it may be necessary to use the rule on the third of the rule on square feet and then multiply by the factor for the surface to be painted. (See page 11.) It is always a good idea to estimate the surface to be painted by using the rule on the third of the rule on square feet and then multiplying by the factor for the surface to be painted.

How Much Paint?

For those who do not want to trouble themselves with detailed measurements of a building, we have devised a simple method for estimating the number of gallons of paint required for the job. The following method is recommended:

Measure the distance around the building in feet and divide by four to get the number of stories. If there are more than four stories, divide the result by two. Add the number of stories and divide the result by two. This will give the number of gallons of paint required for the body of the building. To estimate the number of gallons of paint required for the roof, multiply the number of gallons of paint required for the body of the building by the factor for the roof.

The number of gallons of paint required for the job is the sum of the gallons of paint required for the body of the building and the gallons of paint required for the roof.

Square Feet to a Gallon

In the case of a building with a flat roof, the number of gallons of paint required for the roof is the number of square feet of the roof divided by the number of square feet per gallon of paint. (See page 11.)

The number of gallons of paint required for the roof is the number of square feet of the roof divided by the number of square feet per gallon of paint. (See page 11.)

Helpful Hints in Mixing and Applying Paint

If the old surface shows paint defects such as peeling, cracking, or flaking, it is necessary to remove the old paint before applying the new paint. This should be done by scraping, sanding, or chipping the old paint off the surface.

Use Plenty of Paint

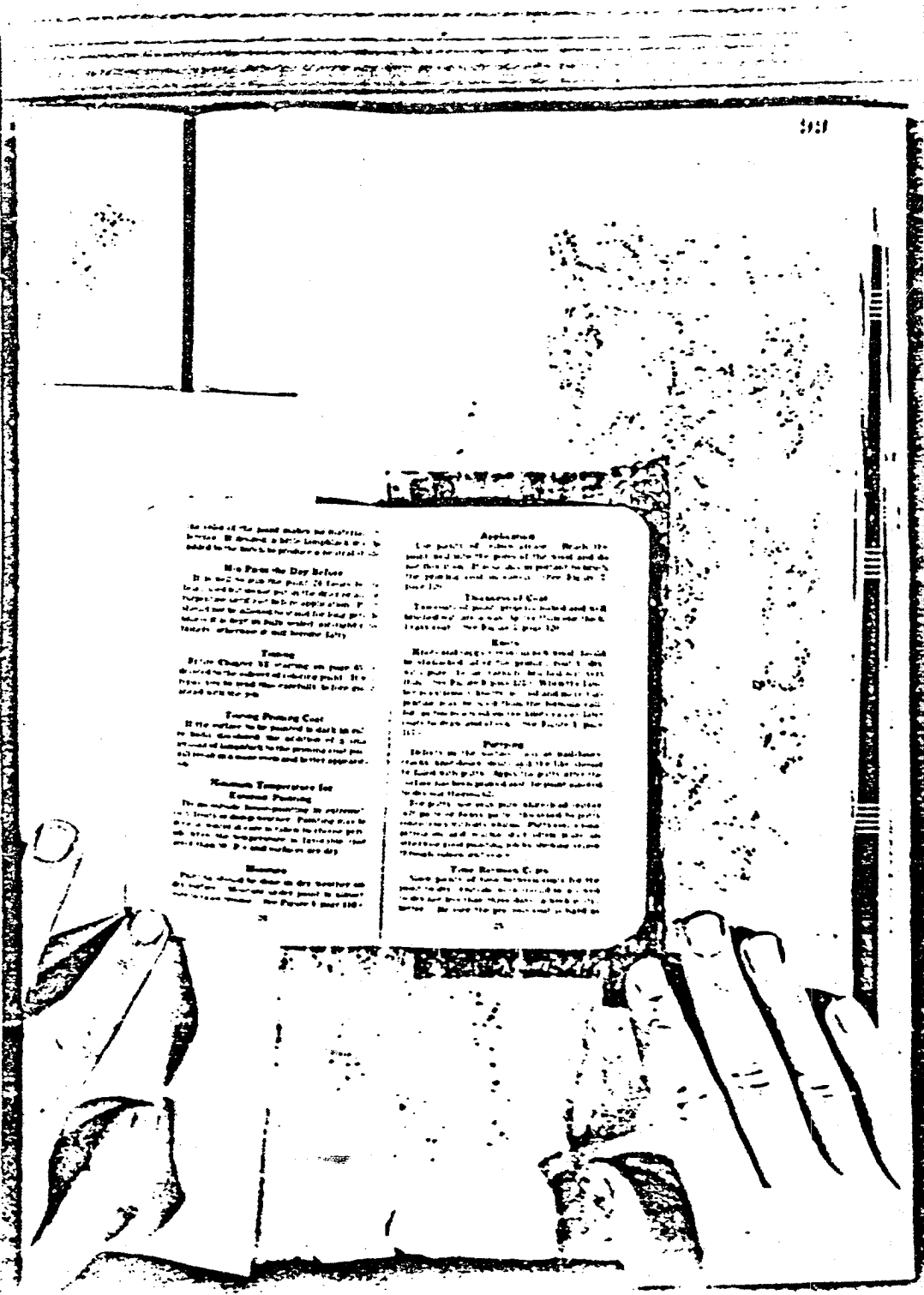
Do not try to save paint. It is better to use too much paint than to use too little. If the paint is too thin, it will not cover the surface properly. If the paint is too thick, it will not dry properly. Use the right amount of paint for the job.

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The value of the point makes no difference in the result. It should be kept in mind that the point is to be used to produce a certain effect.

Use Point the Day Before

It is best to use the point 24 hours before the day of the operation. This will allow the point to be used to produce a certain effect.

Turning

Before Chapter 12, turning on page 41, the point is used to produce a certain effect.

Turning Pressing Coat

If the surface is to be pressed in dark in the middle of the day, the point is used to produce a certain effect.

Minimum Temperature for

The minimum temperature for the operation is 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

Exhausting

The exhausting operation is performed by using the point to produce a certain effect.

Exhausting

The exhausting operation is performed by using the point to produce a certain effect.

Application

The point is used to produce a certain effect. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

The Nature of Coat

The nature of the coat is determined by the point. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

Eating

Eating is a process that involves the use of the point. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

Turning

Turning is a process that involves the use of the point. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

Turning Pressing Coat

Turning pressing coat is a process that involves the use of the point. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

Minimum Temperature for

The minimum temperature for the operation is 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The point is used to produce a certain effect.

Exhausting

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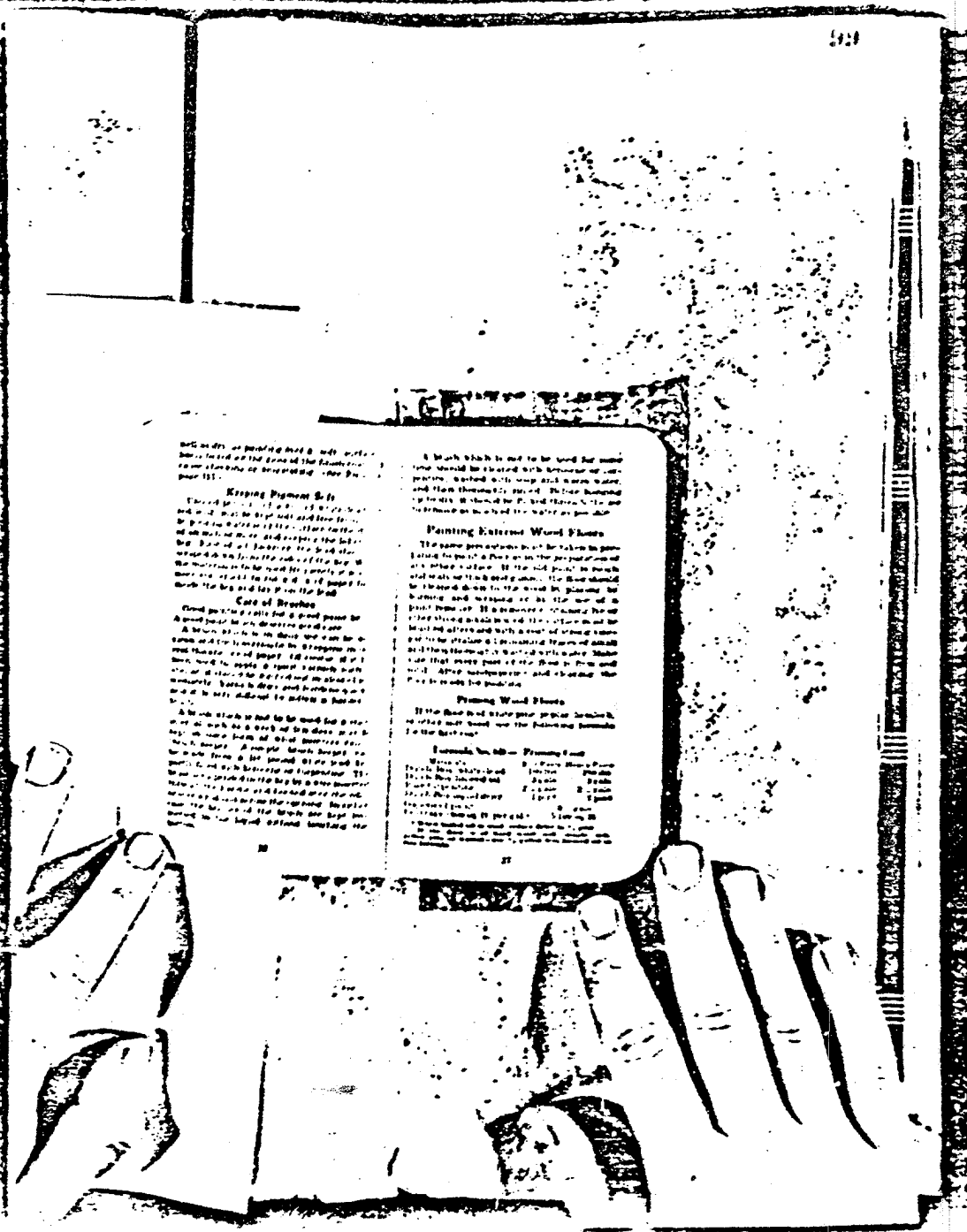
Exhausting

The exhausting operation is performed by using the point to produce a certain effect.

Exhausting

The exhausting operation is performed by using the point to produce a certain effect.

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Keeping Pigment Safe

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Care of Brushes

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Painting Exterior Wood Panels

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Priming Wood Panels

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Formula for Oil-Priming Coat

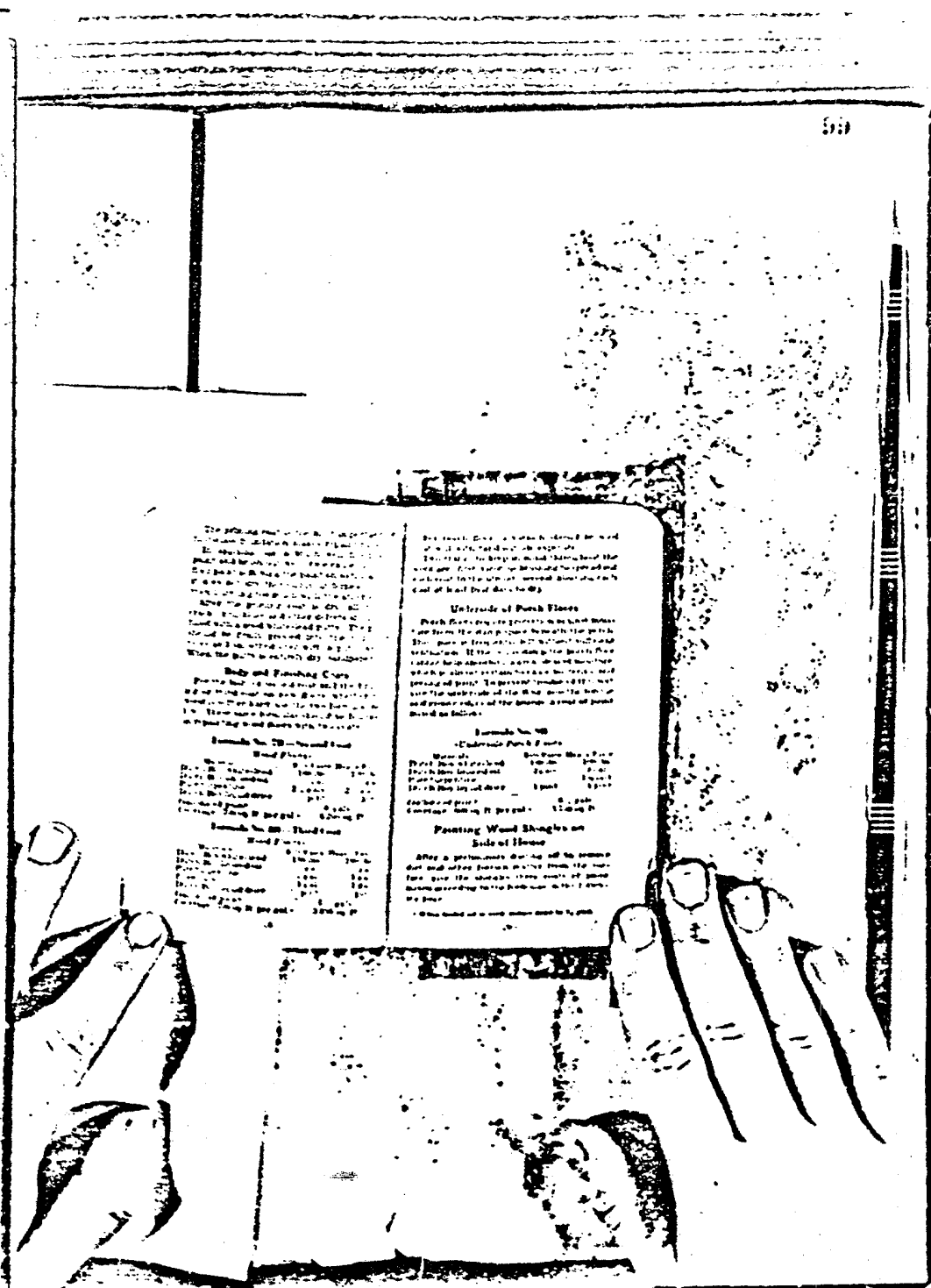
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The following are the most common diseases of the skin and their treatment. The first is the most common and is caused by a fungus. It is called 'ringworm' and is characterized by a circular, red, itchy patch on the skin. The treatment is to apply a fungicide to the patch and keep it dry. The second is 'eczema', which is a chronic, itchy condition of the skin. It is caused by an allergic reaction and is treated by avoiding the allergen and using topical steroids. The third is 'psoriasis', which is a chronic, itchy condition of the skin. It is caused by an autoimmune reaction and is treated by using topical steroids and systemic medications.

Body and Face Creams
These are used to keep the skin soft and supple. They are applied to the face and body after bathing. The most common are 'moisturizers' and 'sunscreens'. Moisturizers are used to keep the skin hydrated and prevent dryness. Sunscreens are used to protect the skin from the harmful rays of the sun.

Formula No. 20 - Hand Cream

Ingredients	Amount
Wool Fat	100 gm
Stearic Acid	100 gm
Alcohol	100 ml
Essential Oil	5 ml
Water	100 ml

Formula No. 21 - Hand Cream

Ingredients	Amount
Wool Fat	100 gm
Stearic Acid	100 gm
Alcohol	100 ml
Essential Oil	5 ml
Water	100 ml

For the treatment of the skin, it is important to keep it clean and dry. Use a mild soap and water to wash the skin. Avoid using harsh soaps or detergents. After washing, pat the skin dry with a clean towel. Do not rub the skin. Use a moisturizer to keep the skin hydrated. Avoid using products that contain alcohol or other irritants.

