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PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS



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DUTCH BOY

"GOOD PAINT'S OTHER NAME"



Trade Mark
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

"Good paint's other name" is a statement often made in referring to Dutch Boy white-lead. But it is more than just a slogan. Actually it expresses the experience of thousands of architects, owners and painting contractors who have specified or applied Dutch Boy white-lead on many thousands of buildings... who have watched Dutch Boy withstand years of weather exposure... who have seen Dutch Boy beautify the finest interiors.

Today, white-lead is accepted as the standard in quality paint. The specification of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy products is recognized as an assurance of a quality paint job—one that protects both an owner's property and his pocket-book.

THE PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications for painting and finishing contained in this booklet are divided into two parts: Section A and Section B.

Section A contains those clauses which specify the materials to be used and outline the general manner in which the work shall be carried forward.

Section B contains the directions for surface preparation and application of the paint on the particular surfaces to be painted.

In preparing specifications for the painting contractor, it will be necessary to include only those paragraphs that cover the exact work to be done. For the user's convenience we have employed letters and numerals to designate the sections, their main divisions and the paragraphs of the latter.

If desired, detail of work to be done as outlined in Section B is the only part which need be written out in full. The details of materials and workmanship may then be 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 the same force and effect as if a citation herein in full.

INDEX

General Requirements	3	Painting Concrete Floors	6
Materials Specification	1	Painting Interior Wood	7
Painting New Exterior Wood	1	Painting Metal	7
Painting Shingles	1	Painting Metal When Quick-Drying is Required	7
Repainting Exterior Wood	1	White-Lead—the Modern Pigment	8
Repainting Shingles	1	Volume Mixing	9
Two-Coat Painting on New Wood	3	How Should Paint Wear	9
Painting Brick	3	White-Lead for Interiors	10
Painting Stairs, Stens, Concrete	3	Red Lead for Metal	10
Painting Interior Plaster	6	Dutch Boy Products	11
Painting Wood Floors	6		



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
111 BROADWAY • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Except addresses are listed on back cover.

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ating Interior Wood	7
ating Metal	7
ating Metal When Quick-Drying is required	7
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Should Paint Wear	9
to-Lead for Interiors	10
Lead for Metal	10
to Boy Products	11

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ICIFICATIONS

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS Covering the Use of DUTCH BOY PAINT PRODUCTS

Notes Regarding Specifications

If desired, the general requirements and workmanship, as set down in Section A, can be omitted or altered 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 the same force and effect as if written herein in full.

SECTION A • PART I 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 thereof, insofar as they apply to work under these specifications.

2. WORK INCLUDED

- (a) The painting contractor shall supply all labor, materials, tools, stoving, and equipment necessary and shall perform all painting and finishing work in connection with the building described as follows:
- (b) (Here describe generally the work which is to be painted.)
- (c) (Here also describe work which is to be painted under other specifications but finished under these specifications.)

3. DRAWINGS

- (a) 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.
- (b) In the event of any doubt or question, respecting the drawings and/or specifications, reference shall be made to the architect whose decision thereon shall be final.

4. SAMPLES

- (a) Samples of all finishes shall be submitted to the architect for approval before applying, and finished work shall match same.
- (b) The painting contractor shall carefully inspect each surface before applying any finish and, if same is not in proper condition, he shall notify the architect in writing. Otherwise the contractor will be held responsible for any defects in the finish arising therefrom.

5. INSPECTION

- (a) The architect, or his duly authorized representative shall have access at all times to the work of materials and shall be furnished with every reasonable facility for ascertaining that the workmanship is in accordance with the requirements and intent of these specifications.
- (b) Before work shall be made good and acceptable materials can be supplied. The architect reserves the right to replace work at the expense of the painting contractor.

6. ALTERATIONS AND REMODELING

All present work that is removed and work or that is altered in any way by the architect and remodeling, shall be retouched to match 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 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 prevent the work clean and free from blemish.

(Working place 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 his 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

- (a) 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 suspension of kerosene.
- (b) All paint shall be evenly spread and thoroughly brushed out.
- (c) No coat of paint shall be applied on a wet or damp surface and to no area used preceding coat is dry and hard.
- (d) No painting shall be done on outside work in extremely cold, frosty, heavy or damp weather. Painting done in warm weather shall be done only when the temperature is above 50° F. and when all surfaces are dry.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

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SECTION A • PART II • MATERIALS

12. GENERAL

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.

The following materials are covered in these specifications: white-lead, colors in oil, linseed oil, Lead Mixing Oil, flattening oil, wall primer, turpentine, drier, varnish, shellac varnish, putty, and red-lead.

