Sweet's File

architectural

A file of catalogs designed for the use of architects, engineers, building contractors, and others whose practice it is to select, specify or purchase building materials, equipment and allied services

Sweet's Catalog Service
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Eagle RTU

READY-TO-USE WHITE LEAD PAINT

Developed by Eagle-Picher paint chemists and backed by more than a century of paint industry experience, Eagle RTU Ready-To-Use White Lead Paint is the result of extensive research and exhaustive experimentation.

Eagle RTU is a factory-mixed paint of pure basic white lead carbonate and pure linseed oil. It provides the traditional beauty and durability of famous, century-old Eagle White Lead. Translated into terms of serviceability, it means that Eagle RTU White Lead Paint looks better, longer . . . that greater periods of time can be permitted between repainting.

Best of all, Eagle RTU provides a new, economical ease of application that eliminates bothersome, time-consuming preparation because of its ready-mixed, ready-to-apply form. It is only necessary to open the can, stir, and brush on the surface!

WHERE TO USE EAGLE RTU WHITE LEAD PAINT

Eagle RTU is designed for exterior application and may be used for two or three-coat painting on old or new work . . . on wood, brick, shingle or stucco. It is available in two convenient forms for exterior work: Primer-Sealer Coat and Outside White Coat. It is available in quarts, and one and five gallon pails, in white only.

CONSIDER THESE SUPERIOR PROPERTIES

Lasting Beauty—Eagle RTU is a single-pigment paint and provides a smooth, white finish that adds a durable beauty to any surface. Brush marks are practically non-existent and its hiding qualities are exceptional.

Ease of Application—Actually ready to use, Eagle RTU saves time and labor otherwise devoted to preparing and mixing paints. Simply open the can, stir, and brush on the surface—it spreads evenly and allows more surface to be painted more quickly.

Enduring Protection—Eagle RTU has the same protective qualities that have made white lead famous and reliable for over 2000 years. It withstands the most rigorous climatic conditions.

Toughness—Eagle RTU White Lead Paint provides a tough, elastic film that does not crack or scale, but expands and contracts with the painted surface, as temperatures rise and fall.

Remarkable Economy—Eagle RTU costs no more than ordinary high quality paints. Because of long wearing characteristics, it gives many years of additional service and protection and, when repainting time finally comes, it needs no added surface preparation.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING EAGLE RTU WHITE LEAD PAINT

1. Eagle RTU may be used for two-coat or three-coat exterior painting, on old or new work.
2. Mix and stir THOROUGHLY before application and occasionally during use. Before painting, be sure surface is dry and clean; scrape or burn off loose, scaly paint.
3. After priming coat is dry, coat all knots and pitchy spots with shellac; putty nail holes and cracks.
4. No painting should be done on damp days or when temperature is below 40° F. In cool weather, if paint is too thick to brush easily, add turpentine, not exceed ½ pint per gallon.
5. A minimum of three days drying time between coats is recommended.
6. Eagle RTU White Lead, an oil base paint, is flammable and should be kept away from open flame.

DIRECTIONS

TWO-COAT PAINTING (NEW WORK)

Good two-coat painting is simply an effort to obtain, with two coats of paint, the results that are ordinarily obtained with three. In two-coat work, the paint must be applied with more moderate brushing out, to obtain the proper film thickness for durability and good hiding.

Stir paint thoroughly.

FIRST COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Primer-Sealer as it comes from the container.

SECOND COAT: Apply Eagle Outside White Paint as it comes from the container.

THREE-COAT PAINTING (NEW WORK)

The three-coat job has been established as standard practice for new, unpainted surfaces because it gives the homeowner a lower cost per year of paint beauty and protection. The following directions give maximum satisfaction:

FIRST COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Primer-Sealer as it comes from the container.*

SECOND COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint with one pint turpentine added to each gallon.

THIRD COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint as it comes from the container.

REPAINTING (OLD WORK)

When repainting old surfaces, only two coats are necessary, the paint remaining on the old usually serving as a primer coat.

FIRST COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Primer-Sealer as it comes from the container.**

SECOND COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint as it comes from the container.

*Alternate formula: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint after adding one pint linseed oil and two pints turpentine to the gallon.

**Altenrate formula: Eagle RTU Outside White Paint may also be used when thinned with no more than one pint turpentine to the gallon.

Eagle-Picher RTU

READY-TO-USE HOUSE PAINT

The newest member of the Eagle-Picher paint family, Eagle-Picher RTU House Paint, contains Pure White Lead for durability and protection, Zinc for hardness and toughness, and Titanium for added brilliance and beauty. Like the companion RTU product, it is the result of extensive research by Eagle-Picher paint chemists.

Eagle-Picher RTU House Paint affords a remarkable ease of application and superior coverage. In addition to its Titanium-Zinc content, it possesses all the superior properties of its companion, Eagle RTU White Lead Paint. Eagle-Picher RTU House Paint is available in quarts, and one and five gallon containers.

FORMULA OF CONTENTS

Pigment	65%
Liquid	35%

PIGMENT

Basic White Lead Carbonate *(For Durability)*	70%
Zinc Oxide (For Hardness)	15%
Titanium (For Brightness)	15%

LIQUID

Pure Linseed Oil	80%
Mineral Spirits	15%
Liquid Drier	5%

WHITE LEAD-IN-OIL

EAGLE WHITE LEAD-IN-OIL gives traditionally long wearing, dependable service, regardless of its application on old or new work. It comes in a heavy paste and all-purpose (soft) form. It is available in 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs.

DIRECTIONS

Painting NEW WORK: First prime with 3 parts Eagle White Lead, 4 parts linseed oil and 2 parts turpentine. For second coat, add 1 part linseed oil and 1 part turpentine to 2 parts Eagle White Lead. Follow with third coat—1 part linseed oil and 1 part Eagle White Lead.

Repainting OLD WORK: Use second and third coats as shown above. Drier . . . *Boiled* linseed oil requires no drier. If raw linseed oil is used, add ¼ pint of drier for each gallon of paint mixed.

100 pounds of Eagle White Lead, mixed according to the finish coat instructions above, produces approximately 6½ gallons of long wearing paint. The empty container provides a handy measure with a capacity of about 3¼ gallons in the 100 pound keg; 1⅝ gallons in the 50 pound keg; and 7 pints in the 25 pound keg.

RTU FLAT WALL FINISH

Another new, high quality paint, Eagle-Picher Ready-To-Use Flat Wall Finish is a one coat primer and finish for use on interior surfaces. RTU Flat Wall Finish is an oil base paint, not an ordinary water paint, and is especially suitable for painting over wallpaper, wallboard, canvas and plaster, covering most surfaces in one coat.

Eagle-Picher Flat Wall Finish flows evenly and dries in about six hours. (Longer periods should naturally be allowed for drying on damp or hot, humid days.) One gallon covers up to 600 square feet, in one coat. It is available in quarts and one and five gallon pails, in interior decorators' popular colors of Willow Green, True Ivory, Larkspur Blue, and Cameo Peach, and White, which can be easily tinted to match specific furnishings.

Formula for Eagle-Picher RTU Flat Wall Finish:

Pigment—58%		
Titanium Calcium	38%	
Titanium Dioxide	12%	
Lithopone	38%	
Diatomaceous Silica	12%	
		100%
Vehicle—42%		
Varnish	64%	
Mineral Spirits	31%	
Liquid Drier	5%	
		100%

SUBLIMED BLUE LEAD-IN-OIL

EAGLE SUBLIMED BLUE LEAD-IN-OIL is a rust-inhibitive paint material that offers maximum protection to iron and steel. It's economical, yet offers great durability and coverage. Its fine pigment particles allow for unusual ease of application. Eagle Sublimed Blue Lead-In-Oil is available in 25, 50, and 100 pound kegs.

PURE RED LEAD-IN-OIL

EAGLE PURE RED LEAD-IN-OIL is another effective material for protecting iron and steel against rust and corrosion. It forms a closely adhering film that dries quickly, that is not affected by moisture or most gases. Eagle Pure Red Lead-In-Oil is available in kegs weighing 25, 50 and 100 pounds.

FLATTING OIL

EAGLE FLATTING OIL is ideal for mixing with Eagle White Lead-In-Oil when desiring a flat, washable finish on exterior surfaces. It is also effective if used as a bronzing or glazing liquid. Eagle Flatting Oil can be obtained in quart and gallon cans and in five-gallon drums.

LEAD REDUCING OIL

EAGLE LEAD REDUCING OIL provides a perfect seal against moisture when mixed with Eagle White Lead-In-Oil for application on brick, stone, stucco, concrete or any other surface of a porous nature. Eagle Lead Reducing Oil comes in one gallon cans and five-gallon kits.

1949-SWEET-00862

SINCE EAGLE EP PICHER 1843

SINCE 1843—The Eagle-Picher Company has been manufacturing materials for use in construction and industry since 1843. Founded primarily to make available the adaptability of lead in various forms and alloys, research and development have dictated expansion into allied lines, until today, Eagle Products, backed by Eagle-Picher's more than one hundred years of dependability, contribute a large share towards increasing the value of buildings and to their preservation, economically, at low maintenance cost.

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Established in 1870

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Since 1870 the name Glidden has been synonymous with fine paint, varnish, and lacquer products. The scientific training and practical experience of many men, plus every modern mechanical improvement, make each Glidden Product representative of the most advanced achievement in paint manufacturing.

SERVICE TO ARCHITECTS

The Glidden Company maintains an Architectural Service Department, where paint problems of the architect are handled by the Glidden Architectural Consultant, who has direct access to a modern finishing room where materials may be tested for practical use. This service is available to the Architect at all times in his painting problems.

INDEX AND SELECTION GUIDE

OF GLIDDEN PRODUCTS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VARIOUS APPLICATIONS

Type of Surface	Material	Location	Finish	Condition of Material	PRODUCT NAME	Descrip. Page	Specification No.	Specification Page
Ceilings Walls Trim Doors etc.	Wood	Exterior	Paint	New	★ TITAN-O-ZINC	3	3	11
				New or Old	★ ENDURANCE HOUSE PAINT	3	1-2	10-11
			Enamel	New	★ RIPOLIN	4	19	13
				New or Old	★ FLORENAMEL	4	4	11
			Stain	New	OIL WOOD STAIN	4	6	11
			Varnish	New or Old	★ GLIDDENSPAR	4	7	11
		Ext. or Int.	Paint	New or Old	★ EUSTON LEAD	3	—	—
		Interior	Paint	New or Old	★ SPRED FLAT & SPRED LUSTER	5-9	16-17	13
					★ SPRAY-DAY-LITE BRUSH-DAY-LITE	5-6	18	13
			Enamel	New or Old	★ RIPOLIN BLT	7	21-22	14
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					SUPERIOR SPEDENE	7	23	14
					VELVET SPEDENE	7	24	14
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					ONE-COAT GLOSS	7	25	14
			Stain	New	ENDURANCE WOOD STAIN	5	15	13
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					★ LIK-A-RUB	8	—	—
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					SPEED-WALL FLAT	5	12	12
					SPEED-WALL SEMI-GLOSS	5	13	12
					SPEED-WALL GLOSS	5	14	13
			Enamel	New	★ RIPOLIN	7	20-21-22	14
	Canvas	Interior	Paint	New or Old	SPEED-WALL FLAT	5	12	12
	Metal	Exterior	Paint	New or Old	★ NEV-A-RUST	4	8	11
					GLIDTITE PRIMER	4	10	12
					LIQUID RED LEAD	4	—	—
					GRAPHITE PAINT	4	—	—
					SMOKE STACK BLACK	4	—	—
					TINNERS RED	4	—	—
	Concrete, Stucco, Brick	Interior or Exterior	Dampproofing	New or Old	LIQUID CEMENT COATING	4	9	12
					★ DRIWAL	*	—	—
Roofs	Composition	Exterior	Asphalt Coating	New or Old	WEATHERCOTE	4	—	—
	Wood	Exterior	Paint	New or Old	ENDURANCE FACTORY & ROOF	3	—	—
			Stain	New or Old	SHINGLE STAIN	3	5	11
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					GLIDTITE PRIMER	4	10	12
Floors	Wood	Interior	Paint	New or Old	★ FLORENAMEL	8	33	15
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					PENETREX	8	29	14
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		Interior	Patching Mat'l	Old	MASTICRETE	8	—	—
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					GLIDTITE PRIMER	4	10	12

SPECIAL NOTE TO ARCHITECTS: The starred products, because of their special applications, will be found of interest to the Architect.

For Driwal Dampproofing See The Waterproofing Section 9a Of This File

PAINTS and STAINS

★GLIDDEN ENDURANCE PAINT *(Prepared)* is as nearly perfect a paint as it is possible to manufacture. It is a ready mixed, ready to use House Paint, which combines the long wearing qualities of lead with the film hardening qualities of zinc.

Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) works easily, covers well, resists wear and weather, has extreme durability, leaves a good uniform surface for repainting and costs less than other house paints when measured by years of service.

Recommended as the perfect finishing coat in two-coat painting systems, when used without thinning over Glidden Base-Coat as a primer at a spreading rate of about 550 square feet per gallon so as to secure the proper film thickness on finished job. It is a good practice to tint the Base-Coat with Pure Colors in Oil to approximate the color of the finishing coat if a color other than white is used for the last coat.

Coverage—Covers approximately 360 to 400 sq. ft. per gal., 2 coats.

Specification—Nos. 1 and 2, pages 10 and 11

★BASE-COAT—A remarkable paint to be used as a first or priming coat on new or old work such as porch floors and the exteriors of residences, barns and other out-buildings. The long oil Spar Varnish used in the vehicle of Base-Coat has the same elasticity as oil and seals the wood completely against moisture forming an impervious film more durable than that of linseed oil. Base-Coat dries hard and eliminates any possibility of blistering, peeling, and checking of succeeding coats. It is furnished in white only but can be tinted with Pure Colors in Oil to approximate the shade of the finishing coat.

Coverage—Covers approximately 600 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 5, pages 11 and 12

★TITAN-O-ZINC WHITE PASTE PAINT provides an unusually white paint that retains its whiteness, covers further per gallon and more solidly in one coat than other paints and takes more reduction with linseed oil and turpentine than other pastes. The basic pigment is Tinanium Oxide combined with sun-proof Lithopone and just enough Zinc Oxide to give it necessary hardness of film which retards chalking and leaves the surface in perfect condition for repainting. Tinan-O-Zinc is particularly recommended in smoky districts where fumes are prevalent. It is supplied in white only but may be colored as desired by adding Glidden Pure Colors in Oil.

Coverage—After reduction as recommended, covers 360 to 400 sq. ft. per gal., 2 coats.

Specification—No. 3, page 11

★EUSTON WHITE LEAD IN OIL is another Glidden achievement. Its chief characteristic is its unusual whiteness far excelling that of other white leads. In addition it produces at least 10 per cent more paint per 100 lbs. than other brands and covers more solidly because of its opaqueness and produces a more smooth and enamel-like film. All of these properties are attributable to its fineness of grind, except its whiteness which is the result of the patented process under which it is manufactured. Euston Lead is pure carbonate of lead.

Euston is furnished in three forms: Heavy Paste-Soft Paste; and All Purpose Soft Paste, (Specifications furnished on request.) The All Purpose Soft Paste is most popular being easy to break up, applicable to interior decoration as well as exterior and when used as a finishing coat of exterior house paint, requires very little turpentine to produce a smooth, easy-working paint.

Approximate Coverage:

Priming coat - - - -	700 sq. ft. per gal.
Second coat - - - -	750 sq. ft. per gal.
Finishing coat - - - -	750 sq. ft. per gal.

Mixing Instructions—For thinning and mixing see instructions on the label.

FLORENAMEL is a wear-resisting, protective and decorative coating for exterior porch floors. It will successfully withstand the ravages of the elements, the snow and ice of winter, the hot sun and rain of summer plus the grinding action of dust and sand. It is quick drying and under normal conditions can be walked on in six to eight hours. It is furnished in a number of attractive colors.

Coverage—Covers 600 to 700 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 4. page 11

SHINGLE STAINS applied as they are to the most exposed portion of the house, the roof and upper sections, take a hard beating from the elements. It is important that such stains impart the utmost in protection and color retention. Such protection is possible when Endurance Paint, in any color, is reduced gallon for gallon with Glidden Shingle Stain Mixing Oil.

Coverage: brushing—Covers approximately 150 sq. ft. per gal., first coat; 200 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Coverage: dipping—Two-thirds dip on 1000 shingles will require approximately 3 gals. of stain.

Specification—No. 5, page 11

EXTERIOR FINISHES

STAINS, VARNISHES, PAINTS & ENAMELS

GLIDDEN OIL WOOD STAINS because of their permanency of color, clearness and rich tone, are adapted to exterior use and are highly recommended for surfaces constantly subjected to exposure. They are furnished in six popular shades.

Coverage—Cover approximately 800 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 6, page 11

★GLIDDENSPAR VARNISH is recommended as the finest varnish available today for either exterior or interior use. It is made from synthetic type resins assuring the maximum of water resistance, elasticity and adhesion. When used outside it retains its gloss and offers every protection against rain, wind, sun, water, and ice and it will not turn white from water. One coat of Gliddenspar gives the same appearance as a job finished in two or more coats of ordinary spar varnish.

Coverage—Covers 650 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 750 to 850 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification—No. 7, page 11

LIQUID CEMENT COATING is for dampproofing and rendering uniform exterior surfaces of concrete, stucco, etc.
It is composed of pigments and specially prepared oils, selected because of their ability to produce an extremely durable and water resisting surface. In sixty days it weathers to a semi-gloss finish resembling concrete in texture and appearance.

Coverage—Covers 300 to 500 square feet per gallon depending on the porosity and texture of the surface.

Specifications—No. 9, page 12

★NEV-A-RUST embodies every requirement of a high-grade metal protective paint. It is the result of years of research, experiment, and observation and is a combination of pigments including graphite and red lead combined with linseed oil and China Wood Oil which impart the necessary resistance to weather and the action of acids and gases found in and around industrial centers. It is recommended as a protecting paint on all outdoor surfaces of metal including fences, ornamental iron, grille work, metal stanchions, flag poles, window frames and casings, conduit pipes, smoke stacks, metal roofs, etc. Furnished in shades of gray, red, green, brown and black.
The combination of NEV-A-RUST and Liquid Red Lead, if applied as hereafter specified, will adequately protect all the coated metal of any structure from the destructive elements.

NOTE: It is impossible to overestimate the need of an absolutely clean and rust-free steel which must be obtained by thorough sand papering or wire brushing to properly prepare surface for painting.

Coverage—Covers 600 to 700 square feet per gallon, 1 coat.

Specification—No. 8, page 11

GLIDTITE GALVANIZED IRON PRIMER is an ideal primer for galvanized iron and for all sheet metal surfaces including metal sash frames, store fronts, cornices, etc. It is only used as an undercoat and reduces to a minimum the possibility of peeling and scaling so common where ordinary paints are applied to galvanized surfaces.

Coverage—Covers 450 to 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 10, page 12

★RIPOLIN BLT ENAMEL is the finest enamel obtainable for exterior work. This enamel represents over 50 years of research and scientific developments which has resulted in world wide approval and acceptance. For complete description see page 7 of this catalog.

Coverage—Covers 750 to 800 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 19, page 13

OTHER GLIDDEN EXTERIOR FINISHES

★DRIWAL for dampproofing and waterproofing exterior stone, stucco, and brick surfaces. For complete description see Waterproofing Section of Sweet's Architectural file.

WEATHERCOTE ROOF COATING is a pure asphalt suitable for reconditioning and waterproofing all types of composition roofs. Insures protection against water, weather, alkali, common acids, gases, fumes, etc. Applied with regular roof brushes.

LIQUID RED LEAD is recommended wherever a shop coat of red lead is specified. It comes ready to apply, is extremely elastic, and is an excellent rust preventative.

GRAPHITE LIQUID PAINT is recommended for use on any metal surface. It is offered as an alternate to Nev-A-Rust for those who prefer a graphite base paint for this use. Its heat resisting qualities make it especially good for painting chimneys, boilers, etc.

SMOKE STACK BLACK is so formulated that it will bake hard to the metal, practically becoming a part of it and forming an excellent protective film.

TINNERS RED is a popular sheet metal paint, permanent in color and absolutely waterproof. It is quick-drying and elastic; withstands rigid metal bending tests.

PAINTS & STAINS

INTERIOR BASE-COAT is the most efficient wall primer that can be used. It seals the most porous surfaces and helps to counteract the alkali and action of hot lime present in many new wall surfaces, and is an excellent sealer for composition boards. All previously painted surfaces of Flat Wall Paint or Water Thinned Paint should receive an application of Base-Coat to insure a properly sealed and uniform foundation for succeeding coats of paint. It is quick drying and will set up dry enough for succeeding coats of paint in four hours. In many instances its use will save the application of one coat of finishing material.
Coverage—Covers 300 to 350 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat over rough surfaces and 400 to 450 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat over smooth surfaces.
Specification—No. 11, page 12

SPEED-WALL FLAT is an ideal sanitary wall finish recommended for walls, ceilings and other surfaces in residences, theatres, churches, schools, hotels, public buildings and wherever a non-absorbent, washable finish is necessary. Its soft velvety lustre makes it an ideal interior finish and it can be applied over all plaster surfaces, composition wall board, burlap, or any soft wall material and on metal ceilings and wood surfaces. Made in white and many charming soft warm tints.
Coverage—Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal., properly primed, first coat and 450 to 500 sq. ft. per gal., second coat on smooth plaster.
Specification—No. 12, page 12

SPEED-WALL SEMI-GLOSS is a quick-drying, low-lustre finish, highly recommended for use in hospitals, hotels, public buildings, schools, apartment houses, offices and homes. It can be washed repeatedly and easily without harming the finish. Furnished in 12 modern colors.
Coverage—Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal., properly primed, first coat and 500 to 550 sq. ft. per gal., second coat, on smooth plaster.
Specification—No. 13, page 12

SPEED-WALL GLOSS is a high-grade wall finish with easy working properties and is very well adapted to kitchen and bathroom walls and other surfaces that must be washed or cleaned frequently. Furnished in white and many popular tints.
Coverage—Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal., properly primed, first coat and 500 to 550 sq. ft. per gal., second coat, on smooth plaster.
Specification—No. 14, page 13

ENDURANCE WOOD STAINS are penetrating stains which greatly enhance the natural beauty of all woods—they require no wiping. They are specially recommended for application to unfinished wood surfaces such as the inside trim in houses and other buildings. Available in all popular colors.
Coverage—Covers approximately 1000 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.
Specification—No. 15, page 13

SPRED Washable WATER-THINNED PAINT (Flat or Luster Finish) is the original faster-acting, easier-to-apply *water-mix* paint for interior use. For complete description see page 9 of this catalog and Specification Nos. 16 and 17 on page 13.

SPRAY-DAY-LITE is the original *one-coat* eggshell mill white for spraying or brushing, in white and 10 beautiful colors. For complete description see page 6 of this catalog and Specification No. 18 on page 13.

FOR CONCRETE FLOORS

COPOLYMER PLASTIC ENAMEL

Pli-Namel

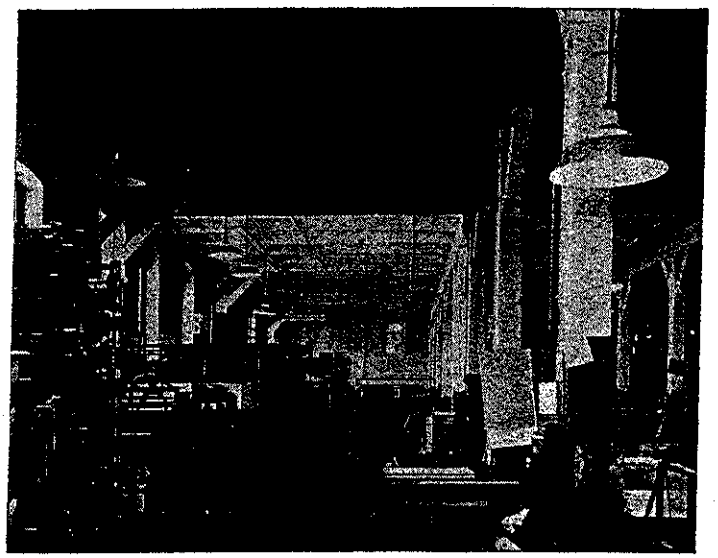
PLI-NAMEL for concrete floors is a true plastic, the product of a chemical combination known as "Polymerization," which gives it outstanding performance. It is highly resistant to acids, alkali, moisture, severe fume conditions, oil and grease. It is the perfect finish for concrete floors. Pli-Namel resists water and the action of alkalies in the concrete. It has good resistance to abrasion, good adhesion and is sufficiently hard to resist wear. It sets up in 30 minutes and dries firm overnight. Cannot be tinted with colors in oil. Made in black and white and six popular colors.