Underneath of Feet Cream
This cream is used to treat the skin on the bottom of the feet. It is applied to the skin after bathing. The most common is 'foot powder' and 'foot cream'. Foot powder is used to keep the feet dry and prevent blisters. Foot cream is used to keep the skin soft and supple.

Formula No. 22 - Foot Cream

Ingredients	Amount
Wool Fat	100 gm
Stearic Acid	100 gm
Alcohol	100 ml
Essential Oil	5 ml
Water	100 ml

Painting Wood Shingles on Side of House
This is a technique used to protect the side of a house from weathering. It involves painting the wood shingles with a special paint. The paint is made from a mixture of oil and pigment. It is applied to the shingles with a brush. The paint forms a protective layer on the surface of the shingles, preventing them from rotting and weathering.

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Painting New Wood Shingles

• <http://www.mad.nyu.edu>

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Formule No. 118—Normal : —

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Formula No. 124 - Thread 2 and, Volume 9 cover

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Repairing Wood Shingles

Formed by the United States

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**Stunning Wood Shingles and
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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CHAPTER III STUCCO, CONCRETE, BRICK AND STONE PAINTING

The painting of these surfaces is very important and should be done in the proper order. The first step is to clean the surface and remove all loose material. Then the surface should be primed with a suitable primer. The final step is to apply the paint in two or three coats, allowing each coat to dry before applying the next.

Preparing the Surface

Before painting stucco and the masonry surface, it should be cleaned of dirt and dry rot. If the surface is to be painted in a new color, it should be primed with a suitable primer. The primer should be applied in a uniform coat and allowed to dry before the paint is applied. The paint should be applied in two or three coats, allowing each coat to dry before applying the next.

Estimating Quantity of Paint

It is important to estimate the quantity of paint required for the job. This can be done by measuring the surface area to be painted and multiplying it by the number of coats. The number of coats will depend on the type of paint and the condition of the surface.

THE DUTCH BOY SYSTEM FOR PAINTING STUCCO, CONCRETE, BRICK AND STONE—FLAT FINISH

Formula No. 128 - Priming Coat
Materials: Dutch Boy White Lead, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese.
Directions: Mix 1 part Dutch Boy White Lead, 1 part Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, and 2 parts Dutch Boy Lead Manganese. Apply in a uniform coat.

Formula No. 129 - Second Coat
Materials: Dutch Boy White Lead, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese.
Directions: Mix 1 part Dutch Boy White Lead, 1 part Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, and 2 parts Dutch Boy Lead Manganese. Apply in a uniform coat.

Formula No. 130 - Third Coat
Materials: Dutch Boy White Lead, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, Dutch Boy Lead Manganese.
Directions: Mix 1 part Dutch Boy White Lead, 1 part Dutch Boy Lead Manganese, and 2 parts Dutch Boy Lead Manganese. Apply in a uniform coat.

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Aluminum

Aluminum is a lightweight metal that is strong and durable. It is used in a wide variety of applications, from building construction to transportation. Aluminum is also resistant to corrosion, making it a popular choice for outdoor use.

Repointing Exterior Stucco

Repointing exterior stucco is a process of replacing the damaged or deteriorated stucco on the exterior walls of a building. This is typically done to prevent water infiltration and structural damage. The process involves removing the old stucco, preparing the surface, and applying new stucco.

Painting Concrete Floors

Painting concrete floors is a common way to protect and beautify the interior of a building. It can be done in a variety of colors and finishes, and it is relatively easy to maintain. The process involves cleaning the floor, priming it, and then applying the paint.

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CHAPTER IV INTERIOR WOOD FINISHING

The most general principle that must be followed in the finishing of interior wood work is to use the best material available. The quality of the work is determined by the quality of the materials used. It is not sufficient to use cheap materials and expect to get good results. The quality of the work is determined by the quality of the materials used. It is not sufficient to use cheap materials and expect to get good results.

Preparing the Surface

The surface must be prepared in such a manner that it will receive the finish properly. The surface must be free from all dirt, oil, and grease. It must be smooth and even. The surface must be prepared in such a manner that it will receive the finish properly. The surface must be free from all dirt, oil, and grease. It must be smooth and even.

When the surface is to be finished with a hard finish, the surface must be prepared in such a manner that it will receive the finish properly. The surface must be free from all dirt, oil, and grease. It must be smooth and even.

Formula No. 228 - Wood Finish

Ingredients:
1. Turpentine 100
2. Shellac 100
3. Alcohol 100
4. Sand 100
5. Oil 100
6. Resin 100
7. Pigment 100
8. Solvent 100
9. Hardener 100
10. Drying Agent 100

Preparation of Surface

The surface must be prepared in such a manner that it will receive the finish properly. The surface must be free from all dirt, oil, and grease. It must be smooth and even.

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before painting. Insufficient shade is made under. When a light-colored paper is used over dark, the covering material must be removed, the surface of the paper sanded down.

If the surface is sanded down and then a new color is painted, the surface will be smooth. When a dark color is painted over a light color, a dark shade will be made, giving a better effect. As a rule, the first coat is the most of color. If the color is not to be changed, the second coat is not necessary.

Number of Coats

Three coats are recommended for all work which has been before being painted. When a light-colored paint has been used, a priming coat is needed up to the second and third coat. If the color is to be changed, the first coat is a color of the same shade as the second. The second coat is a color of the same shade as the first. If a new color is to be painted, the first coat is a color of the same shade as the second. The second coat is a color of the same shade as the first. The third coat is a color of the same shade as the second.

The primer coat is required for all work which has been before being painted. The second coat is a color of the same shade as the first. The third coat is a color of the same shade as the second.

Estimating Quantity of Paint

The amount of paint required for a surface can be estimated by the following formula:

For the purpose of this calculation, the surface of the paint is assumed to be 100 square feet. The amount of paint required for a surface of 100 square feet is 1 gallon. The amount of paint required for a surface of 200 square feet is 2 gallons. The amount of paint required for a surface of 300 square feet is 3 gallons. The amount of paint required for a surface of 400 square feet is 4 gallons. The amount of paint required for a surface of 500 square feet is 5 gallons.

Painting New Interior Wood

The following table gives the quantity of paint required for painting new interior wood. The quantity of paint required for a surface of 100 square feet is 1 gallon. The quantity of paint required for a surface of 200 square feet is 2 gallons. The quantity of paint required for a surface of 300 square feet is 3 gallons. The quantity of paint required for a surface of 400 square feet is 4 gallons. The quantity of paint required for a surface of 500 square feet is 5 gallons.

Formula No. 150. Priming Coat

Material	Quantity
White Lead	1 lb.
Linseed Oil	1 qt.
Red Lead	1 lb.
Primer	1 qt.

A suitable base for the primer coat is required. The primer coat is a color of the same shade as the second. The second coat is a color of the same shade as the first. The third coat is a color of the same shade as the second.

Formula No. 150. Second Coat

Material	Quantity
White Lead	1 lb.
Linseed Oil	1 qt.
Red Lead	1 lb.
Primer	1 qt.

The primer coat is required for all work which has been before being painted. The second coat is a color of the same shade as the first. The third coat is a color of the same shade as the second.

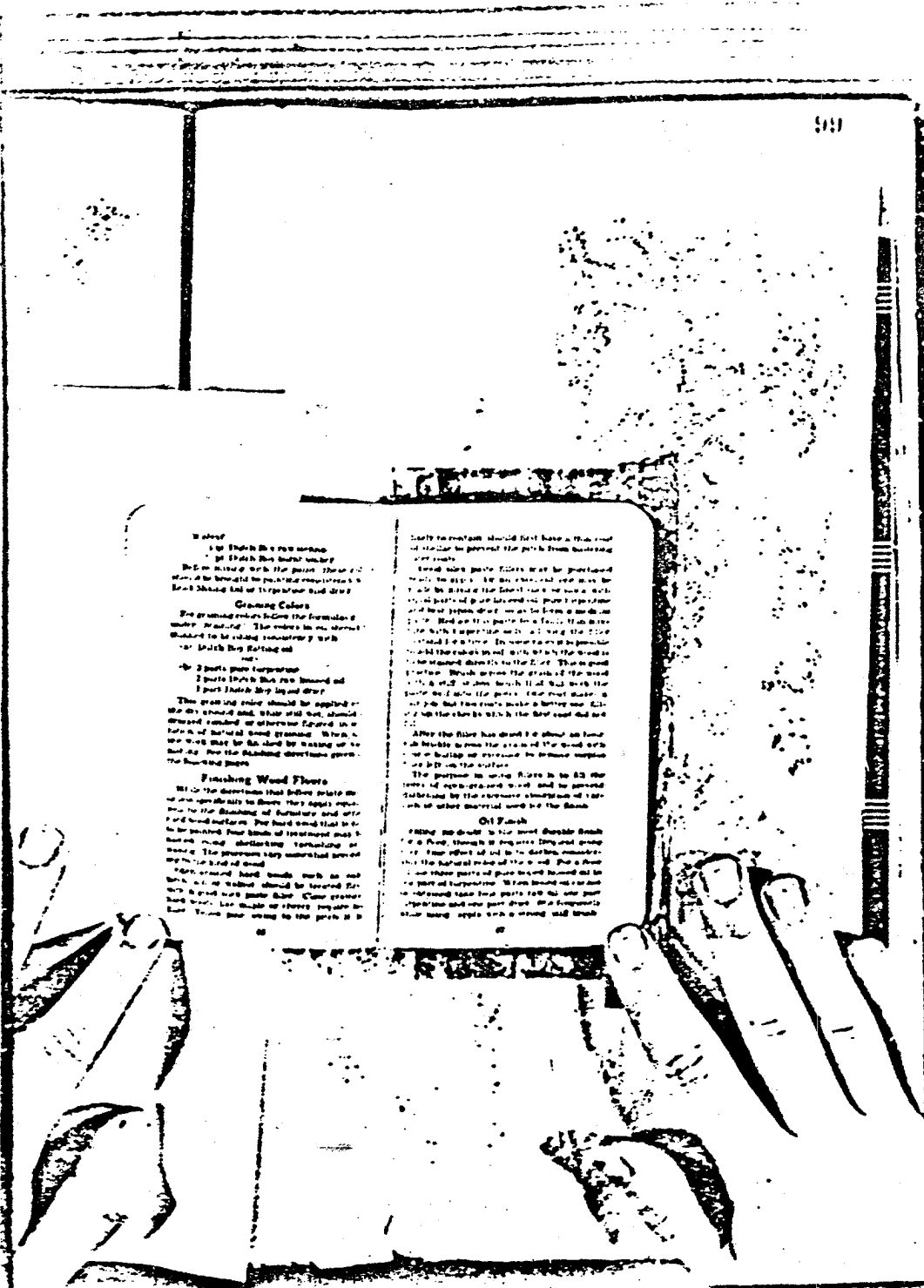
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Graining Colors

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Finishing Wood Floors

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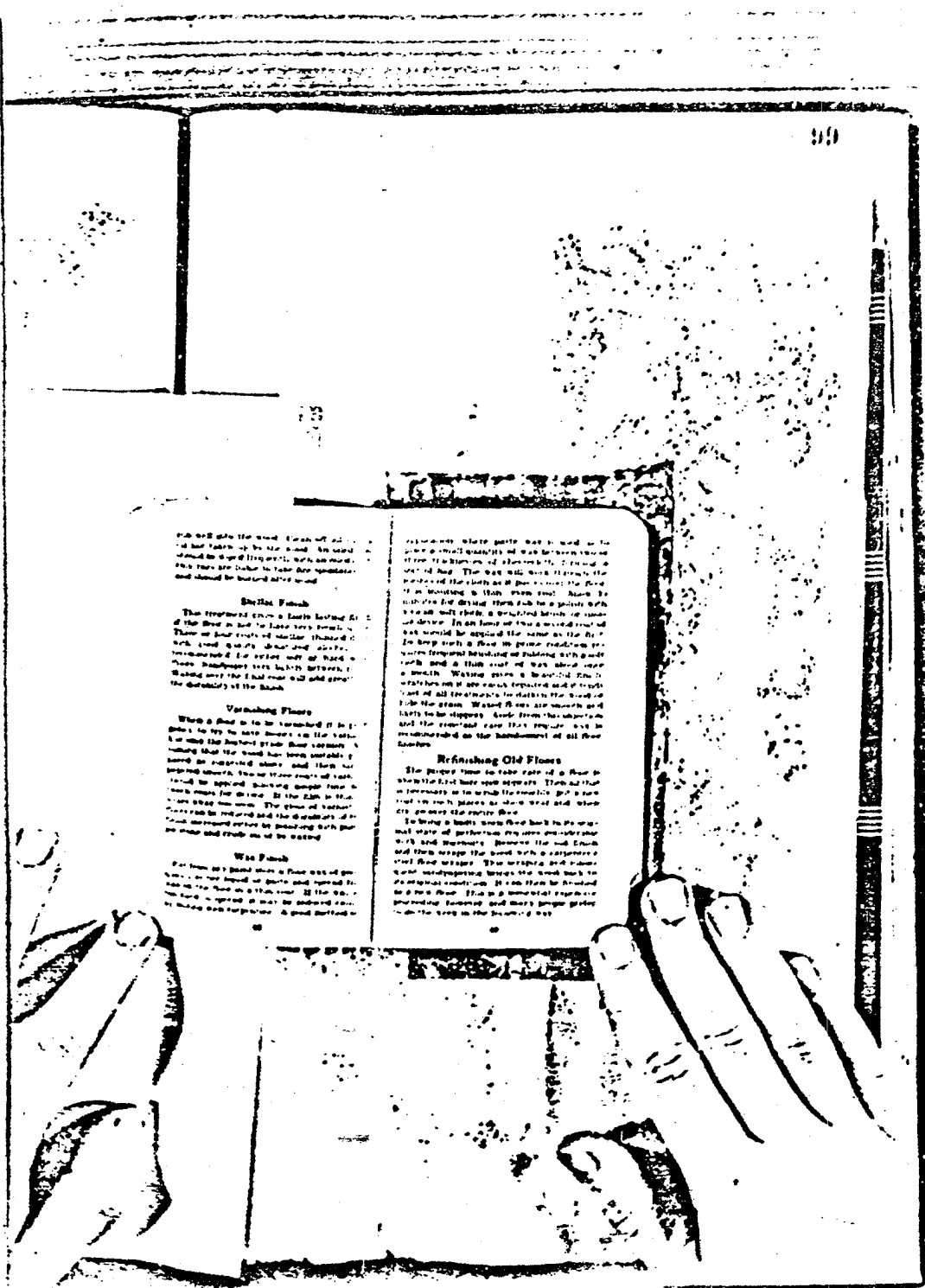
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Oil Finish

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and will give the wood a clean, smooth finish. It should be applied frequently, but not too often, and should be rubbed into the wood.

Shine Finish

The treatment given a floor having finished the floor is not to have very much. There are four ways of shining floors: (1) with good quality shoe polish, (2) with a mixture of linseed oil and alcohol, (3) with a mixture of linseed oil and alcohol, and (4) with a mixture of linseed oil and alcohol.

Varnishing Floors

When a floor is to be varnished it is best to use a good quality varnish. It is important that the wood has been properly prepared and that the varnish is applied in a uniform coat. The grain of the wood should be followed and the varnish should be applied in a uniform coat.

Wax Finish

For most all kinds of floors a wax finish is the best. It is easy to apply and gives a good finish. It should be applied in a uniform coat and should be rubbed into the wood.

When a floor is to be waxed it is best to use a good quality wax. It is important that the wood has been properly prepared and that the wax is applied in a uniform coat. The grain of the wood should be followed and the wax should be applied in a uniform coat.

Refinishing Old Floors

The proper time to take care of a floor is when the floor has been properly prepared and the varnish is applied in a uniform coat. The grain of the wood should be followed and the varnish should be applied in a uniform coat.