13. MIXING

All paint shall be mixed at the job in a manner to assure the proper incorporation of the ingredients and in conformity with formulas as given hereinafter.

14. MATERIALS

(a) White-Lead—All white-lead shall be pure white-lead of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(b) Red-Lead—All red-lead shall be pure red-lead of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(c) Colors in Oil—All colors in oil shall be of Dutch Boy brand.

(d) Linseed Oil—All linseed oil shall be pure linseed oil of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(e) Lead Mixing Oil—All lead mixing oil shall be Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil.

(f) Flattening Oil—All flattening oil shall be Dutch Boy flattening oil.

(g) Wall Primer—All wall primer shall be Dutch Boy wall primer.

(h) Turpentine—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.

(i) Drier—All drier used shall be pure drier of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to Type I of Federal Specifications for liquid paint drier TT-D434.

(j) Varnish—All varnish shall be the best grade of floor varnish, the product of an approved manufacturer and suitable for mixing with white-lead as specified.

(k) Shellac Varnish—All shellac varnish shall be free from toxic and composed of pure gum shellac cut in pure denatured alcohol, using four pounds of gum to the gallon.

(l) Putty—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 surfaces, the pigment may include 10% powdered litharge.

SECTION B • APPLICATION

1. PAINTING EXTERIOR WOOD & SHINGLES

New Surfaces

(a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) Doors and window casings, mullions, etc., shall be sanded to remove loose edges, 1/4" by sanding machine. All surfaces shall be free from dirt, splinters, etc.

(c) After priming coat is dry, knots and sappy streaks shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed out thin and all cracks, nail holes, etc., shall be puttyed with white-lead putty.

(d) All painting work shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before the next coat is applied.

(e) All surfaces, except shingles, shall be primed with Formula No. 1 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 2 and No. 3, respectively.

(f) Wood shingles shall be primed with Formula No. 4 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 5 for the second coat and Formula No. 6, glass finish; or 7, flat finish, for the finishing coat.

(g) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

Repainting

(a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) All any portions of old paint must be removed and surface re-primed. (Here list and describe such surfaces and their treatment.)

(c) After the first coat has dried sufficiently, nailholes, cracks, etc., shall be puttyed with white-lead putty.

(d) All painting work shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before the next coat is applied.

(e) All surfaces, except shingles, shall receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 4 and No. 3, respectively.

(f) Wood shingles that are to be repainted shall receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 9 for the first coat and Formula No. 6 glass finish; or 7, flat finish for the finishing coat.

(g) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to both coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

FORMULAS

Formula No. 1	Formula No. 2	Formula No. 3	Formula No. 4	Formula No. 5	Formula No. 6	Formula No. 7	Formula No. 8	Formula No. 9
Dutch Boy white lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dutch Boy linseed oil	2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.
Pure turpentine	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint
Dutch Boy Lead Drier	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint
Colors of paint produced by 10. covered per gal., 1 coat	9% 200	6% 200	6% 200	9% 200	6% 200	6% 200	6 1/2 to 7% 200	7% 200

NOTE: These formulas are based on the use of soft paste white lead. If heavy paste is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to all formulas except No. 2.

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MATERIALS

(a) OS—All lead mixing oil shall be Dutch Boy

—All flaking oil shall be Dutch Boy flaking oil.

—All wall primer shall be Dutch Boy wall primer.

—All turpentine shall be pure gum spirits of turpentine distilled turpentine and shall conform to the of the American Society for Testing Materials.

—All paint shall be pure Dutch Boy brand Type 1 of Federal Specifications for liquid

—All paint shall be the best grade of these materials, approved manufacturers and suitable for mixing specified.

—All shellac varnish shall be free from resin and gum shellac cut in pure denatured alcohol, of gum to the gallon.

—All paint shall be composed of pure white-lead and whiting, and oil of proper consistency, and shall conform to the of the American Society for Testing Materials. For metal surfaces, the 10% powdered litharge.

REPAIRING

SHINGLES

Repainting

—All surfaces to be painted.

—All old paint must be removed and surface re-dressed with such surface and their treatment, and has dried sufficiently, millholes, cracks, etc., white-lead putty.

—All shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before painting.

—All shingles, shall receive two coats of paint, No. 3 and No. 2, respectively.

—The surface shall then receive two coats of paint, No. 9 for the first coat and Formula No. 6 for the finishing coat.