See Specifications—No. 34, page 15.

★SPRAY-DAY-LITE

AND

Testimonials Prove It! ★ **BRUSH-DAY-LITE** *Thousands Use It!*



An Actual Unretouched SPRAY-DAY-LITE Job

INCREASES PRODUCTION THROUGH MORE LIGHT REFLECTION

Spray-Day-Lite reflects maximum amount of light without glare. Less artificial illumination is required. Working conditions are more cheerful. No matter how dark, soiled and dirty a room may be—one coat of Spray-Day-Lite will make it like new! It is durable and economical—lasting from 3 to 8 years. Write for a free copy of the new color chart, an ingenious device that shows many harmonious sight perfecting combinations of the ten standard Spray-Day-Lite colors. See Specification No. 18, page 13.

COVERS ANY SURFACE NO MATTER HOW SMOKY OR BLACK IN ONE COAT

PRODUCES 2 COAT RESULTS WITH MATERIAL AND LABOR COSTS OF ONE COAT

- Washes like tile — may be scrubbed repeatedly.
- Eggshell finish eliminates eye-straining glare.
- One coat equals conventional two coat results.
- Easy to apply by either brush or spray.
- Minimum fog when sprayed —no sags or run.
- Use on wood, metal, brick, plaster, concrete, or wall board.

The Finest In Maintenance Finishes For All Types of Building Interiors

BAKERIES
APARTMENT BLD'GS
BREWERIES
CANNERIES
DAIRIES
DISTILLERIES
FACTORIES
MACHINE SHOPS
FOUNDRIES
PRINTING PLANTS
HOTELS
HOSPITALS
CHURCHES
SCHOOLS
OFFICE BLD'GS
TEXTILES
INSTITUTIONS
HOUSING PROJECTS
RETAIL STORES
LAUNDRIES
RAILROADS and
PUBLIC UTILITIES

ASSOCIATED SPRAY-DAY-LITE PRODUCTS

★ *Synthetic Day-Lite* WHITE ENAMELS

No. 176 Natural High Gloss for Tinting
No. 155 High Gloss
No. 61 Gloss
No. 60 Semi-Gloss

Quick Drying—Long Wearing—Non-Yellowing
Brilliant Lustrous Whites That Stay White

★ *Fume Resisting Day-Lite* WHITE ENAMELS

No. 25 Eggshell
No. 117 Gloss

Especially Formulated to resist discoloration when subject to various industrial fume conditions in paper, rubber, rayon, dye, tobacco, chemical, metal plating and food products plants.

★ *Fungi Preventive* MILDEW-X

Spray-Day-Lite, Brush-Day-Lite and associated Spray-Day-Lite products may be made mildew resistant (Fungi Preventive) by adding 2½ to 3 liquid ounces, stirred in thoroughly to each gallon before application, of Glid-N Mildew-X, a highly concentrated fungicidal solution. When added to oil paints, it controls the growth of mildew spores (fungus growth) on painted surfaces.

★ *Wet Wall Spray-Day-Lite* WHITE ENAMELS

No. 32 Primer and Sealer
No. 110 Eggshell
No. 165 Semi-Gloss

For damp surfaces found in breweries, dairies, packing houses and bottling plants. A breather type coating that permits moisture to escape.

★ *Cold Spot Spray-Day-Lite* Non-Bleeding WHITE

No. 5 Eggshell

For interior surfaces of asphalt, cork, brick, plaster, cement or wood found on the interior of cold storage departments for fruits, vegetables, meat, butter, eggs, fish, etc. No residual odor to contaminate food.

★ *Day-Lite* DADO ENAMELS

For Lower Walls, Woodwork and Floors

Formulated with a synthetic varnish vehicle to insure proper leveling and flow. Resists dilute acids and alkalis commonly used in cleaning preparations. Dries hard overnight. Made in a wide range of colors to harmonize with all Glidden interior wall finishes.

ENAMELS

★RIPOLIN—Originally made in Europe, later distributed in United States by Glidden. It is internationally known. The secret processes under which the oils composing the vehicle are treated, together with the aging of essential oils, makes Ripolin Enamel a super-product.

It actually improves with age; there are numerous public buildings and fine homes in the United States where 15 years of continuous service have not dimmed the lustre and beauty of Ripolin.

Where Ripolin is to be used in colors, Ripolin Undercoat tinted the same shade as the finishing coat should be used.

Ripolin of itself will show a perfectly smooth, even surface without brush-marks, but will not cover irregularities in the under-coating. For this reason great care should be exercised to keep the working pots, brushes and surface to be worked on free from dust, grit, or other foreign matter. For extremely fine work, where there are two coats of enamel to be applied, the first coat of enamel should be rubbed with pumice rather than with sandpaper or steel wool.

★RIPOLIN BLT is furnished in High Gloss, Semi-Gloss (Egg-shell) and Dead Flat White, Gloss and Semi-Gloss Ivory. Any finish desired between the High Gloss and Dead Flat can be obtained by intermixing in varying proportions. To obtain any of the lighter shades, White Ripolin may be tinted by the use of pure color ground in Japan, thinning down the color with a small quantity of turpentine and adding slowly to the enamel until the desired color is obtained. The addition of a large amount of coloring matter to obtain any of the darker shades is not recommended. We will supply darker shades on order.

★RIPOLIN Q. D. The ever increasing demand for a quicker-drying product resulted in Q.D. Ripolin which was developed after years of careful research. Q.D. Ripolin dries in a much shorter length of time than BLT Ripolin but still retains all of its outstanding qualities.

Q.D. Ripolin is manufactured in washable, modern colors, carefully selected by authorities on architecture, and color harmony. This enamel smooths away to a glossy, tile-like finish, free from brush marks and will give lasting beauty to all surfaces where a high grade enamel finish is desired.

Coverage—First coat covers approximately 300 square feet per gallon, 2 coats. Exterior Ripolin covers approximately 360 square feet, 2 coats.

Specification—Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22 on pages 13 and 14

SUPERIOR SPEDENE ENAMEL—A high gloss enamel that retains its original whiteness and gloss throughout its entire life. Intended primarily for woodwork, it cannot be surpassed as an enamel for wall work in the home, public buildings and hotels where a durable and washable finish is desired. This product is quick-drying and is not blued, so that in the hands of the painter true ivories and creams can be developed through the use of colors-in-oil for tinting.

This material will not sag and its exceptional flowing qualities eliminate all possibilities of brush marks.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification— No. 23, page 14

VELVET SPEDENE ENAMEL—A companion product to Superior Spedene Enamel, possessing all of its qualities but drying with an even egg-shell gloss free from flashings and high lights. It works easy under the brush and finishes free from all sags and brush marks.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 24, page 14

ONE-COAT GLOSS ENAMEL—An enamel made to give results exceeding expectations where cost is a factor. This material will cover solidly with one coat and dries with a high gloss that is retained throughout its life. It is made in a true white so that it will take tinting colors perfectly where tinting is required.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 25, page 14

GLIDDENCOAT is a new type of enamel undercoater recently perfected by the Glidden Company. Its outstanding advantage is its quick-drying properties enabling it to be sanded or recoated more quickly than ordinary undercoats, without impairing its leveling or flowing qualities. It levels free from brush marks like the finest grade long oil enamels. It sands easily, but its unusual flow makes only light sanding necessary.

Gliddencoat's sealing qualities hold out the succeeding coats of enamel showing their richness, fullness, and depth of gloss. It is not porous and hence does not absorb any of the liquids that impart these qualities to the enamel coat. Made in white only. On new work, particularly, the first coat should be reduced 10 per cent with turpentine; the second applied as it comes from the can.

Coverage—Covers 450 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 500 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification—No. 26, page 14

INTERIOR FINISHES

VARNISHES and FLOOR FINISHES

GLIDDENSPAR VARNISH is recommended for interior work exposed to moisture conditions. For description see page 4.

Coverage—Covers 650 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 750 to 850 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification—No. 25, page 14

WEARETTE VARNISH is a high-grade varnish for the finest interior use for finishing woodwork, trim, casings and doors. It is pale in color, works easily and is extremely elastic and durable. Wearette dries dust free within three hours and is dry enough to handle in from 12 to 18 hours, depending upon drying conditions.

Coverage—Covers approximately 800 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 26, page 15

RAPID-COTE VARNISH is a new synthetic, four hour varnish that dries rapidly, staying wet just long enough to permit free brushing and that does not show brush marks or laps. It is absolutely water-proof, pale in color, elastic and very durable. It was primarily developed for floors and is capable of resisting the wear and abuse to which floors are subjected, consequently, it qualifies as a fine finish for any interior work where a quick-drying varnish is required.

Coverage—Approximately 800 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 27, page 15

LIK-A-RUB. A flat finish that dries with a rubbed or egg-shell effect without the expense of the very costly rubbing operation. Follow Specification No. 30 (New Work) up to the last two coats then apply 1 coat of Wearette and a final coat of Lik-A-Rub.

Coverage—Covers approximately 400 square feet per gallon, 2 coats.

Specification—See description above.

FLOORETTE VARNISH is the highest grade of floor varnish manufactured: heavy body; extreme fullness; high gloss; waterproof; scuffproof, and extremely elastic. Formulated with latest types of synthetic resins.

Coverage—Covers approximately 400 square feet per gallon, 2 coats.

Specification—No. 29, page 15

PENETREX—A penetrating type of finish for floors. It affords unusual protection against staining and discoloration as well as imparting wearing qualities. This product penetrates deeply and seals the pores of the wood. It is best applied by brushing on to the surface liberally and then removing by wiping off any excess that stays on the surface for more than 15 minutes. A wood surface should be carefully sanded and made smooth before applying the varnish and a light mossing with steel wool is advisable between coats.

Coverage—400 to 600 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 28, page 15

FLORENAMEL FOR WOOD FLOORS is a sanitary, extremely tough coating for interior wood floors. It will withstand hard wear and repeated washings. Its high gloss and easy working properties also make it ideal for plastered walls where a glossy washable surface is desired. It is quick-drying and under normal conditions can be walked on in from six to eight hours. Made in a wide range of popular colors.

Coverage—Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 30, page 15

FLORENAMEL FOR CONCRETE FLOORS is recognized as a long-wearing finish for concrete floors, because of its resistance to moisture, alkali and acid. It is very tough and will withstand hard wear.

Coverage—Covers 400 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 500 to 550 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification—No. 30, page 15

MASTICRETE is a permanent and efficient material for patching or resurfacing all types of traffic-bearing surfaces of concrete, wood, metal, tile, asphalt and composition. It is particularly good for patching floors in factories, warehouses and basements and on sidewalks, loading platforms, runways, etc. It can be applied in any thickness—works down to a feather edge—and will bond securely to any clean, firm surface. Descriptive literature and complete directions available on request.

GYM-FLOOR VARNISH is a product for use as its name implies. It is not film forming but penetrates deeply into the wood, making the surface easy to clean and eliminating the unsightly blemishes caused by scratching, scuffing, stain and the burns of gymnasium shoes. In addition to gymnasiums it is recommended for use in schools, public buildings, stores and warehouses as a dependable and economical varnish. It can be mopped onto the floor instead of brushed. Its use instead of shellac is recommended on all floor finishing schedules because there is an affinity between varnish products while varnish will peel and chip from a heavy coat of shellac.

Coverage—Covers approximately 300 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 31, page 15

★ SPRED *The Wonder Wall Finish*

JOB FITTED FOR ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS

SPRED IS USED ON FAMOUS STRUCTURES

★Shown here is the Federal Housing Authority Administration Building, Washington, D. C. and one of the offices in which the walls are painted with GLIDDEN SPRED.

Two great interior finishes (SPRED Flat or SPRED Luster) in 11 modern colors and white preferred 3 to 1 by America's leading decorators. SPRED painted rooms in any type of building from small homes to large office buildings and institutions are your assurance of color-right interiors. SPRED works fast and dries fast to speed up finishing time. SPRED in soft-toned Flat or rich, mellow Luster covers like magic over plaster, wood, concrete, brick, wallboard, wall paper, unglazed tile and metal. It is the one, job-fitted finish for new construction and extensive alterations where economy, durability and speed are factors.

The Ideal Finish for All Interior Decorating

FASTER WORKING!
LONGER LASTING!

Facts About SPRED *Flat*

(A Soft, Matte, Flat Finish)

DRYING—Dries in 30 minutes.

ODOR—Practically no odor when painting and dry.

HIDING—Hides most surfaces in one coat.

COVERAGE—One coat covers 500 to 600 Square Feet per gallon depending on type and porosity of surface.

USE IT OVER — Plaster, wood, wallboard, brick, wallpaper, concrete, unglazed tile and metal.

MIXING—Add ½ gallon of water to a gallon of SPRED Flat Paste, makes 1½ gals. of paint.

CLEANING & DURABILITY — May be cleaned time and again with wallpaper cleaners, wall cleaners and mild soap and water.

See Specification 16, Page 13

SPRED *"Blend"*

A beautiful blend of SPRED *Flat* and SPRED *Luster*. Here is a new suede-like finish for every room. With SPRED *Luster* and SPRED *Flat* plus SPRED *"Blend,"* you can now solve almost *every* interior finishing problem. SPRED *"Blend"* has excellent washability.

To obtain SPRED *"Blend,"* just mix two parts SPRED *Flat* with one part SPRED *Luster* (plus one part water). For *deep* colors, use *four* parts SPRED *Flat* and one part SPRED *Luster*.

The finest PRIMER

SPRED *Luster* has no equal as a primer. Successfully seals "hot walls" and bad water stains where other primers fail. Used as a sealer SPRED *Luster* may be painted over with conventional oil paints. Finish coat of SPRED *Luster* has deep Enamel luster, that only a truly fine Enamel can give.

Facts About SPRED *Luster*

(A Rich, Lusterous, Semi-Gloss Finish)

DRYING—Dries dust free in 1 hour (Recoat in 8 hours.)

ODOR—Practically no odor when painting and dry.

HIDING—Hides most surfaces in one or two coats depending on porosity of surface and the change in color of surface to be painted.

COVERAGE—One coat covers 500 to 700 Square Feet per gallon depending on type and porosity of surface.

USE IT OVER — Plaster, wood, wallboard, brick, wallpaper, concrete, unglazed tile and metal.

MIXING—Add 1 quart of water to a gallon of SPRED LUSTER Paste, makes 5 quarts of paint.

CLEANING & DURABILITY — May be cleaned time and again with wall cleaners and mild soap and water.

See Specification 17, Page 13

SPECIFY GLIDDEN SPRED . . . YOU'LL GET THE FINEST

1949-SWEET-00871

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Suggestions to aid the architect in preparing complete painting specifications.

1. GENERAL PAINTING CLAUSE . . . Be it understood that the Instructions to Bidders and the General Conditions applying on the General Contract apply also on the painting contract.

2. WORK TO BE DONE . . . The work required under a painting contract includes the furnishing of all materials, labor and equipment of every nature which may be required for the proper painting and finishing of the building, all as hereinafter specified, shown on the plans, or implied in either plans, or specifications; that the work be complete in every respect unless definitely excepted by the architect.

3. WORK NOT INCLUDED IN THE PAINTING CONTRACT. N. B. . . . At this point it is well to make a bill of exceptions showing exactly the surfaces which do not come under the painting contract; for example, the back of interior wood trim, which has been shop primed by others.

4. PREPARATORY WORK . . . All surfaces to be painted shall be in proper condition before the work is begun; that is, the surface shall be perfectly dry, clean and smooth. In case any work is defective, or unsuitable for finishing, the painting contractor shall notify the architect of the fact in writing. If the architect is not so notified, the painting contractor will be held solely responsible for the finished condition of the work.

5. SAMPLES. N. B. . . . In case it will be necessary for the proper completion of the work to match certain samples, the architect should at this point fill in his requirements as to samples which will serve as standards to be matched in finish, color, etc.

6. WORKMANSHIP . . . All work under this contract shall be executed only by concerns of standing approved by the architect. All work shall be made perfect in material, workmanship and finish. All work shall be done by skilled mechanics. No work shall be done under conditions of weather, or temperature, unsuited to good work.

7. MATERIALS . . . All materials coming under the painting contract shall be delivered to the building in unbroken packages, bearing the Glidden name and label. Such materials should be used without any adulteration, and only with such thinning as called for in the manufacturer's directions. In case of sealed packages, the seal should not be broken until the contents are to be used. Materials requiring mixing shall be mixed on the premises. All materials must at all times be subject to the inspection and approval of the architect.

8. PROTECTION AGAINST DAMAGE . . . The painting contractor shall be responsible for the condition of the building in his charge. Due care shall be taken while painting is in process to protect all portions of the building and also all materials belonging to, or installed by, other contractors.

9. PATCHING . . . Carefully patch and finish all work injured, or marred from whatsoever cause, to the satisfaction of the architect. Upon completion the entire job should be in perfect condition and free from defacements of any nature.

10. FIRE PREVENTION . . . *Keep all oily rags or waste in covered metal receptacles.*

11. CLEANING . . . At the completion of work remove all surplus materials, staging, rubbish, etc.; clean off all paint, varnish, stains, etc., from floors, glass, walls, hardware, etc., and leave the premises in perfect condition, acceptable to the architect.

SUMMARY . . . No paint, varnish, or other finish should ever be applied to a surface containing moisture or bearing scale, rust, dirt, grease—or to any surface not clean and ready to paint.

Any possible alkalinity in plaster, cement, or concrete surfaces must be neutralized.

Neutralize the alkali by giving the wall a wash coat with a solution of two to three pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water.

All nail holes, cracks, etc., must be properly filled with linseed oil putty.

EXTERIOR PAINTS and STAINS

1 ENDURANCE PAINT and BASE-COAT NEW WORK

1st Coat—Glidden Base-Coat applied as it comes in the container. (Under no condition should this material be reduced.) Allow 72 hours to dry.

NOTE: After the priming coat has dried thoroughly, putty all nail holes, cracks, etc. with a first quality linseed oil putty.

2nd Coat—Brush on coat of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) thinned with a pint of turpentine to each gallon. Allow this coat to dry 72 hours or more.

3rd Coat—A well brushed out coat of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) as it comes in the container.

EXTERIOR PAINTS and STAINS (Continued)

2 ENDURANCE PAINT and BASE-COAT OLD WORK

The surface to be repainted shall be dusted free from all foreign matter, loose paint removed by wire brushing and scraping, and rust removed from all eaves, downspouts, or flashings. Loose boards or siding shall be renailed and repairs made to siding over drip caps and window and door headers. The open spaces around door casings, windows and corner boards shall be puttied.

1st Coat—Apply Base-Coat over the entire surface, working it well into all spots that have become bare. (Alternate:—If Base-Coat is not available reduce Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) with one quart of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to each gallon for application to the south and west sides of the house and with one quart of turpentine and one pint of linseed oil for the east and north sides.)

2nd Coat—This final finishing coat shall be Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) as it comes in the container.

3 TITAN-O-ZINC WHITE PASTE PAINT NEW WORK

Same as Specification 1 substituting Glidden Titan-O-Zinc White Paste Paint reduced gal. for gal. with raw linseed oil in place of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) in second and third coats.

4 FLORENAMEL NEW or OLD WORK

1st Coat—Brush on one coat of Base-Coat (without reduction) or one coat Glidden Florenamel thinned with one pint of boiled linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to the gallon.

2nd Coat—Allow first coat to dry 24 hours, then apply a full flowing coat of Glidden Florenamel thinned with one pint of boiled linseed oil to the gallon.

3rd Coat—After second coat has dried 24 hours, apply a coat of Glidden Florenamel of color selected that has been thinned with one pint of boiled linseed oil to the gallon.

5 SHINGLE STAIN NEW WORK

1st Coat—Dip two-thirds of the length of the shingle into the prepared stain. Stack loosely to allow proper penetration and drying.

2nd Coat—After shingles are laid apply one full brushing coat of the prepared Shingle Stain as it comes in the container.

OLD WORK

On old work the prepared stain can be applied by either brushing or spraying although the brushing application is recommended. Particular care shall be exercised to see that all portions, particularly the edges of the shingles, are well coated.
Two coats are recommended.

6 OIL WOOD STAIN NEW WORK

All wood must be dry and free of all dirt and other foreign matter, discoloration from soil, and sanded to a smooth surface. Apply Glidden Oil Wood Stain of color selected wiping it with a soft cloth to remove excess and to produce a regular and uniform color over the entire surface. Allow overnight for proper drying. Seal this coat with a thin coat of varnish or shellac. From this point follow varnish specifications.

7 GLIDDENSPAR VARNISH NEW or OLD WORK

1st Coat—After sanding wood to a smooth surface, brush on a coat of Glidden Oil Wood Stain. Wipe off excess stain with a soft cloth. Allow 24 hours to dry.

2nd Coat—(Open grained wood only) Sand and fill with Glidden Paste Wood Filler reduced as needed with turpentine or naphtha. Wipe before Filler becomes hard, rubbing across grain and hard enough to force the Filler into the pores and remove excess.

3rd Coat—Brush on one coat of Gliddenspar Varnish reduced with one pint of turpentine to each gallon of varnish.

4th Coat—Brush on one coat of Gliddenspar Varnish in the consistency as supplied by the manufacturer and allow to dry.

NOTE: Don't use Shellac anywhere in a schedule embracing Synthetic Varnishes.

8 NEV-A-RUST STRUCTURAL STEEL-METAL

Shop Coat—A priming coat of Glidden Liquid Red Lead as it comes in the container to be applied at the mill.

1st Field Coat—A brush coat of Glidden Nev-A-Rust, of color selected, as it comes in the container.

2nd Field Coat—(Same as 1st Field Coat.)

NOTE: By alternating the colors of the material used in the Field Coats, the architect secures a color contrast between the coats which insures thorough workmanship on inspection.

SPECIFICATIONS

EXTERIOR FINISHES

9 LIQUID CEMENT COATING
CONCRETE • STUCCO • BRICK

NEW WORK

1st Coat—To each gallon of Glidden Liquid Cement Coating add one pint of Glidden Liquid Cement Mixing Liquid and brush well into the surface. Allow 36 to 48 hours to dry.

2nd Coat—Brush on a coat of Liquid Cement Coating as it comes in the container. Allow 72 hours for drying.

3rd Coat—One additional coat brushed on evenly.

OLD WORK

Remove all loose paint from old surfaces. Touch up bare spots with Glidden's Liquid Cement Coating that has been thinned 25% with Liquid Cement Mixing Liquid.

1st Coat—Apply one coat of Liquid Cement Coating, of color selected, to the entire surface after having reduced it in the ratio of four to one with Liquid Cement Mixing Liquid.

2nd Coat—The second coat shall be Liquid Cement Coating applied full body and brushed well onto and into the surface.

10 GLIDTITE GALVANIZED IRON PRIMER
NEW or OLD WORK

Apply a brush coat of the following solution: Dissolve 1 ounce each of Chloride of Copper, Sal Ammoniac and Nitrate of Copper in ½ gallon of water in an earthenware vessel. When dissolved add 1 ounce of Hydrochloric Acid. Allow 24 hours to dry and then use a stiff brush to remove the powder which has formed.

Follow immediately with one coat of Glidtite Galvanized Iron Primer. Finishing coats should be of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared), Nev-A-Rust or other exterior paint.

INTERIOR FINISHES

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

All wall surfaces should be carefully checked for "hot" spots caused by excessive lime in the body coat. A litmus paper or phenolphthalein applied to those spots that indicate an alkaline condition should be used to prove whether such a condition exists. All Plaster on which "hot" spots appear should be washed previous to the painting with a neutralizing solution made of at least 2 pounds of zinc sulphate dissolved in a gallon of water. Allow this application to dry thoroughly and brush all zinc crystals from the surface.
New walls should be carefully pointed up before priming, cracks should be widened to at least ¼", and filled flush to the surface with Glidden Patching Plaster.

11 INTERIOR BASE-COAT PRIMER

All surfaces, plaster, concrete, brick, stone or surfaces previously painted must be dry and free from all grease, dust and other foreign matter. Reduce Interior Base-Coat with 10% of turpentine or naphtha. Brush on and allow this coat to dry overnight. Any spots that indicate unusual porosity by dullness should receive a second coat.