When a floor is to be refinished it is best to use a good quality varnish. It is important that the wood has been properly prepared and that the varnish is applied in a uniform coat. The grain of the wood should be followed and the varnish should be applied in a uniform coat.

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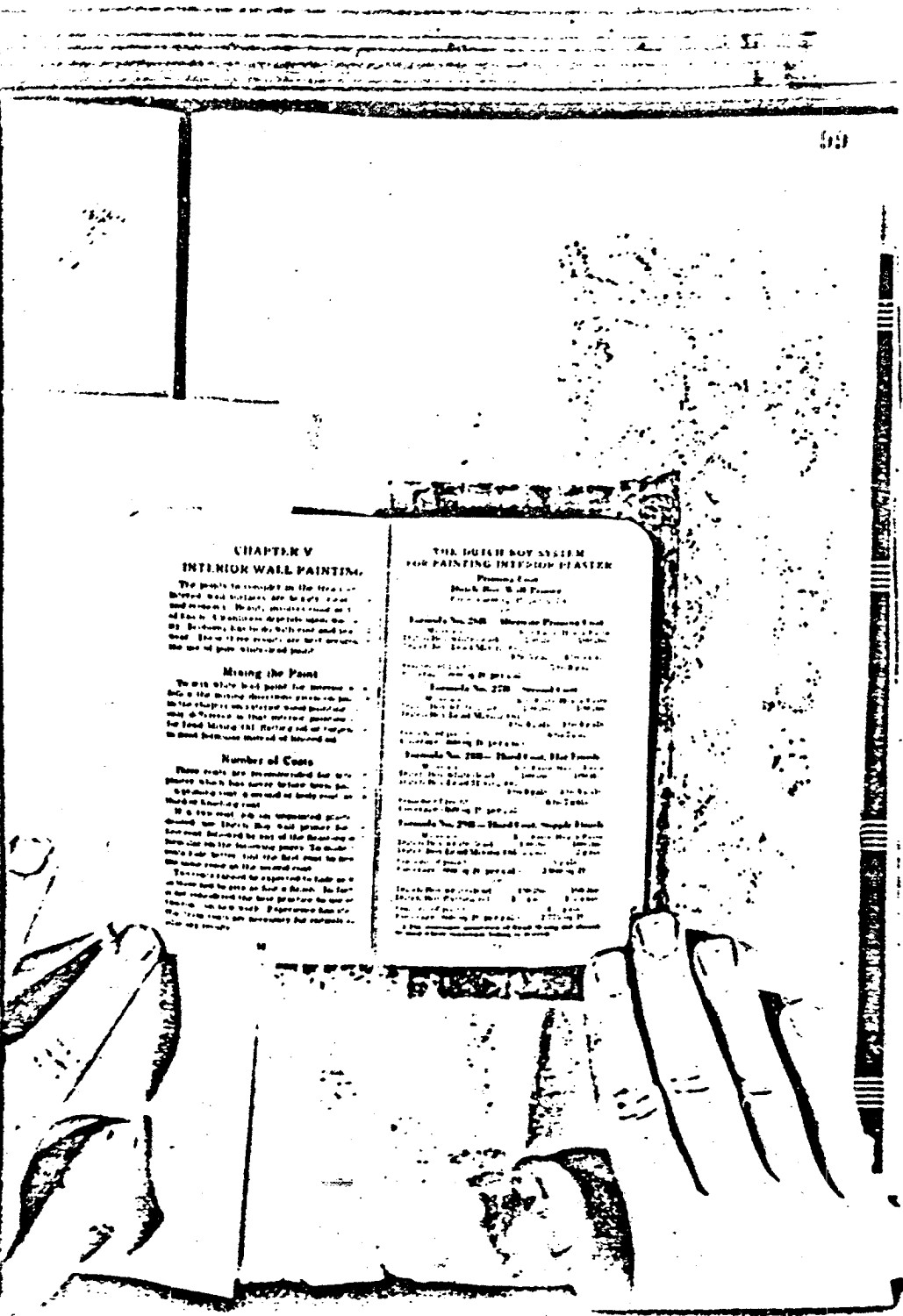
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A black and white photograph showing a close-up, slightly angled view of a building's exterior. The focus is on a section of the facade featuring a grid of windows. There are four windows visible, arranged in two rows of two. The windows have dark frames and appear to be multi-paned. The building material looks like stone or concrete, with some texture visible. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, suggesting a low sun position. The overall composition is vertical, matching the orientation of the page.

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CHAPTER V INTERIOR WALL PAINTING

The points to consider in the interior wall painting are: (1) the nature of the surface to be painted; (2) the nature of the paint to be used; (3) the nature of the work to be done; (4) the nature of the results to be obtained; (5) the nature of the materials to be used; (6) the nature of the tools to be used; (7) the nature of the methods to be used; (8) the nature of the time to be taken; (9) the nature of the cost to be incurred; (10) the nature of the quality to be obtained.

Mixing the Paint

To mix the paint, first of all, the nature of the surface to be painted must be known. If the surface is smooth, the paint may be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of paint to 1 part of water. If the surface is rough, the paint may be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of paint to 2 parts of water.

Number of Coats

Three coats are recommended for the interior wall painting. The first coat is the base coat, the second coat is the intermediate coat, and the third coat is the finishing coat.

It is to be noted that the nature of the surface to be painted must be known. If the surface is smooth, the paint may be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of paint to 1 part of water. If the surface is rough, the paint may be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of paint to 2 parts of water.

THE DUTCH BOY SYSTEM FOR PAINTING INTERIOR PLASTER

Formula No. 258 - Standard Plaster
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Formula No. 261 - Standard Plaster
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Preparing the Surface

It is almost impossible to obtain a perfectly smooth surface for dry and wet painting. The surface must be prepared by removing all loose material, dirt, and oil. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

A good method of preparing the surface is to use a wire brush. This will remove all loose material and dirt. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

When painting, it is important to use the proper technique. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

For all new and old buildings, the surface must be prepared. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

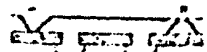


Figure 2
A. Shows method of cutting 'V' shape groove into the surface of the wall or ceiling.

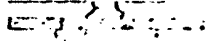


Figure 3
B. Shows method of cutting 'V' shape groove into the surface of the wall or ceiling.

The surface of the material must be prepared. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

When painting, it is important to use the proper technique. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

For all new and old buildings, the surface must be prepared. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

Estimating Area

To estimate the area of a surface, it is important to use the proper technique. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

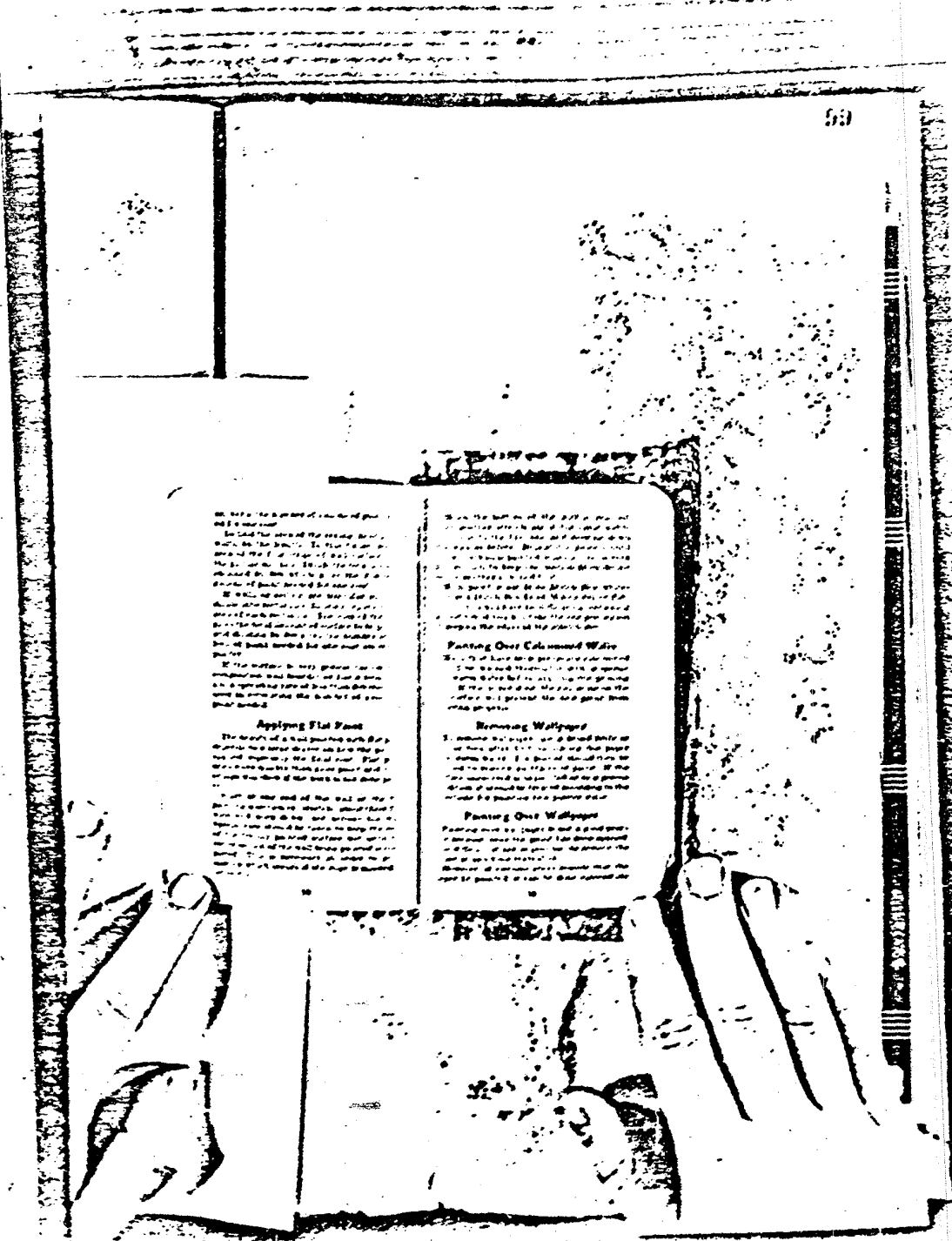
When painting, it is important to use the proper technique. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

For all new and old buildings, the surface must be prepared. The paint should be applied in a uniform coat. The surface must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

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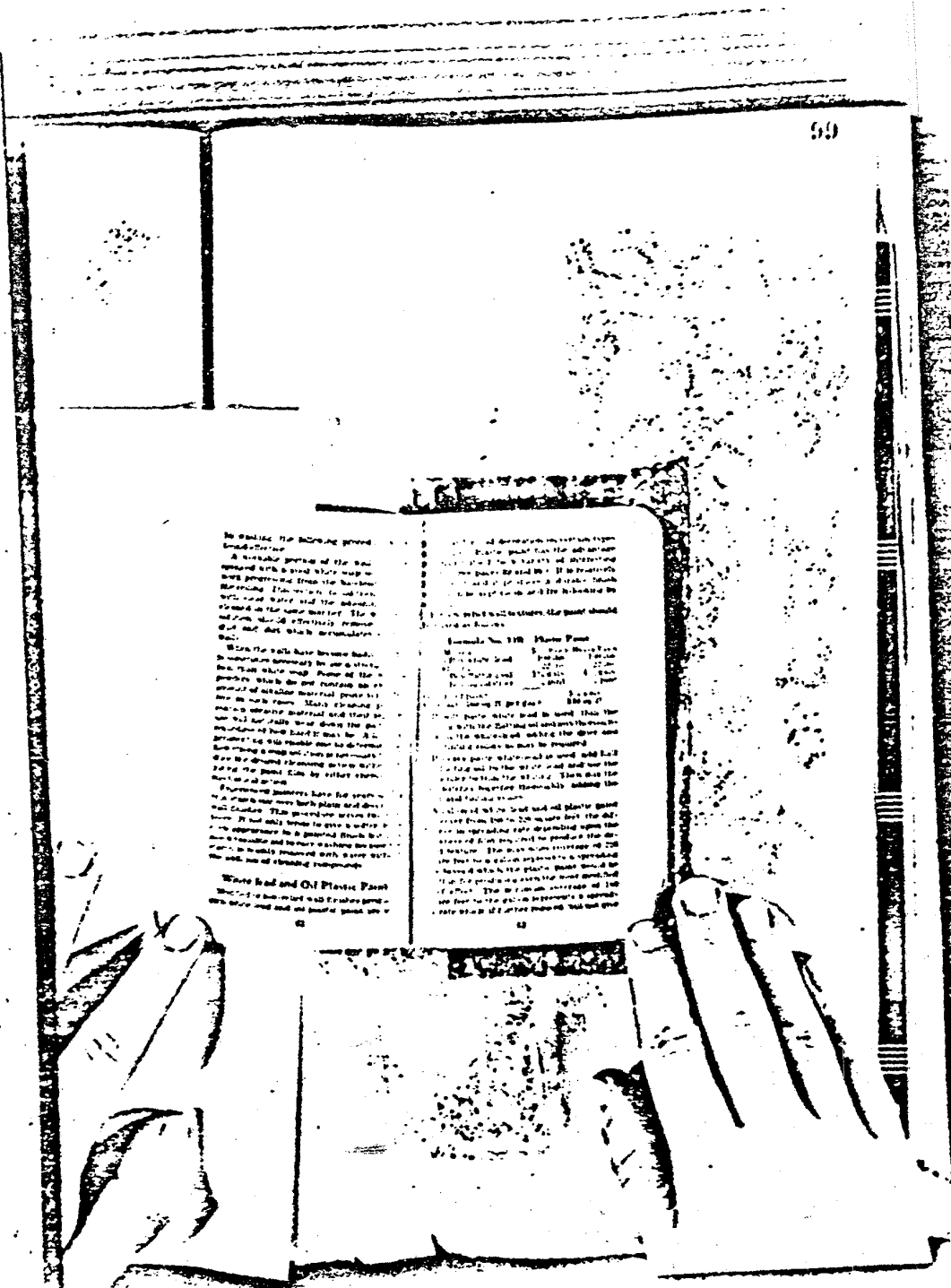
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In making the following printed
instructions:

A number of pages of the book
were prepared from the following
instructions. The instructions are
written in a simple and direct
manner and are intended to be
read and understood by the
person who is to use the book.

When the book has been read,
the instructions should be read
and the instructions should be
followed. The instructions are
written in a simple and direct
manner and are intended to be
read and understood by the
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Following instructions have been
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CHAPTER VI COLORED PAINTS

The materials used for painting colored paint are known as colorants. They are concentrated color pigments, some of which are natural and others synthetic. They are used in various proportions to produce the desired color. They are also used in various proportions to produce the desired color. They are also used in various proportions to produce the desired color.

What to Look For in Oil Colors

High quality coloring materials should possess several desirable properties. First, they should be free from impurities. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright.

Second, they should be free from impurities. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright.

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Finally, they should be free from impurities. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright. The color should be pure and bright.

Adhesive for Hanging Canvas Murals

A good adhesive for hanging oil paintings is made from equal parts of white glue and white lead. It is applied in a thin layer to the back of the painting. It is applied in a thin layer to the back of the painting. It is applied in a thin layer to the back of the painting.

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Dutch Boy Colors in Oil

The Dutch Boy colors are oil base colors and are used in the same manner as the other colors. They are used in the same manner as the other colors. They are used in the same manner as the other colors.

Coloring Paper

It is best practice to mix the colors in the paint before they are added to the paper. The Dutch Boy colors are used in the same manner as the other colors. They are used in the same manner as the other colors.

Coloring Enamel

It is best practice to mix the colors in the paint before they are added to the enamel. The Dutch Boy colors are used in the same manner as the other colors. They are used in the same manner as the other colors.

Color Formulae

The following formulae are given for the colors. They are used in the same manner as the other colors. They are used in the same manner as the other colors.