—The color white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last coat of paint. (Colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

Formula No. 6	Formula No. 7	Formula No. 8	Formula No. 9
100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
2 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.
1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint
6 1/2 gals.	6 1/2 gals.	7 1/2 gals.	7 1/2 gals.

4-1 quart of turpentine to all formulas except No. 2.

SPECIFICATIONS

Two-Coat Painting on New Exterior Wood*

(a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) Dull and window casings, mullions, etc. shall be sanded to remove loose edges left by sanding machine. All surfaces shall be free from oil, dirt, etc.

(c) Before priming coat is applied, knots and sappy streaks shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed out thin.

(d) After priming coat is dry, all cracks, nail holes, etc. shall be puttyed with white-lead putty.

(e) All priming work shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before the next coat is applied.

(f) All surfaces shall receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 10 and No. 11, respectively.

(g) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last coat of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

Materials	Formula No. 10	Formula No. 11
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dutch Boy flaking oil	1 1/2 gals.	3 1/2 gals.
Pure turpentine	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.
Spar varnish	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.
Dutch Boy lead primer	1 pint	1 pint
Dutch Boy raw linseed	1/2 pint	1/2 pint
Gallons of paint produced	6 1/2	6 1/2
So. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat	200	200

HEAVY PASTE—Above formulas are based on the use of white paste white-lead. If heavy paste is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to all formulas.

BOILED LIMESEED OIL—If boiled linseed oil is used, omit the raw linseed oil in formulas.

*The best and strongly recommended practice is three coats of paint on new wood. However, for two coat work white-lead should be the last element of covering before finish and exposure.

2. PAINTING BRICK, STUCCO, STONE & CONCRETE

Brick

(a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) Unpainted Brick—All Types—shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush to remove efflorescence or other foreign substances. If any mortar has become loose or damaged, all such places shall be pointed with mortar before paint is applied. After pointing, small defects in the surface should be corrected with putty.

(c) Unpainted Brick—All Types—which has not been allowed to age for a period of six months or longer, shall be treated with a solution made by dissolving two pounds of zinc sulphate in one gallon of water. After the zinc sulphate solution has been applied, sufficient time shall be allowed for drying before painting.

(d) Unpainted Brick—Common Type—shall be primed with Formula No. 12, and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 13 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat.

(e) Unpainted Brick—Face or Decorated Type—shall be primed with Formula No. 16 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 17 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat.

(f) Previously Painted Brick—All Types—If previously painted with properly designed oil paint shall be dry brushed before painting. If the old paint is blistered, cracking or peeling, the surface shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush before painting. Any loose spots, where previous paint has been completely removed shall receive a priming coat, using Formula No. 18.

The surface shall then receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 18 for the first coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat. Ample time shall be allowed to elapse between coats for drying and hardening.

If the old paint was a water paint, the entire surface shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush before painting.

The surface shall then receive three coats of paint, using Formula No. 18 for the priming coat, followed by Formula No. 19 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat.

(g) (If brick is to be faced, it should be so specified here.)

(h) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

Stucco, Stone and Concrete

(i) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(j) Unpainted Stucco or Concrete—which has not been allowed to age for a period of six months or longer, shall be treated as specified in Section 3(c).

(k) Unpainted Exterior Stucco, Stone or Concrete Surfaces—shall be primed with Formula No. 18 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 19 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat.

(l) Previously Painted Stucco, Concrete, or Stone Surfaces—If previously painted with properly designed oil paint, shall be dry brushed before painting. If the old paint is blistered, cracking or peeling, the surface shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush before painting. Any loose spots, where previous paint has been completely removed shall receive a priming coat, using Formula No. 18. The surface shall then receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 18 for the first coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat.

If the old paint was a water paint, the entire surface shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush before painting.

The surface shall then receive three coats of paint, using Formula No. 18 for the priming coat, followed by Formula No. 19 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, glass finish for the finishing coat.

(m) Interior Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete Surfaces—should be painted the same as interior plaster. See Page 6.

