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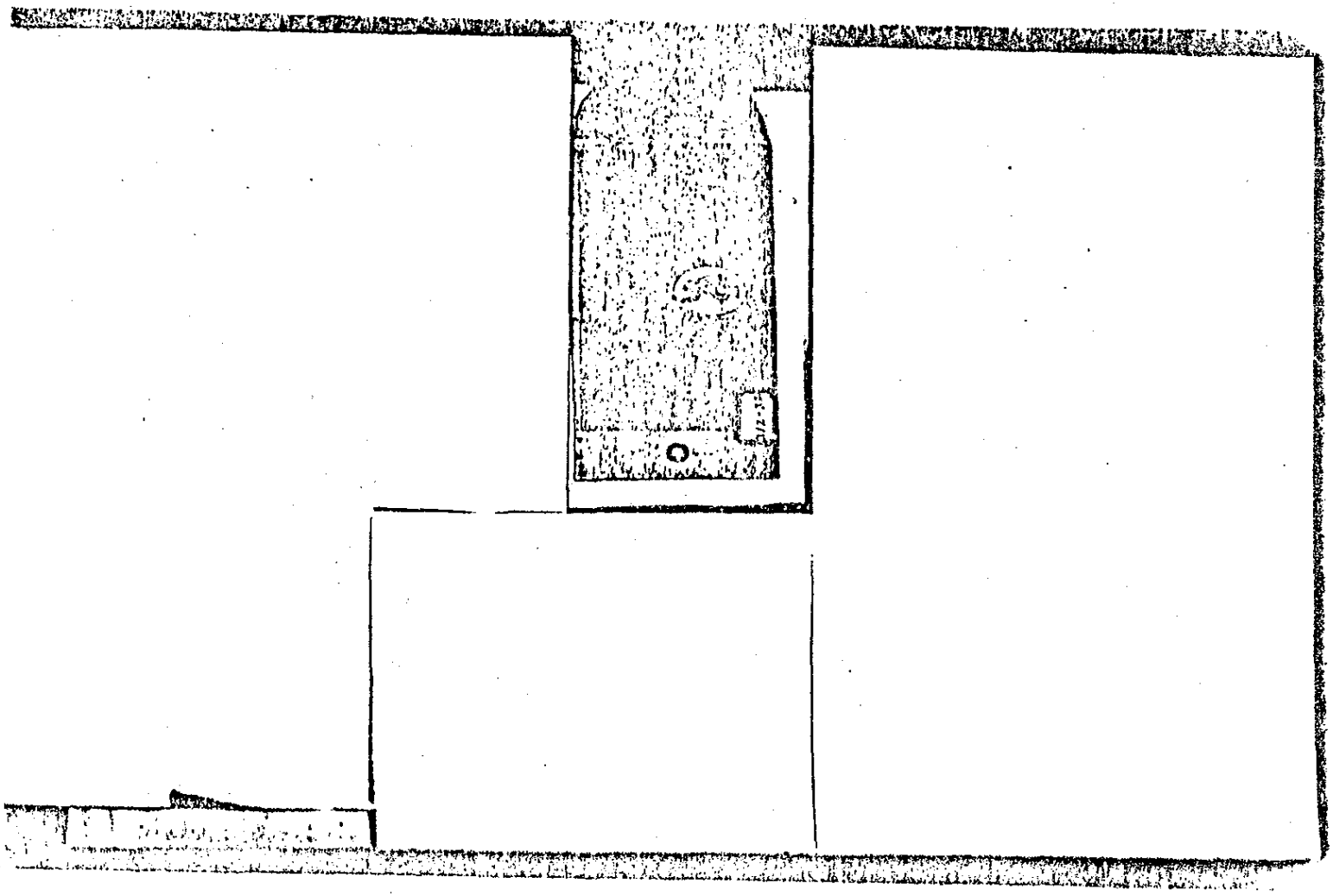

