

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Member of the Producers Council

Paint Materials for the Protection and Decoration of Wood, Brick,
Stone, Concrete, Stucco, Metal

NEW YORK, N. Y. 111 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 12th & Locust Sts. W. 4th

N 28238

0000-NLI-000014618

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NEW YORK, N. Y., 111 Broadway
BOSTON, MASS., National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany Street
BUFFALO, N. Y., 116 Oak Street
CHICAGO, ILL., 900 West 18th Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 659 Freeman Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 820 West Superior Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, PA., John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Building
PITTSBURGH, PA., National Lead & Oil Co., 316 Fourth Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO., 722 Chestnut Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 2240 24th Street

Dutch Boy Products

Dutch Boy White Lead—Pure white lead ground in pure linseed oil. Just as white lead paint has been the standard for generations, so has Dutch Boy White Lead been a standard among white leads for years. Eight out of every ten painters use Dutch Boy. Soft paste as well as heavy paste form. 100-lb. kegs; 50, 25 and 12½-lb. pails.

Dutch Boy Red Lead in Oil—A very highly oxidized grade of pure red lead ground in pure linseed oil to paste consistency. Its exceptionally high true red lead (Pb_2O_3) content and the fineness of its pigment particles insure a paint of excellent brushing qualities, good coverage and extreme durability. 100-lb. kegs; 50, 25 and 12½-lb. pails.

Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead—A ready-to-use, pure red lead paint weighing 28 lbs. to the gallon. Equivalent to paint made by mixing 1.85 gals. linseed oil with 100 lbs. Dutch Boy Red Lead in Oil (paste red lead). Composition by weight: Pure red lead (98% true red lead)—81%; pure raw linseed oil—15%; pure liquid drier—4%. 2½-gal. kegs; gallon and quart cans. Can also be had tinted in light and dark brown, light and dark green, and black.

Dutch Boy Wall Primer—A special primer for sealing and first-coating plaster walls to be painted with white lead. It is a full bodied paint made with a long oil vehicle of varnish type. Stops suction, seals fire cracks, and at same time, gives good hiding. Possesses the elasticity, adhesion and other qualities of an oil primer combined with the recognized sealing property of a varnish primer, producing an ideal foundation for succeeding coats. 5, 1, and ½-gal. cans.

Dutch Boy Linseed Oil—Clear, carefully filtered, well settled, pure linseed oil conforming to the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. 1 and 5-gal. sealed cans.

Dutch Boy Flattening Oil—A skillfully blended flattening liquid for use with white lead to produce flat and semiflat paint for interior walls and woodwork. When white lead is thinned with flattening oil a paint results which possesses many points of excellence. It is easy to apply. It has good hiding power. It levels itself nicely. It sets slowly, so that large areas can be worked without risks of laps. It is durable and washable. Quart, gallon and 5-gal. cans.

General Painting Specifications

Following are general specifications for the painting of interior and exterior surfaces:

Preparation of Surface—(1) **Woodwork**—New woodwork shall be cut smooth with sandpaper where required and dusted clean before priming. From old woodwork which has been painted before, all loose paint, scale, dirt and dust shall be removed. Wash off with benzine or turpentine all parts where liquid paint remover has been used.

Before priming new woodwork, all knots and sap streaks shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed out thin. After the priming coat is thoroughly dry, putty up all knot-holes, dents, cracks, and other defects with putty composed of white lead and whiting.

(2) **Plaster**—Before applying any paint to plaster, either new or old, see that it is clean and smooth. Fill all cracks with plaster of paris or approved patching plaster. Where new plaster to be painted is not properly aged, it shall be treated before priming with a solution made by dissolving 2 lbs. of zinc sulphate in 1 gal. of water.

(3) **Brick and Stone**—New brickwork shall not be primed until dry. At least 2 or 3 days of dry weather shall precede



painting. If any mortar has become loose or damaged, all such places shall be pointed with mortar before applying paint. After priming, correct small defects in the surface with putty.