(n) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

Materials	Formula No. 12	Formula No. 13	Formula No. 14	Formula No. 15	Formula No. 16	Formula No. 17	Formula No. 18	Formula No. 19
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dutch Boy flaking oil	3 gals.	3 gals.	3 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	1 gal.	2 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	3 to 4 gals.
Dutch Boy lead flaking oil	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.
Pure turpentine	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint
Dutch Boy lead primer	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint
Gallons of paint produced	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2 to 7 1/2
So. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

HEAVY PASTE—Above formulas are based on the use of white paste white-lead. If heavy paste is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to all formulas except Nos. 14, 15, and 19. BOILED LIMESEED OIL—If boiled linseed oil is used, omit the raw linseed oil in formulas.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

3. PAINTING INTERIOR PLASTER

- (a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)
- (b) Before any paint is applied, plaster surfaces, either new or old, shall be made clean and smooth.
- (c) All cracks and holes shall be filled with plaster of paris or approved patching plaster. Large cracks before filling shall be opened up in dovetail shape clear to the lath and soaked with water. The filling plaster shall be leveled off even with the adjoining plaster surfaces, and when dry shall be sandpapered smooth.
- (d) Walls that have been calcimined shall be washed until all calcimine is removed before applying any paint.
- (e) Where new plaster to be painted is not properly aged, the surfaces shall be treated with a solution made by dissolving two pounds of zinc sulphate in one gallon of water. After the zinc sulphate solution has been applied, sufficient time shall be allowed for the plaster to dry before priming.
- (f) All plaster (also wall board or fabric coverings) not previously painted shall be primed with Dutch Boy Wall Primer (see Formula No. 20) and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 21 for the second coat and Formula No. 21, flat finish; 22 (or 23) special flat finish for stepping; or 24, semi-gloss finish for the finishing coat. (Surfaces previously painted do not require the priming coat.)
- (g) (If a gloss finish is wanted on interior plaster, specify a prepared enamel for the third or finish coat.)
- (h) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting material shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used as well as any instructions as to special decorative finishes should be stated here.)

FORMULAS

Mixture	Formula No. 20*	Formula No. 21	Formula No. 22	Formula No. 23	Formula No. 24
Dutch Boy white lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	20 lb.
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	** 1 to 5 gal.	** 3 to 5 gal.	.....	.....	1 1/2 gal.
Dutch Boy Zincolite	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2 gal.	.....
Dutch Boy Wall Primer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 gal.
Yields of paint produced	7 1/2 to 8 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	6 1/2
Sq. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat	800	800	800	800	800

*Dutch Boy wall primer should always be specified instead of this formula when walls are extremely porous or in an otherwise poor condition.

**The minimum amount of Lead Mixing Oil should be used when the maximum amount of tiding is wanted.

4. PAINTING FLOORS

Wood Floors

- (a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)
- (b) All wood floors shall be cleaned and sandpapered smooth before painting. If the old paint on a previously painted floor is in bad condition, it should be removed by planing, scraping or by the use of a liquid paint remover.
- (c) All work shall be allowed to dry for at least four days before the next coat is applied.
- (d) All floors not previously painted, or from which the paint has been removed, shall be primed with Formula No. 25, and shall receive two additional coats, using Formulas No. 26 and 27 respectively.
- (e) All floors previously painted shall be touched up on worn places using Formula No. 26, after which they shall receive two coats, using Formulas No. 26 and 27 respectively.
- (f) (Specifications of colors should be stated here. The necessary tinting material should be added to the last two coats.)
- (g) Underside of all new patch floors and the tapered and grooved edges of the boards shall receive one coat, using Formula No. 28.

Concrete Floors

- (a) New concrete floors shall be aged at least six months before being painted. If necessary to paint before that time, they may be aged artificially by washing with a solution of two pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water.
- (b) Previously painted concrete floors shall be well-sanded to remove all loose paint.
- (c) All work shall be allowed to dry at least four days before the next coat is applied.
- (d) Unpainted concrete floors shall be primed with Formula No. 29 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 30 for the second coat and a high grade floor enamel for the finishing coat. (Previously painted floors do not require the priming coat.)
- (e) The underside of paint shall be brought to an approximate match with the desired finish coat color by the addition of the necessary tinting material. (Specifications of colors should be stated here.)

FORMULAS

Mixture	Formula No. 25	Formula No. 26	Formula No. 27	Formula No. 29	Formula No. 30	Formula No. 31
Dutch Boy white lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Dutch Boy lead oil	3 gal.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	3 1/2 gal.	2 1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1/2 gal.	.....
Pure turpentine	2 gal.	2 1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	.....	.....	2 1/2 gal.
Pure vermilion	.....	1/2 pint	1/2 pint	.....	.....	1/2 pint
Dutch Boy liquid glass	1 pint	1/2 pint	1/2 pint	1 pint	.....	1/2 pint
Yields of paint produced	8 1/2	6	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6
Sq. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat	800	200	200	800	800	800

*In the case of all hardwoods, unless the board is 1 1/2" thick, use the floor as not required to the quarter, but floor approach nearest of quarter.

