
HOW TO PAINT
... in and around the house!
QUALITY
Glidden
PRODUCTS

GLIDDEN Paints are Available for Every Surface



USE THIS HANDY GUIDE

The many unusual benefits of modern paints and wood finishes, made by The Glidden Company, have brought finest, easy-to-do decorating within the reach of everyone. There is a Glidden product designed to fit every painting need. Many of them are described here. Keep this booklet as a reference for all future painting requirements.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR HOUSE WHITE IN ONLY ONE COAT

If your house now is white and the surface is in fair condition, you can repaint it with only one coat when you use ENDURANCE IMPERIAL. This is the Glidden premium quality white house paint that gives extra hiding and coverage with its built-in second coat. Has depth and richness of enamel. Saves half the time and nearly half the cost! Once over is enough with this amazing one-coat, alkyd house paint. See page 20 for application techniques.



FRESH NEW PASTEL COLORS FOR THAT MODERN "RANCH HOUSE" LOOK

America's standard of finest paint quality—ENDURANCE HOUSE PAINT. Rich, creamy, stay-fresh colors, the result of a new, improved formula. Tough, elastic; designed to resist the roughest abuses of weather, sun, heat, cold, sleet and rains. See page 20 for application techniques.



FOR THE FINEST TWO-COAT PAINT JOB ENDURANCE EXTERIOR BASECOAT

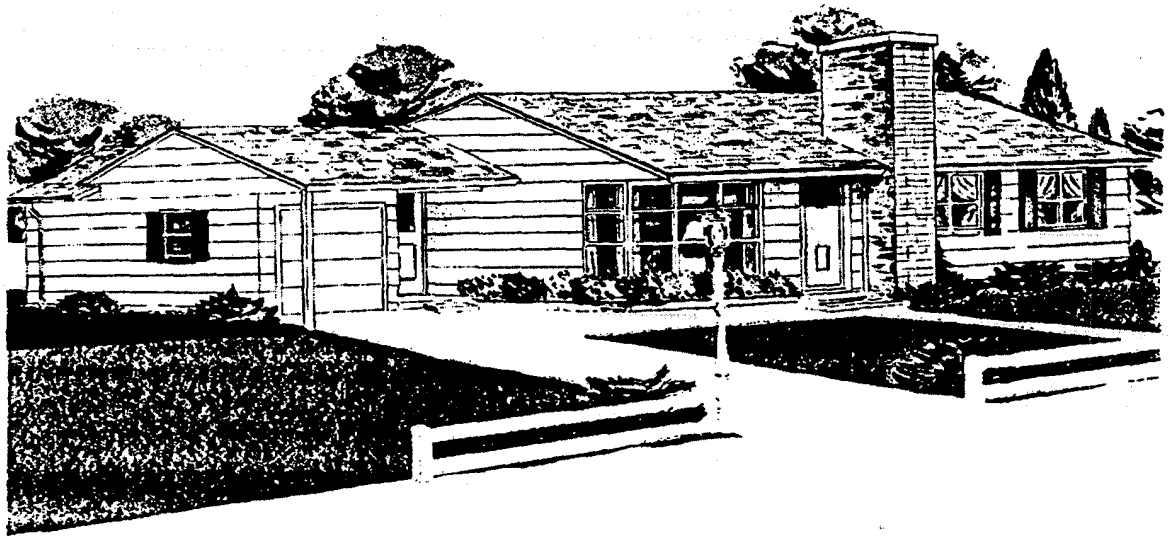
An easy-brushing primer, especially made for new wood and previously painted wood that is badly weathered or chalked. It produces a highly adhesive, water-resistant film, the perfect bond for a finish coat of ENDURANCE HOUSE PAINT. See page 20 for application techniques.





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EXTERIOR PAINTING



Modern paint formulations make it possible to paint the exterior of a house during any month of the year, if the weather permits. However, there are two basic, common sense rules that must be followed if good painting results are to be expected.

FOLLOW THESE TWO RULES

Rule 1. Remember that moisture lingers in the wood for many weeks. Do not paint until the wood is thoroughly dry and free from frost, dew and moisture. Avoid painting during foggy or damp weather. If the siding has become wet, at least a week of dry, sunny weather should precede the painting. Summer and fall are ideal times to paint; but spring and winter painting can be done if the weather is right.

