

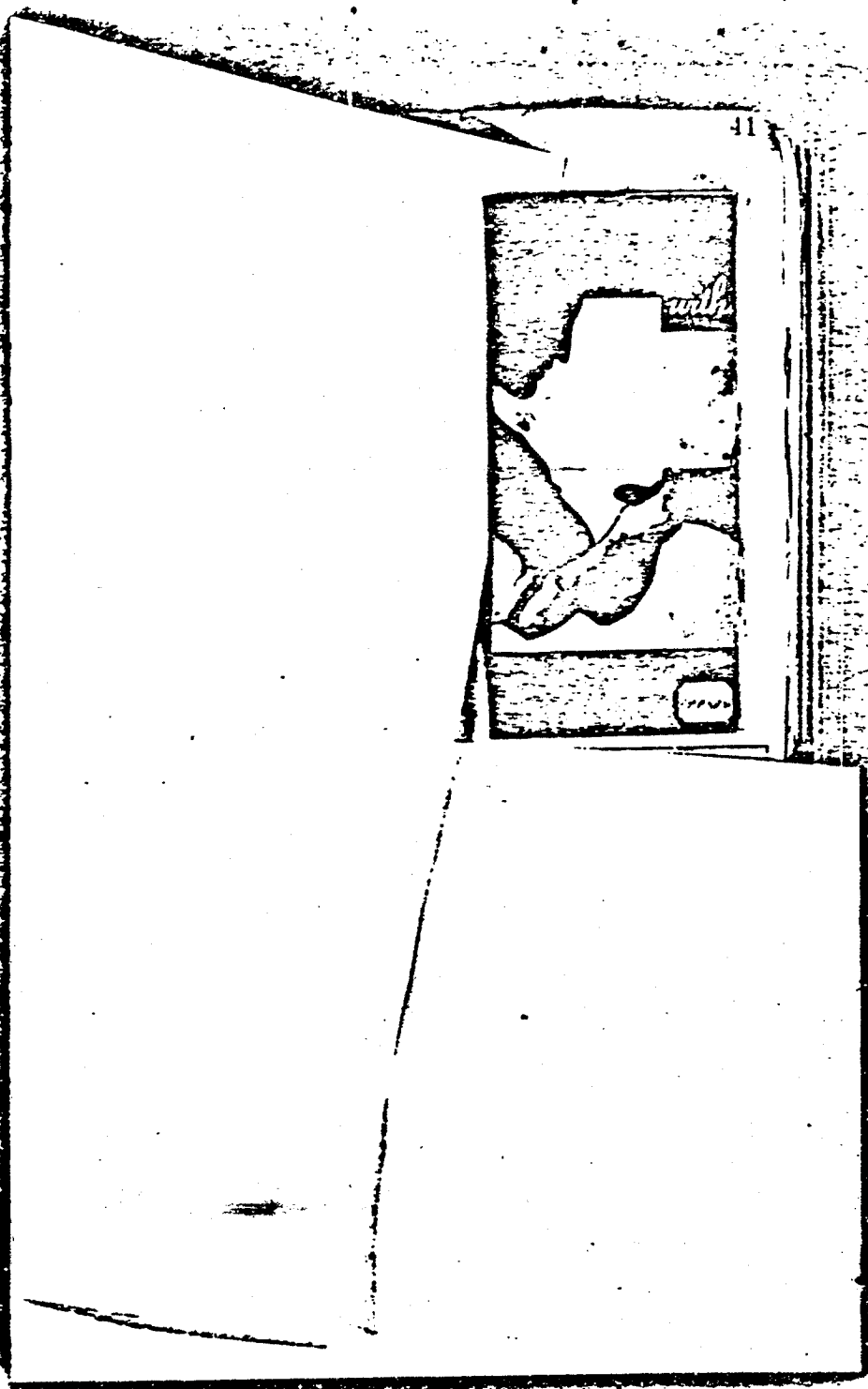
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PAINTING HINTS

1. In preparing the wall for painting, it is necessary to remove all loose material, such as peeling paint, dirt, and grease. This can be done by sanding or scrubbing the surface with a stiff brush.

2. After the surface is clean, it should be primed with a good quality primer. This will help the paint adhere better and last longer.

3. When painting, use a good quality paint and a clean brush. Dip the brush into the paint and then into the surface, using a "W" or "M" motion to apply the paint.

4. Allow the paint to dry completely before applying a second coat. This will ensure a smooth, even finish.

5. Finally, clean up your brushes and tools properly. Wash them with soap and water, and dry them thoroughly.

Helpful

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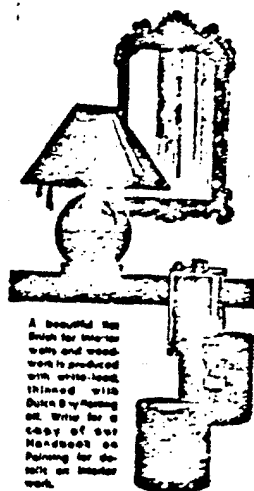
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A beautiful tin
brush for interior
work is produced
with white-lead
thinned with
Dutch Boy
oil. Write for a
copy of our
Handbook on
Painting for de-
tails on interior
work.

MEASURE PAINTING WORK—Continued

and multiply this by the height of the corner boards. This will give the number of square feet in the body. To find the area of the gables, multiply their width by half their height. Add this to the area of the body. Be sure to add enough for the overhang of the eaves, cornices, etc., and for porch floors and ceilings. Take nothing off for doors and windows. In estimating the quantity of paint needed, figure one gallon to every 300 square feet of surface, one coat.

- For lining white-lead paint, use heavy color-tint. These may be purchased, either in tubs or in cans, at the store where you buy the white-lead. This thin lining colors to pure consistency with linseed oil and then add to the paint a time or a time and the desired tint is secured.
- It is a good idea to spin paint through a double thickness of cheesecloth or a fine wire screen, particularly if it is mixed. This will remove lumps or lumps and also prevent the colored paint from being streaky.
- The surface to be repainted should be smooth before new paint is applied. If old paint has cracked, scaled or blistered, it will be necessary to scrape or burn off the old paint.

- Brush out the paint well. Do not allow the paint merely to flow down the brush.
- Each coat should be allowed to dry at least two or three days before the next coat is applied.
- After the first coat is dry, oil all iron nails, and cracks with putty made by mixing together dry whiting and paint until mixed.

DUTCH BOY AND CATER SOFT PASTE WHITE-LEAD

Soft paste white-lead of our manufacture is guaranteed to be strictly pure "lead-in-oil" containing pure white-lead and pure linseed oil—nothing else. It is sold under two well known brands—Dutch Boy and Cater. Both are put up for house-painting purposes in convenient size packages—120 lb. bags and 14, 25 and 117½ lb. pails.

HEAVY PASTE WHITE-LEAD

Dutch Boy and Cater white-lead are also obtainable in heavy paste form. If the heavy paste is used, follow the mixing directions given for soft paste but, in the case of each coat add about three quarts more linseed oil per hundred pounds of white-lead to make up for the lesser amount of linseed oil in the heavy paste.

HANDBOOK ON PAINTING

For full information about the painting of exterior as well as interior surfaces—wood, plaster, metal, brick, stone, concrete and masonry—write for our Handbook on Painting, 175 pages of useful painting facts. Free on request.

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