Exterior Colors

- Light Tan
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Exterior Blue
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Light Green
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Dark Green
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Yellow Green
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Light Blue
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Dark Blue
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- White
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Black
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Red
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Orange
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Yellow
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Green
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Blue
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- White
1 pt. Dutch Boy color
- Black
1 pt. Dutch Boy color

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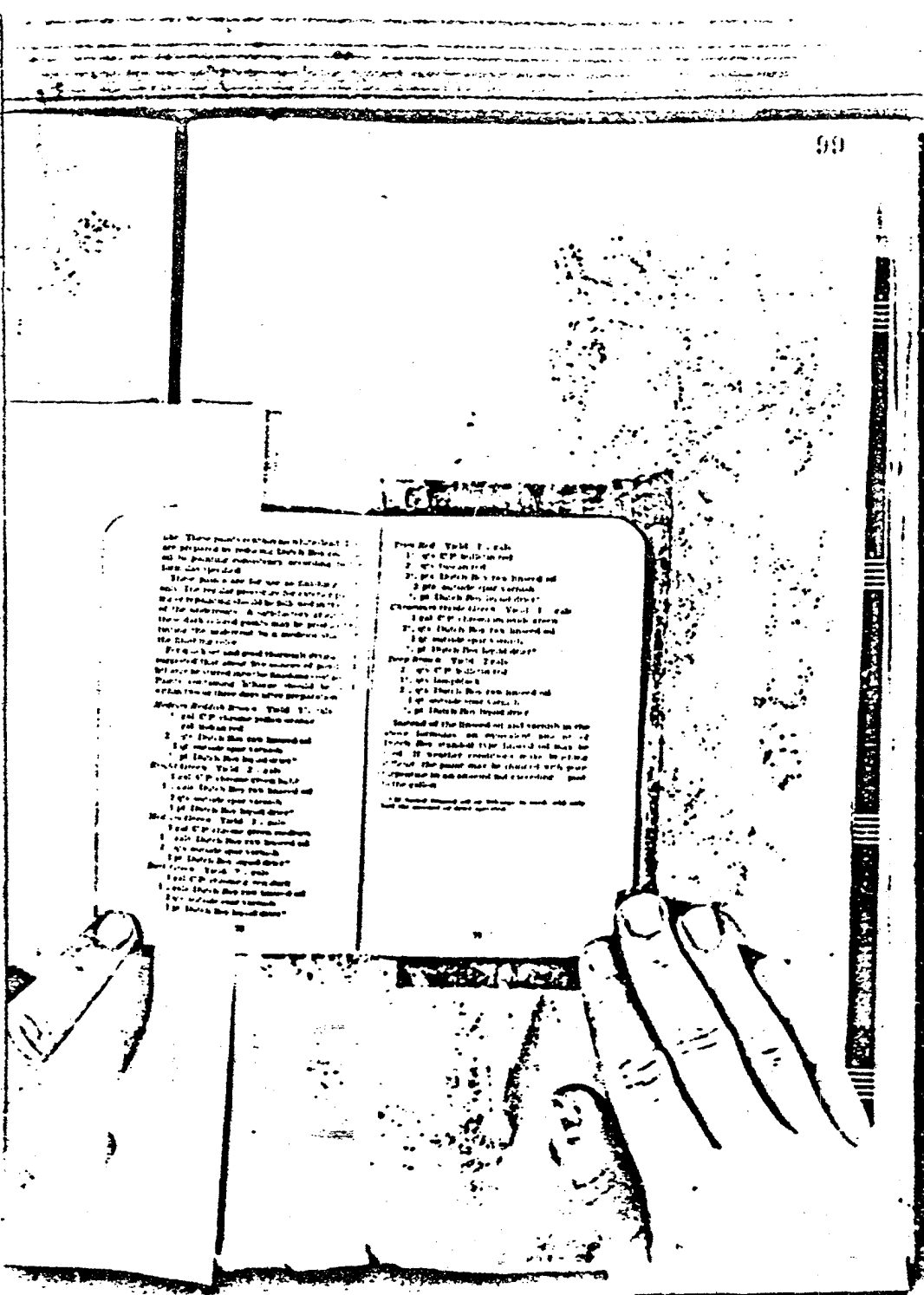
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CHAPTER VII DECORATIVE WALL FINISHES

When decorative finishes are used, the plaster must be applied in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied. The plaster should be applied in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.

Stippling

The stippling method is one of the most useful methods of finishing a wall. It is a method of applying plaster in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.

Crumpled Wall Finish

To produce this finish, the plaster should be applied in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.

The plaster should be applied in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.

When the plaster is applied, it should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.



The plaster should be applied in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.

The plaster should be applied in a smooth and even manner. The plaster should be applied in a thin layer, and the surface should be smoothed with a trowel. The plaster should be allowed to dry before the next layer is applied.

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It must be kept in mind that the work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

Spring Bottle Finish

In the spring bottle finish the edges of the ground and the work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

It is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

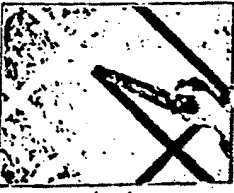
It is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

It is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

It is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

It is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.

It is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work. The work on the ground is the most important part of the work.



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should be used a minimum thickness of .001 inch. It should be noted that the ground and the surface must be in the same plane. If there is any difference in the plane of the surface, the effect will be lost.

Diamond Effect

This is a simple method of producing a diamond effect. It may be used on a piece of metal or on an alloy. The surface must be ground and polished. Then a layer of diamond dust is applied. The dust should be applied with a brush. The dust should be applied in a circular motion. The dust should be applied in a circular motion. The dust should be applied in a circular motion.

Marked lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface. The lines are visible on the surface.

Stencil Finish

With a stencil plate of metal or plastic, a layer of metal or plastic is applied. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion.

When an application is made, the application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion. The application should be made in a circular motion.

Bubble Effect

This effect is produced by first applying a layer of metal or plastic. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion. The layer is applied in a circular motion.

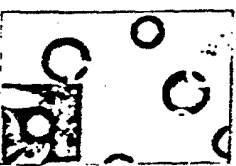


Figure 1

[illegible]

Madame Justice Binnie

That is proved and does not indicate that the FBI must have been advised of such a plan as the postal director is advised. In addition to the postal director, the same would be, and is a general rule, that the postal director is not on the same of a letter as a letter and other correspondence is held in the hands of the director of the FBI.

[illegible]

Fischer Stipple

The above information was furnished to the author for a general reference and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Class of Antique Furniture

This method of recording the plain surface and of obtaining drawings is much superior to a plan or a section. It is also more practical where the surface may need to be

The effort to be made is first preparing a very watery transparent glass composed of 10% of the flint glass, the other 90% being made of material has been added to produce the depth of tone required. After this glass is dry the flint glass is put on top and when the glass is dry the surface is polished with a cloth of fine texture. The temperature and pressure is varied until the glass is finished enough to be made on the surface to give the desired effect.

Tell me French

This ship also was reported by the
Tennant Tugboat as one of two Turk ships
seen about a month or so ago. It was
seen at night and appeared to be a
small ship and was seen in the Gulf of Mexico
and was seen near the Gulf of Mexico.

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It should be noted that the following are the most common causes of wall staining and discoloration. The first is water, which can enter the wall through various means, such as leaks from pipes, roof leaks, or condensation. The second is mold, which can grow on the wall surface due to moisture and organic matter. The third is mildew, which is a type of mold that grows on non-organic materials. The fourth is algae, which can grow on the wall surface in damp, shaded areas. The fifth is bacteria, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The sixth is fungi, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The seventh is insects, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The eighth is dust, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The ninth is smoke, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The tenth is oil, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The eleventh is grease, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twelfth is paint, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The thirteenth is wallpaper, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The fourteenth is plaster, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The fifteenth is concrete, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The sixteenth is brick, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The seventeenth is stone, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The eighteenth is metal, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The nineteenth is wood, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twentieth is glass, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-first is plastic, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-second is fabric, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-third is paper, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-fourth is leather, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-fifth is rubber, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-sixth is wax, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-seventh is varnish, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-eighth is lacquer, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-ninth is enamel, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The thirtieth is paint, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface.



Figure 11
The removal of mold from the wall surface is a critical step in the restoration process. The mold should be removed using a suitable cleaning agent, and the wall surface should be treated with a fungicide to prevent further growth.

It should be noted that the following are the most common causes of wall staining and discoloration. The first is water, which can enter the wall through various means, such as leaks from pipes, roof leaks, or condensation. The second is mold, which can grow on the wall surface due to moisture and organic matter. The third is mildew, which is a type of mold that grows on non-organic materials. The fourth is algae, which can grow on the wall surface in damp, shaded areas. The fifth is bacteria, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The sixth is fungi, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The seventh is insects, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The eighth is dust, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The ninth is smoke, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The tenth is oil, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The eleventh is grease, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twelfth is paint, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The thirteenth is wallpaper, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The fourteenth is plaster, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The fifteenth is concrete, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The sixteenth is brick, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The seventeenth is stone, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The eighteenth is metal, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The nineteenth is wood, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twentieth is glass, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-first is plastic, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-second is fabric, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-third is paper, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-fourth is leather, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-fifth is rubber, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-sixth is wax, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-seventh is varnish, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-eighth is lacquer, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The twenty-ninth is enamel, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface. The thirtieth is paint, which can cause staining and discoloration on the wall surface.

Etched Stained Wall Treatment
The etched stained wall treatment is a process that involves the application of a chemical solution to the wall surface. This solution reacts with the stain, causing it to be etched out of the wall surface. The etched area is then filled with a suitable material, such as plaster or concrete, to restore the wall surface to its original condition. This treatment is most effective for stains that are caused by acids, such as those from urine or vomit. It is also effective for stains that are caused by alkalis, such as those from bleach or ammonia. However, it is not effective for stains that are caused by organic matter, such as mold or mildew. The etched stained wall treatment is a permanent solution, and the etched area will not stain again.

Paint Blend
The paint blend treatment is a process that involves the application of a paint mixture to the wall surface. This mixture is made up of a base paint and a colorant, which is chosen to match the color of the original wall surface. The paint mixture is applied to the wall surface using a brush or roller, and it is allowed to dry. This treatment is most effective for stains that are caused by water, such as those from leaks or condensation. It is also effective for stains that are caused by smoke, such as those from fires. However, it is not effective for stains that are caused by mold or mildew. The paint blend treatment is a temporary solution, and the stained area may stain again.

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Figure 22



Figure 23

... is a small, dark, irregularly shaped object, possibly a piece of evidence or a specimen, against a light background. The object is held by a person's hands, and its shape is irregular and somewhat elongated. The background is a light, textured surface.

White Lead and Old Plastic Paint

These are the most common of the white lead and old plastic paint. They are used in many different ways, and their properties are well known. The white lead is a soft, white, powdery substance that is used in many different ways. The old plastic paint is a hard, white, powdery substance that is used in many different ways. Both of these substances are used in many different ways, and their properties are well known.

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Von Relief

To produce the relief sample, the plaster point should be placed with the relief in the mold.

Small Overlay

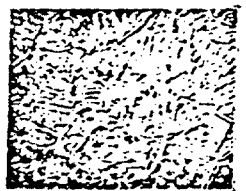
There are two ways of forming this overlay. The first is to place the flat surface of the plaster point on the surface of the relief. The second method is to place the plaster point on the surface of the relief and then to place the plaster point on the surface of the relief.

Formed Texture

For texture, the plaster point should be placed on the surface of the relief.

Plaster Blend

The plaster blend is produced by the plaster point being placed on the surface of the relief. The plaster point should be placed on the surface of the relief and then the plaster point should be placed on the surface of the relief.



Formed Texture

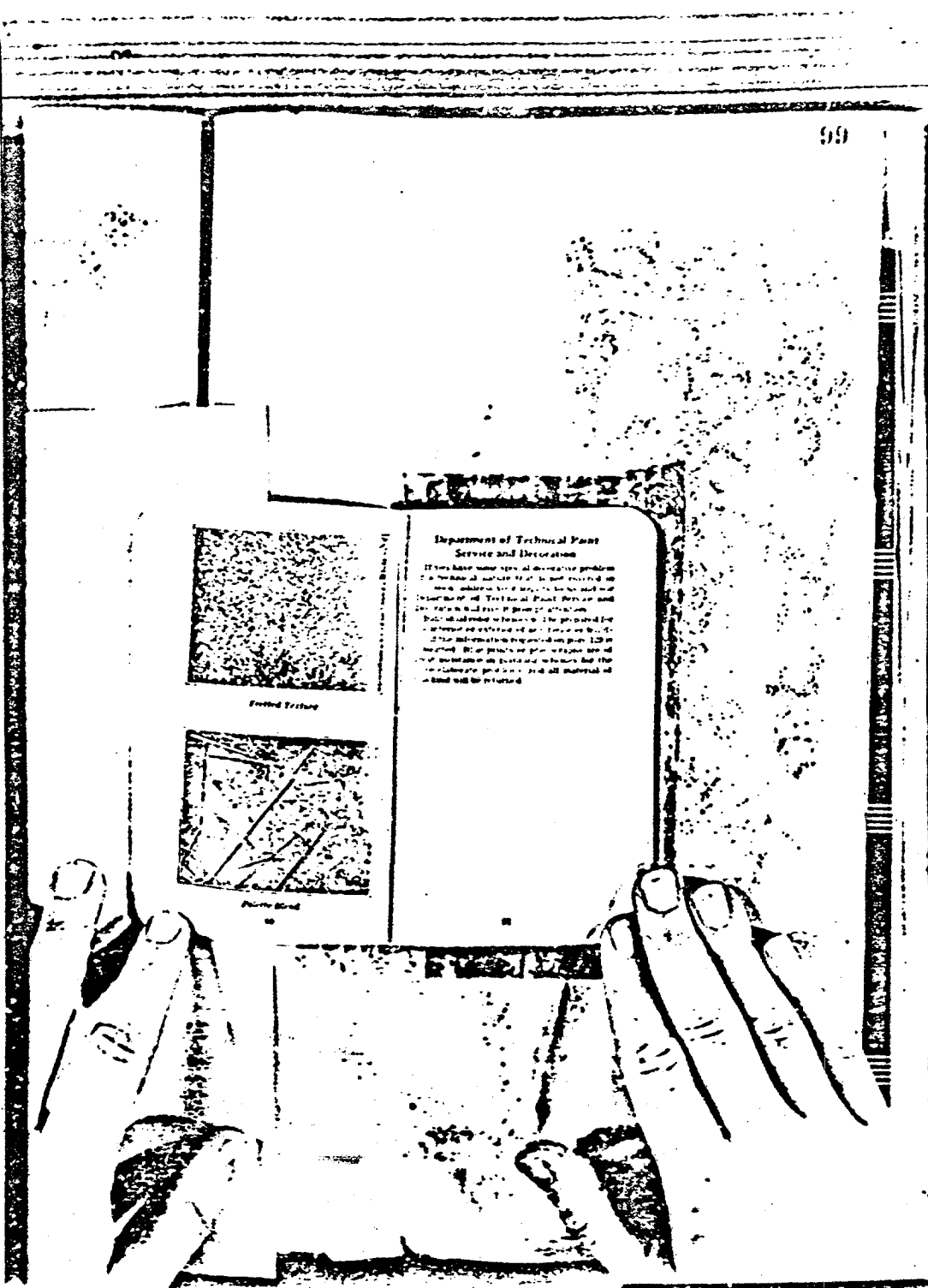


Plaster Blend

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CHAPTER VIII METAL PAINTING

In all kinds of metal painting, the first and most important step is the preparation of the surface. This is done by cleaning the metal with a wire brush or sandpaper, and then painting with a primer. The primer is a paint that is specially formulated to adhere to the metal and to provide a base for the other coats of paint. It is important to use a primer that is compatible with the other paints in the system, and to apply it in a uniform, thin coat. After the primer has dried, the surface can be painted with the desired color paint. This paint should also be applied in a uniform, thin coat, and should be allowed to dry completely before any further painting is done. The final result should be a smooth, even coating of paint that will protect the metal from corrosion and wear.