Rule 2. The thermometer should not register below 50 degrees F. Be cautious of sudden drops in temperature; paint only when the weather moderates to a fairly even temperature. Avoid painting on humid, dusty, windy and extremely hot days.
Whenever possible, paint on the shady side of the house.

PAINT PROTECTS AND BEAUTIFIES

Paint restores the beauty of a home, but it does more than that. It preserves and weatherproofs the structure—keeps out moisture; thus it protects the building from possible rot, rust, decay and costly repairs.

The importance of the first coats of paint on a new house is obvious. It is equally important to keep an older house well painted. A good paint job gives many years of protective service. Be sure to make a periodic check of all the painted surfaces of your home. When the paint has weathered to a thin coating it ceases to protect. Then it is time to repaint your home.

FOUR IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR A GOOD PAINT JOB

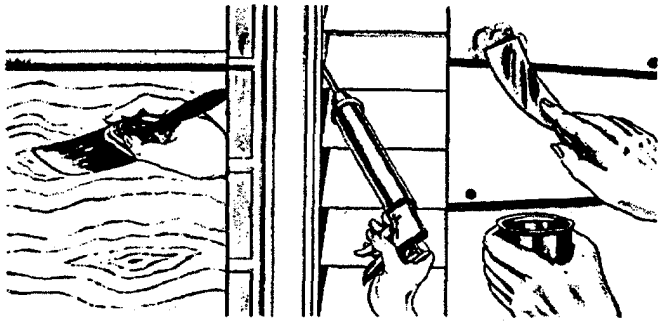
1. Always use the finest quality paint.
2. Use the correct paint for the surface.
3. Apply as directed by the manufacturer.
4. Don't use a cheap brush.

How to Prepare Exterior Surfaces for Painting

It is extremely important that the surface be properly prepared before paint is applied. It will pay you to spend some time cleaning and preparing the surface before you paint. You will be rewarded with better appearance, extra coverage, and greater durability.

NEW WOOD

Scrape and burn all pitch from knots, then scrub with turpentine. Spot-prime the knots a day or two before painting with special knot sealer, especially if the wood is pine or fir. Shellac, spar varnish and aluminum are sometimes satisfactory for sealing knots. Usually it is not necessary to seal knots in cypress. Do not prime the siding while the plaster on the inside is being applied or in process of drying.



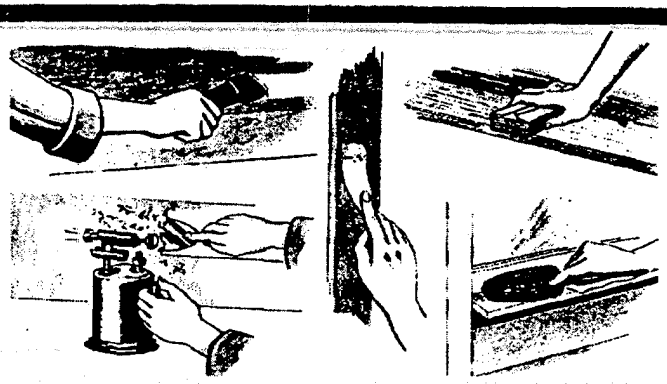
Apply a sealer on knots that require removal of pitch. Allow sealer to dry before painting.

Caulk all joints next to windows, door frames and chimneys with caulking compound or putty.

Spot prime nail heads, then putty where necessary before painting.

OLD WOOD

Old paint coatings, thicker than the edge of a dollar bill may be too heavy. Complete removal of old paint coatings by blowtorch (use with caution), electric heating iron, liquid paint remover or scraper is recommended where thick coatings exist. When liquid paint remover is used, the newly bared wood should be washed with paint thinner to remove traces of wax. Paint that has cracked or checked does not necessarily have to be removed.



Scrape, wire brush and sandpaper all surfaces that have loose, curled, peeled or blistered paint. Putty all cracks. Areas that are exceedingly dirty should be washed.

METAL

New galvanized iron should be treated with a solution of 8 oz. copper sulphate to one gal. warm water. Another method is to wash the surface with mineral spirits, then apply a coat of zinc dust primer or other standard galvanized primer. Galvanized metal that has weathered six months requires no special treatment other than cleaning. Make metal roofs weathertight.



Remove all rust and grease from metal surfaces. Wash where necessary with mineral spirits.

Use wire brush, stiff fiber broom or steel wool to clean iron surfaces before painting.