GRAVE PAINT: Above formulas are based on the use of white paint when used. If heavy paint is used add 1 pint of turpentine to all formulas except No. 29.

SHIELD LININGS OIL: If used instead of a wall, coat does not call for a formula.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

- (a) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)
- (b) New wood siding and doors
- (c) Old paint chipping or cracking or otherwise damaged work that is in poor condition
- (d) All work shall be allowed to dry for at least four days before the next coat is applied.
- (e) All unpainted wood siding and doors shall receive two coats, using Formula No. 32 for the second coat and a high grade floor enamel for the finishing coat. (Previously painted floors do not require the priming coat.)
- (f) (Specifications of colors should be stated here. The necessary tinting material should be added to the last two coats.)
- (g) Underside of all new patch floors and the tapered and grooved edges of the boards shall receive one coat, using Formula No. 28.

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Dutch Boy
Dutch Boy
Dutch Boy
Dutch Boy
Dutch Boy
Dutch Boy
Dutch Boy

Yields of paint produced
Sq. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat

SHIELD LININGS OIL

GRAVE PAINT: Above formulas are based on the use of white paint when used. If heavy paint is used add 1 pint of turpentine to all formulas except No. 29.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

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NLI 113170

WHITE-LEAD — THE MODERN PIGMENT

A FEW years ago, studies were made of the paint specifications prepared by architects, engineers, maintenance men and other large buyers and users of paint. The results indicated that "lead and oil" continued—as it had for many years—to be the preferred material in the very large majority of cases.

Undoubtedly, part of the answer for this continuing preference can be summed up in one word—dependability. Pure white-lead, thinned with linseed oil, has been used successfully for so many years that its good performance—when properly mixed and applied to a fit surface—is a practical certainty.

Dependability, however, is not the whole answer. Certainly some measure of this preference can be attributed to the manner in which white-lead has remained in the forefront of modern paint pigments—to the improvements in its paint mixing and paint-making qualities which accurately reflect proved technological developments and which continue to keep "lead and oil" one of the most easily spread, best hiding and thus most economical paints from the application standpoint.

Approximately ten years ago, an improvement—outstanding because it was so noticeable to the user—was the introduction of Dutch Boy soft paste white-lead. The new paste made mixing a matter of minutes. Painters liked it because it saved them time and money on a job. There is charge of maintenance painting soon found it stepped up the productive efficiency of the paint crew. Best of all, the "change-over" to a softer paste form better suited to modern requirements involved no alteration in the quality of the product.

In more recent times, another improvement of considerable importance has been an increase in the whiteness of Dutch Boy. To the unperceptive observer, of course, white is white and unless it were possible for him to compare the white-lead of ten years ago side by side with the white-lead of today, even a decided increase in intensity might escape him. To the trained paint man, however, the slightest change in color is quickly apparent and—if the change is in the right direction—a matter for rejoicing. He knows that a white white-lead will produce more-lasting white paint jobs and brighter, cleaner-looking jobs where the paint is tinted.

In the laboratory, the whiteness of a product such as white-lead is measured in an apparatus called a photometer. A small pile of the dry pigment is placed on precision boards

a block of pure magnesium oxide. Pure magnesium oxide is the whitest substance known and has the highest light reflective value. It will turn back in the neighborhood of 97% of white light. The whiteness of the lead is calculated by a comparison of its light reflective property with that of the magnesium.

Ten years ago, commercial white-lead examined in a photometer usually reflected about 81% of white light. Today's white-lead will reflect approximately 90%.

Still another improvement, also of recent development, has been an increase in the hiding power of white-lead. The benefits of better hiding make themselves felt through more economical paint work and thus are of special interest and importance to the user. Improved hiding power means that paint goes farther. Fewer gallons are required to cover a given area of surface. Better hiding also means more solid-appearing paint jobs.

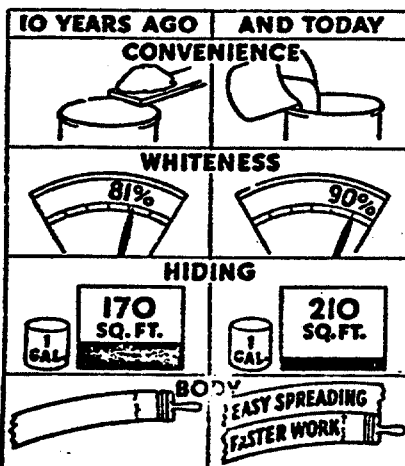
A common laboratory method of determining the hiding power of white-lead is to thin it to brushing consistency with linseed oil and spread the resulting paint on a smooth black surface. The area that can be completely hidden is an index to the hiding power.