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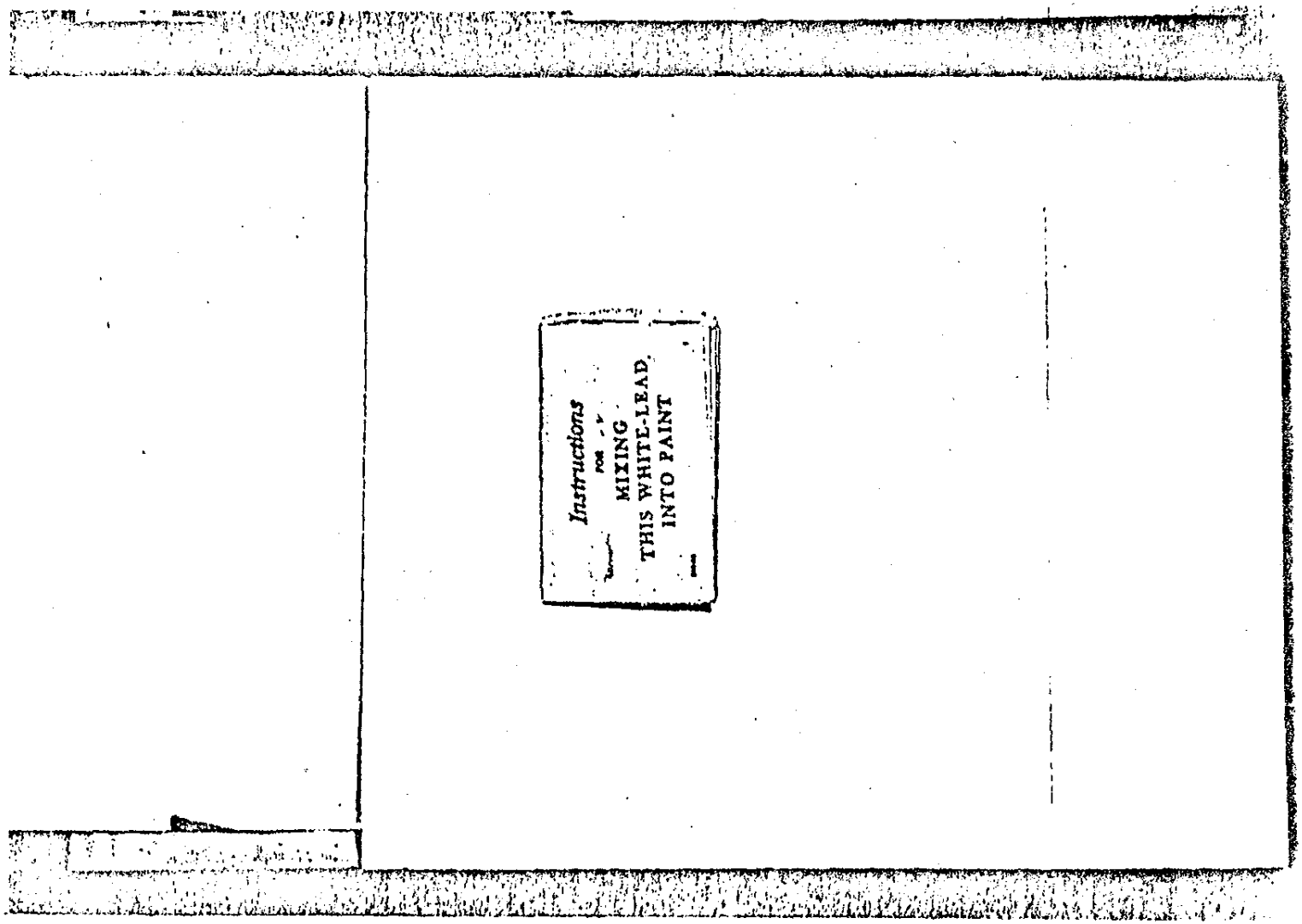

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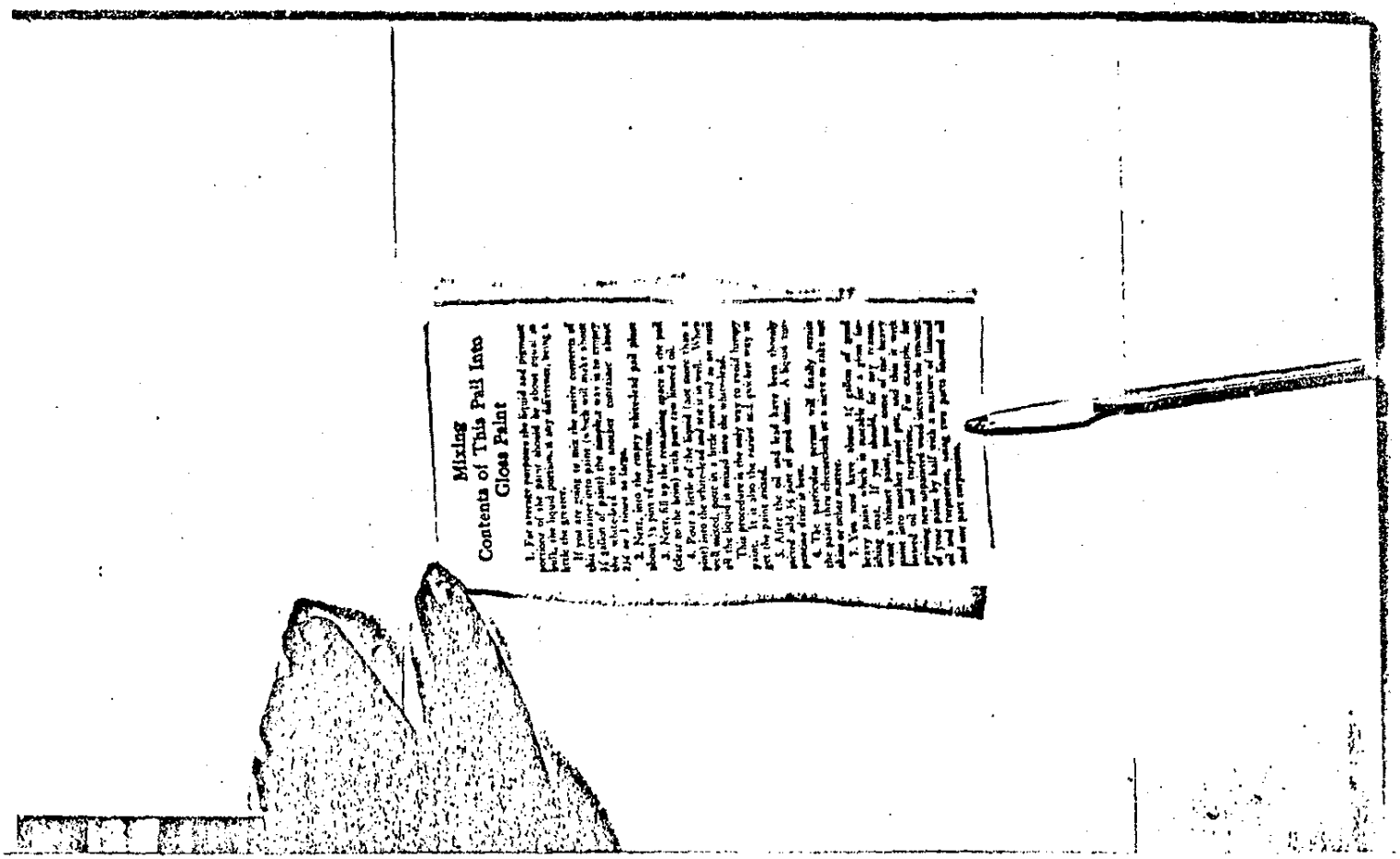

Mixing
Contents of This Pail Into
Gloss Paint

Mixing Smaller Quantities

If your present need is for less paint than the entire contents of this pail will make, the following directions should be followed:

8. Take from the original pail half as much white-lead as the quantity of paint you need and place it in a can, pail or other container which will make a suitable paint pot.

9. Fill the vessel used to measure out your white-lead one-fifth full with turpentine.

10. Fill up the remaining four-fifths of the vessel with pure raw linseed oil.

11. Mix the liquid and the white-lead together as described in paragraph 6.

12. When the paint is mixed, add liquid drier in the amount of about one tablespoonful to each pint of oil used.

13. Strain thru cheesecloth.

For "Flat" Paint (i.e., Dull Finish)

14. Where a dull, or so called "flat," finish is desired, as for interior decoration on either plaster walls or woodwork, a *flatting* liquid should be used to mix with the white-lead instead of linseed oil.

The best material for this purpose is Dutch Boy flatting oil, but turpentine may be used if the other cannot be obtained.

15. This 12½-pound pail of white-lead will require about 1 to 1¼ quarts of flatting oil or turpentine. Empty the white-lead from the original pail into any convenient vessel 2½ or 3 times as large.

16. Pour the flatting oil into the white-lead a part at a time, stirring thoroly before adding each additional quantity.

17. The flatting oil comes in gallon cans and you need no other measure. If turpentine is used and you have no gallon measure handy, use the empty white-lead pail as a measure filling it up to within 2½ or 3 inches from the top with turpentine.

Add this slowly to the white-lead, mixing each additional quantity thoroly into the paste. Finally add about 1 tablespoon of liquid drier. (When using Dutch Boy flatting oil you need no drier.)

13. You now have in either case (whether flatting oil or turpentine is used) about ½ gallon of flat paint, which will give a beautiful, artistic finish, dull and silky without gloss. This paint can be used for undercoats as well as finishing coat on woodwork, but if you want to paint plaster walls, see next paragraph.

19. For the priming coat on plaster walls, it is better to use *boiled* linseed oil to mix with the white-lead because the plaster often has so-called "fire-cracks" in it which appear later as fine dull lines to mar the beauty of the finished wall. Boiled linseed oil seals these cracks better than other thinners.

If boiled linseed oil cannot be obtained, use raw linseed oil. It is just as good in a great many cases, but it will not prevent fire-cracks so well.

In case you must use raw oil, put in some liquid drier, a tablespoonful to every quart of oil, after your paint is all mixed. Stir it in well.

Applying the Flat Paint

20. If you have used Dutch Boy flatting oil for mixing your flat paint, you will find it very easy to apply. Brush marks and laps will not show and no great care need be exercised. At first it will show very glossy on the wall or woodwork but by next day it will dry out uniformly to a beautiful, artistic, dull finish.

If you cannot get Dutch Boy flatting oil and must use turpentine you will have to use more haste and more care for turpentine "sets up" more quickly and you must be sure to proceed to do each new section before the part just painted has set. Otherwise your laps will show. Get the Dutch Boy flatting oil if possible. It is much easier to use and gives better results.

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NLI 109629

21. *Give Time Between Coats.*—Give plenty of time between coats for the paint to dry. Inside work should have at least 24 hours and exterior work should be allowed to dry two or three days, before the next coat is applied.

Undercoats for Enamel

22. If you wish to enamel furniture or any other woodwork apply an undercoat or two of *flat* white lead paint, as described in paragraphs 14, 15, 16, before putting on the enamel. This is necessary because enamel has no body and will not hide the wood properly. The flat white-lead paint will give a good solid, opaque foundation over which the enamel will make a beautiful finish.

Colored Paint

23. One of the special advantages of making your own paint from white-lead is that you can color it as you please simply by adding tinting colors ground in oil. Lewis Dutch Boy colors-in-oil are recommended for the purpose and can be bought in tin cans where Dutch Boy white-lead is bought. The principal and most useful are chrome yellow, ochre, chinese blue (sometimes called prussian blue), lampblack, venetian red, indian red and chrome green. Lampblack added to white paint produces the grays, chrome yellow makes cream or yellow tints, chrome green makes green tints, chinese blue makes the blue tints, etc.

Only tiny bits of color are needed for the usual light tints, so put it in the white paint a very little at a time.

24. First thin the tinting colors with linseed oil, flatting oil or turpentine (depending upon whether glossy or flat paint is being used) to about the same consistency as the white paint. Then stir in the color a drop or two at a time, stopping when the desired tint is obtained.

How Much Paint to Make

25. One pound of white-lead paste thinned as directed will make about one-half pint of paint, or enough to cover about forty square feet of surface, one coat. Other quantities will cover as follows:

1 lb. white-lead paste makes 1½ pint of paint and covers about 60 square feet of surface.

5 lbs. white-lead paste makes 2½ pints of paint and covers about 200 square feet of surface.

10 lbs. white-lead paste makes 2½ quarts of paint and covers about 400 square feet of surface.

12½ lbs. white-lead paste makes 3 quarts and covers something over 500 square feet of surface.

25 lbs. white-lead paste makes 6 quarts or 1½ gallons and covers something over 1,000 square feet.

50 lbs. white-lead paste makes something over 3 gallons and covers 2,000 square feet.

How Many Coats?

26. For new woodwork we recommend three coats of white-lead paint. Many try to make two coats do but it is mistaken economy. The third coat adds only one-third to the cost and makes twice as good a job. That is, it will look better and last much longer.

27. Old woodwork can usually be covered satisfactorily with two coats. Sometimes one coat is sufficient.

28. New plaster should not ordinarily be painted until it has dried and set for a year. Some painters, however, artificially age such walls by applying a coat of zinc sulphate solution made in the proportion of two pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water.

When painting new plaster walls, three coats should be used. Two coats should be used when old plaster walls are painted a different color from the old paint.

Other Uses for White-Lead

29. White-lead paste just as it comes in the pail is excellent for making [illegible] gas-tight, water-tight and air-tight. Good plumbers and gas stores white-lead joints.

The best putty is made by mixing paste white-lead just as it comes in the pail with dry whiting. Proportions vary with different painters. Half white-lead and half whiting, by bulk, make excellent putty. Others use more whiting and less white-lead with satisfactory results.

Dutch Boy Linseed Oil

30. For a gloss paint surface no satisfactory substitute for linseed oil has ever been discovered.

To insure getting linseed oil that is absolutely pure, it is well to buy it under the Dutch Boy trademark.

Dutch Boy linseed oil is sold in one-gallon and five-gallon sealed tin cans.

Dutch Boy Flatting Oil

31. If a washable, durable, flat finish (i.e., dull, or without gloss) is desired on interior walls and woodwork, most satisfactory results can be secured by mixing Dutch Boy white-lead with Dutch Boy flatting oil, in accordance with instructions in this circular. (Paragraphs 14 to 16). This flatting oil gives to the paint the binding qualities of oil and at the same time the soft effect which formerly could be secured only by the use of turpentine. A wall painted with this flat paint can be washed without injury.

Dutch Boy flatting oil is sold in one-gallon and five-gallon cans.

Dutch Boy Red-Lead-in-Oil

32. Just as white-lead is the best paint for wood, plaster, stucco or concrete, so is red-lead the unequaled paint for metal surfaces.

Dutch Boy red-lead is that flaming orange-red paste that you have seen in such general use on structural iron work, such as scaffolds, skeletons, bridges, etc. Dutch Boy red-lead paint should be used on corrugated iron buildings, railings, gutters, leader pipes, farm machinery and all metal work.

Dutch Boy red-lead-in-oil comes in paste form, like the white-lead in this pail, and is packed in 12½, 25, 50 and 100 pound [illegible] under the Dutch Boy trademark. It can be bought at all leading paint stores.

Handy Book on Painting

33. If you desire further information about painting, write for our Handy Book on Painting, No. 212. It tells how to paint houses, barns or other buildings inside and out, how to treat brick, stone concrete, stucco, floors, fences, wagons, carriages, boats, furniture, etc.

Wonder Book of Lead

34. Lead, the metal from which white-lead is made, is used in many ways and forms which you would never suspect. We have just issued a book telling of some of the most interesting and unique uses. Write for your copy. Ask for Wonder Book of Lead No. 212.

Other Products

We not only make paint materials but are also the leading manufacturers of [illegible] metals, molds, lead oxides and other products made of lead or chemically derived from lead. Full information regarding any such product sent upon request.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Lafayette Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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NLI 109631

White-Lead Paint

White-lead has been the standard paint material for a century. It is still the standard. No other material has yet been discovered that will serve the purpose quite so well. All good paints (except black and very dark colors) contain a large percentage of white-lead. Innumerable tests have proved that the more white-lead the better the paint. The best paint of all is that which contains no other pigment but white-lead.

White-lead paint

(1) covers the surface well
(2) spreads easily and far
(3) will not crack or scale
(4) can be tinted to the exact shade desired
(5) makes a film that is smooth and uniform and
(6) is the standard for durability

Whether figured

(1) by the gallon
(2) by the job, or
(3) by the year

it pays to use it.