Spot-prime bare spots on old painted metal with liquid red lead or suitable metal primer.

AVOID SHORT-CUTS ON NAIL HEADS AND WINDOW SASH

All exposed nail heads should be properly countersunk, primed with paint and then filled with good [illegible] putty. Use a primer [illegible] painting.

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NEW MASONRY SURFACES

New masonry surfaces must be thoroughly dry before painting. They should be allowed to cure about six months to reduce the alkaline content. Alkalinity is a common hazard of all new masonry surfaces such as concrete, stucco, cement, asbestos shingles, masonry blocks and bricks. Masonry type alkali-resistant paints are preferred, and should be applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Non-neutralized masonry surfaces cause ordinary paints to discolor, crack, peel and generally deteriorate. To neutralize the alkalinity, apply a wash coat of two pounds zinc sulphate crystals dissolved in one gallon of water; allow to dry; then brush off all deposits before applying prime coat. Do not apply zinc sulphate neutralizing wash when using latex paints.



Apply neutralizer with mop or brush. Allow to dry.



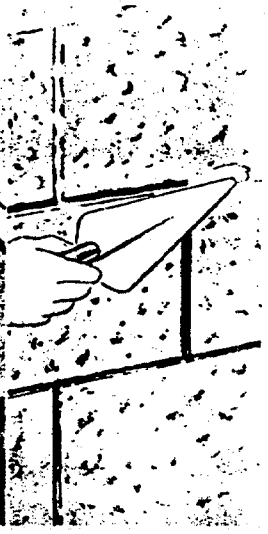
Remove crystal deposits with stiff broom or brush.

OLD MASONRY SURFACES

Previously painted masonry surfaces in good condition may be repainted with little or no preparation; however, if in poor condition they may require extensive preparation. Patch cracks and crevices with cement. Rake out crumbled mortar joints of masonry block and brick surfaces, and replace (tuck point) with new mortar. Allow to cure, or neutralize as with new masonry surfaces. Brick surfaces in poor condition from excessive salting (white powdery crust) must be washed with a 25% solution of muriatic acid and water (three parts water and one part muriatic acid full strength). Always add acid slowly to water. Use acid with caution—protect skin and eyes. Use rubber gloves. Rinse well and allow to dry before painting. Remove all traces of mildew with sal soda solution, or tri-sodium phosphate solution (½ lb. to one gallon water). Rinse well with clean water and allow to dry. Old, cement-based, water-thinned finishes that have become porous and crumbly should be wire brushed thoroughly and treated with the muriatic acid wash as described above.



Chisel out loose masonry. Undercut cracks.



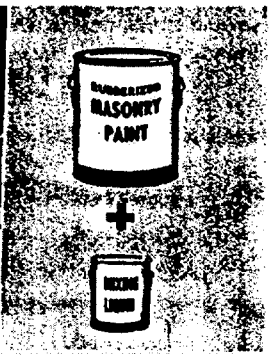
Rake out and tuck point crumbled mortar joints.

SPECIAL TREATMENTS

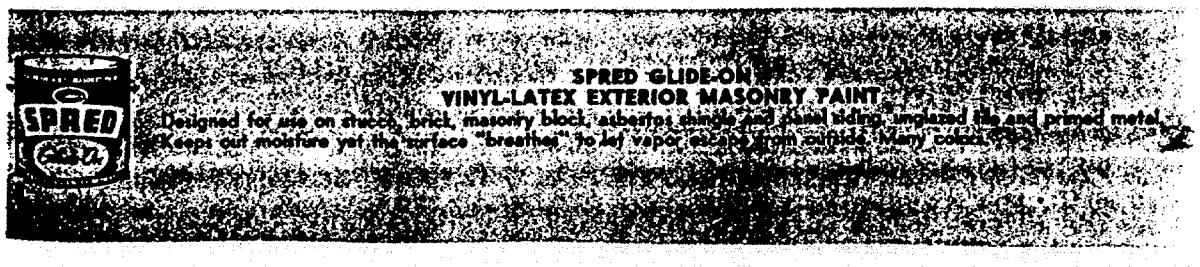
Very porous concrete and cinder blocks which contain voids too large to be bridged and sealed by paint coats should be filled by applying a grout coat (thin coat) of cement. Allow to dry thoroughly, then treat as a new surface. Rubberized masonry paints in pastel color ranges require only slight thinning for priming coats on masonry surfaces of average porosity. Extremely porous surfaces require additions of special mixing liquid materials to priming coats of rubberized masonry paints, particularly where deep colors are used.