Ten years ago, a gallon of pure white-lead paint, formulated on an exterior glass coat basis (approximately equal volumes of pure white-lead and linseed oil), would have covered about 170 sq. ft. of black surface. Today a gallon of Dutch Boy paint formulated on the same basis will hide completely about 210 sq. ft. of the same type of surface—a slightly more than 23% increase.

Greater whiteness and better hiding are what might be called "visual" improvements in white-lead. Another recent improvement which is in a somewhat different category is the increase in the so-called "body" or paint-thickening properties of Dutch Boy white lead.

This latter body enables the user to add the amount of linseed oil needed to do the right kind of job and still get a full-bodied paint that flows nicely and brushes out smoothly without running or sagging. The finished job has that solid look so characteristic of a properly-formulated and properly-applied white-lead paint. Also, because of its generally better brushing qualities, the painter can apply the paint faster.

In three ways Dutch Boy white-lead has become the modern white-lead, improved in economy and improved in quality while still retaining those characteristics that have long made it the choice for durability and low appearance.



OUTSIDE DISCUSSING FIRST COAT



NOTE: Add 1/2 pint of linseed oil to each quart of paint. This has been the standard of paint for many years.

OUTSIDE WOOD

3 Parts WHITE LEAD
4 Parts WHITE OIL
2 Parts TURPENTINE
Add 1/2 pint oil

Since all products for the same structure between paint and paint the paint itself.

If we move paint at an even thickness, the cost of paint is the same. But, while white film is prepared for a year or so that each of eventually may.

The above white-lead paint that of keeping of repainting property. As and dirt in the ground. For a year or so that each of eventually may.

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DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

ERN PIGMENT

are magnesium oxide. Pure magnesium oxide is substance known and has the highest light re- it will turn back in the neighborhood of 97% it. The whiteness of the lead is calculated by a of its light reflective property with that of the

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TODAY



210 SQ. FT.

READING ORK

lightly more than 23% increase.

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so Dutch Boy white-lead has become the most-impregnated in convenience and improved in still retaining these characteristics that have the choice for durability and low appearance.

SPECIFICATIONS

MIXING WHITE-LEAD PAINT BY VOLUME

REPAINT WORK				
OUTSIDE WOOD (EXCLUDING WOOD SHINGLES)		BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE AND STONE		INTERIOR PLASTER, WALLBOARD WOODWORK
FIRST COAT	FINISH COAT	FIRST COAT	FINISH COAT	
				
NO DRIER REQUIRED		NO DRIER REQUIRED		NO DRIER REQUIRED
Directions: Add 1/2 pint to each gallon of paint, if over brushed off in wood. Rolled toward oil requires no drier.		*For glass finish can brush oil instead of Lead Mixing Oil in this case. Use drier on per side application.		

NEW WORK				
USE PROPER PRIMING COAT BELOW FOLLOWED BY TWO COATS MIXED AS PER DIAGRAMS ABOVE				
OUTSIDE WOOD (EXCLUDING WOOD SHINGLES)	INT. WOOD	BRICK	STUCCO, CONCRETE AND STONE	INTERIOR PLASTER AND WALLBOARD
3 Parts WHITE LEAD 4 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL 2 Parts TURPENTINE	2 Parts WHITE LEAD 2 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL 2 Parts TURPENTINE	3 Parts WHITE LEAD 3 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL 1 Part TURPENTINE	4 Parts WHITE LEAD 2 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL 2 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL	SUPPLY BOY WALL FINDER AND 3 Parts WHITE LEAD 4 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL
Add 1/2 pint drier to each gallon of paint if over brushed oil is used. Rolled oil requires no drier.			NO DRIER REQUIRED	



WHITE-LEAD FOR INTERIORS

The paint for interior walls and woodwork should also be selected and specified with an eye to the future. In other words, today's paint should always make a safe foundation for succeeding coats no matter how many nor over how long a period they may be applied.

There are many paint users who have discovered that the paint they selected in good faith today didn't show its true colors for several subsequent repaintings. With white-lead there is no need to risk subsequent costly troubles. There are plenty of buildings whose interiors have been white-lead painted for twenty, thirty, forty and more years. White-lead's performance is a matter of recorded history and not one of hopeful prophecy.