12 SPEED-WALL FLAT
PLASTER • WALLBOARD

NEW WORK

1st Coat—Interior Base-Coat reduced 10% with naphtha or Speed-Wall Mixing Size to which has been added an equal amount of Speed-Wall Flat in the color selected for finishing coats. Allow overnight to dry.

2nd Coat—Speed-Wall Flat to which ¼ of the same primer is added per gallon of Flat. Allow overnight to dry.

3rd Coat—Speed-Wall Flat as supplied by Glidden.

13 SPEED-WALL SEMI-GLOSS
PLASTER • WALLBOARD

NEW WORK

1st Coat—Apply Speed-Wall Interior Base-Coat reduced in the proportion of one pint of naphtha to the gallon. Allow overnight to dry thoroughly.

2nd Coat—Speed-Wall Semi-Gloss as it comes in the container. Allow overnight to dry.

3rd Coat—(Same as 2nd Coat.)

14 SPEED-WALLGLOSS PLASTER • WALLBOARD

NEW WORK

1st Coat—Apply Speed-Wall Interior Base-Coat, reduced in the proportion of one pint of naphtha to the gallon.

2nd Coat—Speed-Wall Gloss as it comes in the container. Allow overnight to dry.

3rd Coat—(Same as 2nd Coat.)

OLD WORK

All old surfaces shall be carefully cleaned free from grease, smoke and other foreign matter.

Surface Preparation—Large cracks shall be filled with Glidden Patching Plaster and then sized with either Speed-Wall Interior Base-Coat or Shellac.

1st Coat—Reduce Speed-Wall Interior Base-Coat 10% with naphtha for a prime coat.

2nd and 3rd Coats—Follow Specifications 17, 19 and 20.

15 ENDURANCE WOOD STAIN WOOD

1st Coat—A full coat of Endurance Wood Stain of the color selected.

NOTE: On open-grained woods apply a wash coat of shellac after stain is dry. Fill with Glidden Paste Wood Filler reduced, as needed, with turpentine. Wipe, rubbing across grain, as filler sets. Sandpaper to a smooth surface.

Succeeding Coats—Two or more coats of Wearette Varnish, of a consistency as supplied by Glidden, until desired finish is obtained.

NOTE: Flat Finish . . . LIK-A-RUB dries with a rubbed or egg-shell effect without the expense of the very costly rubbing operation. Apply as a final finish coat after application of Wearette Varnish.

16 SPRED-Flat NEW or OLD WORK

Surface Preparation—All surfaces must be perfectly dry. Remove all grease, calcimine, loose dirt or loose paint. An oil base paint as a primer should be applied to nail heads and exposed metal.

Mixing—Stir Spred in its paste form, then add water slowly in an amount not to exceed ½ gal. to the gallon of paste.

1st Coat—All surfaces that indicate uneven porosity, sand finished plaster, cemented wall board seams and patched areas shall receive one coat of Glidden's Hydraulic Primer.

Finishing Coats—Apply each coat generously and evenly without excessive brushing. Level off lightly with tip of brush.

17 SPRED-Luster NEW or OLD WORK

Surface Preparation—Same as Specification No. 16 above.

Mixing—Stir the paste thoroughly avoiding an excessive whipping or shaking. Add 1 qt. of water slowly to each gallon of paste. Well sealed and previously painted surfaces will require less water than a porous surface.

1st Coat—Apply one coat of Spred Luster reduced as recommended; 1 qt. of water to the gallon.

2nd Coat—Apply this coat generously without excessive brushing, leveling it off lightly with tip of brush.

18 SPRAY-DAY-LITE and BRUSH-DAY-LITE

For walls and ceilings of plaster, brick, tile, concrete, composition board and wood. All surfaces to be cleaned free from carbon deposits, grease, dirt, oil spots, loose paint, kalsomine and whitewash. Clean oil spots thoroughly and apply a coat of aluminum, shellac or other suitable sealers. If the surfaces have never been painted, prime with Spray-Day-Lite No. 142 sealer. Prime water paint surfaces with one coat of Spray-Day-Lite No. 382 Clear. For spongy type wallboard or extra porous surfaces use either of these primers and allow to dry 24 hours before finishing. More detailed specifications for Eggshell, Semi-Gloss, Gloss, Wet Wall, Fume Resistant and Fungi Preventive will be furnished on request.

ENAMELS EXTERIOR

19 RIPOLIN BLT NEW WORK—Exterior

1st Coat—A priming coat of Glidden Base-Coat applied without reduction as it comes from the container. Allow 72 hours for drying.

2nd Coat—A full coat of Exterior Ripolin First Coat. Allow 72 to 96 hours for drying.

3rd Coat—Exterior Ripolin First Coat reinforced with 1 quart Exterior Gloss Ripolin to the gallon. Allow 96 hours for drying.

4th Coat—A good full coat of Exterior Gloss Ripolin as it comes from the container.

NOTE: Third coat may be eliminated where cost is a vital factor.

INTERIOR FINISHES

ENAMELS INTERIOR

20 RIPOLIN Q.D. NEW WOOD

1st Coat—A priming coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat, thinned with 1 quart of raw linseed oil and ½ pint of pure turpentine to the gallon. Allow 48 to 72 hours for drying.

2nd Coat—Full coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat. Allow overnight to dry.

3rd Coat—Full coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat. Sandpaper this coat to a smooth surface.

4th Coat—Ripolin Enamel Undercoat reinforced with ½ gallon Gloss Ripolin added to the gallon. Sandpaper lightly after drying.

5th Coat—A good flowing coat of Ripolin Enamel. This coat may be thinned with ½ pint of pure turpentine to the gallon. Allow 96 hours for drying; rub smooth with pumice and water.

6th Coat—A good flowing coat of Ripolin Enamel as it comes in the container. DO NOT THIN FINISHING COAT OF RIPOLIN.

NOTE: If expense is of prime importance, 2nd or 5th coats may be omitted, or, if desired, both.

21 RIPOLIN NEW SAPPY WOODS

1st Coat—A priming coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat, thinned with 1½ pints of raw linseed oil and 1½ pints pure turpentine to the gallon. Allow 48 to 72 hours for proper drying. Follow Specification 20 from this point.

NOTE: After applying first coat, all woodwork should be thoroughly rubbed down with fine sandpaper or steel wool.

22 RIPOLIN NEW OPEN GRAINED WOODS

1st Coat—A coat of Glidden Paste Wood Filler should be rubbed well into the surface. After this is dry and hard sandpaper the work thoroughly.

2nd Coat—A priming coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat, thinned with 1 pint of raw linseed oil and 1 pint of pure spirits of turpentine to the gallon; sandpaper to a smooth surface after thorough drying. Follow Specification 20 from this point.

23 SUPERIOR SPEDENE ENAMEL NEW WORK

1st Coat—A priming coat of Gliddencoat reduced with one pint of turpentine. Dry overnight and sand lightly to remove grain fibres.

2nd Coat—Apply one coat mixed one-half Gliddencoat and one-half Glidden Superior Spedene Enamel.

3rd Coat—Apply one full flowing coat of Superior Spedene Enamel as it comes from the container.

4th Coat—Sand succeeding coat lightly and apply a finishing coat of Superior Spedene Enamel as it comes from the container.

24 VELVET SPEDENE ENAMEL NEW WORK

Follow Specification No. 23 only substituting the name "Velvet Spedene Enamel" for that of Superior Spedene Enamel.

25 ONE-COAT GLOSS ENAMEL NEW WORK

Follow Specification No. 23 only substituting the name "One-Coat Gloss Enamel" for that of Superior Spedene Enamel. Coat No. 4 may be eliminated if desirable.

26 GLIDDENCOAT ENAMEL UNDERCOAT

See Specification No. 23 (Superior Spedene Enamel).

27 GLIDDENSPAR VARNISH NEW WORK

Follow Specification No. 7 only substituting "Glidden Endurance Wood Stain," of color selected, for Oil Wood Stain.

28 RAPID-COTE VARNISH NEW or OLD WORK

Follow Specification No. 30 for both new and old work substituting "Rapid-Cote Varnish" for Wearette Varnish.

29 PENETREX NEW WORK

Same as Specification No. 31 only substituting "Penetrex" for Gym-Floor Varnish.

1949-SWEET-00876

30 WEARETTE VARNISH
NEW WORK

1st Coat—One coat of Endurance Wood Stain, of color selected.

2nd Coat—After Stain is thoroughly dry, apply a coat of pure Shellac, that has been thinned 50% with alcohol.

3rd Coat—(Open grained wood only). Brush a coat of Glidden Endurance Paste Wood Filler thinned with turpentine or naphtha to the proper consistency. Rub off excess Filler, wiping across the grain. Allow 18 to 24 hours for drying, and then sandpaper thoroughly to a smooth surface.

Succeeding Coats—To be Wearette Varnish. Apply two or more coats to get desired results allowing 24 to 36 hours drying time between coats.

NOTE: Wearette Varnish may be rubbed down to a dull finish after drying 72 hours.

OLD WORK

After thoroughly cleaning the surface and allowing it to dry, all chipped, scratched, stained or bare spots shall be touched up with a stain matching the color or the original finish. After such patches have been dried they shall receive a coat of shellac.

Finishing Coat—The entire surface shall receive two coats of Gliddenspar or Wearette, allowing 24 hours between coats for thorough drying.

Flat Effects—If a flat or rubbed finish is desired, the first coat shall be Glidden's Wearette followed with a final or finishing coat of Lik-A-Rub.

31 GYM-FLOOR VARNISH
NEW WORK

1st Coat—Apply Glidden Gym Floor Varnish liberally to impregnate entire surface. After first coat has dried for 20 minutes remove any excess material remaining on the surface by wiping. Allow to dry overnight and buff lightly with steel wool.

2nd Coat—Glidden Gym Floor Varnish similarly applied.

32 FLOORETTE VARNISH
NEW WORK

1st Coat—A full coat of Endurance Wood Stain of color selected.

2nd Coat—(Open grained woods only). A brush coat of Glidden Endurance Paste Wood Filler, thinned with turpentine or naphtha to the proper consistency. Remove all excess filler by rubbing across the grain.

3rd Coat—Floorette Varnish reduced 10% with turpentine.

Succeeding Coats—To be Floorette Varnish, applying necessary number to get desired results. Allow 24 hours between each coat.

OLD WORK

Surface Preparation—Make as many applications of diluted stain as may be necessary to match the color of the floor surface. Open grained woods shall be filled. All stained and filled spots shall receive an application of Glidden's Floorette reduced 10% with turpentine.

1st Coat—The entire floor surface shall receive one coat of Glidden's Floorette reduced 10% with turpentine.

2nd Coat—After the first coat has dried 24 hours apply one full flowing coat of Glidden Floorette without reduction.

33 FLORENAMEL
NEW or OLD WORK

1st Coat—For first or prime coat on new work, apply one coat of Florenamel reduced 25% with turpentine or mineral spirits. Allow this coat to dry 24 hours.

2nd Coat—Brush on a coat of Florenamel of color selected as it comes from the can.

3rd Coat—Two coats will complete the average job; however, if an additional coat is desirable, apply full body after previous coat has dried 24 hours.

OLD WORK

Omit 1st coat as specified above.

CEMENT FLOORS

Before applying Florenamel to surfaces of concrete or cement, an etching with a 10% muriatic acid wash is suggested to counteract alkali and provide proper tooth. After effervescence has ceased, rinse with clear water until all traces of acid are removed. From this point on follow above specifications for first and second and third coat, if necessary.

34 PLI-NAMEL

For concrete floors. Remove oil and grease with alkaline cleaners, or steam. Then etch with Sani-Flush, applying powder to wet floor by shaking it directly from can; or, a solution of one quart muriatic acid and three quarts of water. Flush with clear water to remove any excess Sani-Flush, or acid.

1st Coat—Thin first coat of Pli-Namel 10% with pure turpentine to increase penetration.

2nd Coat—Apply second coat full body after first coat is thoroughly dried.

Under good drying conditions, allow second coat to dry 48 hours before the floor is subjected to severe wear.

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

14
11

Dutch Boy paints

"DUTCH BOY" — *good paint's other name*

When people think of good paint, they generally think of "Dutch Boy". There is good reason for this because "Dutch Boy" has served over five generations of Americans with the best in paint and paint products.

Through the years the National Lead Company, makers of "Dutch Boy" products, have set the highest possible paint manufacturing standards and then adhered strictly to those standards. Experience, research, know-how and dependability — these words have been the corner stones on which the "Dutch Boy's" enviable reputation has been built.

For example, as far back as 1917, the "Dutch Boy" began an outdoor paint testing project at Sayville, Long Island — a project which has continued, without interruption, for over thirty years. Here, on nearly two miles of panels, as many as 17,000 tests have been conducted at one time. The information gained from these thousands and thousands of tests has made the "Dutch Boy" an authority on all types of paint. However, not content with just possessing this information and know-how, the "Dutch Boy" put it to use to make "Dutch Boy" Paint, all "Dutch Boy" Paint, a leader in its field — and incidentally, a safe specification for you.

Selector Guide to "DUTCH BOY" Paint Products

	Material	Surface	Products	Specification on page*	Specification alternate on page‡
EXTERIOR	Wood	Siding	"Dutch Boy" House Paint	12	14
		Shutters, Trim, etc.	"Dutch Boy" Sash & Trim Colors	12	14
		Floors, Steps, Decks, Porches	"Dutch Boy" Porch & Deck Paint	12	15
		Shingles	"Dutch Boy" House Paint	12	14
	Masonry (concrete brick, stone)	House Walls	"Dutch Boy" House Paint	12	14
		Floors, Steps, Porches	"Dutch Boy" Porch & Deck Paint	12	15
	Asbestos cement	Shingles	"Dutch Boy" House Paint	12	14
	Metal	Any	"Dutch Boy" 050-Metal Primer 051-Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead Sash & Trim Colors	12	15
INTERIOR	Plaster Wallboard Canvas Cement Brick	Walls, Ceilings	"Dutch Boy" Wall Primer Wonsover	12	14
	Wood Concrete	Floors	"Dutch Boy" Porch & Deck Paint	12	15
	Metal	Any	"Dutch Boy" 050-Metal Primer 051-Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead Sash & Trim Colors Wonsover	12	15
	Wood	Trim, Doors	"Dutch Boy" White Lead and Lead Mixing Oil or Flatting Oil	none	14

** description of "Dutch Boy" paints on page 7*

‡ description of paints for mixing on page 13

The new DUTCH BOY *Blended* PAINTS

Now . . . long lasting protection and beauty in ready-to-use form!

No finer exterior paints have ever been mixed by the "Dutch Boy's" careful hand. This new line, packaged in blue and white containers, is the latest development of "Dutch Boy's" long experience in paint testing and paint formulation. The right pigments . . . the correct vehicles have been purposely chosen to produce the *right blend* to do the proper job.

Each one of these paints has been tested . . . both at "Dutch Boy's" extensive Sayville, L. I., proving ground and in actual home service throughout the country . . . and have come through with flying colors. The new "Dutch Boy" Paints are *blended* to *stand up* in service and *stand out* in beauty.

Why blended paints?

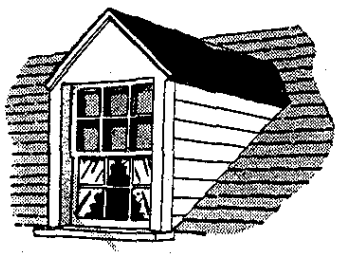
Because different types of service require different *kinds* of paint. For maximum beauty and protection, white house paint cannot be made like trim colors . . . nor tints like porch and deck paint.

That's why "Dutch Boy" blending brings you a completely new line of paints — each individually blended by paint chemists to do its own special job especially well.

Don't forget these new "Dutch Boy" blends are the result of 32 years of paint tests . . . the longest continuous research project of its kind. This, plus the know-how of experienced paint experts and the latest in modern manufacturing equipment assures satisfaction on every job.

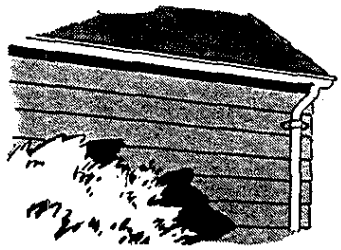
Blended **Bright WHITE**
stays white!

"Dutch Boy" Bright White is *self-cleaning!* The surface continually renews itself, permitting the rain to wash away dirt and grime. Sets a new standard for hiding. Keeps its dazzling white finish.



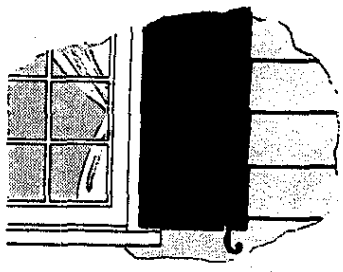
Blended **TINTS**
stay fresh!

"Dutch Boy" Tints go on crisp and fresh . . . and they go on *staying* crisp and fresh. Specially blended to assure lasting, uniform color!



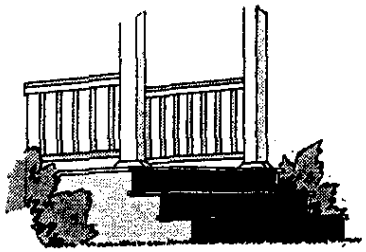
Blended **TRIM COLORS**
stay bright!

"Dutch Boy" Sash & Trim Colors add the finishing touch to a home's protection. They're blended to hold their gloss — to stay bright and gay!



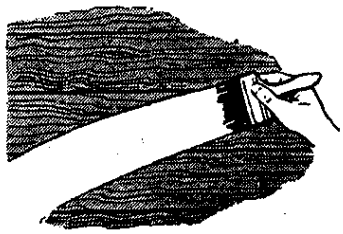
Blended **PORCH & DECK PAINT stands wear!**

"Dutch Boy" Porch & Deck Paint is blended to stand up under the kicking around this type of paint gets from foot traffic and weather!



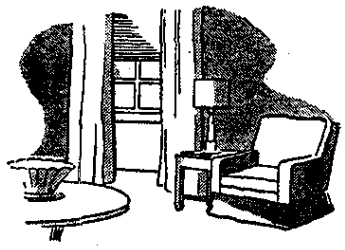
Blended **PRIMER**
seals, hides and holds

An undercoat of great sealing and hiding power that holds fast. Used under "Dutch Boy" Bright White or Tints, it gives a superior two-coat job, even on unpainted wood!



Blended **WONSOVER**
gives a one-coat, washable flat finish

A real oil flat that hides wall surfaces in one coat, yet is *really* washable. Gives a smooth, even, beautiful finish.



EXTERIOR PAINTS

Special features

1. Easy application

[illegible] "Dutch Boy" House Paint is used [illegible] goes on with an ease that cuts labor [illegible]

2. Excellent coverage

"Dutch Boy" House Paint brushes out to [illegible] excellent coverage on any exterior [illegible] There's no dipping in the can two or [illegible] times to cover one spot with "Dutch [illegible]

3. Exceptional hiding power

Due to its high content of quality pigments, "Dutch Boy" House Paint easily hides the [illegible] surface — even with white.

4. Smooth, uniform finish

[illegible] formulation by skilled technicians [illegible] a smooth, uniform finish from every [illegible] of "Dutch Boy". No brush marks to [illegible] the beauty of a "Dutch Boy" job.

5. Durability, weather resistance

[illegible] over 30 years of weather-testing [illegible] record behind it, "Dutch Boy" House [illegible] *stands up* when interior paints [illegible] Better formulation makes it [illegible] from "Dutch Boy".

6. Color retention, lasting whiteness

"Dutch Boy" tints and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

A development of weather-testing and laboratory research

'Way back during the first World War, the "Dutch Boy" began an outdoor paint testing project at Sayville, Long Island. Here, on nearly two miles of panels, the "Dutch Boy" has, during all this time, greatly increased his knowledge of paints and their behavior. Many thousands of samples were tested on these panels resulting in more than 250 huge volumes of data. No trees or tall buildings protected the panels, which underwent the stress of severe winter storms and blistering summer suns. They were out in the open taking it on-the-chin — absorbing the worst the weather man had to offer.

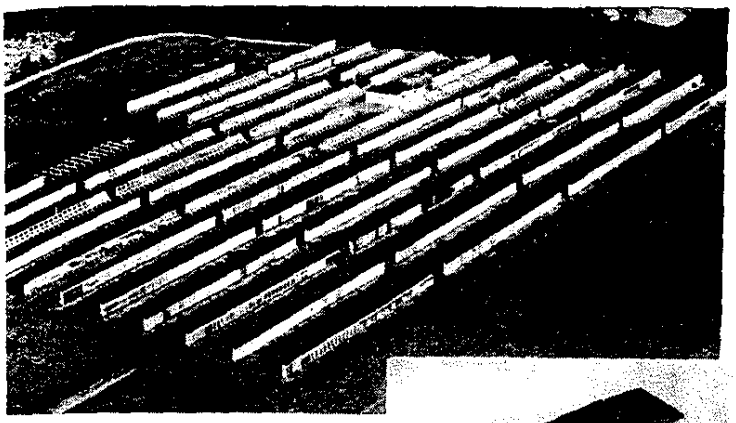
Knowledge gained from this extensive paint testing project, coupled with results of much painstaking research done in modern, up-to-date laboratories — these have been important factors in the development of "Dutch Boy" Blended Paint.

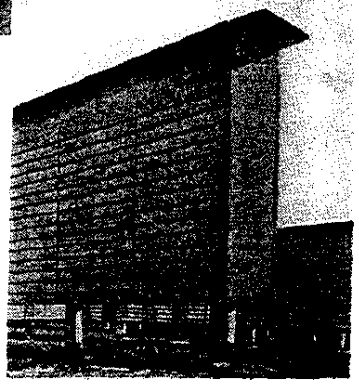
Carefully controlled manufacturing processes

Along with the experience and "know how" that's a part of "Dutch Boy" Paint comes another important factor which can't be overlooked. This is precision manufacturing.

Each step in the "Dutch Boy's" paint making process is checked as carefully as a baby's formula. Automatic valves, controls and continuous spot checks by the laboratory—these things guarantee the "Dutch Boy" reputation for pedigreed paints. To insure correct formulation, each step must be okayed before release—a responsibility which the "Dutch Boy" gives only to proven, trusted men. And, of course, this care and accurate control means better paint — a "Dutch Boy" must.

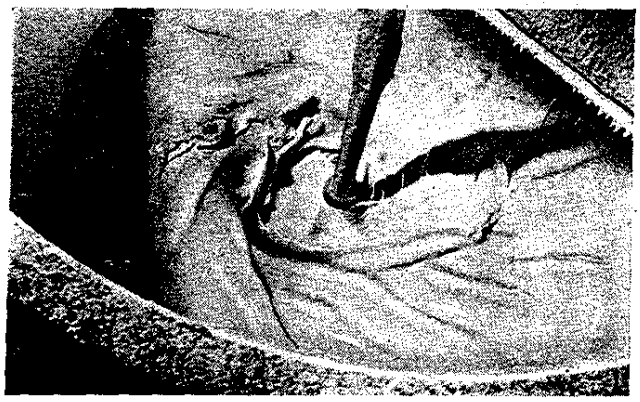
The new DUTCH BOY Blended PAINTS



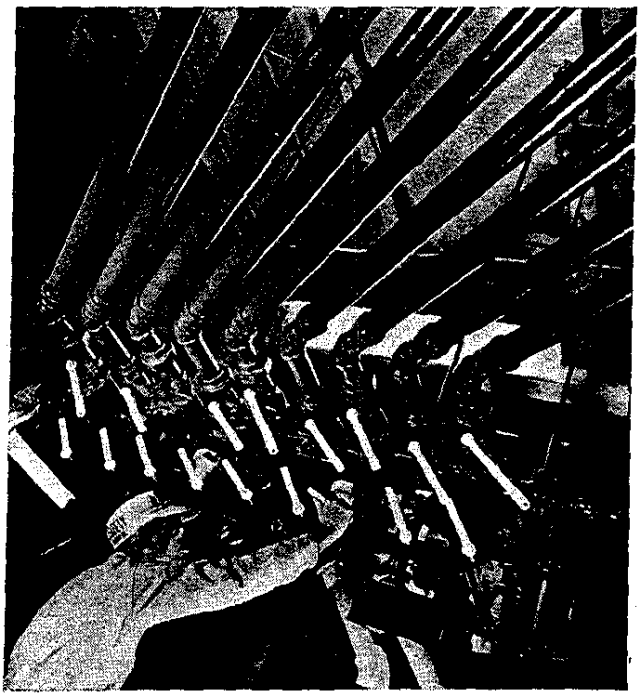


The longest continuous paint testing project in existence is maintained by the "Dutch Boy" at Sayville, L. I. As many as 17,000 test panels can be found here at one time. Close-up (right) shows typical test panel.