Painting Exterior Metal

Exterior metal painting is a special case, as the paint must be able to withstand the elements. This means that the paint must be durable, resistant to fading, and able to protect the metal from rust and corrosion. In addition, the paint should be able to withstand the effects of temperature fluctuations and moisture. To achieve these goals, it is important to use a high-quality exterior paint that is specifically designed for metal. This paint should be applied in a uniform, thin coat, and should be allowed to dry completely before any further painting is done. The final result should be a smooth, even coating of paint that will protect the metal from the elements and last for many years.

Another important step in metal painting is the use of a primer. The primer is a paint that is specially formulated to adhere to the metal and to provide a base for the other coats of paint. It is important to use a primer that is compatible with the other paints in the system, and to apply it in a uniform, thin coat. After the primer has dried, the surface can be painted with the desired color paint. This paint should also be applied in a uniform, thin coat, and should be allowed to dry completely before any further painting is done. The final result should be a smooth, even coating of paint that will protect the metal from corrosion and wear.

Example No. 258 - Priming Steel

Material	Amount
Steel plate, 1/2" thick	1 sq. ft.
Primer, 1 lb. can	1 can
Brush, 1" wide	1 brush
Time, 1 hour	1 hour
Cost, 10¢	10¢

Example No. 259 - Priming Steel

Material	Amount
Steel plate, 1/2" thick	1 sq. ft.
Primer, 1 lb. can	1 can
Brush, 1" wide	1 brush
Time, 1 hour	1 hour
Cost, 10¢	10¢

The above table is a summary of the materials and methods used in the painting of exterior metal. It is important to note that the actual amounts of materials and the time required may vary depending on the specific conditions of the project. It is also important to use a high-quality exterior paint that is specifically designed for metal, and to apply it in a uniform, thin coat. The final result should be a smooth, even coating of paint that will protect the metal from the elements and last for many years.

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second coat should be applied in the same manner as the first coat.

Formula No. 178 - Third Coat (Black)

Parts by weight	
Black lead	100
Linseed oil	100
Boiled linseed oil	100
Castor oil	100
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100

Repainting Exterior Metal

Before repainting, the surface should be cleaned and the old paint removed. The surface should be primed with a good primer before painting. If the surface is rusty, it should be treated with a rust remover before painting.

Light Finishing Coat

A light finishing coat should be applied over the previous coats. This coat should be applied in the same manner as the previous coats.

Formula No. 179 - Finishing Coat

Parts by weight	
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100

It is not possible to cover the entire surface of a tank with a single coat of paint. The paint must be applied in several coats, each coat being allowed to dry before the next coat is applied. The first coat should be applied to the inside of the tank, and the subsequent coats should be applied to the outside of the tank.

Painting Water Tank Interiors

A water tank like a boiler pipe or a large water tank should be painted from the inside out. The paint should be applied in several coats, each coat being allowed to dry before the next coat is applied. The first coat should be applied to the inside of the tank, and the subsequent coats should be applied to the outside of the tank.

The interior of an industrial water storage tank should receive at least three coats of paint. These coats should be mixed in the same manner as the previous coats.

Formula No. 180 - Finishing Coat

Parts by weight	
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100

Formula No. 181 - Second Coat

Parts by weight	
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100
White lead	100
Red lead	100
Yellow lead	100
Orange lead	100
Green lead	100
Blue lead	100
Pink lead	100

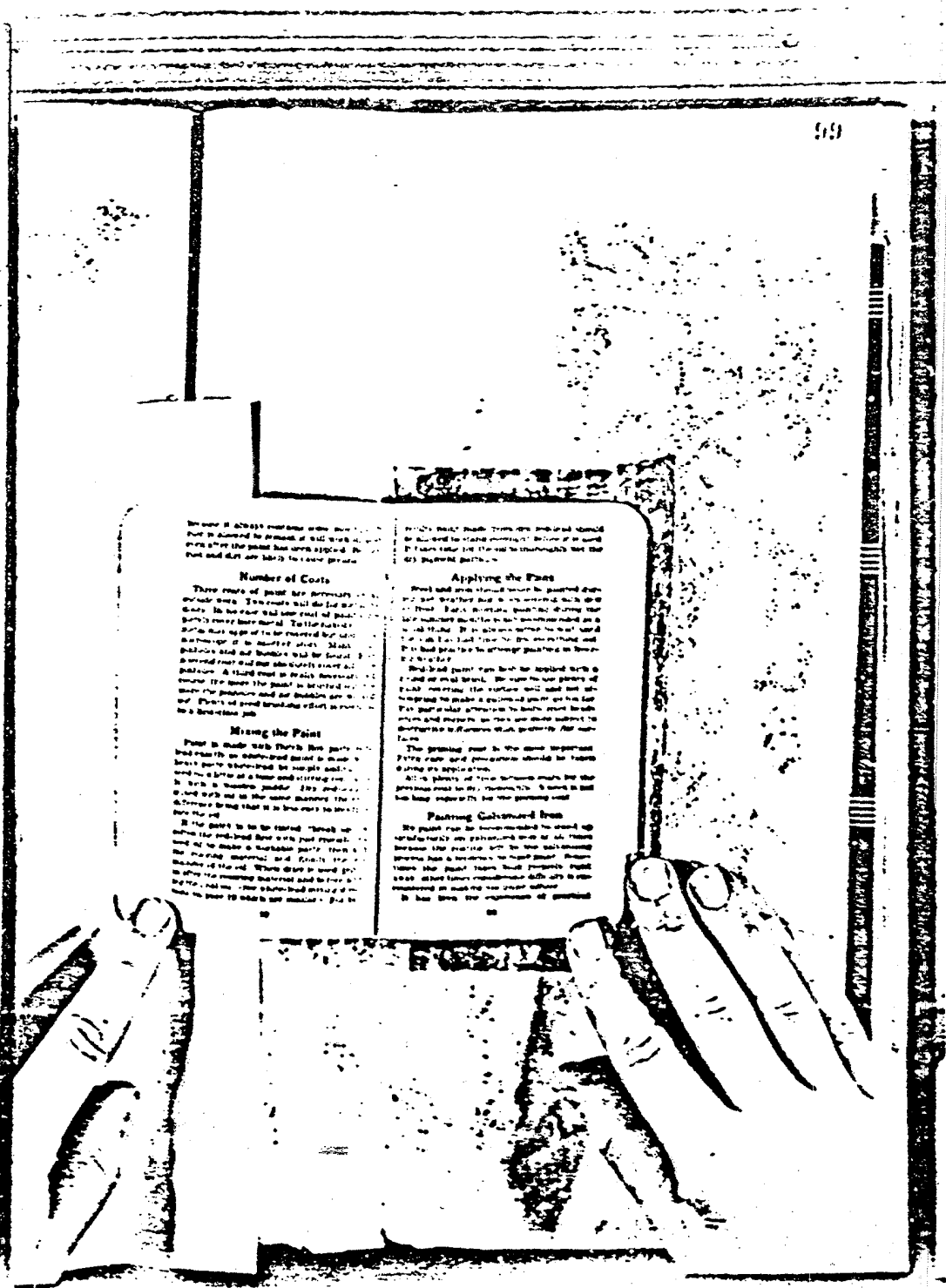
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before it is applied. It is important to note that the paste should be applied to the surface of the book in a uniform manner. The paste should be applied in a uniform manner to the surface of the book.

Number of Coats

Three coats of paste are necessary to ensure that the paste is applied in a uniform manner. The first coat should be applied to the surface of the book. The second coat should be applied to the surface of the book. The third coat should be applied to the surface of the book.

Mixing the Paste

Paste is made with three parts of glue and one part of water. The glue should be mixed with the water in a uniform manner. The paste should be mixed in a uniform manner to the surface of the book.

It is important to note that the paste should be applied to the surface of the book in a uniform manner. The paste should be applied in a uniform manner to the surface of the book.

Applying the Paste

The paste should be applied to the surface of the book in a uniform manner. The paste should be applied in a uniform manner to the surface of the book. The paste should be applied in a uniform manner to the surface of the book.

Pasting Calendars from

The paste should be applied to the surface of the book in a uniform manner. The paste should be applied in a uniform manner to the surface of the book. The paste should be applied in a uniform manner to the surface of the book.

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...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...

**Finishing Interior Metal
Trim and Sash**

...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...

...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...

Ceiling

...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...

Formula No. 12B - Finishing Coat

...the first part of the ...	...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...	...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...	...the first part of the ...

Painting Radiators

...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...
...the first part of the ...

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CHAPTER IX

PAINTING SMALL BOATS

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By the results shown in the above, it is concluded that the effect of water content and moisture on soil as well as soil texture is very significant in some soil properties. The results of the present study are in good agreement with the results of other studies. The present study of the effect of water content and moisture on soil as well as soil texture is very significant in some soil properties. The results of the present study are in good agreement with the results of other studies.

Preparing the Surface

It is the intent of the act to provide that if a person is found to be a member of the Communist Party, he shall be deemed to be a member of the Communist Party, and shall be subject to the same penalties as a member of the Communist Party.

such as bladders or growth. The old man should be warned that if the state of the applied oil the old hands shows no change the old man must be treated.

...the
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

[illegible]

It should also be kept in mind that even if the FBI were able to identify the person who made the call, it would be necessary to interview him and determine whether he was a member of the Communist Party. This would be a very difficult task, and it is not clear whether the FBI is capable of doing so.

Books on Metal Painting

It is also concerned with the painting of large round structures - buildings - for example - in order to be able to see them from a distance. The method is described in the book on aerial painting and covers the various types of round structures.

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Painting Brick, Stone and Outside of Cans

For the best results, the surface to be painted should be clean, dry, and free of loose material. The surface should be prepared by scraping, sanding, or otherwise removing all loose material. The surface should then be primed with a coat of primer. The primer should be allowed to dry before painting the surface with the desired color.

Formula No. 175. When painting with oil paint.

One part of oil paint
Two parts of kerosene
Three parts of turpentine
Four parts of linseed oil
Five parts of red lead
Six parts of zinc white
Seven parts of yellow ochre
Eight parts of black
Nine parts of blue
Ten parts of green
Eleven parts of red
Twelve parts of white

These amounts are sufficient for one coat. A second coat may be applied after the first coat has dried.

Painting Metal Surfaces

For the best results, the surface to be painted should be clean, dry, and free of loose material. The surface should be prepared by scraping, sanding, or otherwise removing all loose material. The surface should then be primed with a coat of primer. The primer should be allowed to dry before painting the surface with the desired color.

Formula No. 176 When painting with oil paint.

One part of oil paint
Two parts of kerosene
Three parts of turpentine
Four parts of linseed oil
Five parts of red lead
Six parts of zinc white
Seven parts of yellow ochre
Eight parts of black
Nine parts of blue
Ten parts of green
Eleven parts of red
Twelve parts of white

Repainting

When repainting, the surface should be prepared as described above. The surface should then be primed with a coat of primer. The primer should be allowed to dry before painting the surface with the desired color.

When repainting, the surface should be prepared as described above. The surface should then be primed with a coat of primer. The primer should be allowed to dry before painting the surface with the desired color.

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Raw Boats

The raw boats are put immediately into the boat from the water. They are then dried for several days in a dry place and then used for building a boat.

Formula No. 100

When the raw boats are put into the water, they are immediately dried for several days in a dry place. They are then used for building a boat. The raw boats are put into the water and are immediately dried for several days in a dry place. They are then used for building a boat.

Canvas Canvas

When the canvas is put into the water, it is immediately dried for several days in a dry place. It is then used for building a boat. The canvas is put into the water and is immediately dried for several days in a dry place. It is then used for building a boat.

Formula No. 100

When the raw boats are put into the water, they are immediately dried for several days in a dry place. They are then used for building a boat. The raw boats are put into the water and are immediately dried for several days in a dry place. They are then used for building a boat.

That as desired, the Chapter 100 should be put into the water. The raw boats are put into the water and are immediately dried for several days in a dry place. They are then used for building a boat.

If the old boat is a piece of wood, it is put into the water and is immediately dried for several days in a dry place. It is then used for building a boat.

In the case of a piece of wood, it is put into the water and is immediately dried for several days in a dry place. It is then used for building a boat.

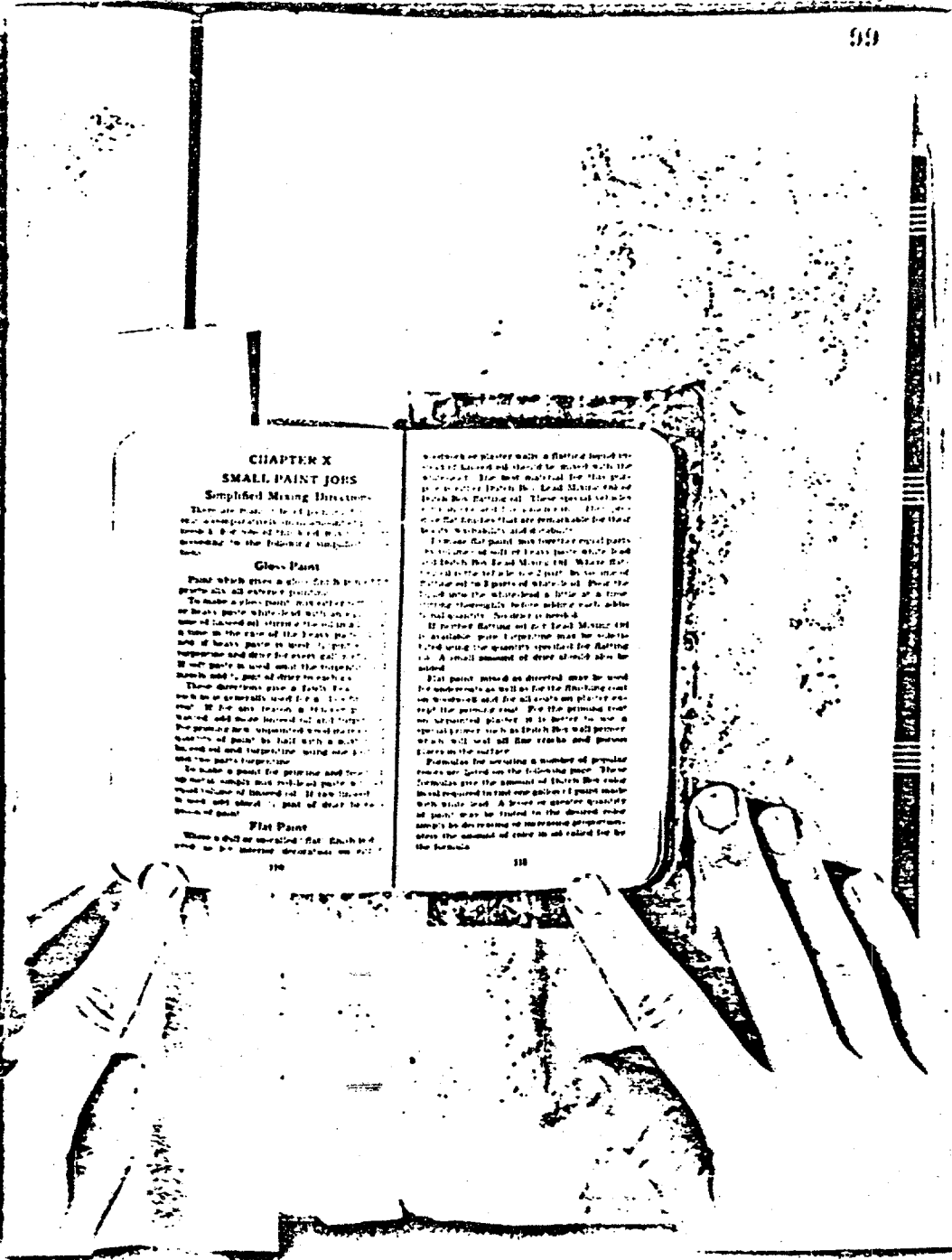
Patching

To patch a hole in a piece of wood, a piece of wood is put into the water and is immediately dried for several days in a dry place. It is then used for building a boat.