(4) **Stucco and Concrete**—Stucco or concrete shall be allowed to stand and dry at least six months before paint is applied. If painted before this time, it shall be treated with a solution made by dissolving 2 lbs. of zinc sulphate in 1 gal. of water.

(5) **Metal Work**—Iron, steel and other metal work shall be cleaned thoroughly of all loose paint, dirt, oil, grease, rust, scale and other foreign matter before paint is applied.

The Paint and Its Application—(6) **Designation of Paint to be Used**—All woodwork, plaster, brick, stone, concrete and stucco which are to be painted, shall be painted with NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY'S Dutch Boy White Lead, Dutch

Boy Flattening Oil, Dutch Boy Wall Primer, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine and pure drier mixed according to the formulas hereinafter designated for each kind of work. All metal shall be painted with NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY'S Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil, Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead, or pure dry red lead and pure linseed oil mixed according to formulas hereinafter given for each specific purpose.

(7) **Tinting Materials**—In producing tints and shades, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. colors-in-oil or those of equally high grade shall be used. If colors-in-oil are used in quantities large enough to affect the consistency of the paint, the quantities of thinners named in the formulas shall be increased in amount equal to one-half the weight of the tinting material.

(8) **Applying the Paint**—No exterior painting shall be done when rain or snow is falling, during fog, or until after dew or moisture which may be on the surface has completely disappeared. Painting done in winter weather shall only be done when the temperature is above 50° F. and when all surfaces are dry. All exterior work shall be allowed to dry from 2 to 4 days before the next coat is applied and at least 24 hours shall be allowed between coats on interior work.

Formulas

The following white lead formulas take no account of tinting materials. See paragraph No. 7 when adding colors to the formulas.

It will be noted that the formulas for painting exterior wood are on the basis of Dutch Boy soft paste White Lead as well as heavy paste white lead. For flat effects inside, the heavy paste is to be preferred as the higher oil content of the soft paste will give more of a sheen to surfaces painted with it.

(9) **New Woodwork Outside**—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to new unpainted woodwork outside:

	(a) Priming coat		(b) Second coat	
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	3½ gal.	4 gal.	¾ gal.	1½ gal.
Pure turpentine	2 gal.	2 gal.	1½ gal.	1½ gal.
Pure drier	1 pt.	*1 pt.	1 pt.	*1 pt.
	(c) Third coat			
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste		
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.		
Pure linseed oil	2½ gal.	3½ gal.		
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	1 pt.		
Pure drier	1 pt.	*1 pt.		

*When boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.

(10) **Old Woodwork Outside**—Two coats of paint as follows shall be applied in repainting old woodwork outside:

	(a) First coat	(b) Second coat
	Soft Paste	Soft Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	1½ gal.	2 gal.
Pure turpentine	2 gal.	2 gal.
Pure drier	1 pt.	1 pt.

*When boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.
Note: In sections of the country where the oil is normally damp, such as along the coast, better results will be obtained by reducing the linseed oil in the last coat for both new and old woodwork to 1 gal. If heavy paste white lead is used and to ½ gal. of soft white lead is used. If the change is made, increase the turpentine to 2 pts.

(11) **New Woodwork Inside**—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to new unpainted woodwork inside:

	(a) Priming coat	(b) Second coat
Dutch Boy White Lead (heavy paste)	100 lb.	100 lb.
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	3 gal.	2 gal.
Pure linseed oil	3 gal.	None
Pure drier	1 pt.	None

	(c) Third coat (Flat finish)	(d) Third coat (Eggshell gloss finish)
Dutch Boy White Lead (heavy paste)	100 lb.	100 lb.
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	2 gal.	1½ gal.
Floor varnish	None	¾ gal.

(12) **Old Woodwork Inside**—Two coats of paint shall be used in repainting woodwork inside. For a flat finish, mix the paint for the first and second coats according to formula B in paragraph 11. For an eggshell gloss finish, mix the paint for the first coat according to formula B in paragraph 11 and according to formula D for the finishing coat.

(13) **Plaster Walls**—Three coats of paint shall be applied to plaster which has never before been painted. The priming coat shall be Dutch Boy Wall Primer or the following:

Dutch Boy White Lead (heavy paste)	100 lb.
Pure boiled linseed oil	7 gal.
Pure turpentine	1 gal.