Research and control—that's the background for quality paint. Through progressive laboratory methods the "Dutch Boy" always maintains his high standards.



Inside a really big paint finishing or blending vat, where turbo blades agitate the mixture that will soon be "Dutch Boy" paint. Below, testing and quality control—operations like this never cease, and add up to a carefully manufactured paint.



Finger-tip control governs the flow of vehicle through banks of pipes vari-colored for positive identification.

1949-SWEET-00882

INTERIOR PAINT

WONSOVER —

a modern interior flat

Covers in one coat

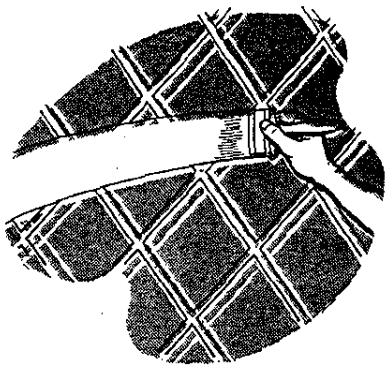
The new "Dutch Boy" WONSOVER is formulated to cover the darkest surface in just one coat, even when a light shade is used. This means less labor, less paint and therefore less cost for a quality job.

Washes like new

Because of its formulation with the most modern oil vehicle, "Dutch Boy" WONSOVER forms a surface that smudges, dirt and pencil marks do not penetrate. Thus, it's easy to clean a wall that has been painted with WONSOVER. Surface dirt washes right off, leaving the wall looking like new again.

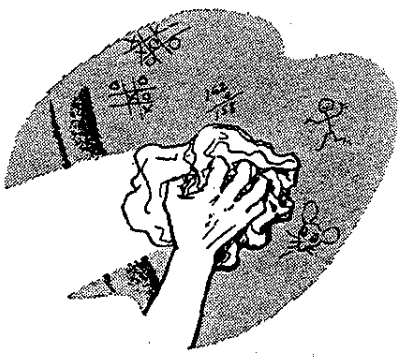
Handles easily, dries quickly

Another plus feature is "Dutch Boy" WONSOVER's ease of application. It comes ready-to-use and goes on smoothly with almost effortless ease. In addition, this new "Dutch Boy" interior flat is dust free in two hours and completely dry overnight. Nor is there ever any unpleasant after-odor with a WONSOVER painted wall.



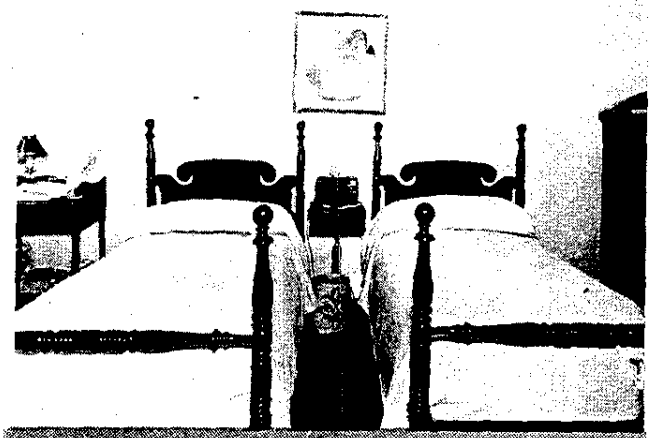
Hides old surface

"Dutch Boy" WONSOVER covers most wall surfaces, including water-mixed paints, in just one coat. In fact, WONSOVER will completely hide the darkest surface, even with the lightest WONSOVER shades.

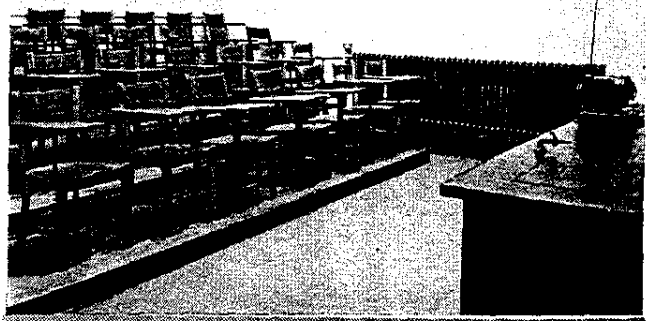


Washes clean

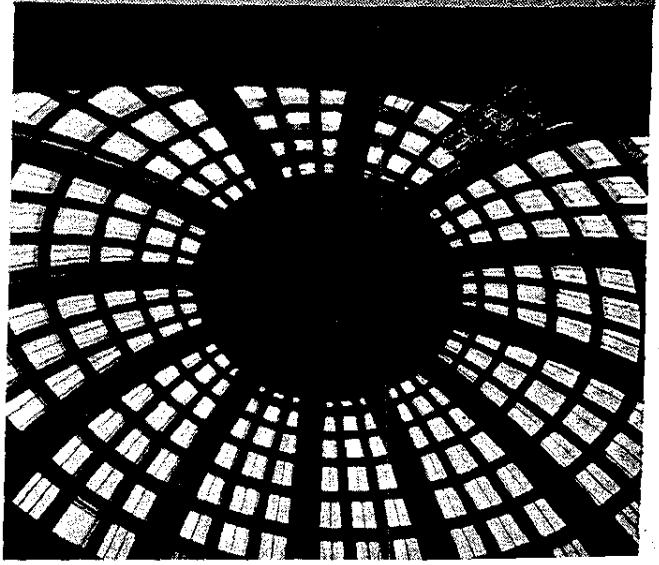
Here is an interior one-coat flat that *really* can be washed without hurting the paint film. Why? Because "Dutch Boy" WONSOVER is a *real oil* paint.



The management of this apartment hotel, in an exclusive Philadelphia suburb, pleases tenants and saves money by decorating with "Dutch Boy" WONSOVER.



Seen above is the high school at Sayville, L.I., recently completely redone with "Dutch Boy" WONSOVER. Below, department store owners know a pleasant atmosphere means more sales. The dome of this California store is resplendent in WONSOVER garb.



The new DUTCH BOY *Blended* PAINTS

Blended BRIGHT WHITE HOUSE PAINT

This paint is especially designed as a white finish coat to be applied over "Dutch Boy" Primer-Undercoater, either on new unpainted wood or on old painted surfaces. Sold in quart, gallon and five-gallon containers, "Dutch Boy" Bright White is made from a weather-tested formula which produces a dazzling exterior finish that *stays* white. Its self-cleaning surface continually renews itself—permits the rain to wash away dirt which may collect.

Blended TINTED HOUSE PAINT

Especially formulated to assure stability of color and uniformity of appearance, this "Dutch Boy" Paint can be obtained in eight long-lasting colors. Each color is designed to look lovely when applied and retain its brightness as time goes by. Available in quart, gallon and five-gallon containers.

Blended SASH & TRIM COLORS

This remarkably durable paint is ideal for exterior use on parts of the home calling for strong colors, such as sash, shutters, doors and railings. Available in eight colors and white. "Dutch Boy" Sash & Trim Colors are also perfect for decorative metal work, lawn furniture and play equipment. Comes in quart and gallon containers.

Blended PORCH & DECK PAINT

Designed specifically for floors, this sturdy paint is blended for durability and color retention—even under the hard wear a porch paint receives. An unbeatable covering for either wood or concrete. "Dutch Boy" Porch & Deck Paint resists scuffling feet, strong soaps and even the most rugged weather conditions. This paint is packaged in quart and gallon containers.

Blended PRIMER-UNDERCOATER for two-coat work

Developed for use as the first coat of paint on new unpainted wood and old painted surfaces, "Dutch Boy" Primer-Undercoater seals and hides while producing a smooth uniform foundation that adheres firmly to the surface. When followed by one of the "Dutch Boy" finish coat paints, Primer-Undercoater results in the ideal two-coat system. Available in quart, gallon and five-gallon containers.

Blended WONSOVER— the One-Coat Interior Flat

"Dutch Boy" WONSOVER is a real oil paint that covers in one coat such surfaces as old paint, wallpaper, plaster, brick or calcimine. WONSOVER produces a highly decorative, yet *really* washable flat surface. It dries quickly and leaves no unpleasant after-odor. Ink, grease and pencil marks easily wash off. Available in a wide range of attractive colors, WONSOVER comes in both quart and gallon containers.

1949-SWEET-00884

Blended TINTED HOUSE PAINT

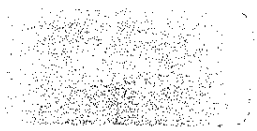
120—Ivory

122—Cream

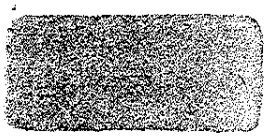
142—Colonial Yellow

124—Buff

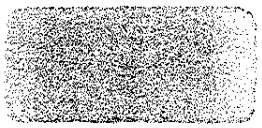
128—Tan



164—Warm Gray



162—Gray



182—Green

Blended SASH & TRIM COLORS

282—Light Green

284—Medium Green

286—Dark Green

272—Dutch Boy Blue

240—Yellow

250—Red

230—Brown

also
210—White
and
290—Black

Blended PORCH & DECK PAINT

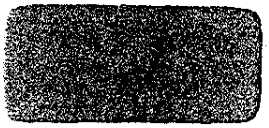
363—Stone Gray

365—Slate Gray

355—Tile Red

333—Brown

Blended WONSOVER



486—Colonial Green

412—Off White

422—Cream

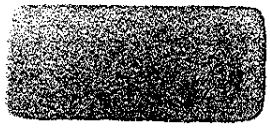
452—Peach Tone

466—Georgian Gray

444—Flaxen Yellow

420—Ivory

472—Pastel Blue



476—Blue Haze

456—Dusty Rose

426—Buff

482—Sunlit Green

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: Sections A and B are also applicable to Painting Specifications for Dutch Boy Paint Products (shown on pages 14 and 15).

If desired, the general requirements, as set down in Section A, can be omitted in detail and covered by the following clause: All painting work under this contract, except as hereinafter specified, shall be executed in strict conformity with the Painting Specifications covering the use of Dutch Boy Products as issued by National Lead Company, which Specifications are hereby declared and made part of this Specification, with same force and effect as if written herein in full.

SECTION A—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

The General Conditions of the American Institute of Architects, latest edition, shall form a part of these specifications, and all work shall be subject to the provisions therein, insofar as they apply to work under these specifications.

2. WORK INCLUDED

The painting contractor shall supply all labor, materials, tools, staging, and equipment necessary and shall perform all painting and finishing work in connection with the following: (Here describe generally the work which is to be painted including work which is to be primed under other specifications but finished under these specifications.)

3. DRAWINGS

The painting contractor shall be furnished with all drawings, details and other information necessary for the painting of all classes of work which are to receive a painted finish. In the event of any doubt or question about the drawings or specifications, the architect's decision shall be final.

4. INSPECTION

Each surface shall be inspected carefully before applying any finish and, if same is not in proper condition, the architect shall be notified to that effect in writing. Otherwise the contractor will be held responsible for any defects in the finish arising therefrom. The architect, or his duly authorized representative, shall be furnished with every reasonable facility for ascertaining that the workmanship is in accordance with the requirements and intent of these specifications.

5. COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS

Defective work shall be made good and unsuitable materials may be rejected. The architect reserves the right to replace both at the expense of the contractor.

6. ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING WORK

All present work that is removed and reset or that is affected in any way by the alterations and remodeling, shall be refinished to match similar work or the finished surfaces adjacent thereto.

7. STORAGE

The painting contractor shall store his materials in one place in the building, and such storage place shall be kept neat and clean and all damage thereto or to its surroundings shall be made good; care being taken in the storage of paints, oils, etc., to prevent all danger of fire. Oily rags shall be kept in

metal containers approved by the underwriters. Oily rags not so stored shall be removed from the building every day upon the stopping of work.

8. CLEANING

Upon completion of the building, the painting contractor shall remove all paint spots from all finished work, and shall leave the entire premises free from rubbish caused by his work: and shall remove his equipment from the premises. He shall present the work clean and free from blemish.

(Washing glass is not intended to be included in this specification. If the architect wishes it to be included, he should specifically mention it.)

9. EXTRAS

The painting contractor shall not be entitled to payment in excess of the amount agreed upon in his contract for any extra work over and above that specified herein, unless authorized in writing by the architect or the architect's duly authorized representative.

10. PROTECTION OF WORK

It shall be the painting contractor's responsibility to protect his work, and the work of all other contractors during the time his work is underway. He shall be responsible for any and all damage to the work or property of others caused by his employees or himself.

11. WORKMANSHIP

Before any painting is done, all surfaces shall be clean, smooth and free from dust, dirt, grease, mortar, rust and other foreign substances and all parts where paint remover has been used shall be washed off with turpentine or benzine.

All paint shall be spread evenly and carefully. No coat of paint shall be applied on a wet or damp surface and in no case until preceding coat is dry and hard.

No painting shall be done on outside work in extremely cold, frosty, foggy, or damp weather. Painting done in winter weather shall be done only when the temperature is above 50°F. and when all surfaces are dry.

12. MATERIALS

All paint and paint materials called for under these specifications, except turpentine, varnish and putty, shall be Dutch Boy brand. All turpentine shall be pure gum spirits of turpentine or pure steam-distilled turpentine and shall conform to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

All varnish shall be of the best grade, the product of an approved manufacturer and suitable for mixing with white lead as specified.

All shellac varnish shall be free from rosin and composed of pure gum shellac cut in pure denatured alcohol, using four pounds of gum shellac to the gallon.

Putty shall be composed of pure white lead and whiting, mixed with pure linseed oil to proper consistency, and shall conform to white lead-whiting putty, Class B, of the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. For metal sashes, the pigment may include 10% powdered litharge.

All materials for painting shall be delivered at the building in unbroken packages, bearing the manufacturer's brand and name, and shall be used without adulteration.

SECTION B—SURFACE PREPARATION

1. EXTERIOR WOOD

Unpainted wood shall be sandpapered to remove all excessive roughness, loose edges, slivers or splinters, and then brushed to remove dust.

Knots and sappy streaks shall be given a thin coat of shellac after the first coat of paint is dry, making sure the shellac extends over the edges of knots or sappy areas.

All cracks, nail holes and minor surface defects shall be filled with white lead putty after the first coat of paint is dry.

Previously painted surfaces shall be brushed to remove dirt and dust.

2. EXTERIOR WOOD SHINGLES

Unpainted shingles shall be brushed with a stiff brush to remove surface dirt or dust.

Previously painted shingles shall be brushed to remove dirt. All loose paint shall be removed by scraping.

3. ASBESTOS CEMENT SHINGLES

Unpainted shingles shall be brushed with a stiff brush to remove loose dirt and dust. Paint shall be applied only after and during a spell of clear, dry weather.

Previously painted shingles shall be brushed to remove dirt and loose paint.

4. BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE, STONE

Surfaces not previously painted shall be brushed to remove all dirt and loose mortar.

Stucco or concrete surfaces which have not been exposed to air at least six months shall be washed with a solution made in the proportion of 2 pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water and then allowed to dry thoroughly before painting.

Surfaces previously painted with an oil paint shall be brushed to remove loose paint. All cracks or holes shall be repaired with Portland cement or caulking material.

5. INTERIOR WOODWORK

New woodwork shall be sandpapered smooth and dusted before painting.

Painted or varnished woodwork shall be cleaned before painting. All grease or dirt shall be washed off with soap powder or paint cleaner, and any wax removed with benzine. The woodwork shall then be rubbed down with 2/0 or 3/0 sandpaper.

6. INTERIOR PLASTER

All grit, loose plaster, grease or dirt shall be removed from the surface before applying paint.

Plaster that has been calcimined shall be washed with warm water until all the calcimine is removed.

All cracks and holes shall be filled with patching plaster. Large cracks shall be opened up to the lath, soaked with water and properly filled.

7. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS

New floors shall be sandpapered and dusted to remove all dirt and grit.

Previously painted floors shall be sandpapered and brushed to remove dirt and loose paint.

8. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR CONCRETE FLOORS

Unpainted concrete that has not aged for at least six months shall be washed with a solution made in the proportion of 2 pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water and then allowed to dry thoroughly before painting.

All cracks and surface defects shall be filled with white lead putty.

Surfaces previously painted shall be wire-brushed to remove all loose paint. All grease or dirt shall be washed off with soap powder or paint cleaner and any wax removed with benzine.

9. EXTERIOR METAL

All metal shall be thoroughly cleaned before painting to remove rust, grease or dirt.

Surfaces where solder flux has been used shall be cleaned with benzine.

On previously painted surfaces, all rusted spots or areas where paint is loose shall be thoroughly wire-brushed.

10. METAL SUBJECT TO UNDERWATER EXPOSURE

All metal shall be cleaned thoroughly to remove mill scale, rust, grease, dirt or loose paint. The surface shall be allowed to dry thoroughly before painting.

11. INTERIOR METAL

All metal shall be cleaned thoroughly before painting to remove rust, grease or dirt.

SECTION C — PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS
DUTCH BOY PAINTS

EXTERIOR SURFACES

1. HOUSES, GENERAL WOOD SURFACES

First Coat: Dutch Boy 010 — Primer-Undercoater (Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat).

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy 110 — Bright White, or Dutch Boy House Paint in Color; or Dutch Boy 111—Tinting White, tinted to the selected color.

2. SHUTTERS, TRIM, etc.

First Coat: Dutch Boy 010 — Primer-Undercoater (Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat).

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy Sash & Trim Colors.

3. FLOORS, STEPS, DECKS, PORCHES

First Coat: Dutch Boy Porch & Deck Paint, thinned with one pint of mineral spirits or turpentine per gallon.

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy Porch & Deck Paint as mixed in the can.

4. WOOD SHINGLES

First Coat: Dutch Boy 010 — Primer-Undercoater (Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat).

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy 110 — Bright White, or Dutch Boy House Paint in Color; or Dutch Boy 111—Tinting White, tinted to the selected color.

5. ASBESTOS CEMENT SHINGLES

First Coat: Dutch Boy 010 — Primer-Undercoater (Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat).

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy 110 — Bright White, or Dutch Boy House Paint in Color; or Dutch Boy 111—Tinting White, tinted to the selected color.

6. MASONRY (Concrete, Brick, Stone)

First Coat: Dutch Boy 010 — Primer-Undercoater (Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat).

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy 110 — Bright White, or Dutch Boy House Paint in Color; or Dutch Boy 111—Tinting White, tinted to the selected color.

7. METAL

First Coat: Dutch Boy 050—Metal Primer; or 051—Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead.

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy Sash & Trim Colors.

INTERIOR SURFACES

1. WALLS, CEILINGS (Plaster, Wallboard, Canvas, Cement, Brick)

First Coat (if unpainted): Dutch Boy Wall Primer.

Finish Coat (if primed or previously painted): Dutch Boy Wonsover.

2. FLOORS (Wood, Concrete)

First Coat: Dutch Boy Porch & Deck Paint, thinned with one pint of mineral spirits or turpentine per gallon.

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy Porch & Deck Paint as mixed in the can.

3. METAL

First Coat: Dutch Boy 050 — Metal Primer; or 051—Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead.

Finish Coat: Dutch Boy Sash & Trim Colors; or Dutch Boy Wonsover.

DUTCH BOY PAINT PRODUCTS

On this page are the products to be found in the "Dutch Boy's" Orange and Black line. Each is a leader in its field, and all measure up to the "Dutch Boy's" high standards.

WHITE LEAD

Paste. A real painters' product, "Dutch Boy" White Lead Paste, properly mixed and applied, can be depended upon to render long lasting protection to the surface it covers. Put up in 50 and 100 lb. steel containers, and in 1 lb. and 5 lb. tin cans.

Paint. Ready-mixed for real convenience, "Dutch Boy" White Lead Paint is available in two forms — Exterior Primer and Outside White. Used together, they produce an extremely durable, yet economical job. Can be obtained in quart, gallon and 5 gallon containers.

LINSEED OIL

Can be depended upon to be pure, well filtered and properly settled. Two types of strictly pure linseed oil — raw and boiled — are marketed under the "Dutch Boy" trademark and each can is sealed at the factory to make sure it's pure when it reaches you. Sold in gallon and 5 gallon sealed metal cans.

LEAD MIXING OIL

A companion vehicle to "Dutch Boy" Linseed Oil, "Dutch Boy" Lead Mixing Oil is used with white lead for the sealing and decoration of plaster, wallboard, concrete and stucco. It dries to a soft flat finish free from brushmarks and can be washed without harmful results. Available in gallon and 5 gallon sealed metal cans.

FLATTING OIL

For use with white lead in mixing interior flat or semi-flat paints, "Dutch Boy" Flatting Oil produces a durable, washable paint that is widely used in public buildings, offices and other interiors where the wall coating must meet high standards. Sold in quart, gallon and 5 gallon sealed metal containers.

COLORS IN OIL FOR TINTING

"Dutch Boy" Colors have both true tone and high strength. Both these qualities are important in securing sharp, clear tints that bring out the beauty of a colored paint job, whether inside or out. In addition, "Dutch Boy" Colors mix into paint quickly and easily without objectionable lumps. Available in a wide range of colors, this product comes in gallon, quart, and half-pint cans and in 2-oz. tubes.

WALL PRIMER

As the name implies, this "Dutch Boy" product seals all porous surfaces effectively and completely. At the same time, it hides even the darkest surfaces with a solid coat that makes an ideal foundation for WONSOVER or a white lead finish. Will not peel or scale since it penetrates to give proper anchorage. Needs no special thinners or colors. Sold in gallon and 5 gallon containers.

LIQUID DRIER

A strong, well balanced drier which speeds up the drying time of any paint. Only a small amount is needed to promote proper drying and thereby produce better paint jobs. Packed in half-pint, pint, quart and gallon containers.

ONE COAT WHITE — Interior Flat

An oil-type flat wall finish, "Dutch Boy" One Coat White is made to cover old paint, wallpaper, wall board, old plaster or calcimine. Modern pigments combined in an ultra-modern formula have created a remarkable capacity to "hide" the old surface, giving complete one-coat coverage on all but the most contrasting surfaces. Gallon and five gallon containers.

For RUST PROTECTION on METAL SURFACES

Paste Red Lead. Red lead ground in pure linseed oil. When properly mixed, this is unexcelled for general maintenance work. Comes in 25, 50 and 100 lb. containers.

050 — Metal Primer. Easily applied. Dries to handle within 8 hours. Recommended where overnight drying for recoating is necessary. Packed in 1 and 5 gallon cans, and 20 gallon drums.

051 — Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead. Particularly useful when faster drying schedules are necessary. Can be depended upon to render the excellent service which characterizes all pure red lead paints. Available in quart, gallon, 5 gallon and 20 gallon containers.

052 — Quick-Drying Red Lead. This rust inhibitive paint dries rapidly. Can be recoated in 4 hours. Available in 1 and 5 gallon cans and 20 gallon drums.

055 — Liquid Red Lead. Possesses good wetting properties which increase adhesion to partially corroded surfaces. Dries to a semi-gloss which is readily recoated. Packed in 1 and 5 gallon cans and 20 gallon drums.

15-90 — Metal Finish Paint — Black. Excellent for steel freight cars, coal tipples, bridges, bunker stocks or anywhere else a black finish is desired. Dries to touch in 8 hours. Available in 1 and 5 gallon cans.

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: See pages 9-11 for General Requirements and Surface Preparation.

APPLICATION

1. EXTERIOR WOOD

Paste White Lead Specification

(Three Coat Work—Unpainted Wood)

(a) All unpainted wood shall receive: a primer using *Formula 1d;* a second coat using *Formula 2d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 3d.*

(Two Coat Work—Unpainted Wood)

(b) All unpainted wood shall receive: a primer using *Formula 8d;* and a second coat using *Formula 3d.*

(Repainting Wood)

(c) All previously painted wood shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 6d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 3d.*

(Back Priming—Unpainted Wood)

(d) All wood to be back primed shall receive: one coat using *Formula 3d.*

Ready Mixed White Lead Paint Specification

(Two Coat Work—Unpainted Wood)

(e) All unpainted wood shall receive: a primer using Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Exterior Primer; and a finish coat using Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

(Three Coat Work—Unpainted Wood)

(f) All unpainted wood shall receive: three coats of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White, thinned according to label directions.