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CHAPTER X SMALL PAINT JOBS

Simplified Mixing Directions

There are three basic types of paint: oil, water, and enamel. Each has its own special characteristics and is used for different purposes. The following directions are for the most common types of paint.

Gloss Paint

Paint which gives a shiny finish to the surface. It is used for interior and exterior surfaces. To make a gloss paint, mix equal parts of lead paint and white paint. Add a small amount of turpentine to the mixture. Stir thoroughly. The paint should be applied with a brush or roller. It will dry to a hard, glossy finish.

These directions give a fairly good result. If the paint is too thick, add more turpentine. If it is too thin, add more lead paint. The amount of turpentine to add depends on the desired consistency. The paint should be applied in thin coats. Allow each coat to dry before applying the next.

Flat Paint

Paint which gives a dull, non-reflecting finish. It is used for interior surfaces. To make a flat paint, mix equal parts of lead paint and white paint. Add a small amount of turpentine to the mixture. Stir thoroughly. The paint should be applied with a brush or roller. It will dry to a hard, flat finish.

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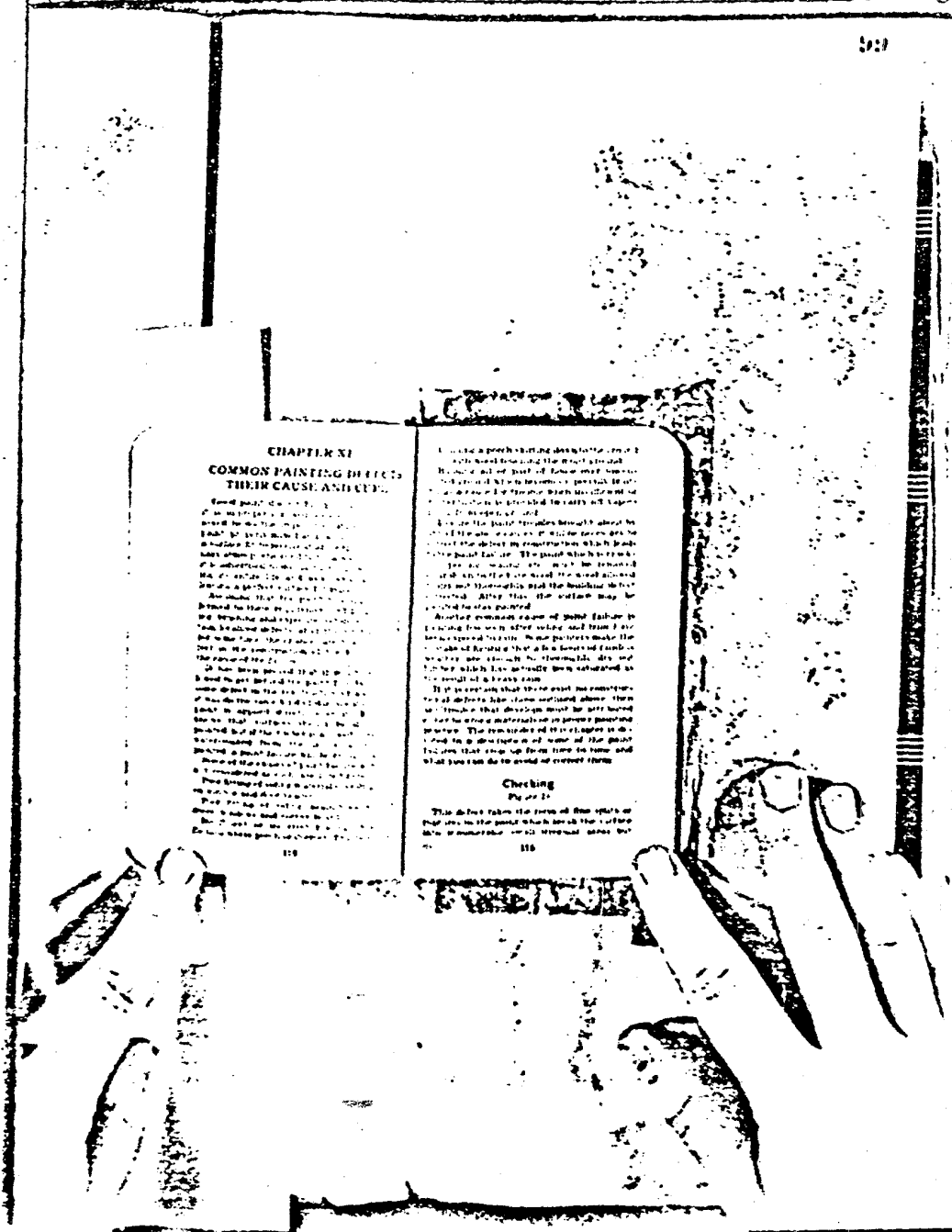
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CHAPTER XI COMMON PAINTING DEFECTS THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

Good painting is a science and not an art. It is a science because it is based on the principles of chemistry and physics. It is not an art because it is not based on the principles of aesthetics. The first step in painting is to prepare the surface. This is done by cleaning the surface and removing any old paint or dirt. The next step is to apply a primer. This is a thin layer of paint that is applied to the surface to prepare it for the main coat of paint. The main coat of paint is then applied in several coats, allowing each coat to dry before the next is applied. The final step is to apply a clear coat. This is a thin layer of clear paint that is applied to the surface to protect the main coat of paint from dirt and damage.

There are many common painting defects that can occur. Some of the most common are: 1. Blistering: This is a defect in which small bubbles of air or gas become trapped under the paint film. 2. Peeling: This is a defect in which the paint film loses its adhesion to the surface and peels off. 3. Cracking: This is a defect in which the paint film develops cracks. 4. Fading: This is a defect in which the color of the paint fades over time. 5. Chalking: This is a defect in which the paint film becomes powdery and crumbly. 6. Rusting: This is a defect in which the metal surface beneath the paint rusts. 7. Staining: This is a defect in which the paint film is stained by dirt or other substances. 8. Discoloration: This is a defect in which the color of the paint changes over time. 9. Flaking: This is a defect in which the paint film flakes off in small pieces. 10. Blushing: This is a defect in which the paint film becomes cloudy or milky.

Checking

Page 11
This defect takes the form of the spots or patches in the paint which look like the surface has been treated with a chemical agent but is not.

which are in the top center, will be
placed directly in the center of the
plant. It is important to place the
the distance and the position of the
plant are not affected by the distance
between the two plants.

All-glassing

The defect is confined to checking the
the action of the program at the point
that it takes over the surface transfer
into the main line of the program at a
point where it does not extend there.

[illegible]

To avoid alienating those who are not members, the party of now in office has had to use more progress than it has in the past.

...and because of the fact that the present state of the country is still so unstable. The fact that the country is still so unstable is the cause of the fact that the country is still so unstable.

Cracking and Scaling

These two defects are closely related, were caused by a later stage of cracking. Cracking is a symptom of the greater film extending stress due to the wood. This also means we no longer bound the point film. When we use the point and a film is not. It is not a good idea to use a point film to bind a point and better to use a point film to bind a point and better to use a point film to bind a point.

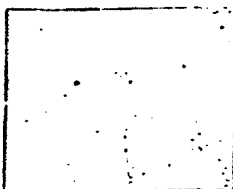


Figure 1 - Overview

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Figure 2. Micrograph

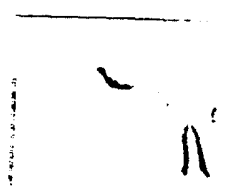


Figure 4. Micrograph and Polishing



Figure 3. Micrograph and Polishing

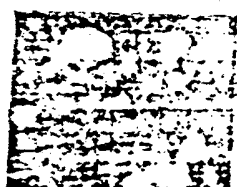


Figure 5. Micrograph

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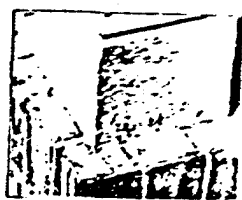


Figure 1: Walling

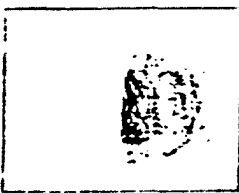


Figure 2: Blowing out of Roof



Figure 3: Blowing



Figure 4: Blowing out of Roof or Ceiling

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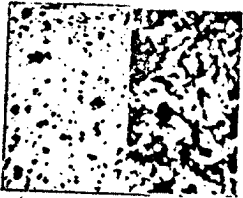
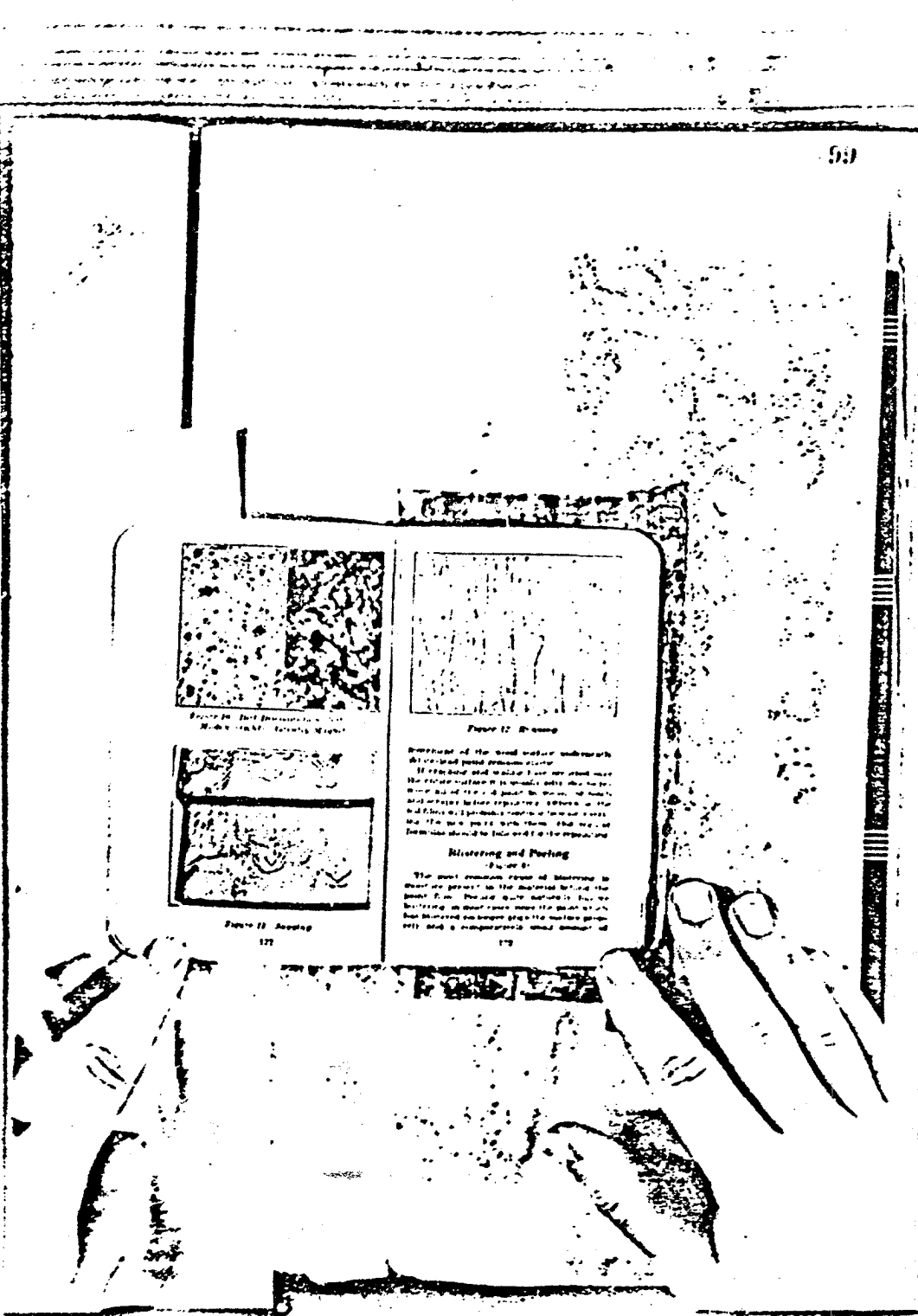


Figure 10. Test specimen showing surface cracks. (Courtesy, Natick)



Figure 11. Sealing

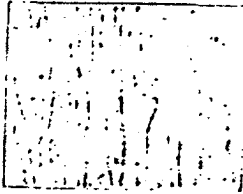


Figure 12. Blowing

movement of the wind water underneath the material and water can be seen near the surface. It is usually only the top of the material that is blown away. If the material is blown away, it is usually only the top of the material that is blown away. If the material is blown away, it is usually only the top of the material that is blown away.

Blistering and Peeling

The most common cause of blistering is moisture present in the material before the paint is applied. Moisture can be caused by water in the material or by water in the air. Moisture can be caused by water in the material or by water in the air. Moisture can be caused by water in the material or by water in the air.

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process is difficult to find in the
Dorville method.

In some cases the fabric may be
damaged by the use of the
method. It is therefore
advised that the fabric be
tested first before using the
method. If the fabric is
damaged, the method should
not be used.

The method is not suitable for
use on fabrics that are
sensitive to heat. It is
therefore advised that the
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Spotting

Page 10

Spotting is characterized by loss of gloss
before and after staining in spots or lines.
It is caused by absorption of moisture from the
air. It is not due to the fabric itself.
It is caused by the use of the
method. It is therefore
advised that the fabric be
tested first before using the
method. If the fabric is
damaged, the method should
not be used.

Washing

Page 11

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use on fabrics that are
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therefore advised that the
fabric be tested first before
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fabric is damaged, the method
should not be used.