Fill voids with cement grout coat.



Add mixing liquids as recommended.



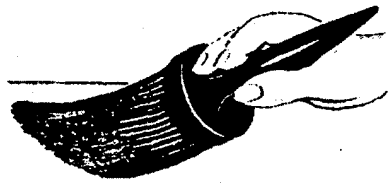
How to Paint a House

Always begin by painting the upper trim—where ladder work is required, preferably at the peak of the highest gable: Do all the high painting in succession rather than working high, then low.

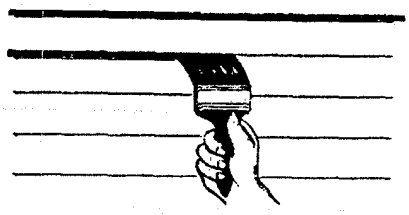
When painting siding with a 4-inch brush, daub the paint on in liberal flat spots before stroking; then use long leveling brush strokes to spread the paint smoothly. Finish with sweeping brush strokes to make the paint film uniform. Use a free and easy motion of the arm and wrist. The first coat will require more brushing than the following coats.

Always end one day's work by finishing an entire wall. If you cannot do that, try to paint up to a corner or a window so a lap won't show when the painting is resumed.

Use the primer and finish paint of the same manufacturer for best results. Allow three days drying time between coats in clear, warm weather. If the weather is damp or cold a longer drying time is required.



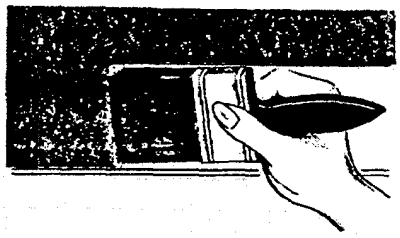
Dust sanded areas just before painting.



Paint lower edge of siding first.

GUTTERS

Do not use exterior house paints on inside of gutters. Apply priming coat of top quality zinc dust, zinc oxide or other galvanized iron primer for first coat. Paint the entire gutters and spouts with the first coat if they are new or unpainted. Then paint the inside with best grade, ready-mixed metal paint; paint the outside with house paint. See page 18 for galvanized metal preparation.



Finish flat surface with long strokes.

WINDOWS

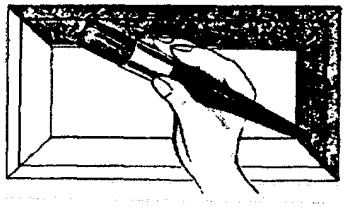
Use an angular sash brush to paint windows. On double-hung windows, first lower outside sash and raise inside sash, then paint the exposed inside check rail. Next paint the cross-bars and frame, then casings and sill. Finish by painting under the sill. Do not close the window entirely, leave it open within one-half inch from top and bottom. Open and close window several times daily from the inside until the paint has dried. That will keep it free.

Paint the top and bottom edges of casement windows that face out when open. Then paint the sash stiles, rails, frames and casings.



PANELED DOORS

Avoid laps and brush marks by painting the molded edges of panels first, starting with top panel. Then paint the entire panel with light brush strokes. Finish each panel in the same manner. Then paint the crossrails and stiles. If the door swings out, paint the lockside also. If the door swings in, paint the edge where the hinges are attached.



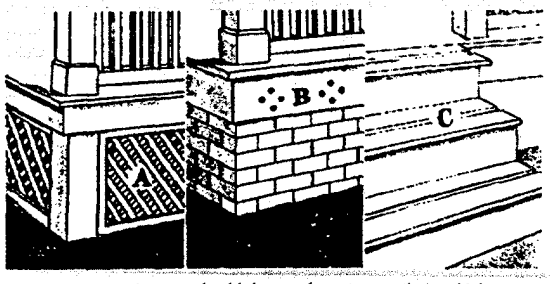
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PAINT BRUSH CLEANING GUIDE

Brushes used in latex paints should be cleaned with water.
Brushes used in oil paints should be cleaned with mineral spirits or kerosene.
Brushes used in shellac should be cleaned with alcohol.
Brushes used in lacquer should be cleaned with lacquer thinner.
After preliminary cleaning, wash brush in warm, soapy water to remove all traces of paint and cleaner.