(Repainting Wood)

(g) All previously painted wood shall receive: a first coat of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Exterior Primer or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White, thinned according to label directions; and a finish coat of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

(Back Priming—Unpainted Wood)

(h) All wood to be back primed shall receive: one coat of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Exterior Primer or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

2. EXTERIOR WOOD SHINGLES

Paste White Lead Specification

(Three Coat Work—Unpainted Wood Shingles)

(a) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive: a primer using *Formula 1d;* a second coat using *Formula 4d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (Flat) or *Formula 3d* (Gloss).

(Two Coat Work—Unpainted Wood Shingles)

(b) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive: a primer using *Formula 21d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (Flat) or *Formula 3d* (Gloss).

(Repainting Wood Shingles)

(c) Previously painted wood shingles shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 7d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (Flat) or *Formula 3d* (Gloss).

Ready Mixed White Lead Paint Specification

(Two Coat Work—Unpainted Wood Shingles)

(d) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive: a primer using Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Exterior Primer; and a finish coat using Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.†

(Three Coat Work—Unpainted Wood Shingles)

(e) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive: three coats of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White, thinned according to label directions.†

(Repainting Wood Shingles)

(f) Previously painted wood Shingles shall receive: a first coat of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Exterior Primer or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White, thinned according to label directions; and a finish coat of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.†

3. ASBESTOS CEMENT SHINGLES

(a) Unpainted asbestos cement shingles shall receive: a priming coat using *Formula 13d;* a second coat using *Formula 14d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 14d* (Flat) or *Formula 3d* (Gloss) or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White (Gloss).

(b) Previously painted asbestos cement shingles shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 13d;* and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

4. EXTERIOR BRICK, STUCCO, STONE AND CONCRETE**

(a) Unpainted common brick shall receive: a primer using *Formula 9d;* a second coat using *Formula 10d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 11d* (Flat) or *Formula 3d* (Gloss) or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White (Gloss).

(b) Unpainted face or de-aired brick shall receive: a primer using *Formula 12d;* a second coat using *Formula 7d;* and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

(c) Unpainted stucco‡, concrete and stone shall receive: a primer using *Formula 13d;* a second coat using *Formula 5d;* and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

(d) Brick, stucco, stone and concrete previously painted with an oil paint†† shall be primed in bare spots using *Formula 13d,* and shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 13d;* and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

5. INTERIOR WOODWORK

(Three Coat Work—Unpainted Wood)

(a) Unpainted interior woodwork shall receive: a primer using *Formula 18d;* a second coat using *Formula 5d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (Flat) or a prepared enamel.

(Two Coat Work—Unpainted Wood)

(b) Unpainted interior woodwork shall receive: a primer using Formula *5d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (Flat) or a prepared enamel.

(Repainting Interior Wood)

(c) Previously painted woodwork shall be treated as specified in paragraph (a) above with the primer omitted.

6. INTERIOR PLASTER, WALLBOARD OR FABRIC

(Three Coat Work—Unpainted Surface)

(a) Unpainted plaster, wallboard or fabric coverings shall receive: a primer using *Formula 14d* or Dutch Boy Wall Primer; a second coat using *Formula 5d;* and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5d* (see Note A).

(Two Coat Work—Unpainted Surface)

(b) Unpainted plaster, wallboard or fabric coverings shall receive: a primer using *Formula 5d* or Dutch Boy Wall Primer; and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5d* (see Note A).

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†A gloss finish is obtained under this specification. If a flat finish is wanted, use *Formula 5d* for the finish coat.
**Interior brick, stucco, stone and concrete should be painted the same as interior plaster.
‡Stucco of magnesite composition should not be painted with oil paint.
††If the previous paint was a water paint, the old coating should be removed by wire brushing and the surface treated as though unpainted.
NOTE A: Alternate Finish Coats: If other than a flat finish is wanted, any one of the following finish coats may be specified in lieu of *Formula 5d:* Flat Paint for Regular Stipple, *Formula 15d;* Flat Paint for Sharp Stipple, *Formula 16d;* Plastic Paint, *Formula 22d;* Gloss, *a prepared enamel.*

(Repainting)

(c) Previously painted plaster, wallboard or fabric coverings shall be treated as specified in paragraph (a) above with the primer omitted.

7. EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS

(a) Unpainted wood floors shall receive: a primer using *Formula 18d;* a second coat using *Formula 19d;* and a finish coat using *Formula 20d.*

(b) Previously painted wood floors shall be touched up in bare spots using *Formula 19d,* and shall receive a first coat using *Formula 19d;* and a final coat using *Formula 20d.*

(c) Underside of all new porch floors and the tongue and groove edges of the boards shall receive one coat using *Formula 3d* or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

8. EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR CONCRETE FLOORS

(a) Unpainted concrete floors shall receive: a primer using *Formula 13d;* a second coat using *Formula 19d;* and a finish coat using a high grade floor enamel.

(b) Previously painted concrete floors shall be touched up in bare spots using *Formula 19d,* and shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 19d;* and a finish coat using a high grade floor enamel.

9. EXTERIOR METAL

Paste Red Lead Specification

(a) All unpainted metal shall receive: a primer using *Formula A-1;* a second coat using *Formula 28d;* and a finish coat using *Formula A-5* (Black) or *Formula 3d* (White Lead Paint) tinted to the desired color.***

(b) Previously painted metal shall be spot primed using *Formula A-1,* and shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 28d;* and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

Ready-Mixed Red Lead Paint Specification

(c) All unpainted metal shall receive: a primer using Dutch Boy 055—Liquid Red Lead or Dutch Boy 051—Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead or Dutch Boy 050—Metal Primer or Dutch Boy 052—Quick-Drying Red Lead; a second coat of the primer tinted with Dutch Boy Lampblack or, in the case of priming with one of the pure red lead paints, the second coat may be Dutch Boy 050—Metal Primer; and a finish coat using Dutch Boy 15-90—Black or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint.***

(d) Previously painted metal shall be spot primed using Dutch Boy 055—Liquid Red Lead or Dutch Boy 051—Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead or Dutch Boy 050—Metal Primer or Dutch Boy 052—Quick-Drying Red Lead and shall receive: a first coat of the paint used for spot priming, tinted with Dutch Boy Lampblack or, in the case of spot priming with one of the pure red lead paints, the first coat may be Dutch Boy 050—Metal Primer; and a finish coat using Dutch Boy 15-90—Black or Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint.***

10. INTERIOR METAL

(a) Unpainted interior metal shall receive: a priming coat using *Formula A-1* or Dutch Boy 055—Liquid Red Lead or Dutch Boy 052—Quick-Drying Red Lead or Dutch Boy 051—Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead or Dutch Boy 050—Metal Primer; a second coat using *Formula 20d;* and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5d* or Dutch Boy WONSOVER (see Note A).

(b) Previously painted interior metal shall be spot primed using any one of the priming coat paints listed in paragraph (a) above and shall receive: a first coat using *Formula 20d;* and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5d* (see Note A).

***If a white or very light finish coat is desired, a white lead paint rather than a red lead paint should be used for the first coat in repainting and the second coat over unpainted metal. For this purpose, specify *Formula 2d,* tinting the paint slightly with raw umber or lampblack.

NOTE A: Alternate Finish Coats: If other than a flat finish is wanted, any one of the following finish coats may be specified in lieu of *Formula 5d:* Flat Paint for Regular Stipple, *Formula 15d;* Flat Paint for Sharp Stipple, *Formula 16d;* Plastic Paint, *Formula 22d:* Gloss, *a prepared enamel.*

FORMULAS 1d to 12d

MATERIALS		1d	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	11d	12d
Dutch Boy Soft Paste White Lead*	Lbs.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dutch Boy Linseed Oil	Gals.	4	1½	3¼	2		2	2½	1½	5	3		4
Pure Turpentine	Gals.	2	1½		1		2	1¼	½	¾	1		¾
Dutch Boy Liquid Drier**	Pts.	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1
Varnish	Gals.								¾				
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	Gals.					3 to 4						4	
Dutch Boy Raw Umber	Pts.								¼				
Gallons of Paint Produced		9⅜	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6¼ to 7¼	7⅜	7½	6⅛	9⅛	7⅜	7¼	8⅛

FORMULAS 13d to 28d, A-1 and A-5

MATERIALS		13d	14d	15d	16d	18d	19d	20d	21d	22d	A-1	28d	A-5
Dutch Boy Soft Paste White Lead*	Lbs.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Dutch Boy Paste Red Lead	Lbs.										100	100	25
Dutch Boy Linseed Oil	Gals.	2½				3	½	¾	2		2¼	2¼	3¼
Pure Turpentine or Mineral Spirits	Gals.					2	2¼	¾			1 Pt.	1 Pt.	3 Pts.
Dutch Boy Liquid Drier**	Pts.					1	½	½		¼	1	1	3
Varnish	Gals.							1¼					
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	Gals.	2½	4 to 5	2					2				
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	Gals.				1½					1¼			
Dutch Boy Wall Primer	Gals.												
Dutch Boy Lampblack	Gals.											¾ Pt.	1¾
Dutch Boy C. P. Prussian Blue	Pts.												5
Dry Whiting	Lbs.									22			
Gallons of Paint Produced		8¼	7¼ to 8¼	5¼	4¾	8⅜	6	6	7¼	5½	4¾	4⅞	7

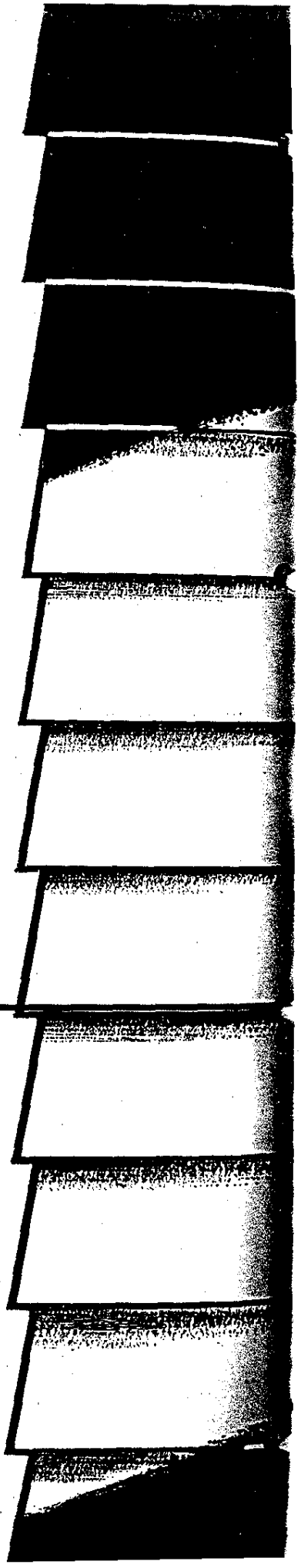
*HEAVY PASTE—If heavy paste is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to all formulas except 5d, 11d, 13d, 14d, 15d, 16d, 21d.
**When boiled linseed oil is used, omit drier except in Formula A-5 where it should be reduced to 2 pints.

Advisory service and technical information

You can obtain prompt and comprehensive answers to your painting problems and technical questions from "Dutch Boy" scientists, chemists, and paint men with practical experience.

Laboratories are maintained for complete research and testing — and local "Dutch Boy" experts can assist you in the field.

For advice and technical information — contact your National Lead Company representative, or our nearest office.



National Lead Company

General office:

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Branch offices

BOSTON 6, National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St.
BUFFALO 3, 116 Oak St.
CHICAGO 8, 900 West 18th St.
CINCINNATI 3, 659 Freeman Ave.
CLEVELAND 13, 1776 Columbus Road
LOS ANGELES 23, 932 Wilson St.
PITTSBURGH 12, 1376 River Ave.
PHILADELPHIA 25, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 2545 Aramingo Ave.
PORTLAND 9, ORE., 1211 N.W. Glisan St.
ST. LOUIS 1, 722 Chestnut St.
SAN FRANCISCO 10, 2240-24th St.
SEATTLE 9, 973 John St.

1949-SWEET-00893

• EXTERIOR PAINTING •

NEW WOOD—*No. 1. Lustrous Finish*—Apply first coat of either T.T.O. White Primer or Prepared Paint Priming White. If the finish coat is to be a dark color mix it half and half with this priming coat. Otherwise tint the primer to approximate the color of the finish coat. After thorough drying apply a finish coat of T.T.O. or Prepared Paint.

> Note—The surest, best possible way to insure lasting success with paint on wood siding is to "*back-paint*" it, i.e. apply one coat of good paint to the back of the siding before it is nailed on the house.

No. 2. Dull Finish—Apply two coats O'Brien's Eggshell Exterior Paint.

NEW BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE, ETC.—*No. 3. Dull Finish*—Apply first coat of a half and half mixture of O'Brien's Eggshell Exterior Paint and its special Reducer. Finish with a coat of Eggshell Exterior Paint.

NEW SHINGLES (Wood)—*No. 4. Dull Paint Finish*—Apply two coats of Eggshell Exterior Paint.

No. 5. Stained Finish—Apply two coats O'Brien's Shingle Stain. Allow two days between coats for thorough drying.

NEW METAL OR METAL TRIM—*No. 6. Lustrous Finish*—Apply 1 thin coat O'Brien's Red Lead Primer. Allow to dry thoroughly. Apply 1 coat T.T.O. White Primer or Prepared Paint Priming White. Finish with one coat T.T.O. or Prepared Paint.

REPAINTING OVER OLD PAINT—Although some jobs can be satisfactorily finished with only one coat, two coats are usually more satisfactory. For two coat work follow the specifications above for New Wood, New Stucco, New Shingles, etc., whichever fits the case.

REPAINTING A HOUSE WHERE PAINT HAS PEELED—If possible, remove all the old paint from the sides of the house where peeling has occurred, either by burning it off or with O'Brien's Quick-cut Remover. If, because of cost, the old paint cannot be thoroughly removed, be sure at least to wire brush it vigorously, to remove all paint that is loose. Follow specifications above, for New Wood.

1949-SWEET-00895

• INTERIOR WOOD WORK •

HIGH LUSTRE ENAMEL FINISH — O'Brien's *Flexico* Enamel is the best, most durable product for this purpose. O'Brien's *Liquid Lite Non-Yellowing Enamel, Liquid Lite Decorators White* or *Quick Drying Colored Enamels* may be used where a more moderate cost is indicated.

No. 7. On New Wood—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat O'Brien's White Surfacer, thinned 10% with turpentine, 1 coat half and half mixture of White Surfacer and Flexico Enamel, 1 coat Flexico Enamel. Sand and dust thoroughly between coats.

No. 8. Over Old Enamel or Varnish—Prepare the surface by sanding and/or using O'Brien's Tack-it (as directed on the package). Apply 1 coat of White Surfacer and finish with 1 coat Flexico Enamel. Sand and dust carefully between coats.

EGGSHELL ENAMEL FINISH—O'Brien's Liquid Lite Eggshell White Enamel produces a soft "hand-rubbed" finish of great beauty and durability. It may be tinted to any light color.

No. 9. On New Wood—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat White Surfacer thinned 10% with turpentine, 2 coats Liquid Lite Eggshell Enamel. Sand and dust carefully between coats.

No. 10. Over Old Enamel or Varnish—Prepare the surface by sanding and/or using O'Brien's Tack-it (as directed on the package). Follow with 2 coats Liquid Lite Eggshell Enamel. Sand and dust carefully between coats.

NATURAL, CONVENTIONAL STAIN OR "BLONDE" WOOD FINISH ON NEW WOOD OR WOOD FROM WHICH THE OLD FINISH HAS BEEN REMOVED—

No. 11. Conventional Stain or "Blonde" Rubbed Effect Finish—Sandpaper the wood smooth and clean of marks. Fill nailholes, etc., with Spachtling Compound. Then apply three thin coats: 1 thin, well brushed coat Pen-chrome Wood Stain of the desired color. Allow to dry overnight. Follow with 2 coats Pen-chrome Clear Finish, sanding lightly between coats.

No. 12. Natural "Rubbed Effect" Finish—Sand the wood clean and smooth. Apply 2 coats: 1 coat Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer, thinned 25%, applied and then wiped off according to directions. Allow to dry and sand lightly. Then apply 1 coat Pen-chrome Clear Finish.

No. 13. High-lustre Interior or Exterior Varnish Finish for either Stained or Natural Effect—Substitute O'Brien's Master Quick-Spar (exterior) or Master Seat Finishing and Rubbing Varnish for Pen-chrome Clear Finish in Specification 11 or 12, as desired. This latter varnish may be rubbed dull with pumice or rotten stone in water or oil, if desired.

No. 14. Dead Flat Varnish Finish—Substitute O'Brien's Q.D. Flat Oil Finish in Spec. No. 11 or 12, above, as desired.

No. 15. Satiny-Rubbed-Effect Finish—Substitute 4-Hour Satin Finish Varnish in No. 11 or 12.

• FLOOR FINISHING •

NEW WOOD FLOORS—*No. 16. Colored Enamel Finish, Indoors or Outdoors* — Apply 3 thin, well brushed coats of O'Brien's Floor and Deck Enamel. Thin each coat 20% with Turpentine. Allow plenty of time for thorough drying between coats.

No. 17. High-lustre Varnish on Close Grain Wood (Maple, Pine Edge-grain Fir, etc.)—Apply three thin coats Pyramid 4-Hour Floor Varnish. Note—On Gymnasium Floors substitute O'Brien's Gymnasium Finish for above.

No. 18 Penetrating Seal Finish—Apply two coats of O'Brien's Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal, wiping off excess after each coat has dried about twenty minutes. If filler is desired, apply one coat O'Brien's Paste Filler, Natural between the two coats above.

No. 19. Pen-chrome Natural Finish on Oak Floors—Apply two coats Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer, thinned 25% and wiped off as directed on the package. Sand between coats. Maintain the finish with paste or self polishing wax.

No. 20. Clear Satin Finish on Close or Open Grain Floors—Apply one coat Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer. Finish with one or two coats Pen-chrome Clear Finish, as desired.

NEW CONCRETE OR CEMENT FLOORS—If floors of this kind lie on the ground or are, for one reason or another, damp all of the time, we recommend against painting them. Otherwise finish as follows:

No. 21. Colored Enamel Finish—First etch and neutralize the floor by applying a solution of one part ortho-phosphoric or muriatic acid in eight parts of water. Allow to dry. Rinse thoroughly with clear water and allow to dry again for 12 hours. Then apply 3 very thin coats of O'Brien's Floor and Deck Enamel. Thin each coat 20% with turpentine and allow as much time as possible for thorough drying between coats.

REFINISHING ENAMELED OR VARNISHED FLOORS—Sand (and wirebrush if necessary) thoroughly to remove loose enamel or varnish and get the floor smooth. Then prepare it by using O'Brien's Tack-it (as directed on package). Then apply one or two *thin* coats of Enamel or Varnish as desired.

• WALL PAINTING •

NEW PLASTER, WALLBOARD, CANVAS, CONCRETE, METAL, ETC.—*No. 22. One-coat Flat Finish (Oil-base type)*—Brush or spray O'Brien's One-coat Flat Wall Paint.

No. 23. One-coat Flat Finish (Resin emulsion type)—Brush or spray O'Brien's O'Lite, reduced with water as directed on the package.

No. 24. Highly Washable Flat Finish—Apply 3 coats: 2 coats Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 1 coat Liquid Velvet.

No. 25 Semi-gloss Finish—Apply 3 coats: 2 coats Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 1 coat O'Brien's Satin Finish.

No. 26. Gloss Finish—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 2 coats O'Brien's Interior Gloss.

Note—In all the above operations it is desirable to tint the next-to-last coat (if it is white) to a color approximately the same as the finish coat color being used.

No. 27. Non-Yellowing White Enamel Finish—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 2 coats Liquid Lite Non-Yellowing White Enamel.

No. 28. Aluminum Paint Finish—Apply one or two coats of O'Brien's T.T.O. Deluxe, Ready-mixed or Heat Resisting Aluminum Paint.

REPAINTING OLD WALLS—Cracks and defects should be patched, sanded smooth and then spot-primed with "701" Wall Size or Liquid Velvet Primer. Dirty or greasy walls should be washed.

No. 29. One-coat Job, Flat Finish—Remove loose dirt from the wall and apply One-coat Flat Wall Paint or O'Lite. Liquid Velvet will also make a good one-coat job where the wall is not porous and the color is not to be changed too much.

No. 30. Two-coat Job, Flat Finish—Apply one coat Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer tinted to approximate the finish coat color. Finish with one coat of Liquid Velvet.

No. 31. Semi-gloss Finish—Apply one or two coats Satin Finish, as required.

No. 32. Gloss Finish—Apply one or two coats of Interior Gloss or Liquid Lite Non-Yellowing White Enamel, as required.

14
19a

ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR

Painting Varnishing and Finishing

1949

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. *and* ITS PRODUCTS

Founded 1866.

Largest Paint and Varnish Manufacturers in the World.

Major plants located throughout the country.

Direct factory branches in 355 principal cities.

Complete and unexcelled control laboratories and field testing facilities.

Laboratories devoted to pure research for new developments.

Produces its own pigment, colors, oils, resins and chemical products.

Makers of SWP, most widely used exterior building paint in the world.

Makers of Kem Finishes, most advanced synthetic enamels for architect, engineer and manufacturer.

Manufacturers of highest quality finishes for every architectural requirement.

Quite understandably, this brief book of essential information cannot hope to meet every situation. However, the location of the Sherwin-Williams Branch or office nearest you is found on page 20. Whenever the need is for special information or services not available quickly through our local office, kindly address the S-W Architectural Service Dept., Cleveland, O.

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO S-W PRODUCTS

FOR PAINTING, VARNISHING, STAINING AND ENAMELING

Important—Each of the Products Specified Below Bears Our Name and Trade Mark

Description of Products on Page Indicated in ( ).

SURFACE	TO PAINT Use Product Named	TO ENAMEL Use Product Named	TO STAIN Use Product Named	TO VARNISH Use Product Named
Brick, Stucco, Concrete Walls—(Exterior)	S-W Brick and Stucco Paint (5) and (6)	SWP Trim Colors (6)		
Cement Floors (Exterior and Interior)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)		
Exterior Wood	SWP House Paint (5) and (6) SWP Undercoater 450 (5) and (6)	SWP Trim Colors (6) Kem-Glo (3)	(Shingles and Siding) SWP (Reduced) (7) S-W Shingle Stain (6)	S-W Rexpar Varnish (15)
Structural Steel and Miscellaneous Iron	S-W Kromik Primer (17) S-W Kem-Elastic (18) S-W Aluminum No. 15 (18)	S-W Kromik Primer (17) SWP Trim Colors (6) S-W Enameloid (9) (15)		
Galvanized Iron Zinc Coated Metals	S-W Galvite Primer (17) Any Suitable Finish Coat	S-W Galvite Primer (17) SWP Trim Colors (6) S-W Enameloid (9) (15)		
Copper, Bronze	SWP Undercoater 450 (5) and (6) SWP House Paint (5) (6)	SWP Undercoater 450 (6) SWP Trim Colors (6)		(Bright Copper) S-W Rexpar Varnish (15)
Factory Walls and Ceilings	S-W Save-Lite (White) (12) Color Harmony Satin Finish (13)	S-W Save-Lite Gloss (12) Color Harmony Semi-Gloss (13)		
Floors (Interior Wood) (See page 14)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)	S-W Flo-lac Varnish Stains S-W Woodcraft Stains (15)	S-W Mar-Not Varnish (15) S-W Floor-Seal (15)
Interior Walls	S-W Flat-Tone (9) Kem-Glo (3) S-W Semi-Lustre (9) Kem-Tone (11) Color Harmony Satin Finish (13)	S-W Enameloid (9) (15) Kem-Glo (3) Color Harmony Semi Gloss (13)	(Wood Walls) S-W Woodcraft Stain (15) (See page 14)	(Wood Walls) S-W Mar-Not Varnish (15) S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish (15)
Interior Trim	S-W Semi-Lustre (9) Kem-Glo (3)	S-W Enameloid (9) (15) Kem-Glo (3)	S-W Woodcraft Stain (15) (See page 14)	S-W Mar-Not Varnish (15) S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish (15)
Porch Floor, Canvas Decks	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (5) and (15)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)		
Radiators and Pipes	Kem-Tone (11) S-W Flat-Tone (9) S-W Semi-Lustre (9) S-W Aluminum No. 15 (18)	Enameloid (9) (15) Kem-Glo (3)		
Roofs—Metal	S-W Galvite (17) S-W Kromik Primer (17) S-W Metalastic (18) SWP House Paint (6)	(Ornamental) S-W Trim Colors (6)		
Wood Shingle	SWP House Paint (5) (6) and (7)		SWP (Reduced) (7) S-W Shingle Stain (6)	
Stacks and Hot Surfaces	S-W Smoke Stack Black or Gray (19)			

SEE INDEX ON PAGE 4 FOR QUICK REFERENCE TO SPECIFICATIONS

Announcing NEW PRODUCTS

KEM-GLO THE MIRACLE LUSTRE-FINISH of MODERN PAINT CHEMISTRY

"Looks and Washes Like Baked Enamel"

The superb tile-like finish for walls and woodwork in kitchens, bathrooms, nurseries, playrooms, hallways and for all woodwork in every room in the home. KEM-GLO is the miracle achievement of modern paint chemistry; scientifically engineered and manufactured to produce an amazingly tough, durable finish that *looks and washes like baked enamel.*

KEM-GLO
comes ready for use, brushes easily, covers most surfaces with one coat and dries in three to four hours under normal conditions. It is ideal for all types of surfaces and is suitable for interior and exterior use. Requires no primer or undercoater.