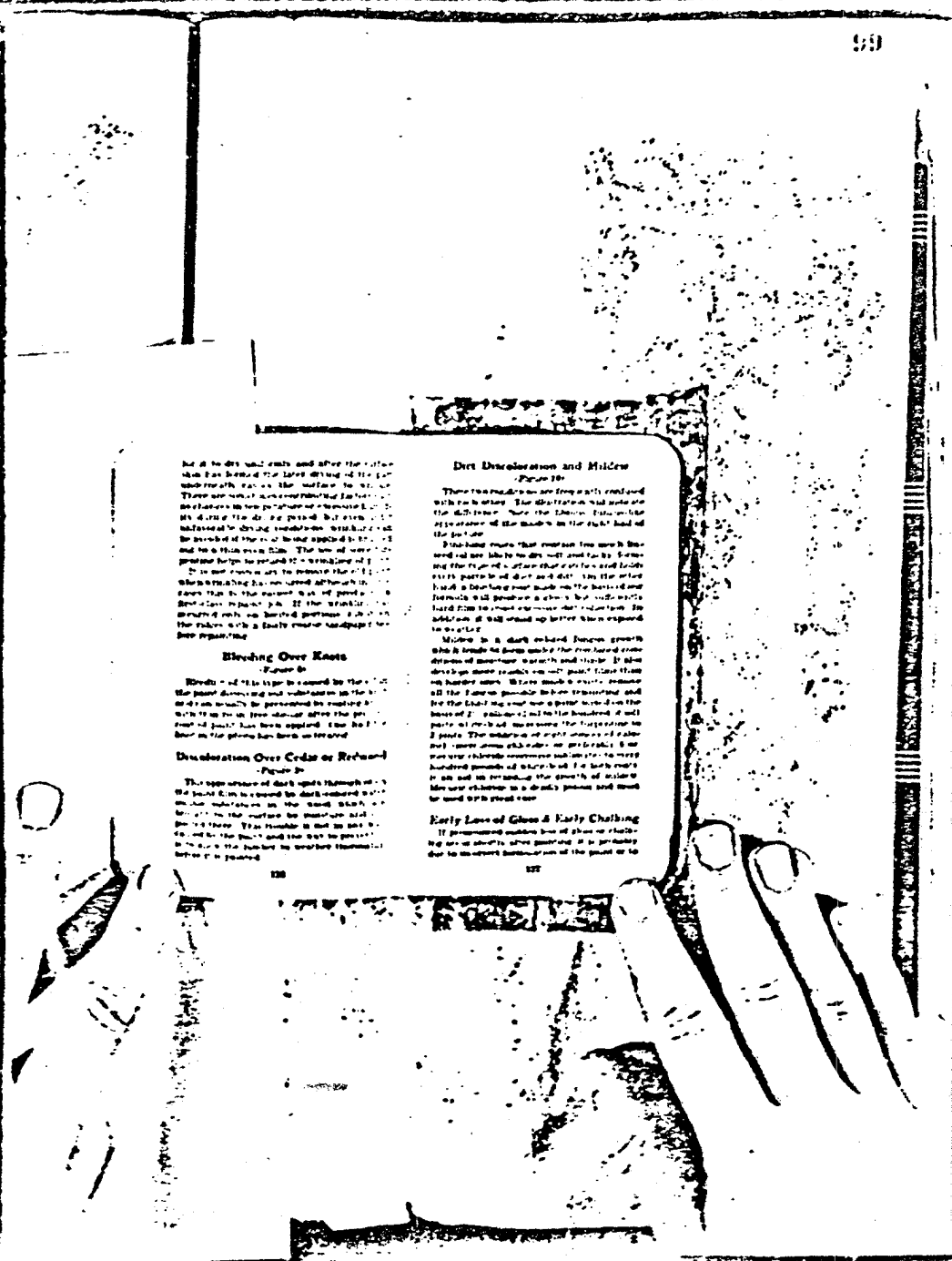
Wrinkling

Page 12

The method is not suitable for
use on fabrics that are
sensitive to heat. It is
therefore advised that the
fabric be tested first before
using the method. If the
fabric is damaged, the method
should not be used.

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be it to dry and cure and after the surface has been dried the last drying of the surface is done. There are several methods of drying the surface in the laboratory. The most common is to dry it in a desiccator. But some of the methods of drying conditions, without need to be dried in the air, are applied to the surface of the film. The last of these is the process known as the drying of the film. It is not necessary to remove the film from the drying chamber after it has been dried. The reason for this is that the drying chamber is not airtight. If the chamber is airtight, the film will be dried. But the chamber is not airtight. The film will be dried. The film will be dried. The film will be dried.

Bleeding Over Knees

Figure 10
Bleeding of this type is caused by the fact that the point of the knee is covered by the film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film.

Discoloration Over Cracks or Refracted

Figure 11
The appearance of dark spots through the film is caused by the fact that the film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film.

Dirt Discoloration and Mildew

Figure 12
There are many causes for dirt and mildew. The most common is the fact that the film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film.

Mildew is a dark-colored fungus growth which is caused by the fact that the film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film. The film is not perfectly smooth. It is covered by a layer of film.

Early Loss of Gloss & Early Chalking
If pronounced surface loss of gloss or chalking occurs shortly after processing, it is probably due to incorrect treatment of the film or to

Department of Technical
Paint Service and Decoration

It was found that in past years there had been no serious problems of nature that had occurred in the same manner as of May 1967. The wind and the pressure of the rain at that time had been very strong and the water level had been very high.

If you have a special problem or desire at the end of winter, to make plans now for your summer, the girls that are listed below. They will aid in your plans in writing your vacation program of treatment for your specific problem which will be provided free of charge together with samples of the color recommended and the formulas required to produce them.

The above self-questionnaire regarding any possible use of the samples will be the same as concerning it. If the photo or photograph of the subject or article is quoted and used, while these should be forwarded.

Exercises

If you desire a redub or home for the release of a missing plane give us the information requested below.

- 1 Type of building
- 2 In what direction does it face?
- 3 Give approximate size of building including width, depth and number of stories
- 4 Of what material are the outside walls constructed?
- 5 Are they painted, stained or natural and what is the general color?
- 6 Of what material is the roof composed?
- 7 Is it painted, stained or natural and what is the general color?

Buttering and Logging

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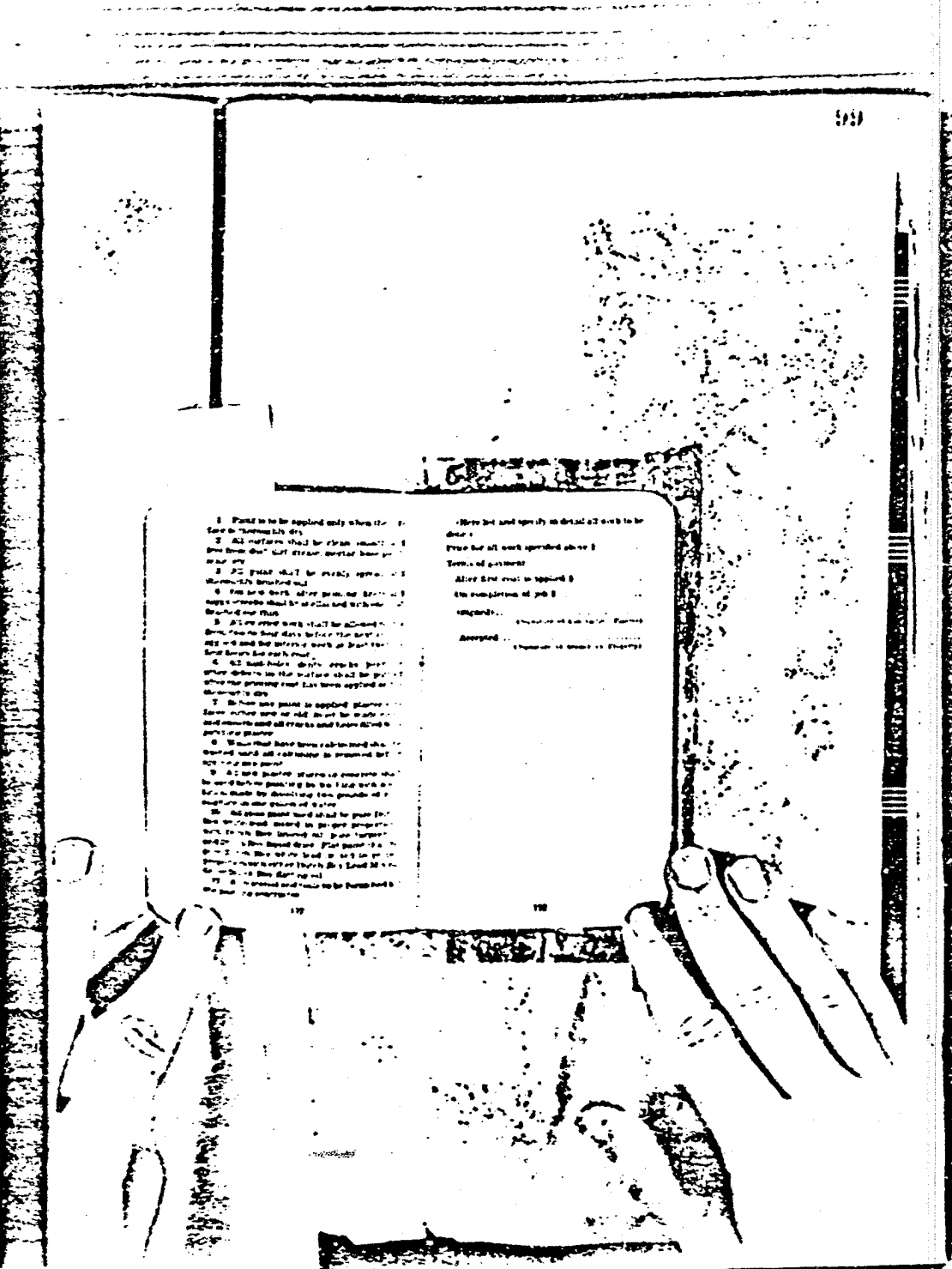
The purpose of this report is to provide information on the results of the study conducted by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, in the area of the proposed project. The study was conducted in the area of the proposed project, and the results of the study are as follows:

Discoloration from Copper Sulfate
 Corroded copper wires exposed to the weather are subject to moisture and are present in the atmosphere. The harmful copper sulfate results. These salts are soluble in water and the surface of the paint is attacked. When the paint contains red lead, the salts actually react with the lead and are responsible for removing the discolored paint. It is best to remove the wires and use enamel discolored areas to prevent the occurrence of where to find them. These wires should be removed from the wire and be replaced with a new one.

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1. Paint to be applied only when the surface is thoroughly dry.
2. All surfaces shall be clean, smooth, and free from dust, dirt, grease, oil, and other foreign matter.
3. All paint shall be evenly applied and thoroughly brushed out.
4. For best work, after priming, the surface shall be allowed to dry for 24 hours before the next coat is applied.
5. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
6. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
7. Before any paint is applied, the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and all dirt and grease removed.
8. When the paint has been applied, the surface shall be allowed to dry for 24 hours before the next coat is applied.
9. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
10. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
11. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
12. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
13. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
14. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
15. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
16. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.
17. All work shall be done in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place.

Here set and specify in detail all work to be done.
Price for all work specified above:
Terms of payment:
After first coat is applied:
On completion of job:
Signed: _____
Accepted: _____

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Products of
National Lead Company

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Organ Pipe Metal
Osmium, Lead
Pewee
Phosphor Bronze Castings
Phosphor Tin
Pig Lead
Pig Tin
Pinking Blocks
Pyro
Rack Tin
Rear Lead and Copper Lead Reed
Lead - Antimonial Chloride of London
Trilead, Trisulphate tin
Lead - London
Lead of The Lead Brass, Copper or Steel
Lead of Tin Covered Brass, Copper or Steel
Tin Lead Lead
Pewee Metals (See Type Metals)
Pewee
Pewee and Pewee Lead
Tin Lead London Pewee Lead
Red Lead
Red Lead in Oil
Lead
Pure Red Lead to Ready to the Point
in Colors
Rending Sheet, Hops Hardened
Rush Hardened Lead
Sheet, Hops Lead
Sheet Rending Sheet, Hops Hardened
Sheet Lead
Sheet of Pewee, Chloride of Tin Sheet
Sheet of Pewee

- Little
- 6.3 Cows
- But - All Insects
- Cake
- Clipping Bar
- Evap
- Punch Bar and Wire
- Good
- Shut out
- Pat
- Suburban
- Relative Bar
- Home of Top
- Good Cure
- Returned - All Wrote
- Mount
- Adult
- Timers But
- Transducer Bar
- Wash
- Spines
- Sampling Metal
- Teach, Home-grown Leaf or Tin Land
- Top Communion, Leaf Land and Communion
- Top, Leaf
- Top-down Leaf
- P. - Bare
- Two Wire
- Two Plots
- Top-down (Transducer Gravel)
- Top-down
- Top-down C
- Top-down L. shed Transducer
- Transducer

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**DUTCH BOY
WALL PRIMER**

A special primer for use in
hot and in pouring places
such where lead is to be
used as a spread.



**DUTCH BOY OIL
DRYING RED LEAD**

A natural color, quick
drying, pure red lead
paint in ready to use
form. Economical.



**DUTCH BOY
RED LEAD**

For light colored
work in use from 10
centils for painting
work.



**DUTCH BOY
LIQUID DRIER**

A properly balanced, mixed
in type drier, made from
natural drying ingredients
assures safe efficient drying.



**Look For The Dutch
Boy Trademark**

THIS is the
little char-
acter, our Dutch
Boy Trademark, so put
on our products
as a means of
identification and
as a protection to
the buyer against
substitution. He
stands for purity of paint
materials and signifies certain
satisfaction.

You will find the Dutch Boy
Painter on all packages of Dutch
Boy white lead, heavy oil paint
and heavy paste, Dutch Boy lin-
seed oil, Dutch Boy Lead Mix-
ing Oil, Dutch Boy Rattling oil,
Dutch Boy wall primer, Dutch
Boy red lead, turpentine and
other products of
our manufacture.

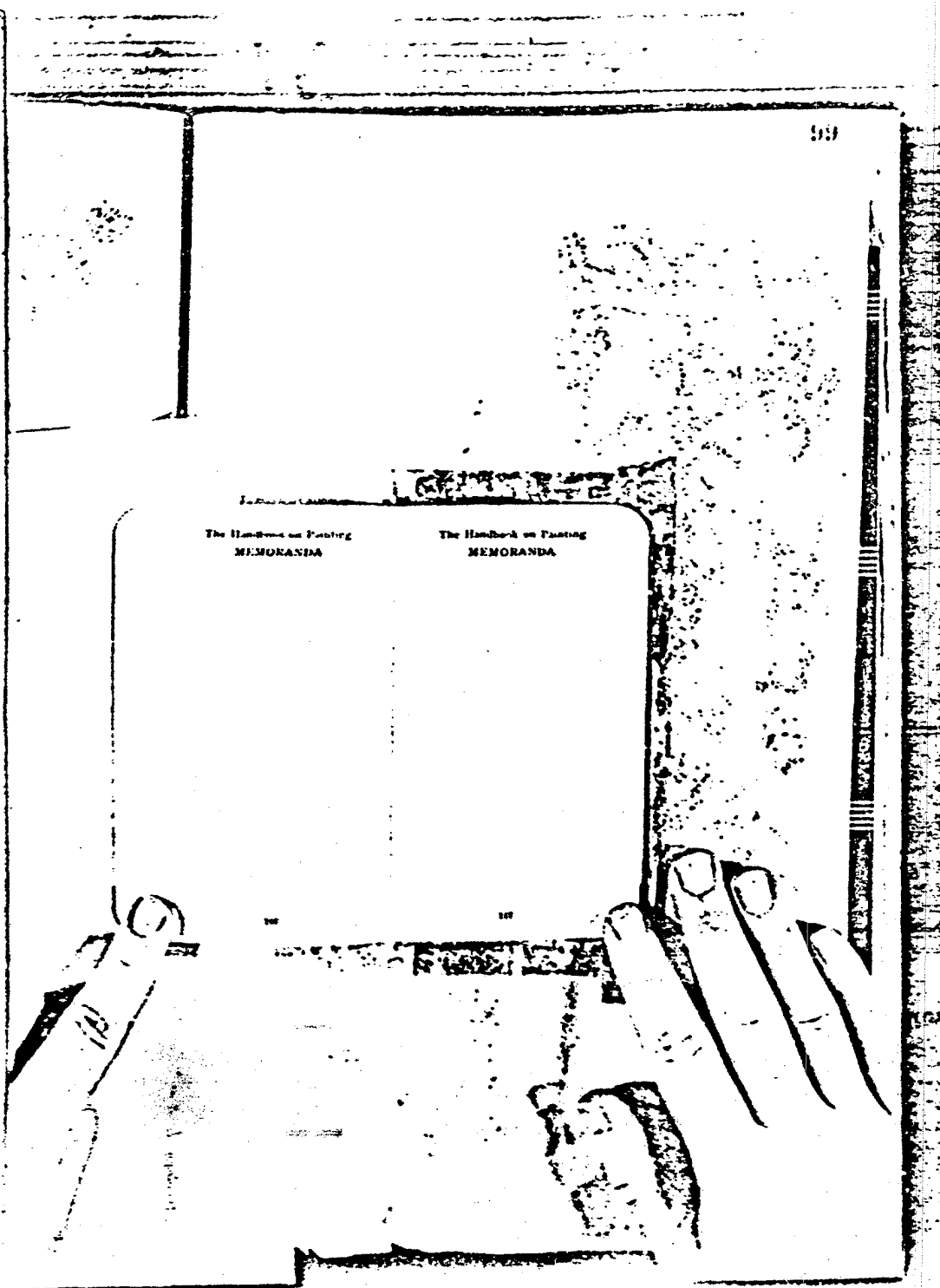
Look for the Dutch Boy trade-
mark and assure yourself a product
made to fit the needs of the job
in hand.