Note: If boiled linseed oil can not be obtained, 7 gal. raw linseed oil with 3 pt. drier may be used instead and will in most cases give satisfactory results. Boiled oil is much superior, however, and will produce trouble when conditions are difficult. It seals pores in the plaster and prevents suction.

Mix the paint for the second coat according to formula B in paragraph 11 and according to formula C for the finishing coat. If a flat finish is desired. If an eggshell finish is wanted, mix the paint for the finishing coat according to formula D.

In repainting plaster walls, follow the practice recommended for new plaster, except that the priming coat may be omitted.

(14) **Brick and Stucco**—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to brick or stucco which has never before been painted:

	(a) Priming coat	(b) Second coat
	Soft Paste	Soft Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	6½ gal.*	7 gal.*
Pure turpentine	1 gal.	1 gal.
Pure drier	½ pt.	1 pt.

	(c) Third coat (Oil gloss finish)	(d) Third coat (Flat finish)
	Soft Paste	Soft Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	2½ gal.*	3½ gal.*
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	None	None
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	2 gal.
Pure drier	1 pt.	½ pt.

*Boiled linseed oil is recommended, but if it is not available use pure raw linseed oil and add pure drier not to exceed 1½ pt.
 †Where boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.

Two coats of paint shall be applied in repainting brick and stucco. For the first coat, mix the paint according to formula B in paragraph 14 and for the finishing coat according to formula C or D.

(15) **Concrete and Stone**—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to concrete and stone which have never before been painted:

	(a) Priming coat	(b) Second coat
	Soft Paste	Soft Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	4½ gal.*	5 gal.*
Pure turpentine	1 gal.	1 gal.
Pure drier	½ pt.	1 pt.

	(c) Third coat (Oil gloss finish)	(d) Third coat (Flat finish)
	Soft Paste	Soft Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	2½ gal.*	3½ gal.*
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	None	None
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	2 gal.
Pure drier	1 pt.	½ pt.

*Boiled linseed oil is recommended, but if it is not available use pure raw linseed oil and add pure drier not to exceed 1½ pt.
 †Where boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.

In repainting concrete and stone, apply two coats. Mix the paint for the first coat according to formula B in paragraph 15 and according to formula C or D for the second coat.

A similar finish on brick, stone, concrete and stucco can be secured by applying over the second coat one or two coats of paint made with 100 lbs. heavy paste white lead, 1½ gal. flatting oil and ¾ gal. spar varnish. For brick red finish on outside brick thin the color with Dutch Boy Flatting Oil.

(16) **Metal Work, Exterior and Interior**—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to exterior and interior metal work:

	(a) First coat	(b) Second coat (light brown)
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	2½ gal.	2½ gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	None	12 oz.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	1 pt.

	or	
Pure dry red lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	3½ gal.	3½ gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	None	13 oz.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	1 pt.

	(c) Third coat (dark brown)
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	3½ gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	6 lb.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.

	or	
Pure dry red lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	5 gal.	5 gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	6½ lb.	6½ lb.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	1 pt.

Note: If genuine boiled linseed oil is available, use one-third boiled and two-thirds raw oil, omitting drier.

If liquid red lead is to be used, specify Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead No. 1 (natural red lead color) for first coat, Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead No. 6 (light brown) for second coat and Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead No. 7 (dark brown) for third coat.

Where a dark color other than brown is desired for the finishing coat, one of the following formulas shall be used according to the color desired:

	Light green	Dark green
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	5½ gal.	4 gal.
Medium chrome yellow	30 lb.	12½ lb.
Chinese or prussian blue	12 lb.	7½ lb.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	2 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	2 pt.

	Black
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	14 gal.
Chinese or prussian blue	16 lb.
Lampblack-in-oil	52 lb.
Pure turpentine	½ gal.
Pure drier	½ gal.

If liquid red lead is to be used, specify Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead according to the finishing color desired, that is: No. 8—light green; No. 9—dark green or No. 5—black.