Kem-Glo is available in nine colors and Stay-White (a non-yellowing white). Six shades in the Kem-Glo line match Kem-Tone colors enabling the architect to specify Kem-Tone for walls and a matching Kem-Glo color for wood trim.

Kem-Glo should be applied in package consistency. During painting, if Kem-Glo becomes slightly heavy for easy brushing, add one or two tablespoons of mineral spirits type paint thinner and stir thoroughly.

Surface Preparation—New Walls
See Page 9 "Specifications for Finishing"

Surface Preparation—Previously Painted Walls and Woodwork. Previously painted walls require the following surface conditioning measures:

(a) Patch small cracks and shallow damaged areas with Plastic Patch. Fill deep holes with Patching Plaster. When dry, spot prime with Kem-Glo.

(b) Walls painted with flat wall paint, resin emulsion and casein finishes: Apply one full coat of Kem-Glo.

(c) Non-porous hard glossy finishes:
1. Wash with detergent solution sufficiently strong to dull the gloss of the finish. Rinse well and dry.
2. Wipe the glossy finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying Kem-Glo.

Application

All surface preparation constitutes a part of the following specifications for painting walls.

940 WALLS (New Work)
FIRST COAT—Apply Kem-Glo in package consistency. No wall primer and sealer needed.
SECOND COAT—Apply Kem-Glo in package consistency.

WALLS (Old Work)
FIRST COAT—Apply Kem-Glo in package consistency. (Dark-colored surfaces may require a second coat.)

941 WOODWORK (New Work)
FIRST COAT—Apply Kem-Glo in package consistency. No enamel undercoater required.
SECOND COAT—Apply Kem-Glo in package consistency.

WOODWORK (Old Work)
FIRST COAT—Apply Kem-Glo in package consistency (Dark-colored surfaces may require a second coat.)

KEM-TONE VOGUE DEEP COLORS

Eight popular deep colors that can be used full strength as deep, brilliant wall colors; for intermixing with regular KEM-TONE COLORS, for tinting KEM-TONE Yorktown White.

TINTING & INTERMIXING
Kem-Tone Vogue Deep Colors may be intermixed, making *numerous deep colors.* In like manner, Kem-Tone Vogue Deep Colors may be intermixed with regular Kem-Tone shades, making *an endless variety of pastel shades.* In addition to the many deep colors and pastel shades that can be made, Kem-Tone Vogue Deep Colors may also be intermixed with Kem-Tone Yorktown White, making many attractive tints. Follow directions on label of can.

APPLICATION
KEM-TONE VOGUE DEEP COLORS ordinarily require two coats. Allow first coat to dry overnight before recoating.

KEM-TONE VOGUE COLORS
are especially formulated are alkali proof and are not to be compared with ordinary fresco type materials.

PAINTER CRAFT FINISHES

We announce a new improved line of painter finishes made under the brand name PAINTER CRAFT FINISHES. These products are made in white only especially for the large maintenance market, the large builder and painting contractor. PAINTER CRAFT products are made in huge production runs, resulting in an excellent quality at the lowest manufacturing cost. They are generally made sufficiently heavy in body, to permit the painter to adjust or tint the material for any particular surface.

Painter Craft One Coat Enamel No. 39
Painter Craft One Coat Flat Wall Paint No. 10
Painter Craft Interior Semi-Gloss No. 16
Painter Craft XXX Undercoater
Painter Craft Pigmented Wall Sealer No. 77
Painter Craft Floor & Trim Varnish

Complete specifications and color charts for these new products are available now from your nearest Sherwin-Williams Dealer or Branch Office.

INDEX TO SURFACES AND SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIFICATIONS

LOCATION	TYPE OF SURFACE		TYPE OF FINISH	SURFACE CONDITION	PAGE No.	SPEC. No.
EXTERIOR SURFACES — Section 1	WOOD SURFACE	Walls and Trim	Paint	New	6, 7	901
				Old	6, 7	902
		Doors and Trim	Varnish	New or Old	15	923
		Shingles	Stain	New	6, 7	903
				New	7	903-A
			Paint	Old	7	904
		Porch Floors	Paint	New	8	905
				Old	8	906
		Porch Ceilings	Varnish	New or Old	8	908
			Paint			909
	BRICK STUCCO OR CONCRETE	Walls	Paint	New or Old	8	910
		Terrace Floors	Paint	New	8	911
	CANVAS	Decks	Paint	New	8	907
INTERIOR SURFACES — Section 2	WOOD SURFACES	Trim or Floors— Trim	Full Varnish	New or Old	15	923
			"Mission"	New or Old	15	924
			Bleached	New or Old	16	925
			Enamel	New	16	928
				Old	16	929, 929-A
			Enamel, One-Coat	New or Old	16	930, 931
			Kem-Glo	New or Old	3	940-941
			Save-Lite, 3 coat	New or Old	12	922
			Save-Lite, 2-coat	New or Old	10-12	912-913-915 922-A
			Color Harmony	New or Old	13	923-B, 924-B
		Floors	Heavy Duty	New or Old	16	926
			Buffed Heavy Duty	New or Old	16	926-A
			Gym Floor	New or Old	16	927
	PLASTER, COMPOSITION BOARD, CANVAS	Walls	Paint, Conventional Oil Type, Flat	New or Old	10	912
			Paint, Oil Type, Egg Shell	New or Old	10	913
			Paint, Oil Type, Semi-gloss	New or Old	9, 10	914
			Paint, Oil Type, Full Gloss	New or Old	9, 10	915
			Paint, Kem-Tone Thermo-Tempered Oil Type	New or Old	11	920, 921
			Enamel, Synthetic	New or Old	10	916
			Enamel, One Coat	New	10	918
				Old	10	919
			Save-Lite, 3-coat	New or Old	12	922
			Save-Lite, 2-coat	New or Old	10-12	912-913-915 922-A
			Color Harmony	New or Old	13	923-A, 924-A
			Kem-Glo	New or Old	3	940-941
	CEMENT BLOCK, MASONRY	Walls	Paint, Kem-Tone	New or Old	11	920
METAL SURFACES — Section 3	STRUCTURAL STEEL	Structural Steel and Miscellaneous Iron	Paint (Synthetic)	New or Old	18	932
			Paint (Oil)	New or Old	19	932-A
	MISCELLANEOUS IRON AND METAL SURFACES	Ornamental Iron	Enamel	New or Old	19	934
		Galvanized Iron	Paint	New	19	935, 935-A
				Old	19	936
		Hot Surfaces	Paint	New or Old	19	937
		High Heat Surfaces	Paint	New or Old	19	938
		Roofs, Gutters, Flat, Valleys, Etc.	Paint	New or Old	19	939, 939-A
		Radiators	Paint	New or Old	19	933

for list of SHERWIN-WILLIAMS BRANCHES—SEE PAGE 20

WOOD SURFACES

There is considerable difference in the physical properties of the various woods in general use for the siding of houses which causes them to vary widely in their paint retention.

Classification of Common Woods for House Painting

Group No. 1

The first group of woods holds paint longest and suffers least when the house paint enters the period of neglect.

(a) Cedar, (b) Cypress, (c) Redwood.

It is most important that these woods be perfectly dry before painting.

Group No. 2

The second group holds paint as well as the first group but does not hold up as well when re-painting is neglected. The woods in groups 2, 3 and 4 are subject to cracking, checking and splitting, when exposed to weather after the paint protection has broken down.

(d) Northern White Pine, (e) Western White Pine, (f) Sugar Pine.

Group No. 3

The third group does not hold paint as well as the first and second groups and is more affected by weather than these groups when re-painting is neglected.

(g) Hemlock, (h) Ponderosa Pine, (i) Spruce.

Group No. 4

The fourth group contains woods which may be said to cause more painting complaints than the other woods because they do not hold house paint well.

(j) Douglas Fir, (k) Western Larch, (l) Southern Yellow Pine.

These results were observed whether white lead paint or ready-mixed paints were used.

EXTERIOR DOORS AND TRIM

Varnished

When a natural wood finish is desired for doors, trim, or other wood exterior surfaces a varnish finish provides a beautiful gloss surface and maximum protection. For outside surfaces exposed to the weather only a good spar varnish should be used. S-W Rexpar is the highest grade spar varnish. Descriptions, instructions and specifications for its use are on page 15.

BRICK SURFACES

Painting of common brick simply for the purpose of decoration can be accomplished at minimum cost with cement type finishes or other water mixed applications. However, these do not provide the complete water-proofing that is so essential to prevent porous, water-absorbent common brick spalling when water soaked in freezing weather; also such finishes lack durability and lose attractiveness quickly.

For this reason an adequate oil paint system is recommended to seal the surface against penetration of moisture which makes walls cold and damp. This dampness can become sufficient to affect the interior of the house, damage furnishings, make it unhealthful and hard to heat.

STUCCO AND CONCRETE SURFACES

The beauty of a stucco surface can be marred by discoloration with every rain storm. Unpainted stucco does not shed the dirt readily and rain-streaking with soot remains even after the house is dried off. Moisture frequently can penetrate unpainted stucco and concrete so as to develop cracking and eventually produce extensive damage to the structure itself.

Although integral waterproofing compounds are offered to combat moisture, they do not provide the surface smoothness of an oil paint or protect it adequately from the inroads of weather. In addition, good paint gives the architect complete control of color styling.

COVERING CAPACITY

HONEST FILM THICKNESS

The architect and engineer is vitally concerned with the ultimate service a paint film gives in both appearance and lasting qualities. The maximum spreading rate per gallon of paint is not the sole quality to be desired. It takes a "required film thickness" of finest quality pigments and oils to stand up year after year. Applied according to directions SWP produces the "required thickness" of the most durable house paint film known today.

Our recommended average spreading rate for SWP House Paint is as follows:

UNPAINTED (NEW) WOOD
Three-Coat Work

	Recommended Spreading Rate
First Coat (SWP Undercoater 450) See Specification 901—Page 7 (Application)	450-500 sq. ft. per gallon
Second Coat (SWP House Paint)	550 sq. ft. per gallon
Third Coat (SWP House Paint)	650 sq. ft. per gallon

UNPAINTED (NEW) WOOD
Two-Coat Work

First Coat (SWP Undercoater 450)	450-500 sq. ft. per gallon
Second Coat (SWP House Paint)	550 sq. ft. per gallon

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED
Two-Coat Work

First Coat (SWP Undercoater 450)	500 sq. ft. per gallon
Second Coat (SWP House Paint)	650 sq. ft. per gallon

S-W BRICK AND STUCCO PAINT

The average spreading rate of S-W Brick and Stucco Paint is 150 sq. ft. per gallon, one coat.

S-W SHINGLE STAIN

One gallon of S-W Shingle Stain covers approximately 150 sq. ft. per gallon, one brush coat, or 100 sq. ft. for one dip coat.

PORCH FLOORS (Wood or Concrete)

S-W Porch and Floor Enamel covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, on unpainted surfaces, or approximately 500 sq. ft. on previously painted surfaces.

EXTERIOR SURFACES (HOUSE PAINT)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS

S-W PAINTS FOR EXTERIOR SURFACES

SWP HOUSE PAINT

SWP House Paints are more permanent, more beautiful than ever before. The products of the latest advances in paint-making, SWP Whites and Colors were developed by the world's largest paint research organization, the Sherwin-Williams Paint Research Laboratories. Newly-developed synthetic resins, and carefully-guarded color manufacture insures the users of SWP the longest-lasting paint finish possible for building exteriors. Whereas lack of space prevents a showing of all the colors in this catalogue, complete charts are available at any of our many branch offices—see list on the back cover. (Page 20)

SWP UNDER COATER No. 450

Painted surfaces exposed to the weather wear more than sheltered surfaces. Therefore, all surfaces on a house should be "uniformed" before painting. Ready-to-use SWP Undercoater No. 450 primes and seals badly weathered surfaces or unpainted wood, and dries to a dull finish that bonds perfectly with the final paint coat. This material, being heavily pigmented, is extremely opaque, which insures good covering, and its special formulation gives it particularly strong adhesive qualities. Thus, its use gives the owner better, longer-lasting paint jobs.

SWP GLOSS WHITE

Carefully formulated to produce a brilliant, true white, this highest quality house paint gives homes smart, long-lasting beauty. Be sure and specify SWP Gloss White for all homes except those that need protection against industrial fumes, sulphur fumes, or mildew. Special Sherwin-Williams paints protect against these conditions.

SWP TRIM COLORS

Seven of the regular colors in the SWP line (the darker shades) are indicated as being specially designed for trim use. These colors are formulated with more permanent and more expensive raw materials than the regular body colors. When used on shutters, window sash, doorways, grillwork and other trim surfaces, they must withstand greater punishment from the elements than paint used on house siding. These shades are slightly higher in price. All are fungus and mildew resistant.

SWP SUPER TRIM WHITE

This is a premium white of unusual brilliance. It is specially designed to produce an enamel-like finish on exterior trim surfaces, such as doorways, columns, balustrades, shutters, trellises, on which a smooth high-gloss finish is desired. Slightly higher in price. Both mildew and fume resistant.

SWP FUME RESISTING WHITE

Ordinary white lead is badly affected by fumes, as are all paints not especially made. SWP Fume Resisting White is formulated with special oils and pigments, to give protection against fumes from factories or refineries, coal furnaces and decaying seaweed. This product insures better appearance and greater satisfaction in affected areas. For an undercoater use fume resisting white reduced according to the directions on the package.

SWP MILDEW RESISTANT GLOSS WHITE

Homes located in sections where mildew is prevalent need extra protection against fungus and mildew that discolor and shorten the life of the paint film. Specially compounded SWP Mildew Resistant Gloss White Paint protects against these conditions . . . stays smartly white, longer!

SWP MILDEW RESISTANT UNDERCOAT

For two-coat jobs in mildew affected areas, the first coat should be SWP Mildew Resistant Undercoater, followed by a finishing coat of SWP Mildew Resistant Gloss White. It is generally advisable to re-coat in from two to four days during normal drying weather.

S-W PORCH AND FLOOR ENAMEL
S-W ENAMELOID (Interior Enamel)
S-W REXPAR VARNISH (Exterior and Interior Varnish)

See page 15 for description of product.

S-W BRICK AND STUCCO PAINT

This material is a modern oil paint, formulated for exterior use where a dull finish is required, as on brick, stucco or concrete walls. Differing from the purely decorative stucco finishes, this paint makes a building impervious to moisture. A spar-type sealer is supplied to be added to this paint as directed for sealing extra porous surfaces.

S-W SHINGLE STAIN

This product is recommended for use on wood shingles, either siding or roofs, where a stained finish is desired. Formulated from special oils with wood-preserving properties, it adds to the life of the shingles, as well as giving true decorative value at the same time. Certain shades are made on a creosote base.

901 WOOD SURFACES (New-Unpainted)

Surface Preparation

The painting contractor shall make sure by careful inspection that all surfaces to be painted are clean and dry. He shall see that painting is done only under favorable conditions.

No painting shall be done under the following conditions:

(a) immediately after a rain or during rainy weather

(b) over frost or dew

(c) not advisable to paint when temperature is below 50-F.

(d) in late Spring or early Fall painting shall be done only between hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and only in dry weather.

Pitchy places shall be scraped or burned, then coated with pure orange shellac before priming coat is applied.

All nail holes or small openings shall be carefully filled with good white lead putty after the priming coat has dried. Over a period of years, galvanized nails will prove an excellent investment.

Application

(for maximum durability on unpainted wood, 3 coats are required. However, while 2 coats provide less durability, satisfactory protection is provided for the shorter period.)

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 reduced slightly with turpentine or exolvent. For best results re-coat in 2-4 days.

SECOND COAT—SWP House Paint full body or thinned slightly with turpentine or exolvent if too heavy for easy brushing. If finish coat is to be other than white, tint this coat to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. For best results re-coat in 2-4 days.

THIRD COAT—SWP in color selected.

NOTE: For lower cost, eliminate Third Coat.

For special colors, tint SWP Ivory 496 to desired shade with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

902 WOOD SURFACES (Previously Painted)

Surface Preparation

The contractor shall inspect the building thoroughly and must take the following measures to put the surfaces in proper condition for painting:

(a) Remove all loose and scaling paint by scraping or burning.

(b) All peeling paint conditions to be cleared up by repairing all defective flashing, gutters, spouting, shrinking cracks, etc., where moisture can penetrate behind the surface. In case of general peeling, check insulation, air conditioning vapor barrier, etc.

(c) Remove all defective sash putty, clean sash and prime with SWP Undercoater 450. When dry replace with good linseed oil putty and let harden, covering it when applying the finish coat.

Application

(For maximum durability over weathered painted surfaces)

PRELIMINARY COAT—Spot prime all burned-off, scraped or bare wood with SWP Undercoater 450 reduced slightly with turpentine or exolvent. Drying time for re-painting, 2-4 days.

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 applied at package consistency or reduced slightly with turpentine or exolvent. For best results, re-coat—2-4 days.

SECOND COAT—SWP in color selected. No thinning required except slight thinning with turpentine or exolvent if too heavy for easy brushing. For special colors, tint SWP Ivory 496 with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

WOOD SHINGLES

Preparation and Method, New Wood Shingles

All shingles to be kept dry and no stain may be applied if shingles are damp.

Two coats of stain shall be applied, one coat by dipping before shingles are laid. The finish coat shall be brushed on after shingles are on the building.

All shingle stain for the job shall be poured in a single large container and mixed to insure uniformity on the job.

The shingles shall be dipped two-thirds their length, then drain off excess stain and shall be tossed into a loose pile to assure proper drying.

903 NEW WOOD SHINGLES (Stained) (For maximum durability)

FIRST COAT—SWP in color selected, thinned with one-half gallon raw linseed oil and one gallon S-W Exolvent to each gallon of SWP. This coat to be applied by dipping.

NOTE: If Shingles come pre-stained, omit First Coat.

SECOND COAT—SWP in color selected thinned same as First Coat. Coat to be brushed after shingles are laid.

903-A WOOD SHINGLES (Stained) (Alternate to No. 903) (Lower Cost—Regular Stained Effect)

FIRST COAT—S-W Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected. This coat to be applied by dipping.

NOTE: If shingles come pre-stained, omit First Coat.

SECOND COAT—S-W Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected. This coat brushed on.

904 OLD WOOD SHINGLES (Painted) (a) Color Change (b) Not Suitable to Stain

It is not practicable to change old brown or red stained shingles to green by staining and visa-versa.

Wherever a creosote shingle stain has been used it has a tendency to bleed and discolor a light color applied over it unless adequately sealed with a coat of S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15.

SEALING COAT—S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15. Brush out carefully to seal entire surface to prevent bleeding of the old stain and discoloration of new finish.

Note: Where the old stain is non-bleeding, omit Sealing Coat.

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450. If the finish coat is to be other than White, tint to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

SECOND COAT—SWP in color selected. Apply in consistency supplied without thinning.

WOOD PORCH FLOORS and CEILINGS

905 WOOD PORCH FLOORS (New)

Surface Preparation

Surface must be clean and dry—weather should be favorable. Adequate ventilation shall be provided underneath porch flooring to prevent rotting.

Application

PRIMING COAT—Porch flooring shall receive one coat SWP Undercoater 450 on all sides and edges before laying.

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, in color selected, thinned with ½ pint S-W Turpentine or Exolvent to each gallon.

SECOND COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel applied in consistency furnished, without thinning.

906 WOOD PORCH FLOORS (Old)

Surface Preparation

All loose, scaling, blistered paint shall be scraped off or burned off if necessary. All roughened wood and edges of broken paint shall be sandpapered smooth.

Application

PRIMING COAT—Apply S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, thinned with 1 pint Turpentine or Exolvent and 1 pint raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint, to all bare spots.

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon.

SECOND COAT—Same as first coat.

907 CANVAS DECKS

(When cemented with white lead—not asphalt)

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pint Turpentine or Exolvent to each gallon of enamel.

SECOND COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in consistency supplied without thinning.

908 PORCH CEILINGS (Natural Finish)

The wood shall be thoroughly cleaned of dust, dirt or soiled marks.

FIRST COAT—S-W Rexpar Varnish thinned with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon.

SECOND COAT—S-W Rexpar Varnish applied without thinning.

THIRD COAT—Same as Second Coat.

909 PORCH CEILINGS (Painted for light reflection)

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 applied in consistency furnished, without thinning.

SECOND COAT—SWP White or Ivory 496 applied in consistency furnished, without thinning.

BRICK, STUCCO and CONCRETE SURFACES

910 BRICK, STUCCO & CONCRETE WALLS

Surface Preparation

New Brick (Unpainted)

Clean off all dirt and loose or excess mortar. Allow at least 30 days for mortar to cure. Interior plastering must be completely dry with adequate ventilation. Do not paint after a rain but allow several days of warm dry weather for thorough drying of the brick.

Old Brick (Previously Painted)

Scrape off all loose scaly paint and wire brush thoroughly if paint is soft and crumbling. Point up all bad mortar joints and fill cracks or openings with good cement mortar. Let such patches dry thoroughly and if extensive, neutralize with a solution of zinc sulphate, 3 pounds per gallon of water. Let the surface dry and brush off any loose crystals before painting.

New Stucco and Concrete (Unpainted)

Clean off all dirt and loose particles with a stiff fibre brush. No paint should be applied until the walls have dried thoroughly and have cured. Interior plastering also must be thoroughly dry through adequate ventilation. (Neutralize with a solution of zinc sulphate, 3 pounds per gallon of water. Let the surface dry and brush off any loose crystals before painting.)

Old Stucco and Concrete (Previously Painted)

Carefully scrape off all loose scaling paint. Water mixed finishes should be washed off with a fibre brush. Allow several days of warm dry weather for thorough drying after washing or after a rain. Check for faulty flashings, etc.

Application

FIRST COAT—S-W Brick and Stucco Paint, mixed with S-W Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer as follows:
(a) over fairly tight surfaces add ¼ gallon sealer to each gallon of paint.
(b) over rough porous surfaces add 1 gallon sealer to each gallon paint. Drying time to re-coat, 2-4 days.

SECOND COAT—S-W Brick and Stucco Paint, mixed with S-W Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer as follows:
(a) for maximum sealing and uniformity add one to two quarts sealer to each gallon of paint. This will result in slight initial sheen.
(b) for completely dull finish use Brick and Stucco Paint in consistency furnished without addition of sealer. For special colors, tint with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

911 CEMENT OR CONCRETE TERRACE FLOORS (New)

The terraced floor must be elevated sufficiently from surrounding ground to assure freedom from water rising through the concrete. Allow at least 30 days for concrete to cure and dry throughout before painting.

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with 1 pint Turpentine or Exolvent and 1 pint raw linseed oil per gallon of enamel.

SECOND COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, in color selected, thinned with ½ pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of enamel.

THIRD COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in consistency supplied without thinning.

SW PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR WALLS

SMOOTH, SAND FINISH OR TEXTURED PLASTER COMPOSITION BOARD AND CANVAS COVERED WALLS

S-W WALL PRIMER AND SEALER

Is an oil-type pigmented wall sealer supplied ready to use without modification for all interior wall surfaces such as smooth, sand finish and textured plaster, standard wallboard, brick, unglazed tile and concrete. Not recommended over wood.

Wall Primer and Sealer applied over flat or glossy paint, plaster patches, or wall boards, "uniforms" the entire surface with a foundation coat with "tooth."