PORCHES, FLOORS, STEPS, RAILINGS

Some prefer varnished ceilings on porches; others prefer paint or enamel for better light reflection and durability. Use spar varnish, house paint or exterior enamel on ceilings. Use only porch enamel or floor paint on floors, railings and steps for both priming and finishing coats. These finishes are designed to withstand constant wear, destructive weather and regular scrubbing.



Porch floors and steps should have adequate ventilation (A-Lattice; B-Drilled Holes; C-Spaced treads) to prevent damage to paint from moisture accumulation.

ROOFS, Wood, Shingle, Metal, Tile

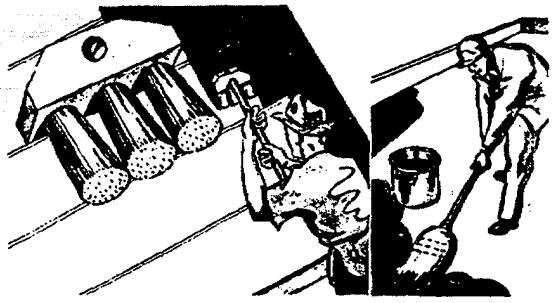
New wood shingles should be primed before they are laid by thoroughly dipping them in finishing products such as shingle stain, house paint thinned to shingle stain consistency, thinned boiled linseed oil or creosote. Brush or spray the finish coat after they are laid. Shingle stains should penetrate to be effective—do not apply over painted shingles. Coat tile roofs with exterior enamel or rubberized exterior masonry finishes. For metal roofs see Page 18. Asphalt roof coatings may be used on metal roofs.



Dip shingles and let them drain into salvage trough. Sandbags under roof planks will protect tiles.

ROOFS, Asphalt Shingles, Roll Roofing, Tar Paper

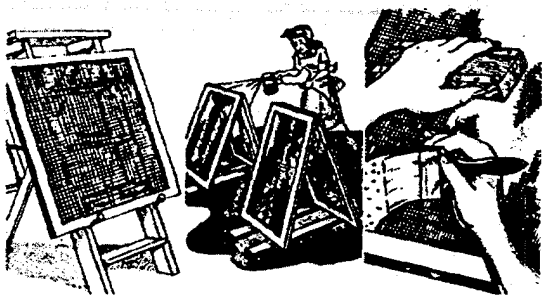
Ordinary paints should not be used on composition roofs or shingles. Use special coating materials such as Liquid Asphalt, Fibrous Roof Cement or Aluminum-Asphalt Paints. Liquid asphalt roof coatings may be applied on either damp or dry surfaces, but should never be applied on dusty or hot surfaces. Apply with a roof brush, soak it in kerosene and slush it out in water before using. Apply aluminum roof paint with a clean paint brush.



For best results use 3 or 4 knot roof brush with long handle. A sturdy household broom works well on some surfaces.

SCREEN PAINTING

Paint both sides of the screen. Do not paint with a full brush. Carpet-type paint applicators make screen painting easy. Spray-paint screens by standing them back to back in a row, then clean off the excess paint with a brush. If a different color is used on the frame, it is wise to paint the frame after the paint on the wire mesh has dried. Fall is a good time to paint screens. Use special screen enamel, or use trim and shutter paint thinned 25% with turpentine.



Screens should be clear of the ground when they are being painted. Ladders make good easels with the screen supported on nails.

SOME PLACES NEED FREQUENT PAINTING

Paint porch floors, decks and all window sills more frequently than the house proper. Check caulk each every spring for loose putty on outside, loose paint on inside. Paint window screens at least every other year. This procedure will help keep your home attractive.



Gorgeous New Array of SPRED SATIN Colors Makes It Easy To Select Right Colors For Your Home

NEW GIANT 4" X 4" COLOR CHIPS FOR PERFECT COLOR HARMONY

Now you can choose from 174 beautiful new SPRED SATIN colors in the DRAMATONE COLOR SYSTEM. A complete range of modern hues from delicate pastels to rich deep tones! Large, 4" x 4" color chips make it easier than ever to get the right paint colors for your home. Each color chip carries information on the back side, which assures you of perfect color harmony with your room fabrics and floor coverings. This new easy way to select paint colors is another exclusive feature you get only with SPRED SATIN, the Latex Wonder Paint that outperforms any other interior paint you can buy.

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