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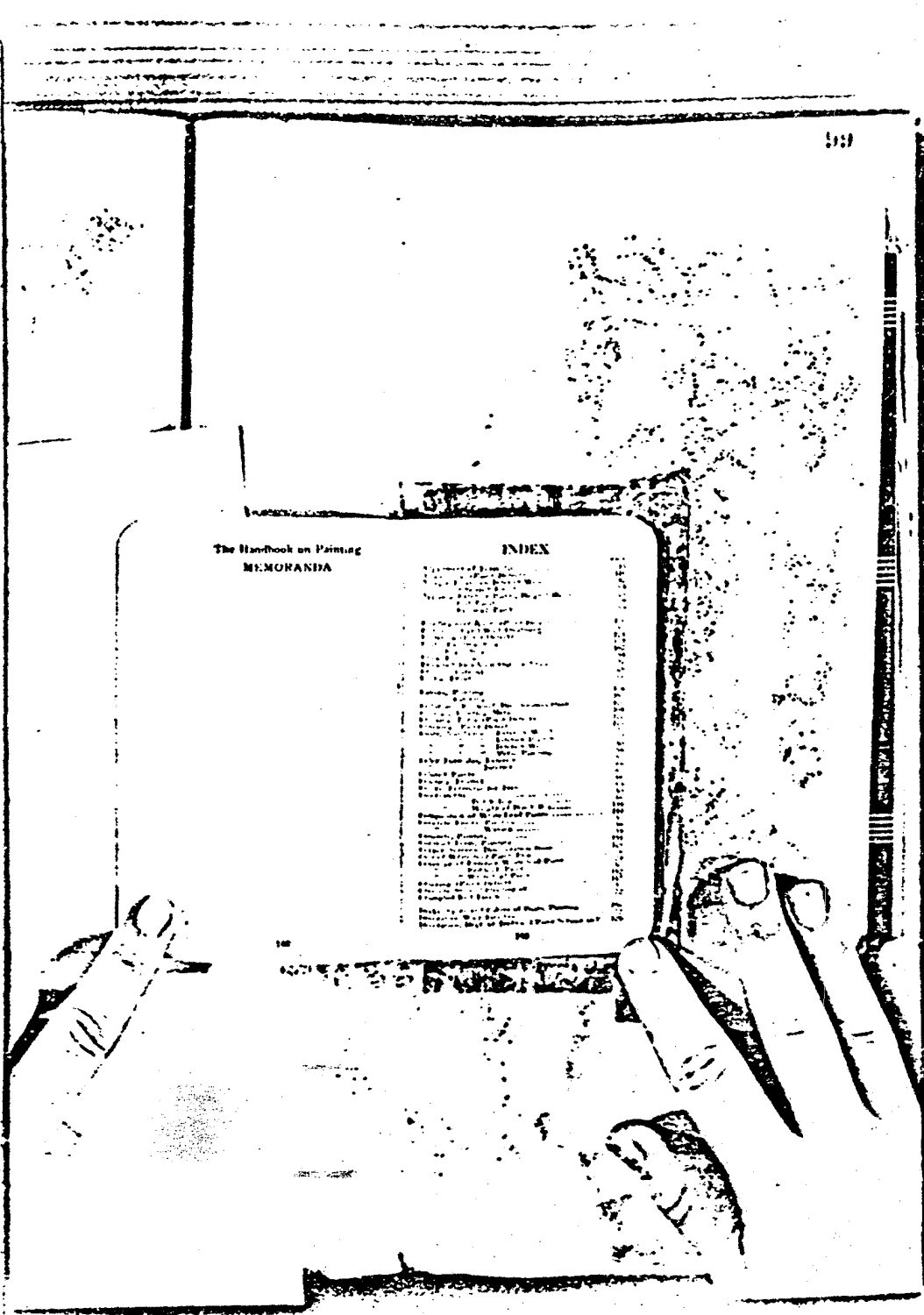
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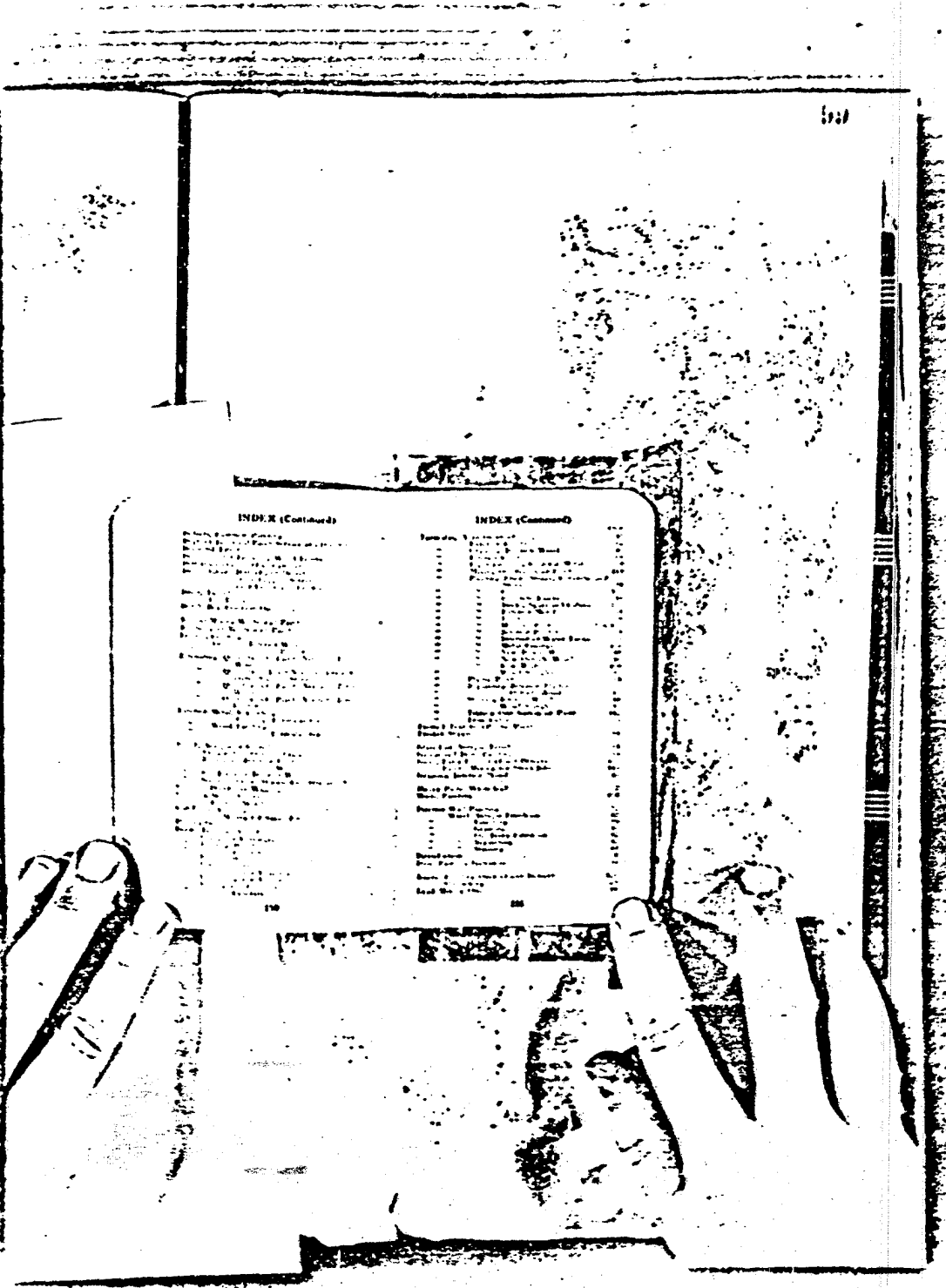


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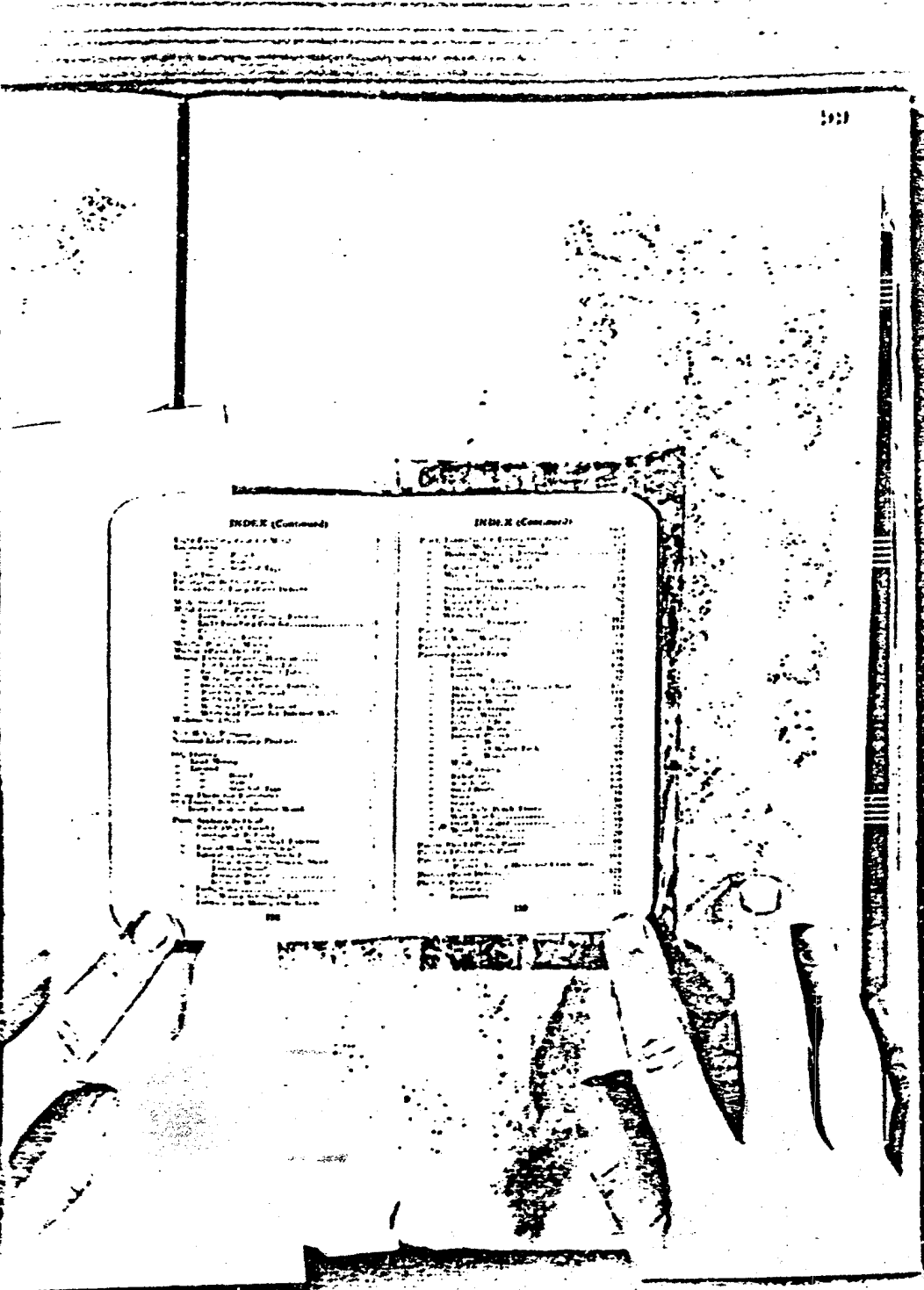
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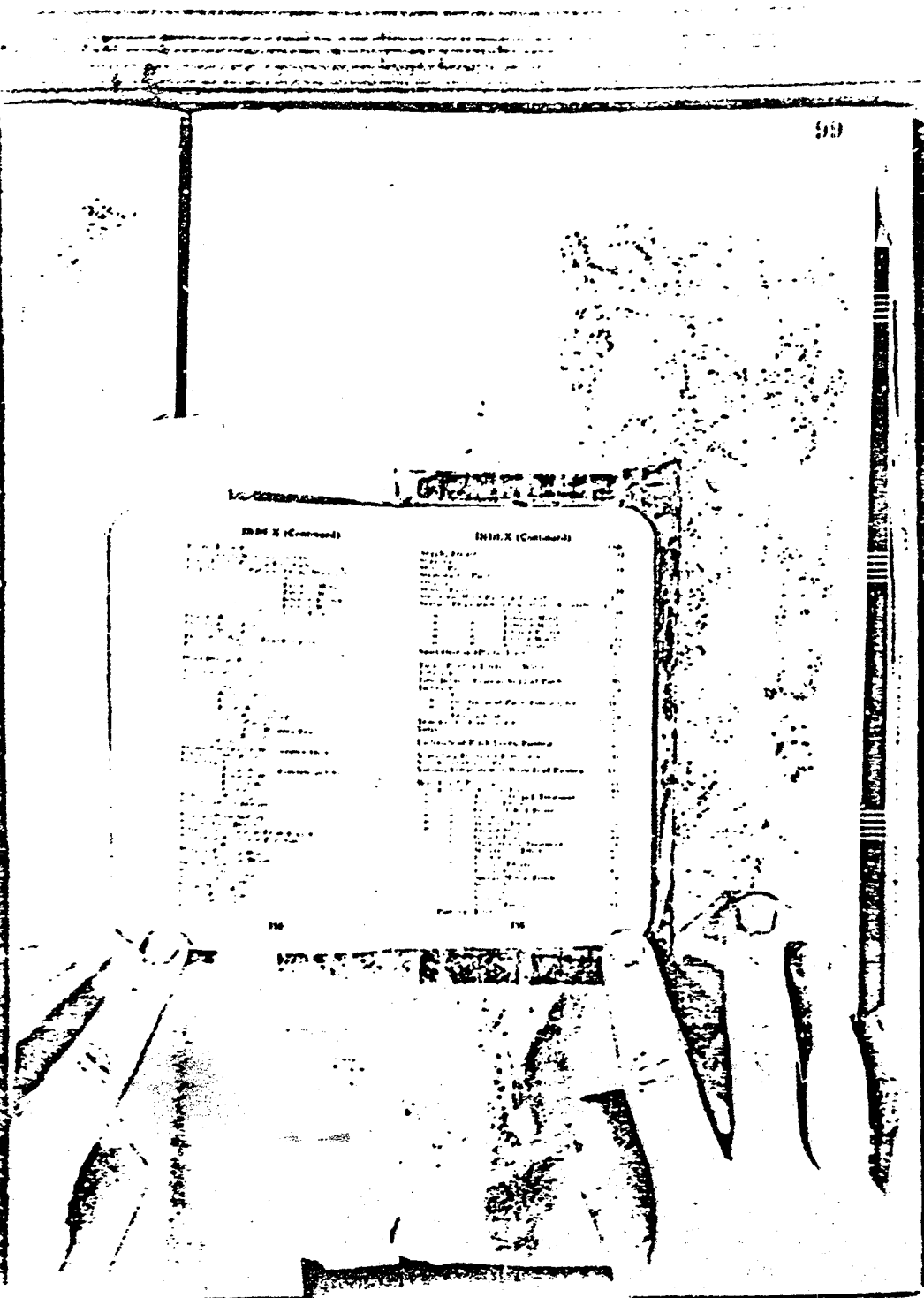
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