Comes in White and may be tinted to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

Dries overnight. Spreading capacity: 300 to 550 square feet per gallon, one coat, varying according to the porosity of the wall.

S-W FLAT-TONE

Flat-Tone is now available in new and glamorous shades, and is a very popular conventional oil base flat wall paint. It is a tough, durable and washable paint that dries with a soft sheen. One coat provides excellent covering over a first coat of Wall Primer & Sealer. Flat-Tone comes with full body, gives excellent hiding and leveling qualities, and represents a fine high quality decorative flat wall paint. A new color chart may be obtained from the nearest Sherwin-Williams Dealer or Branch Office.

S-W SEMI-LUSTRE

Is a tough, hard-drying oil type finish for walls and woodwork, drying with a soft lustre. It is designed for use in hospitals, laundries, kitchens, bathrooms, etc., where a completely washable, sanitary finish is demanded.

It is well suited to heavy duty walls, providing durability and washability not possible in a flat finish and at the same time is free from harsh reflections of a full gloss wall finish.

Comes in White and Colors—color card on request. Can be tinted if desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Over walls, it should be applied over Wall Primer and Sealer. Dries to re-coat in 24 hours. Covering capacity approximately 500 square feet one coat per gallon on average surfaces.

S-W ENAMELOID

This fine, free-flowing interior enamel is ideal for painting walls. It is especially suitable for kitchens and bathrooms, walls where a smooth easy-to-wash glossy surface is required. It resists heat, stains and abuse to remarkable degree. S-W Enameloid comes in 14 gay decorative colors, also white, gloss black and flat black. It is further described on Page 15. Specifications are shown on Pages 10 and 16.

S-W FLAT-RITE ENAMEL UNDERCOATER

This is the ideal undercoat for S-W Enameloid when two or more coats are required. It is designed for application over new wood or previously finished surfaces which have become badly soiled or marred. Flat-Rite levels to a smooth surface and requires a minimum of sanding. It is further described on Page 15. Specifications are shown on Pages 10 and 16.

KEM-NAMEL SNOW WHITE

An excellent full gloss white enamel for interior and exterior use. We have combined oils of our own processing with synthetic resins giving Kem-Namel Snow White superior non-yellowing characteristics true to its name. It is porcelain-like in appearance, being a brilliant, pure white. It withstands tremendous abuse, approaching in toughness a baked enamel finish.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHING

PAINTING WALLS (Oil Paint)

Surface Preparation—New Walls

New plaster must be allowed to dry and cure thoroughly for at least 30 days before painting.

In cold or damp weather, rooms must be heated to promote drying. Ventilation must be provided so that moisture may escape without penetrating the walls to jeopardize both interior and exterior painting.

The contractor shall inspect the walls and repair any damaged or broken places with Plastic Patch as directed. Walls must be clean and smooth before painting. In filling deep holes, patching plaster should be used instead of Plastic Patch.

PAINT DAMAGE—HOT SPOTS—SUCTION SPOTS IN PLASTER

Hot Spots are the result of incomplete mixing of the hydrated lime with gauging plaster. The resulting alkaline area "burns" the paint, fading and browning the finish. Usually the paint becomes crumbly and scrapes off readily.

Remedy: (1) scrape areas clean (2) neutralize with solution of 3 lbs. zinc sulphate per gallon of water, (3) let dry 24 hours and brush off loose crystals, (4) spot coat with S-W Wall Primer and Sealer.

Suction Spots, frequently miscalled hot spots, cause fading of the paint. Caused by (a) thin spots in the plaster finish, (b) by inadequate troweling of the plaster finish coat, (c) by an area of dead plaster. Trouble takes form of dead flat faded spot in the priming coat. Unless corrected these faded spots persist through finish coats as well.

Remedy: Seal spots with another spot coat of Wall Primer and Sealer (not shellac or size). Let dry before proceeding with finish paint coat.

Surface Preparation—Previously Painted Walls

Previously painted walls require the following surface conditioning measures:

(a) Patch small cracks and shallow damaged areas with Plastic Patch. Fill deep holes with Patching Plaster. When dry, spot prime with S-W Wall Primer and Sealer.

(b) Walls painted with flat wall paint, resin-emulsion and casein finishes: Apply one full coat of S-W Wall Primer and Sealer tinted to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

(c) Non-porous hard glossy finishes:

1. Wash with detergent solution sufficiently strong to dull the gloss of the finish. Rinse well and dry.
2. Wipe the glossy finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying the finish or add 2 oz. Preparite per gallon to the First Coat.

Application

All surface preparation constitutes a part of the following specifications for painting walls.

912 WALLS (Conventional Oil Type Flat Finish)
(New Work, also Repainting.)

FIRST COAT—S-W Wall Primer and Sealer or Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

Tint to a suitable ground color for the Finish Coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply full body without thinning.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Tone in color selected.

Apply in consistency furnished or apply Save-Lite Flat (White only). Also see Water Emulsion type (Kem-Tone page 11).

913 WALLS (Oil Type Egg-Shell Finish)
(New Work, also Repainting.)

FIRST COAT—For new work, wood and non-porous surfaces use Save-Lite Undercoater adding 1 pint raw Linseed Oil per gallon. For new work, plaster, brick, and similar porous surfaces use Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

Tint to suitable ground color for the finish coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply full body.

Dry overnight for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—Save-Lite Eg-Shel (White only).

Tint to desired shade with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

NOTE 1—**For stippled texture** apply in consistency furnished without thinning. Stipple as applied with Painter's Stippling Brush or Roller Stippler.

NOTE 2—For normal brush consistency, thin with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint. For Spray Coat thin with one quart Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint.

914 WALLS (Oil Type Semi-Gloss Finish)
(New Work, also Repainting.)

FIRST COAT—(Excepting new wood and insulating boards—see following Notes 1 and 2).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. Tint to suitable ground color for the finish coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply in consistency furnished without thinning.

Dry overnight for re-coating.

NOTE 1—When painting over unpainted wood FIRST COAT shall be: S-W Flat-Rite Undercoater thinned with one pint Raw Linseed Oil per gallon of paint. Dry 24 hours for re-coating.

NOTE 2—When repainting surfaces previously painted with Semi-Lustre or similar fairly tight finish—FIRST COAT shall be: S-W Wall Primer and Sealer with 2 quarts Semi-Lustre added per gallon in color selected. Apply without thinning. Dry 24 hours for recoating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Semi-Lustre in color selected.

Apply in consistency furnished. May be tinted for special effects if desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

NOTE 3—Also see Kem-Glo page (3).

915 WALLS (Oil Type Full Gloss Finish)

FIRST COAT—(excepting new wood, Note 1 and 2). Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

Tint to suitable ground color for the finish coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply in consistency furnished, without thinning. Dry overnight for recoating.

NOTE 1—When painting over new wood and non-porous surfaces the FIRST COAT shall be: Save-Lite Undercoater thinned with 1 pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon. Dry 24 hours for re-coating.

NOTE 2—For old work clean and in good condition one coat only of Save-Lite Gloss is needed. Thin as for second or finish coat.

SECOND COAT—Apply Save-Lite Gloss (White only).

If colors are desired use S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. For brush consistency thin with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint. For spray consistency thin with one quart of turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint.

ENAMELING WALLS

Surface Preparation

Walls to be enameled should receive the same surface preparation as walls to be painted. This is detailed on this page and constitutes part of the following specifications.

Application

916 WALLS (Synthetic Enamel)
(Highest Quality, Maximum Washability)

Surface preparation instruction for walls, page 9, are to be considered part of this specification.

FIRST COAT—(Excepting Wood, see Note).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. Apply full body without thinning. Dries overnight for re-coating.

NOTE—First coat over new wood. Apply Flat-Rite Undercoater. Reduce with one pint of raw linseed oil per gallon, or reduce slightly with Turpentine or Exolvent. Let dry 24 hours for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed equal parts with S-W Enameloid White. If finish coat is to be other than White tint this coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors to suitable ground color. Dries overnight for re-coating.

THIRD COAT—S-W Enameloid colors as selected or white may be tinted to light pastel shades if desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

918 WALLS (Utility One-Coat Enamel Finish)
(New Work Unfinished Walls)

FIRST COAT—(Plaster, Standard Wall Boards).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. If finish coat is to be other than white, tint to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply full coat in consistency furnished. Dries overnight for re-coating.

NOTE—First Coat over wood, use Flat-Rite Undercoater, thinned as directed. Let dry for 24 hours for re-coating.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid. Apply in consistency furnished.

919 WALLS (Utility One-Coat Enamel Finish)
(Previously Painted Walls)

NOTE—Over gloss or semi-gloss finishes in satisfactory condition for repainting, prepare the surface as instructed under "Surface Preparation (c) Non-porous Hard Glossy Surfaces" page 9.

SINGLE FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid with 2 oz. S-W Preparite added per gallon to assure bond.

1949-SWEET-00907

KEM-TONE
Thermo-Tempered Oil Washable Wall Finish

This new type finish has already had a revolutionary effect on interior painting. It combines the advantages of oil and water paints, eliminating at the same time the disadvantages of both. Due to its special resin binder, it has durability and washability. Dries in less than an hour, has no "painty" odor, and covers nearly every surface with one coat, no size or primer being required.

Kem-Tone is particularly suitable therefore, not only for residential dwellings but for Hotels, Apartment Buildings, Hospitals, Institutions, Schools, Colleges, Office and Public Buildings, and Factories.

Description of KEM-TONE

It comes in soft paste form and mixes quickly with water to brushing consistency.

The Pigments

are strong hiding, the most modern true paint pigments known to science.

The Vehicle

is thermo-tempered oil fortified with special resins insoluble in water and completely washable. It is put into an emulsion solution to which water can be added for thinning purposes—just as thinners are added to conventional oil type flat wall paints.

In KEM-TONE

the water evaporates, the finish is dry to touch in an hour, and the resins harden just as in the conventional oil type wall paints. Therefore, it is possible to replace furnishings and put the room back into service in an hour after the Kem-Tone has been applied.

Characteristics of KEM-TONE

Note: *Although Kem-Tone is able to carry as much non-volatile vehicle as conventional flat wall paints, it dries to a perfect matte finish without angular sheen—even on ceilings—due to its formulation and process of manufacture. This complete flatness is of particular value in minimizing surface imperfections on renovize jobs.*

1. Water is used for thinning the paint. Soap and warm water are used for cleaning brushes, hands, equipment, and the general clean-up after the job.
2. No special priming coat is required. On new plaster, for example, simply apply a second coat of Kem-Tone **Exception:** Bare metal and unfinished wood require suitable primers before applying Kem-Tone.
3. Kem-Tone applies safely over fresh plaster as soon as it is dry enough "to scratch a match." The colors are lime-proof and the vehicle is not affected readily by fresh plaster.
   Note: For special tints, intermixing of Kem-Tone colors, or tinting with Kem-Tone Vogue Deep Colors is recommended. See announcement of new Kem-Tone Vogue Deep Colors on Page 3.
4. Kem-Tone is suited to brush, spray, or roller-koater application.
5. It is recommended for use over all types of interior wall surfaces; viz: plaster, wallboard, brick and masonry walls, painted or wall-papered walls and primed wood and metal surfaces.
6. **One coat covers most of these surfaces:**
   Exception 1. Smooth white plaster requires two coats.
   Exception 2. If certain wallpaper patterns or other wall discolorations stain through Kem-Tone, a second coat of Kem-Tone applied 24 hours after first coat is applied generally seals the stain; otherwise, seal with shellac then proceed with Kem-Tone.
7. Kem-Tone is truly washable. It exceeds government specifications, TTP-88 in this respect.
8. It is not decomposed on the wall by humidity as are casein paints. However, Kem-Tone is not a "breather paint" and hydrostatic pressure from within the wall will cause it to peel the same as any other oil paint.

KEM-TONE FOR WALLS

Surface Preparation

The surface should be in paintable condition, free from grease or wax.

Old Plaster Surfaces

with calcimine finish or heavy accumulation of dirt should be sponged with water and detergent to remove calcimine or most of the soil, **however,** Kem-Tone may be applied immediately after washing without waiting for walls to become completely dry.

Wall Paper

on walls must be firm and tight. Paste down loose edges or pull off loose paper. Use Kem-Tone reduced with water as directed by the manufacturer.

Fill Large Holes

with patching plaster. Fill cracks, shallow depressions, and areas roughened by tearing off loose wall paper, with Plastic Patch.

Spot prime all repaired areas with Kem-Tone.

Old Painted Walls

frequently wear slick and smooth from use (even if not greasy). Such surfaces should be washed with a solution of water and detergent strong enough to dull the gloss of the old finish. Scrape off all loose paint, smooth rough edges with sandpaper, and spot prime with Kem-Tone.

Application

Reduce soft paste Kem-Tone with clean warm water (about 75°F.) as specified.

920 POROUS INTERIOR WALL SURFACES

FIRST COAT—Kem-Tone.
Reduce paste Kem-Tone with 4 pints water per gallon.
SECOND COAT—Specified on white hard plaster but optional on most other wall surfaces.
Kem-Tone paste reduced with 4 pints water per gallon.

921 NON-POROUS SEMI-GLOSS and GLOSS PAINTED WALLS

FIRST COAT—Kem-Tone.
Reduce paste Kem-Tone with 3 pints water per gallon.
SECOND COAT—(Optional) Kem-Tone.
Reduce paste Kem-Tone with 4 pints water per gallon.

NOTE: To obtain a stippled texture equivalent to a fine brush stippled job in conventional oil type paints, apply SECOND COAT of Kem-Tone in full coat with the Kem-Tone Roller-Koater. Application by Roller-Koater costs practically the same as brushing.

SAVE-LITE WHITE

for Industrial and Commercial Interiors Factories, Stores, Schools, Offices

The term "Save-Lite" identifies a complete line of brilliantly White Interior Finishes manufactured by The Sherwin-Williams Company in the interest of better illumination for industrial and commercial buildings, schools and offices. The value of a white finish for the interior of factories and for ceilings over artificial lighting equipment is well known. The gain in quality and volume of production, in accuracy and in the health and improved morale of workmen due to proper lighting has been demonstrated in numerous cases.

SAVE-LITE WHITE FOR BETTER LIGHT

The light reflecting value of Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite White has been determined by careful laboratory methods and varies from 85% to 87% of the light falling upon the surface. This reflecting power is retained at a high level in service, and freedom from yellowing is one of the outstanding characteristics of this material. Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite is furnished in various degrees of gloss, and in a number of types, to meet varying conditions and requirements.

Save-Lite can be applied to any interior surface, wood, metal, concrete, plaster or composition board. It may be applied by brush or spray.

STANDARD SAVE-LITE WHITE

This is the original oil-type Save-Lite which has proved its usefulness through many years of successful performance in industrial plants. Standard Save-Lite provides at moderate cost the quality features of brilliant whiteness, easy application and freedom from yellowing.

KEM SAVE-LITE WHITE

Recent research in the field of synthetic chemistry has resulted in the development of Kem Save-Lite, a quick drying Synthetic White Paint producing a hard tile-like finish. Kem Save-Lite is made in Full Gloss and Eg-Shel Finish, and is especially adapted to locations where sanitation and moisture resistance are important factors. This would include Food Processing Plants, Breweries and Distilleries; Bakeries (except Oven Rooms); Laundries; Paper Plants; Textile Mills, etc.

KEM FUME AND MOISTURE RESISTING SAVE-LITE

Is the latest development of Sherwin-Williams Research Laboratory. It is resistant to both fumes and moisture, and will withstand higher temperatures than any other Save-Lite product. Available in Gloss and Eg-Shel.

The selection of a suitable Fume-Resisting Interior White involves technical considerations which make it advisable for the Architect to obtain suggestions from the paint manufacturer. The Sherwin-Williams Company is glad to co-operate in matters of this kind, without obligations of any kind.

NEW WORK

For best possible results on new work, three coats are recommended. Surfaces must be clean and dry.

922 Three-Coat Work

FIRST COAT—

On Brick, Plaster, Concrete—Save-Lite Primer & Sealer

On Wood—Save-Lite Undercoater plus one pint raw Linseed Oil per gallon

On Structural Steel—Kromik Metal Primer No. 74

SECOND COAT—Save-Lite Undercoater

THIRD COAT—Regular Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss, or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss

922-A Two-Coat Work

In industrial construction, two coats may be used on new work as a matter of economy. Save-Lite products, due to their high quality, are well adapted to this type of work.

On Brick, Concrete, Plaster—

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Primer & Sealer

SECOND COAT—Standard Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss

On New Wood—

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Undercoater plus one pint raw Linseed Oil per gallon.

SECOND COAT—Standard Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss.

On Structural Steel—

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Undercoater

SECOND COAT—Standard Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss

NOTE: Structural steel that has not been given a shop coat should be wire brushed and primed with Kromik Metal Primer No. 74 followed by two coats specified above.

OLD WORK

Best results on previously painted surfaces are obtained with two coats.

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Undercoater

SECOND COAT—Regular Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss

NOTE 1: If the old paint is extremely porous, Save-Lite Primer & Sealer should be used for the first coat.

NOTE 2: Metal surfaces should be wire brushed to remove rust and bare spots primed with Kromik Metal Primer No. 74, followed with first and second coats specified above.

NOTE 3: Where old paint is in good condition, one spray coat of Save-Lite Flat or Eg-Shel White will give good results.

1949-SWEET-00909

COLOR HARMONY FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND OFFICES

Color is playing an increasingly important role in the modern industrial and commercial interior. When used on walls and machines, properly selected color provides better seeing conditions and is an important factor in employee morale.

Recognizing this fact, Sherwin-Williams has developed a prestudied Industrial Color Harmony Program built around thirteen selected Satin Finish Wall Paints and a correlated series of eight Semi-Gloss Enamels for machines and dado.

COORDINATED COLOR

The colors selected for these two products are based on an entirely new principle in the Paint Industry—the principle Prestudied Coordinated Colors. Instead of taking a line of colors haphazardly and determining what combinations, if any, can be made with them, the procedure was reversed. A series of Master Color Combinations was prepared in advance, based on a thorough study of the requirements, resulting in a set of twenty-five Color Combinations for Plants and twenty Combinations for Offices. Thus, a total of forty-five harmonious relationships was worked out in advance before a gallon of paint was made. Our laboratories then developed the best quality paints in the colors needed to reproduce the Master Color Harmonies on the actual job.

BOOKLETS—COLOR HARMONY SUGGESTIONS

The forty-five Master Color Harmonies are available in booklet form under the title, "Color Harmony Suggestions for Industrial Plants and Offices," Booklets "A" and "B." In order that these combinations may be visualized to better advantage, demonstration equipment has been developed which makes possible actual reproduction of plant interiors, including machines, etc. painted in the various prestudied color harmonies. These model sets illustrate the appearance of a plant interior with remarkable realism and should be studied before the final color plan for any project is adopted.

A demonstration of the Sherwin-Williams Color Harmony Model is available to Architects, Engineers and Manufacturers upon request.

HIGHEST QUALITY PRODUCTS

In order that the colored finishes supplied for factory and office use might be of a high quality, consistent with the painstaking care used in selecting the colors, Sherwin-Williams developed a new and much advanced type of product—a wall finish having the pleasing appearance of a flat paint, with the durability and washability of a semi-gloss. This product is known as Color Harmony Satin Finish. A companion product is Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel—a highly durable, oil-resisting finish for factory machines, equipment and dado.

These finishes have been thoroughly tested by years of service—severe service in typical plants and offices—before being placed on the market. The colors in which they are manufactured are listed below, together with their light reflection values.

L. R. Value	Color Harmony Satin Finish	Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel	L. R. Value
54.0	Turquoise	Medium Turquoise	25.8
55.4	Peach	Coral	34.2
53.0	Light Blue	Medium Blue	23.0
62.0	Buff	Brown	24.4
57.0	Midland Green	Medium Green	27.0
66.0	Ivory	Silver Gray	28.4
68.4	Yellow	Ivory	67.0
57.0	Light Green	Sage Green	26.6
56.8	Warm Gray	White	86.0
38.0	Warm Tan		
40.8	Cascade Green		
35.0	Coral		
20.6	Mist Blue		
86.0	White		

COLOR HARMONY SPECIFICATIONS

(Refer Page 9 for Surface Preparation)

NEW WORK

Two coats should be specified as follows:

923-A New Brick, Concrete or Plaster

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Primer & Sealer tinted to match finish coat

SECOND COAT—Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel

923-B New Wood or Structural Steel

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Undercoater tinted to match finish coat

SECOND COAT—Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel

NOTE 1—Structural steel that has not received a shop coat should be wire brushed to remove rust and given one coat Kromik Metal Primer No. 74, in addition to First and Second Coat specified above.

NOTE 2—On new wood or previously painted and in poor condition add 1 pint raw Linseed Oil per gallon of undercoater.

OLD WORK

On previously painted surfaces in good condition, one coat of Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel will often be sufficient. When painted surfaces are in poor condition, two coats should be specified as follows:

924-A Previously Painted Brick, Concrete or Plaster

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Primer & Sealer tinted to match finish coat

SECOND COAT—Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel

924-B Previously Painted Wood or Structural Steel

FIRST COAT—Save-Lite Undercoater tinted to match finish coat

SECOND COAT—Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel

NOTE 1—Rusted steel should be wire brushed as required and bare spots primed with Kromik Metal Primer No. 74 followed by First and Second Coats specified above.

NOTE 2—On previously painted wood in poor condition add 1 pint raw Linseed Oil per gallon of undercoater.