RED-LEAD FOR METAL SURFACES

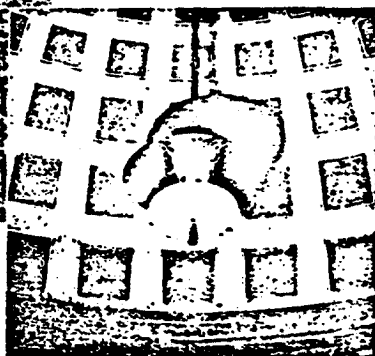
The specifying of paint as a building material must necessarily include the protection of metal surfaces from rust and deterioration. There are few structures today that do not have metal work that needs such protection.

Dutch Boy red-lead has become the standard of efficiency in insuring the life and effectiveness of metal protective paint. Not only does it stick so tight that it becomes almost a part of the surface it covers but, like white-lead, is a long-lasting, economical paint.... a "true member of the Dutch Boy line."

It is always to the best interests of the architect or engineer, the owner and the structure itself to specify Dutch Boy red-lead paint of the proper type and formulation to fit the job.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

Below:
A CEILING THAT HAS BEEN PAINTED AND
RETAINED WITH WHITE-LEAD SINCE 1891.
The fine appearance of interior painted
consistently with white-lead for many years
is proof that white-lead guards against
future paint troubles.



Of course, this is just one of the advantages of paint made with Dutch Boy white-lead and Lead Mixing Oil. This paint brings to interiors that solid beauty of finish characteristic of white-lead jobs. With it, the painter can produce any tint or shade of color specified. He can provide also the degree of flatness best for ideal lighting.

It's a durable paint, too. Where conditions demand a high standard of cleanliness through frequent washing, this paint can "take it." It stands up under even careless scrubbing and harsh soap powders.



available in
and 25 lb.
DUTCH
LIQUID



for use in
interior oil
balanced,
needed to
thoroughly
packed in
cans.

DUTCH
WALL P

Dutch Boy
paints are
plenty. The
board, plank
or concrete
boards even
a solid con-
dition for
any type of
scale of pro-



Just as you
for metal,
and lead red
with a low
acidified pro-



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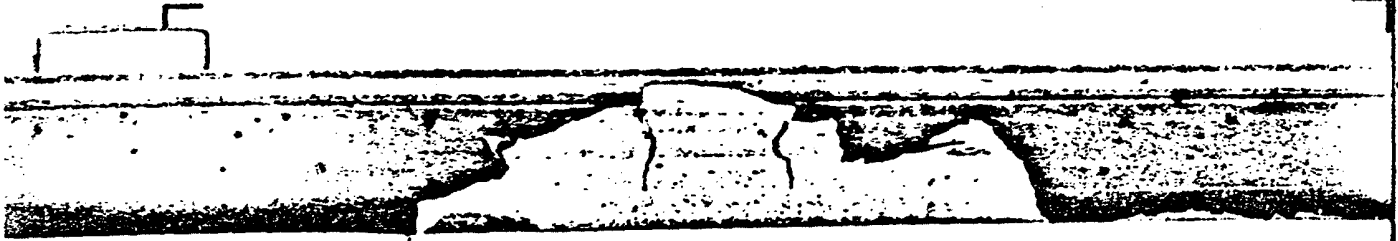
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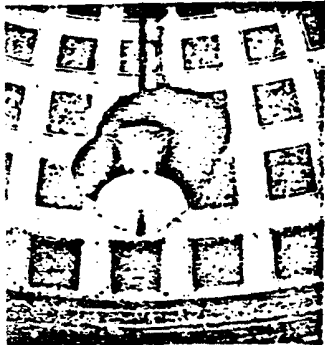
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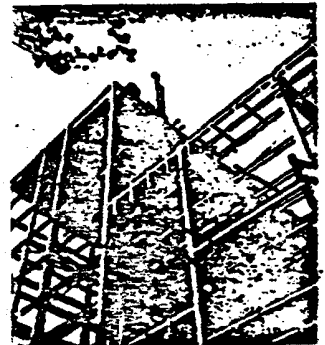


Below:
A CEILING THAT HAS BEEN PAINTED AND SPACED WITH WHITE-LEAD SINCE 1918.
The fine appearance of interior painted uniformly with white-lead for many years is proof that standard grade against future paint troubles.



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side paint, too. Where conditions demand a lot of cleanliness through frequent washing, this is it. It stands up under even careless scrubbing with soap powder.



ECIFICATIONS



DUTCH BOY WHITELEAD

Dutch Boy white-lead is sold in two forms, heavy paste and white paste. Both are pure white-lead, made of the same price, heavy paste white-lead has been used for many years. Both paste, a more recent development, is a white-lead which can be thinned to paint more quickly and easily than heavy paste.