INTERIOR SURFACES—FLOORS AND TRIM

GENERAL DATA

WOOD FLOOR and TRIM FINISHING

Characteristics, Uses and Suggested Finishes of Architectural Woods

Kind of Wood	General Characteristics	How Used	How Finished
Ash (Black or Brown)	Coarse, open grain hardwood—texture similar to chestnut but harder.	Effective in panel treatment doors wainscots.	Finished natural with minimum finish. Or special stained and filled treatment. See specification 924.
Basswood	An even, fine textured soft wood, straight grain, easy to work.	A good base for enamel finishes. Also used as corewood in fine veneer panels.	See enamel specifications.
Birch	Fine grain hardwood in red (heartwood) and white (sapwood). Supplied in solid boards for trim and veneer for panels frequently grain pattern accented with dark filler. Its beauty, strength even texture give birch great importance.	Wood trim and panelwork. Ideal for enamel base because of smoothness and resistance to indentation.	Stains to match walnut and mahogany—Specifications 923. White Birch takes gray—Specification 924 and blond finishes—Specification 925. Unexcelled for enamel bases.
Butternut (Sometimes called White Walnut)	Open grain wood resembling walnut grain but not very hard or durable.	Used in paneled wainscoating.	Very open pores permit use of colored filler for special effects. Minimum finish. See specification 924.
Cedar	Clear straight cedar is a soft-wood used for siding and shingles. Aromatic Red Cedar (knotty) is red with white streaks and has characteristic odor.	Aromatic: used for moth proof closets, chests, etc. Can be used as trim, also.	For moth control is left unfinished. Resinous nature requires thorough sealing with shellac before finish coats may be applied.
Cherry	Fine textured open grain hardwood, light red-brown in tone. A rare wood, hard and non warping. Limited amount of fancy burl veneers available.	Wood trim, cabinets, mantels, panels, etc.	Will accept a filler to accentuate the grain. Full varnish—Specification 923. Satin finish or Wax—Specification 924.
Chestnut	Coarse grain hardwood. Rare except in sound wormy lumber.	Mainly for panels in cafes, etc.	Finished natural or slightly stained in "woody" effect. See specification 924.
Cypress	An oily swampwood. Heartwood highly resistant to decay. Color varies in different sources from yellow-brown to reddish tones, nearly black. Has a lacey fine grain figure. "Pecky" Cypress is taken from dead trees. Surface appears eroded as from dry rot and also lacks the oily characteristic.	Attractive for trim and paneled wainscoating. Pecky cypress makes very attractive panels for cafe, libraries, etc.	Requires wiping with benzine before finishing. Grain pattern enhanced by staining and wiping. Seal the surface and finish with dull varnish and wax. See specification 924.
Elm	Moderately hard open grain hardwood with fine uniform texture. Beautiful serviceable veneer in both rotary cut and sliced cuts. Quartered veneer known as Printz wood. Heartwood light red tinged brown.	A "Character" wood for special rooms.	Finished natural with minimum finish. See specification 924.
Fir	Rotary cut firwood is a soft close grain wood, creamy white with strong brownish grain pattern. Flat-sawn boards also may be strongly marked. Edge grain firwood is a hard durable surface of reddish hue.	Rotary cut fir plywood is used in paneling for both pine and hardwood doors. Edge grain wood is most durable soft wood flooring.	Stained and varnished—923. Not a good base for enamel work—tendency of grain to raise. Buffing Sealer best for edge grain floors—Specification 926-A.
Gumwood	Close-grain hardwood. "Red Gum" is heartwood either plain or figured with dark streaks. Sapwood pinkish white. Staining does not accentuate the grain figure.	Woodwork trim in solid boards. Doors and panels in veneer.	Stained and finished to match walnut and mahogany—923. Also see bleached wood—925. Excellent base for enamel finishes.
Hard Maple	Close grain hardwood. Has great resistance to abrasion and indentation. Heartwood light red brown. Sapwood white with slight tint of reddish brown. White maple is sapwood of Sugar Maple. Usually straight grain but veneers available in curly, birds-eye, blistered and quilted grain.	For trim, stair treads. Maple flooring comes selected red or clear white or mixed. Veneers for panels and furniture.	Clear varnish—923, also Buffing Sealer—926-A. Takes clearest gray and light stains—924 also blond finish—925.
Mahogany (28 Species listed. Prima Vera so-called is not a true Mahogany.)	Open grain hardwood ranging in color from light to deep reddish brown tone. Solid boards relatively plain grain. Veneers in wide variety exquisite grain patterns.	Mainly for fine paneling, trim, hand rails, etc.	"Colonial" is stained and filled deep brownish red in full varnish finish. "Adam" brown is a distinctive brown tone in full finish. See specification 923. Also see Bleached Wood—925.
Oak (White-Red)	Sturdy open grain hardwood. Pronounced grain figure in rotary cut veneer. Flat-grain, quarter-saw and comb grain obtainable in both veneer and solid boards.	Woodwork trim, veneer panels and flooring, which comes in clear selected white or red or unselected.	Oak flooring is filled and finished "Natural" or stained to Durable Floor Varnish—923. Oak trim and panels see Varnish—923. "Old World" Finish—924. Bleached Wood—925.
Pine (Plain White)	Even textured, easily worked softwood, least resinous of pines. Inconspicuous grain.	General construction, wood trim, doors, sash, etc.	Dependable fine enamel base.
Knotty Pine	Variety of white pine, conspicuous for its knotty growth. Knots must be solid.	Random width wainscoat planks, also panels.	Finished natural or stained—923. Finish coats should be protective but may be full gloss—923 or dull as preferred—924.
Yellow Pine	More resinous than white pine. Has conspicuous grain pattern.	Wood trim and flooring.	Grain tends to show thru enamel finishes. Stain to tone down contrasting grain figure. Varnish—gloss or dull—923.
Redwood	California Redwood is so resistant to decay as to be used for gutters, shingles, etc. Also suited to interior use—does not warp. Available in wide boards. Reddish color both straight and figured grain.	Siding, trim, wide panels.	Takes 2-color wiped stain treatment. Minimum finish for "woody" effect. Also etched by blow torch and wire brush. See specification 924.
Walnut (American Black)	Finest open grain hardwood. Color ranges from dark gray-lavender-brown in forest growth to lighter tawny tones in open locations. Available in flat grain boards and a variety of figured veneer patterns and fancy burls.	Very widely used in trim, paneling and parquet flooring.	Formerly stained "walnut," to uniform the color, in full varnish finish—923. Can be toned, bleached and manipulated very effectively in dull "old world" finishes. See specification 925.
Poplar Whitewood	Whitewood often incorrectly called poplar because of similar characteristics. Serves same uses as Basswood.	Base for enamel finish, also corewood in fine veneer panels.	See enamel specifications.

S-W PRODUCTS FOR FLOORS AND TRIM

S-W PORCH AND FLOOR ENAMEL

This is a new product, formulated from newly-developed resins and synthetics, designed specially to withstand the hard wear of scuffing feet, scratches from moving chairs, on interior floors, as well as the effects of outdoor weathering on porch floors. Recommended for porches of wood or concrete, as well as canvas decks, and on the interior where a painted floor is desired.

S-W MAR-NOT VARNISH

Top quality interior varnish for floors and woodwork. Tough water, heat and acid resistant. Dries dust free in 1 hour, can be recoated in 4 hours, and is hard enough to walk on in 6 to 8 hours. Comes in two finishes—gloss finish and satin finish.

S-W REXPAR VARNISH

King of all spar varnishes. Its tough elastic film is resistant to sun, moisture and weather. Recommended for all outside varnished surfaces, and interior surfaces such as sills, sash, casings, laundry rooms, etc., where there is exposure to moisture or temperature changes.

S-W FLOOR SEAL

A wood floor surface sealer and hardener—approved by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association. It is designed to withstand the scuffing and friction caused by heavy traffic. It enters the wood floor and hardens it from within by filling the pores and toughening the fibres of the wood itself, leaving little or no surface finish. Does not darken the wood or make the floor slippery like linseed oil. One coat applied in package consistency, with a brush or mop, is generally sufficient for hardwood floors—two coats for new soft wood floors. Previous coats of varnish, wax or paint must be removed before applying Floor-Seal. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gallon.

S-W GYM FLOOR FINISH

Built specifically to withstand wear and tear on gymnasium floors. It is a double action finish as it not only hardens the wood by penetration but forms a tough surface film that minimizes skidding, tracking and burning of rubber-soled shoes. It is also excellent for use on all types of wood floors subject to extra heavy traffic. On new floors sand smooth, then brush on one coat. Allow to dry overnight, then apply second coat. On old floors remove previous finish before applying S-W Gym Floor Finish. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gallon.

S-W FLAT-RITE ENAMEL UNDERCOATER

The exceptional smoothness and hiding power of this undercoater contribute very greatly to the quality of the enamel finish applied over it. Flat-Rite is ground to such fineness that painters mix it freely with gloss enamels to secure varying degrees of satin finish preferred by the client.
Also, due to this clean fine grinding, the need for sanding between coats practically is eliminated. Its quality is evidenced further
(a) by its toughness, resistance to chipping under impact, and
(b) its economy in cost of application.
May be tinted as desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Dries overnight. Covering capacity: Approximately 400 square feet per gallon one coat.

S-W ENAMELOID

This product represents the latest modern development in a synthetic resin fast-drying enamel, designed to flow freely under the brush, spread smoothly, and dry rapidly to a hard, tough, long-lasting finish. Its formulation makes it equally suitable for walls or woodwork—recommended particularly for interior trim. The colors are modern and true, and allow for many intermixtures.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHING FLOORS, DOORS AND TRIM

Surface Preparation

923 FULL VARNISH FINISH—Open or Close Grain Wood

Protection of Woodwork Trim
All finishing lumber should be delivered protected from the weather, and stored on the premises in dry warm rooms to prevent the absorption of moisture with the resultant roughening of the wood which requires extra labor to recondition before finishing. Subsequent shrinkage also would result.

Preparation of Surfaces
All surfaces must be sanded smooth, rubbing *with* the grain, and never across it. Blemishes should be corrected and the surface, *and the room* cleaned of dust, before proceeding with the application of any finishing coats.

Composite Application Specification
Application Procedures Required for:
(1) Stained or (2) Natural Finish
(3) Open or (4) Close Grain Woods

Stain Coat (Optional)
S-W Woodcraft Stains (Penetrating)
Filler Coat (for open grain woods only)
S-W Paste Wood Filler (Natural, or color suited to stain used)
Sealer Coat (required only for interior trim stained mahogany).
Coat of thin white shellac.
Varnish Coats (Specify Mar-Not or Rexpar Varnish).
FIRST COAT varnish thinned with one pint turpentine or Exolvent per gallon. Sand lightly when dry with 4/0 sandpaper. Dust clean.
SECOND COAT varnish applied in consistency furnished. Sand same as first coat.
THIRD COAT same as second coat.
Dull Rubbed Finish
Let varnish harden for 72 hours after application. Then rub with powdered pumice to a uniform dull lustre.
Alternate, for dull finish without hand rubbing
Use S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish as final coat on interior trim and floors.

924 "OLD WORLD" OR MISSION TYPE FINISH

The wood may be antiqued in various ways. Edges may be treated to look used and worn. Open grain woods are left unfilled and may be wire brushed to coarsen the surface. Wood staining may be shaded to indicate wear. Colored fillers, toners or "pickled pine" treatment are other examples. Write the S-W Architectural Service Dept., 401 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
The finish may consist of:
(a) a sealing coat and Mar-Not Satin Finish (dull varnish.)
(b) a thin sealing coat and wax.

INTERIOR SURFACES—FLOORS AND TRIM

SPECIFICATIONS (Cont'd.)

SPECIFICATIONS for FINISHING FLOORS, DOORS and TRIM (continued)

925 BLEACHED WOOD
(for both new and renovize work)

1. Old dark stained paneled rooms are brightened and modernized by stripping off the old finish with Taxite paint and varnish remover.
2. The surface is scrubbed clean with turpentine.
3. A proprietary bleach is applied (a) to remove the stain and (b) to lighten the color of the wood itself.
4. The wood is made smooth by sandpapering. Use 2/0 and 4/0 paper when dry.
5. A full gloss finish may be applied or simply a protective coat of S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish to retain a natural unfinished wood appearance.

NOTE: For new unfinished wood, omit (1) and (2).

926 HEAVY DUTY WOOD FLOOR FINISH
School Room, Department Stores, Bloxonned Industrial Floors, Etc.

Clean floor thoroughly. Wash or sand as required.

One-Coat Treatment—Hard or Soft Wood

S-W Floor-seal brushed or mopped on. Dry overnight. A second coat is optional.

Floor-seal is a resin-oil wood floor hardener.

926-A BUFFING FLOOR-SEAL TREATMENT (Hard or Soft Wood)

Two coats Floor-seal are applied, each one buffed with steel wool buffing tool, after overnight dry.

In some cases the service may be severe enough to require periodic renewal of the protective treatment. In such cases wash the floor with good detergent and water, in conjunction with buffing tool to dislodge imbedded dirt.

A Quality Finish

The buffing Floor-seal Treatment produces a definitely superior finish wherever good maple or oak floors are specified.

927 GYMNASIUM FLOORS
S-W GYM FLOOR FINISH
Lubricated Type—Non-Skid—Minimum Rubber Burn

Clean floor thoroughly—wash or sand as required.

Brush on or mop on two coats of S-W Gym Floor Finish. After overnight dry rub down each coat with steel wool buffing tool.

ENAMELING WOODWORK
SYNTHETIC ENAMEL FINISH PROVIDING MAXIMUM WASHABILITY AND DURABILITY

928 WOODWORK (New)

Surface Preparation

(See "Surface Preparation," Specifications 929—929-A)

Application

NOTE: For Gloss finish specify S-W Enameloid.
For ¼ Gloss finish specify Kem-Glo.
For Dull finish specify S-W Enameloid intermixed with equal parts Flat-Rite Undercoater.

FIRST COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater reduced with one pint of raw linseed oil per gallon. If further thinning is desired thin with Turpentine or Exolvent sparingly. Dry overnight for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater intermixed with equal parts S-W Enameloid reduced slightly with Turpentine or Exolvent.

If finish coat is to be other than white, tint this coat to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Dry overnight for re-coating.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid applied in consistency supplied.

NOTE: If a four coat job is desired apply as a third coat the same intermixture as the second coat.

929 WOODWORK (Previously Varnished or Enameled Surfaces in fair condition)

Surface Preparation

(a) Wash clean with detergent solution strong enough to dull the gloss slightly of the old finish. Rinse well—let dry.
(b) Rub smooth with No. 2/0 sandpaper and dust clean.
(c) Wipe the old finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying the new finish. *Also* add 2 oz. Preparite to the gallon of the first coat, and apply over the old surface for better bond.

Application

Apply **Second Coat** and **Finish Coat** of No. 928

NOTE: Add 2 oz. S-W Preparite to the material being applied immediately over the old finish but do not use Preparite in the finish coat.

929-A WOODWORK (Previously Varnished or Enameled Surfaces requiring removal)

Surface Preparation

(a) Old finishes badly marred or checked should be taken off down to the original surface with S-W Taxite Paint and Varnish Remover, as directed.
Important—Clean the surface thoroughly with S-W Preparite, Turpentine or Exolvent after using Taxite.
(b) Cover any bleeding stain with shellac or Aluminum Paint.

Application

(c) Proceed as for new unfinished wood under Specification No. 928.

UTILITY ONE-COAT ENAMEL FINISH

930 WOODWORK (New)

Surface Preparation

(See "Surface Preparation," Specifications 929—929-A)

Application

S-W Enameloid or Kem-Glo applied in consistency furnished.

931 WOODWORK (Previously Finished Surfaces)

Surface Preparation

(a) Wash clean with detergent solution strong enough to dull the gloss slightly of the old finish. Rinse well—let dry.
(b) Rub smooth with No. 2/0 sandpaper and dust clean.
(c) Wipe the old finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying the new finish. *Also* add 2 oz. Preparite to the gallon of the first coat and apply over the old surface for better bond.

Application

S-W Enameloid or Kem-Glo applied in consistency furnished. Touch up all bad places with Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed in equal parts with S-W Enameloid Color as desired. Let dry overnight.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid or Kem-Glo Color as selected applied in consistency furnished.

S-W PRODUCTS FOR METAL SURFACES

REQUIREMENTS FOR METAL PROTECTION

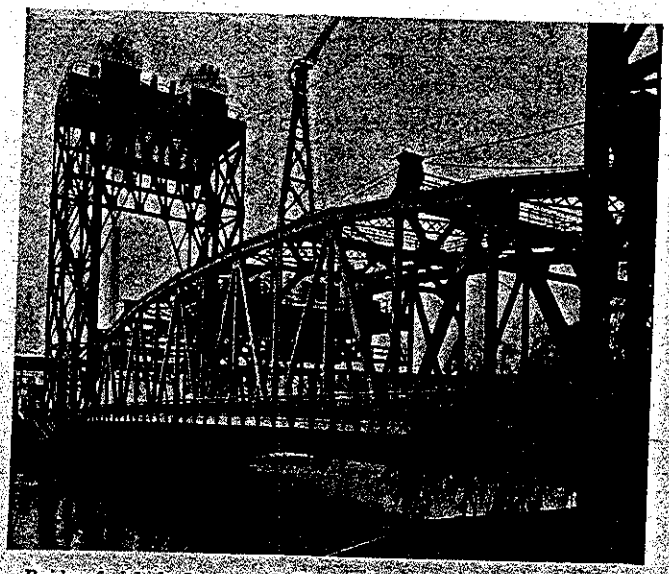
Water and atmospheric fumes promote the corrosion which destroys metal. The protective paint film therefore must be highly impervious to these elements and tenacious in maintaining its coating.

The Priming Coat Must—

1. Retard or inhibit corrosion by maintaining a chemically inactive condition at the surface of the metal.
2. Provide a tenacious film hard enough to resist abrasion and yet elastic enough to accommodate the expansion and contraction of metal.

The Finish Coat Must—

protect the priming coat. And the type of paint and the number of coats required depend upon the nature and the severity of the exposure expected.



Bridge finished: One coat S-W Kromik Metal Primer two coats S-W Kem-Elastic Metal Protective Paint.

METAL PRIMERS

S-W KROMIK PRIMER

Kromik Primer is an effective primer for iron and steel. It prevents rust through the inhibitive action of its pigment—a carefully balanced combination of zinc chromate, red lead, zinc oxide, white lead and iron oxide.

Although intended as a primer to be covered with finish coats of Kem-Elastic or Metalastic, its durability without recoating is practically equivalent to the best top coats—a great advantage where steel must stand for long periods of time before the field coat is applied.

Characteristics

Application by brush or spray.
Dries to touch in 4 hours; recoat over night.
Covers 500 to 600 square feet per gallon one coat.
Color—Brown Orange.
Not intended for extremely hot surfaces or new galvanized iron.

S-W METAL PRIMER RED NO. 49

An economical fortified oxide type effective primer, formulated particularly for use on structural and ornamental iron, steel and other surfaces which require protection from rusting. Dries overnight—is non-bleeding—has a low gloss—provides a good foundation for interior or exterior paints and enamels. Covering capacity approximately 600 square feet per gallon.

*Not intended for application over new Galvanized Iron, Galvanneal or other Zinc-coated surfaces.

FOR GALVANIZED AND ZINC COATED SURFACES

S-W GALVITE

is a product for the single purpose of priming galvanized iron and other zinc coated metals. The pigment formulation neutralizes the metal surface to prevent the formation of reaction products which break the bond of the film to the metal causing peeling under extreme changes in temperature.

Characteristics

Dries to touch in 8 hours—to re-coat in 48 hours.
Spreading rate approximately 700 square feet per gallon.
Color: Gray. Can be followed by any desired type of finish coat.

FOR COPPER TO BE PAINTED

(See Specifications 937, 938, 939)

SWP UNDERCOATER 450

is described in detail on page 5 where it is specified as a house paint primer. Under test, this primer shows best adhesion also for coating copper gutters, valleys, spouting, etc., to be painted.

Characteristics

Dries to touch in 8 hours—to re-coat in 48 hours.
Color: White. Tint to desired ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

S-W PRODUCTS FOR METAL SURFACES (Continued)

FINISH COATS FOR METAL

S-W KEM-ELASTIC

The advent of synthetic paint vehicles has given the paint chemist a new and powerful weapon in his battle with corrosion. Kem-Elastic is a synthetic finish coat for metal which, when used in conjunction with Kromik Primer, gives the best protective coating our laboratories have yet produced. The superior durability, color and gloss retention of this product gives better appearance for longer periods of exposure.

Characteristics—

Applied by brush or spray

Dries to touch in 2 to 4 hours; to recoat in 18-24 hours

Covers 600 to 650 square feet per gallon, one coat

Furnished in Black, Brown, Green, Red, and Light Gray

S-W METALASTIC

This is a Linseed Oil-Graphite type paint to be used as a finishing coat for iron and steel structures such as buildings and bridges. Produces a highly elastic film and affords excellent outdoor protection. Years of use have established recognition of this formula for its economy, ease of working and durability. Apply one, or preferably two coats, over Kromik Primer, or in the case of galvanized iron apply over S-W Galvite.

Characteristics—

Applied by brush or spray

Dries to touch in 3 to 5 hours; to recoat in 24-48 hours

Covers 600 to 700 square feet per gallon, one coat

Furnished in Black, Brown, Light Green, Red, Medium Gray and Light Gray

S-W SILVERBRITE ALUMINUM PAINT NO. 15

This is an aluminum paint of high brilliance, good covering capacity and excellent outdoor durability. It is formulated for use on both interior and exterior surfaces and retains its bright lustrous finish for a long period of time. Silverbrite No. 15 is supplied in the convenient ready-mixed form as recommended by the Aluminum Company of America, insuring greater uniformity and reliability. This product may be used over any previously painted surface in good condition but should not be applied over bare metal. Unpainted metal should have an initial coat of Kromik Primer before the aluminum paint is applied.

FOR SUBMERGED SURFACES

Metal surfaces to be finished for continuous submergence under water require special coatings. For information regarding these special uses write The S-W Architectural Service Dept., Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROTECTING METAL SURFACES—

Surface Preparation (General)

(Insert following General Specifications as required)

STRUCTURAL STEEL, MISCELLANEOUS IRON

The metal shall be cleaned free of mill scale, rust and foreign matter by scraping, flame, sand blast or wire brushing. Any grease shall be removed with naptha. Dust carefully.

SHEET STEEL AND WEATHERED GALVANIZED IRON

Wire brush to a bright clean surface. Proprietary metal washes may be used if the manufacturer's directions are followed scrupulously.

NEW GALVANIZED METAL

Remove all grease or oil from the surface. Proprietary metal washes may be used.

REPAINTING OLD SURFACES

Remove all loose, scaling paint; wire-brush rusted areas to bright metal.

Application (General)

Paint shall be applied over properly cleaned metal. No paint shall be applied over a damp or frosty surface or when the temperature is below 50° F.

The shop coat should be applied as soon as the metal surface is properly cleaned. Allow sufficient time for the shop coat to dry before shipping or handling to avoid abrasion and exposure of metal to corrosion in transit.

Brush application produces more desirable film, as a rule than spray application because of more thorough coverage at all points where moisture might find entrance.

Application (Specific Metal Surfaces)

932 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS IRON

(Synthetic Alkyd Type—Excellent maintained appearance)

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—Kromik Primer.

For brush application apply in consistency furnished. For spray, reduce up to 10% with Ecolvent.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic in color selected.

Brush application. Apply full body.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic in color selected.

Brush application—full body.

SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

932 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS IRON

(Alternate to 932)

(Aluminized Oil Type).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Kromik Primer. For brush application apply full body. For spray, reduce up to 10% with Exolvent.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic in color selected. Brush application, full body.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic in color selected or S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15. Brush application, full body.

933 RADIATORS (New or Previously Finished)

Surface Preparation

New Radiators: Remove rust by wire brushing. If greasy, clean carefully with naphtha. Neutralize rust with a wash coat of Metal Prep or similar product.

Previously painted radiators: Remove all loose scaling paint. Clean with wire brush, steel wool or sandpaper as required, wipe with naphtha.

Application

For flat finish: Apply two coats of S-W Flat-Tone in color selected. If the radiator has been previously painted, one coat of Kem-Tone may be used, but Kem-Tone should not be applied over bare metal.

For semi-gloss finish: Apply two coats of S-W Semi-Lustro or Color Harmony Satin Finish.

NOTE: Because of their tendency to yellow under heat, whites should not be used. The general practice is to paint same shade as the adjacent walls. Tests prove that the use of bronze paints on radiators retards heat flow 20% as compared to paints made with lithopone or zinc oxide.

934 ORNAMENTAL IRON

(Enamel Colors)

(Exterior and Interior).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Kromik Primer.

FINISH COAT—S-W Kem Lustral Enamel in color selected.

Brush application, full body.

935 GALVANIZED IRON (New)

Experience has shown that two coats in addition to the primer are required for best results.

PRIMING COAT—S-W Galvite Primer
Brush application—full body

SECOND COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic or SWP in desired color Brush application—full body

THIRD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic, SWP in desired color, or S-W Silverbrite Aluminum Paint No. 15 Brush application—full body

935-A GALVANIZED IRON (New)

(Alternate to 935)

PRIMING COAT—S-W Galvite Primer
Brush application—full body

SECOND COAT—S-W Metalastic in color selected
Brush application—full body

THIRD COAT—S-W Metalastic in selected color or S-W Silverbrite Aluminum Paint No. 15.
Brush application—full body

936 GALVANIZED IRON (Weathered)

PRIMING COAT—S-W Kromik Primer. Brush application—full body

SECOND COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic or SWP in desired color Brush application—full body

THIRD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic, SWP in desired color, or Silverbrite Aluminum Paint No. 15. Brush application—full body

937 HOT SURFACES

(Stacks, Flues, Pipes, etc., not above 450° F.)

(Exterior and Interior).

Remove scaling paint, rust and dirt and apply two coats S-W Smoke-Stack Black.

Brush application, full body.

Spreading capacity approximately 350 square feet per gallon applied over cold metal, slightly higher on warm surfaces.

938 HIGH HEAT STACKS

(For breechings of stacks and boilers exceeding 450° F. but not above 600° F.)

Brilliant Light Gray

Supplied in 2-compartment containers to be mixed on the job for brush application full body.

Remove all loose scaling paint, rust and dirt. Let surface cool before painting.

Apply one full coat Brilliant Light Gray Smoke-Stack Paint to the bare metal. Start boilers within one or two days after painting, as heat is necessary to develop heat resistance, and adhesion. Not recommended for exterior exposure.

939 OTHER METAL SURFACES

(Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, Etc.)

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—

(1) Tin Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, etc., S-W Kromik metal Primer.

(2) Copper Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, etc. (where painted), SWP Undercoater No. 450.

(3) Copper Gutters, Ornamental Metalwork, Copper Bronze Screens (to be kept in natural bright color). 2 field coats of S-W Rexpar Varnish to prevent discoloration and staining of adjoining surfaces.

(4) Zinc and Galvanized Iron Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, etc., S-W Galvite Primer.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic, color selected.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic, color selected.

Alternate Field Coats for Special Colors.

FIRST FIELD COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 tinted to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

SECOND FIELD COAT—SWP in color selected.

939-A ALTERNATE TO No. 939

(Slightly lower material costs).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Kromik Primer or S-W Metal Primer Red No. 49.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic, color selected.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic, color selected.

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