Both forms of white-lead can be used for all jobs... on interior, as well as exterior... for flat or cylindrical as well as glass, faience... are sold in 100-lb. steel kegs and 25, 25 and 12 1/2-lb. steel pails.

DUTCH BOY LIQUID DRIER



A properly designed drier cures the drying action in paint by speeding up the oxidation of linseed oil. Not much is needed in paint but that "much" is important. Dutch Boy liquid drier was designed especially for use in Dutch Boy white-lead and linseed oil paint. It is strong and well-balanced. Only a small amount is needed to promote proper drying and thereby produce better paint jobs. Packed in 1-gal., 1-gal., 1-gal. and 1-gal. cans.

DUTCH BOY WALL PRIMER

Dutch Boy Wall Primer coats all porous surfaces thoroughly and completely. This includes plaster, wall board, plaster board, and masonry surfaces of concrete walls. In the same time it hides even the darkest surfaces with a solid coat that makes an ideal foundation for a white-lead "fin" or for any type of white-lead finish. Will not crack or peel with succeeding coats because it penetrates sufficiently to give proper adhesion. Requires no special thinners or special colors. Sold in 1-gal. and 1-gal. cans and in 3-gal. tin.



Just as pure red-lead earth when paint materials as a preservative for metal, so does Dutch Boy red-lead that is, highly-refined red-lead containing more than 90% PbO, and other red-lead with a lower base and lead content. Paint made from highly-refined red-lead has better keeping qualities. It is easier to apply

DUTCH BOY LINSEED OIL

Dutch Boy linseed oil is clean, uniform and well refined. There is no way to adulterate linseed oil but difficult to detect the adulteration, the color produced in preparing specifications is to specify a brand of known purity and quality. Two types of strictly pure linseed oil... are and linseed-oil... are the Dutch Boy standards. Each can is sealed at the factory to assure that pure Dutch Boy oil reaches the job. Both types are sold in 1-gal. and 5-gal. cans.



DUTCH BOY COLORS IN OIL

Dutch Boy Colors have both true color and high strength. Both these qualities are important in securing sharp, clear tints that bring out the beauty of a colored paint job whether exterior or interior. In addition, Dutch Boy Colors are soft! They mix into paint quickly and easily without lumps or streaking. There is a wide range of colors in the Dutch Boy line. No worry about inability to produce the color specified. Dutch Boy Colors come in friction-top 1-gal., 1-gal. and 1-gal. cans and in 2-gal. tubs.



DUTCH BOY LEAD MIXING OIL

Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil is a compound which in Dutch Boy linseed oil. It mixes perfectly with white-lead for the coloring and decoration of plaster, wall board, concrete and stone - whether on the interior or exterior. It gives a soft flat finish. The surface is free from brushmarks or shiners. It retains its good appearance, despite frequent washing and everyday wear and tear. Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil is available in sealed 1-gal. and 5-gal. cans.



THE DUTCH BOY LINE

A quality line of paint products is marketed under the Dutch Boy trademark. It includes exactly all the materials needed for painting any type of surface, interior or exterior.

To the architect this Dutch Boy line offers a definite check on the quality of every hundred of paint. Inferior materials - even those used so sparingly as colors in oil or liquid drier - sometimes impair a paint's protective or decorative qualities to a degree out of all proportion to their volume percentage.

The full Dutch Boy line simplifies the preparation of specifications. They can be made "Dutch Boy" throughout. Furthermore, the presence on the job of the best of orange and black containers facilitates inspection.



DUTCH BOY RED-LEAD

and has a greater spreading capacity. It produces a uniform film of greater density and thus is more durable and more resistant to destructive atmospheric influences.

Dutch Boy Primer and lead is red-lead ground in pure linseed oil. Sold in 100-lb. kegs, 25, 25 and 12 1/2-lb. steel pails.



DUTCH BOY LIQUID RED-LEAD

Sold in four types as follows: No. 1, Orange Red, No. 2, Bright Red, No. 3, Dark Red, No. 4, Black. All are ready-mixed and lead paste corrected for all metal surfaces exposed to the weather. Sold in 20-gal. drums, 5-gal. kegs and 1-gal. and 1-gal. cans.



DUTCH BOY QUICK-DRYING RED-LEAD

This is a special type of red-lead paint designed for use when it's available drying time is short. It dries by becoming so from 1 to 6 hours. It contains nothing but pure highly-refined red-lead ground in a suitable solvent. Sold in 20-gal. drums, 5-gal. kegs and 1-gal. cans.



DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS