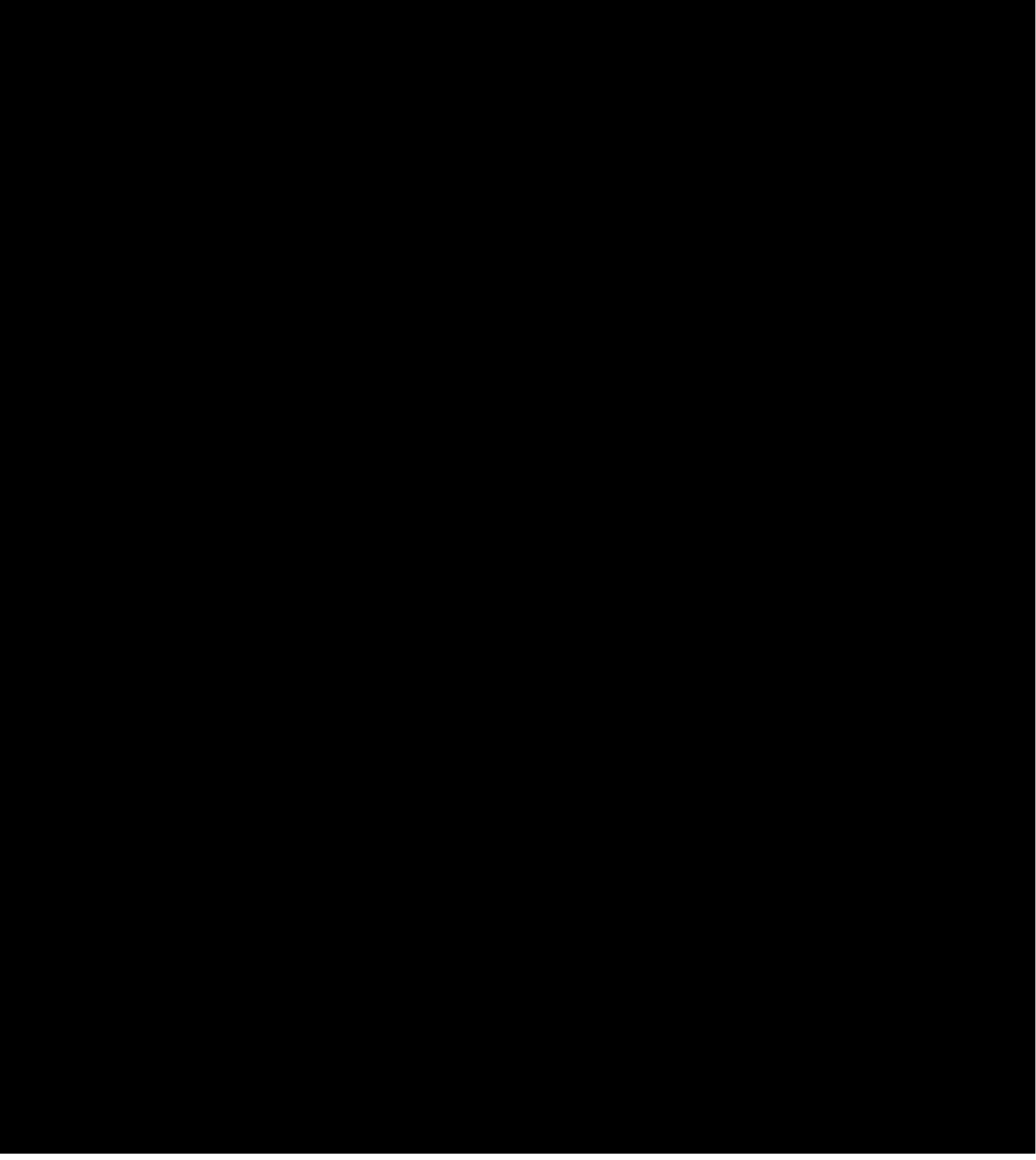




Sweet's File

architectural

**A file of catalogs designed for the
use of architects, engineers, building
contractors, and others whose prac-
tice it is to select, specify or purchase
building materials, equipment and
allied services**

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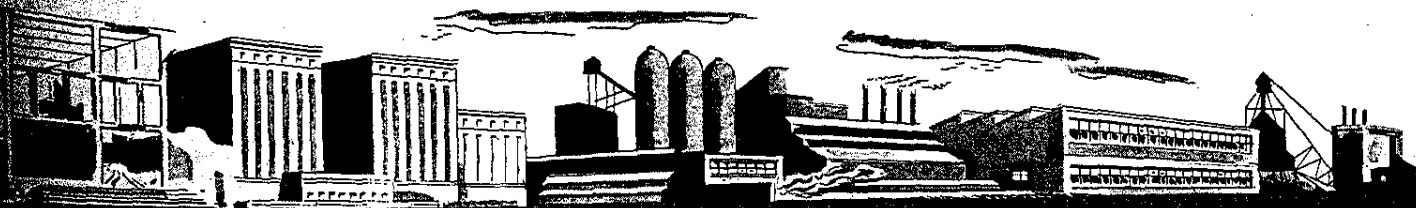
Printed in the United States of America

1952-SWEET-01008

Glidden

PAINTS VARNISHES ENAMELS

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS
AND
PRODUCT GUIDE



The Glidden Company established in 1870

Each Glidden Paint product is carefully tested during its manufacture, for strength, flexibility, viscosity, durability, color retention and consistently high quality — your assurance of getting the best in paints.

Service to Architects—The Glidden Company maintains an Architectural Service Department, where paint problems of the architect are handled by experienced architectural consultants, who have direct access to model finishing rooms, where materials may be tested for practical use. Available to the architect at all times.

index and selection guide

	Type of Surface	Surface to be Painted	Condition of Surface	Type of Material	Product to Use	Described on Page	Specification No.			
Exterior	Weatherboarding, Trim, Shutters, Trellis, Etc.	Wood	New or Old	Oil Paint	★ ENDURANCE House Paint	3	1-2			
					★ ENDURANCE Basecoat (Primer)	3	1-2			
					★ IMPERIAL White House Paint	3	3			
					★ TITAN-O-ZINC White Paste Paint	3	4			
Exterior	Masonry, Brick Cement, Stucco, Concrete, Stone	Masonry	New or Old		LIQUID CEMENT COATING	3	9			
			New or Unpainted		★ DRIWALL Damp-Resisting Coating	*See	Note Below			
Interior	Walls and Ceilings	Plaster, Wallboard	New or Old	Latex Emulsion Base Paint	★ Spread SATIN	10	17			
					★ Spread VAPOR BARRIER System	10	—			
				Oil-Resin Emulsion Paint	★ Spread FLAT	4	16			
				Oil Paint	★ SPRAY-DAY-LITE BRUSH-DAY-LITE	5	18			
					SPEED-WALL FLAT	4	12			
					★ SPEED-WALL SEMI-GLOSS	4	13			
					★ INTERIOR BASECOAT	4	11			
				Walls, Ceilings, Doors, Trim, Etc.	Wood, Plaster, Wallboard	New or Old	Enamel	★ RIPOLIN QD	6	20-22
								No. 70 STIPPLING FLAT	4	14
								SUPERIOR SPEDENE SEMI-GLOSS	6	23
	VELVET SPEDENE GLOSS	6	24							
	★ No. 45 PROFESSIONAL ENAMEL	6	25							
	★ GLIDDENCOAT (Undercoat)	6	26							
	Trim	Wood	New or Old	Stain	GLID-TONE WOOD STAIN	4	15			
Varnish				ROCK-SPAR	7	30				
				★ LIK-A-RUB	7	—				
				RAPID-COTE	7	28				
Floors	Wood	New or Old	Varnish	★ FLOORETTE	7	32				
				GYM FLOOR	7	31				
				PENETREX	7	29				
		Concrete	Old	Emulsified Asphalt	MASTICRETE	7	—			
Concrete Floors, Walls, Structural Steel	Masonry or Metal	New or Old	Synthetic Rubber Paint	★ PLI-NAMEL	6	34				
Exterior and Interior	Structural Steel, Gutters, Drains, Flashings, Roofs, etc.	Metal	New or Old	Oil Paint	★ NEV-A-RUST	4	8			
					LIQUID RED LEAD	4	—			
					TINNERS RED	4	—			
					GRAPHITE PAINT	4	—			
					SMOKESTACK BLACK	4	—			
	Galvanized Iron	Metal	New or Worn	Paint	GLIDTITE PRIMER	4	10			
	Wood Trim	Wood	New or Old	Varnish	★ GLIDDENS PAR	3-7	7-27			
	Trim, Misc.	Wood, Metal, Concrete	New or Old	Enamel	★ JAPALAC	3-6	6-19			
	Porches, Decks, Floors, Wood Trim	Wood, Metal, Concrete	New or Old	Enamel	★ FLORENAMEL	3-7	5-33			

* Special Note To Architects: The starred products, because of their special applications, will be found of interest to the Architect.
* For Drival Damp-Resisting see Section 9 of this file.

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exterior finishes

paints, enamels and varnishes

Glidden Endurance House Paint

Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) is as nearly perfect a paint as it is possible to manufacture. It is a ready mixed, ready to use House Paint, which combines the long wearing qualities of lead with the film hardening qualities of zinc.

Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) work easily, covers well, resists wear and weather, has extreme durability, leaves a good uniform surface for repainting and costs less than other house paints when measured by years of service.

Recommended as the perfect finishing coat in two-coat painting systems, when used without thinning over Glidden Basecoat as a primer at a spreading rate of about 550 square feet per gallon so as to secure the proper film thickness on finished job. It is a good practice to tint the Basecoat with Glidden Pure Colors in Oil to approximate the color of the finishing coat if a color other than white is used for the last coat.

Coverage—Approximately 360 to 400 sq. ft. per gal., 2 coats.

Specification—Nos. 1 and 2, Page 11.

★ Endurance Basecoat (primer)

Basecoat — A remarkable paint to be used as a first or priming coat on new or old work such as porch floors and the exteriors of residences, barns and other out-buildings. The long oil Spar Varnish used in the vehicle of Basecoat has the same elasticity as oil and seals the wood against moisture, forming an impervious film more durable than that of linseed oil. Basecoat dries hard and helps to eliminate blistering, peeling, and checking of succeeding coats. It is furnished in white only but can be tinted with Glidden Pure Colors in Oil to approximate the shade of the finishing coat.

Coverage—Approximately 600 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—Nos. 1 and 2, Page 11.

★ Titan-O-Zinc White Paste Paint

Titan-O-Zinc white paste paint provides an unusually white paint that retains its whiteness, covers further per gallon and more solidly in one coat than other paints and takes more reduction with linseed oil and turpentine than other pastes. The basic pigment is Titanium Oxide combined with Pure Linseed Oil and just enough Zinc Oxide to give it necessary hardness of film which retards chalking and leaves the surface in perfect condition for repainting. Titan-O-Zinc is particularly recommended in smoky districts where fumes are prevalent. It is supplied in white only but may be colored as desired by adding Glidden Pure Colors in Oil.

Coverage—After reduction as recommended, covers 360 to 400 sq. ft. per gal., 2 coats.

Specification—No. 4, Page 11.

★ Endurance Imperial House Paint

Endurance Imperial House Paint is an exceptionally high grade finish for exterior surfaces. Formulated from the highest grade materials available to give one-coat coverage for repaint work when the surface to be re-coated is in good condition for repainting.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 3, Page 11.

★ Florenamel for porches

Florenamel is a wear-resisting, protective and decorative coating for exterior porch floors. It will successfully withstand the ravages of the elements, the snow and ice of winter, the hot sun and rain of summer plus the grinding action of dust and sand. It is quick-drying and under normal conditions can be walked on in six to eight hours. It is furnished in a number of attractive colors.

Coverage—600 to 700 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—Nos. 5 and 33, Pages 11, 15.

★ Japalac Enamel

Japalac Enamel flows, spreads and brushes out quickly and easily. The brilliant colors may be rain-soaked or exposed to the sun and still they will look new for a long time.

Coverage—Approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 6, Page 11.

★ Gliddenspar Varnish

Gliddenspar Varnish is recommended as the finest varnish available today for either exterior or interior use. It is made from synthetic-type resins, assuring the maximum of water resistance, elasticity and adhesion. When used outside it retains its gloss and offers every protection against rain, wind, sun, water, and ice, and it will not turn white from water. One coat of Gliddenspar gives the same appearance as a job finished in two or more coats of ordinary spar varnish.

Coverage—650 sq. ft. per gal., first coat, and 750 to 850 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification—Nos. 7 and 27, Pages 11, 14.

Liquid Cement Coating

Liquid Cement Coating is for damp-resisting and rendering uniform exterior surfaces of concrete, stucco, etc. It is composed of pigments and specially prepared oils, selected because of their ability to produce an extremely durable and water-resisting surface. In sixty days it weathers to a semi-gloss finish resembling concrete in texture and appearance.

Coverage—300 to 500 sq. ft. per gal., depending on the porosity and texture of the surface.

Specification—No. 9, Page 12.

interior finishes

paints, enamels, varnishes and stains

★ Interior Basecoat

Interior Basecoat is the most efficient wall primer that can be used. It seals the most porous surfaces and helps to counteract the alkali and action of hot lime present in many new wall surfaces, and is an excellent sealer for composition boards. All previously painted surfaces of Flat Wall Paint or Water Thinned Paint should receive an application of Basecoat to insure a properly sealed and uniform foundation for succeeding coats of paint. It is quick-drying and will set up dry enough for succeeding coats of paint in four hours. In many instances its use will save one coat of finishing material.

Coverage—300 to 350 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat over rough surfaces and 400 to 450 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat over smooth surfaces.

Specification—No. 11, Page 12.

Speed-Wall Flat

Speed-Wall Flat is an ideal sanitary wall finish recommended for walls, ceilings and other surfaces in residences, theatres, churches, schools, hotels, public buildings and wherever a non-absorbent, washable finish is necessary. Its soft velvety lustre makes it an ideal interior finish and it can be applied over all plaster surfaces, composition wallboard, burlap, or any soft wall material and on metal ceilings and wood surfaces. Made in white and many charming soft warm tints.

Coverage—Approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal., properly primed, first coat and 450 to 500 sq. ft. per gal., second coat, on smooth plaster.

Specification—No. 12, Page 12.

Speed-Wall Semi-Gloss

Speed-Wall Semi-Gloss is a quick-drying, low-lustre finish, highly recommended for use in hospitals, public buildings, schools, apartment houses, office homes. It can be washed repeatedly and easily without harming the finish. Furnished in 12 modern colors.

Coverage—Approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal., properly primed, first coat and 500 to 550 sq. ft. per gal., second coat, on smooth plaster.

Specification—No. 13, Page 12.

★ Spred Flat Wall Paint

Spred Flat Wall Paint is a soft, matte, economical finish that dries in a half hour. Hides most surface imperfections in one coat. May be cleaned with ordinary wall cleaners. Comes in many beautiful colors.

Coverage—When mixed covers approx. 750 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 16, Page 13.

No. 70 Stippling Flat White

No. 70 Stippling Flat White is a high-grade finish with easy working properties and is well adapted to dry construction, or other surfaces for stippling.

Coverage—Approx. 350 to 400 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 14, Page 13.

★ Glid-Tone Pigmented Wiping Stains

Glid-Tone Pigmented Wiping Stains are a major improvement in the stain field. The ten colors are modern and modern. They include the popular blond and mahogany shades. They may be intermixed.

Coverage—1000 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 15, Page 13.

metal protective finishes

for exteriors and interiors

★ Nev-A-Rust

Nev-A-Rust embodies every requirement of a high-grade metal protective paint. It is the result of years of research, experiment, and observation and is a combination of pigments including graphite and red lead combined with linseed oil and China Wood Oil which impart the necessary resistance to weather and the action of acids and gases found in and around industrial centers. It is recommended as a protective paint on all outdoor surfaces of metal including fences, ornamental iron, grille work, metal stanchions, flag poles, window frames and casings, conduit pipes, smoke stacks, metal roofs, etc. Furnished in shades of gray, red, green, brown and black.

The combination of Nev-A-Rust and Liquid Red Lead, if applied as hereafter specified, will adequately protect all the coated metal of any structure.

Coverage—600 to 700 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 8, Page 12.

Liquid Red Lead

Liquid Red Lead is recommended wherever a shop coat of red lead is specified. It comes ready to apply, is extremely elastic, and is an excellent rust preventative.

Glidite Galvanized Iron Primer

Glidite Galvanized Iron Primer is an ideal primer for galvanized iron and for all sheet metal surfaces including metal sash frames, store fronts, cornices, etc. It is used as an undercoat and reduces to a minimum the possibility of peeling and scaling so common with ordinary paints applied to galvanized surfaces.

Coverage—450 to 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—No. 10, Page 12.

Graphite Liquid Paint

Graphite Liquid Paint is recommended for use on metal surface. It is offered as an alternate to Nev-A-Rust for those who prefer a graphite base paint for this purpose. Its heat resisting qualities make it especially good for painting chimneys, boilers, etc.

Smoke Stack Black

Smoke Stack Black is so formulated that it will bake hard to the metal, practically becoming a part of it and forming an excellent protective film.

Tinners Red

Tinners Red is a popular sheet metal paint, permanent in color and absolutely waterproof. It is quick-drying and elastic; withstands rigid metal bending tests.

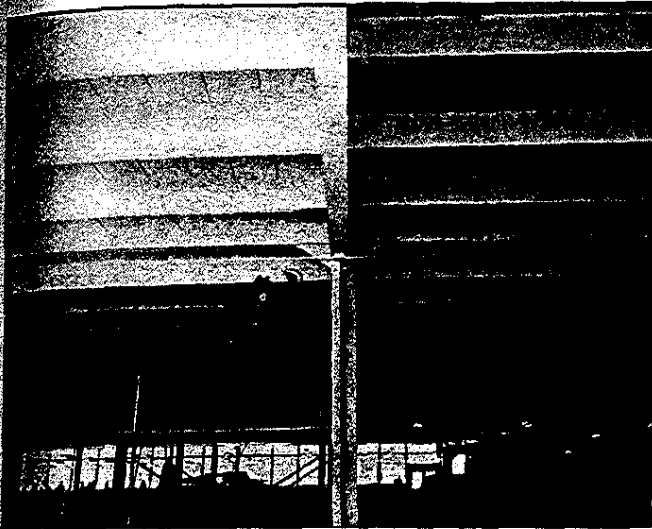


★ SPRAY-DAY-LITE

AND

Testimonials Prove It! ★ **BRUSH-DAY-LITE**

Thousands Use It!



An Actual Unretouched SPRAY-DAY-LITE Job

INCREASES PRODUCTION THROUGH MORE LIGHT REFLECTION

Spray-Day-Lite reflects maximum amount of light without glare. Less artificial illumination is required. Working conditions are more cheerful. No matter how dark, soiled and dirty a room may be—one coat of Spray-Day-Lite will make it like new! It is durable and economical—lasting from 3 to 8 years. Write for a free copy of the new color chart, an ingenious device that shows many harmonious sight-perfecting combinations of the ten standard Spray-Day-Lite colors. See Specification No. 18, page 13.

COVERS ANY SURFACE
NO MATTER HOW
SMOKY OR BLACK
IN ONE COAT

PRODUCES 2-COAT RE-
SULTS WITH MATERIAL
AND LABOR COSTS
OF ONE COAT

- Washes like tile—may be scrubbed repeatedly.
- Eggshell finish eliminates eye-straining glare.
- One coat equals conventional two coat results.
- Easy to apply by either brush or spray.
- Minimum fog when sprayed—no sags or runs.
- Use on wood, metal, brick, plaster, concrete, or wall board.

The Finest In
Maintenance Finishes
For All Types of
Building Interiors

BAKERIES
APARTMENTS
BREWERIES
CANNERIES
DAIRIES
DISTILLERIES
FACTORIES
MACHINE SHOPS
FOUNDRIES
PRINTING PLANTS
HOTELS
HOSPITALS
CHURCHES
SCHOOLS
OFFICES
TEXTILES
INSTITUTIONS
HOUSING PROJECTS
RETAIL STORES
LAUNDRIES
RAILROADS and
PUBLIC UTILITIES

ASSOCIATED SPRAY-DAY-LITE PRODUCTS

★ *Synthetic Day-Lite* WHITE ENAMELS

- No. 176 Natural High Gloss for Tinting
- No. 155 High Gloss
- No. 61 Gloss
- No. 60 Semi-Gloss

Quick Drying—Long Wearing—Non-Yellowing
Brilliant Lustrous Whites
That Stay White

★ *Fume Resisting* *Day-Lite* WHITE ENAMELS

- No. 25 Eggshell
- No. 117 Gloss

Especially Formulated to resist discoloration when subjected to various industrial fume conditions in paper, rubber, rayon, dye, tobacco, chemical, metal plating and food products plants.

★ *A Fungicidal Enamel* SANI-GIENE

Controls mold and mildew growths during its entire service life. Contains a water insoluble fungicide that does not evaporate or leach out.

Dries to a hard firm surface overnight under normal drying conditions. Maintains its extreme whiteness and withstands repeated washings.

★ *Wet Wall* *Spray-Day-Lite* WHITE ENAMELS

- No. 32 Primer and Sealer
- No. 110 Eggshell
- No. 165 Semi-Gloss

For damp surfaces found in breweries, dairies, packing houses and bottling plants. A breather type coating that permits moisture to escape.

★ *Cold Spot* *Spray-Day-Lite* Non-Bleeding WHITE

- No. 5 Eggshell

For interior surfaces of asphalt, cork, brick, plaster, cement or wood found on the interior of cold storage departments for fruits, vegetables, meat, butter, eggs, fish, etc. No residual odor to contaminate food.

★ *Day-Lite* DADO ENAMELS

For Lower Walls, Woodwork and Floors

Formulated with a synthetic varnish vehicle to insure proper leveling and flow. Resists dilute acids and alkalis commonly used in cleaning preparations. Dries hard overnight. Made in a wide range of colors to harmonize with all Glidden interior wall finishes.

interior finishes

wall enamels, concrete floor enamels

★ Ripolin Enamel

Ripolin was originally made in Europe, later distributed in the United States by Glidden. It is internationally known. The secret processes under which the oils composing the vehicle are treated, together with the aging of essential oils, make Ripolin Enamel a super-product.

It actually improves with age; there are numerous public buildings and fine homes in the United States where 15 years of continuous service have not dimmed the lustre and beauty of Ripolin.

Ripolin of itself will show a perfectly smooth, even surface without brush marks, but will not cover irregularities in the under-coating. For this reason great care should be exercised to keep the working pots, brushes and surface to be worked on free from dust, grit, or other foreign matter. For extremely fine work, where there are two coats of enamel to be applied, the first coat of enamel should be rubbed with pumice rather than with sandpaper or steel wool.

It is quick-drying

The ever-increasing demand for a quicker-drying product resulted in Q.D. Ripolin which was developed after years of careful research.

This enamel smooths away to a glossy, tile-like finish, free from brush marks and will give lasting beauty to all surfaces where a high-grade enamel finish is desired.

Coverage—Approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—Nos. 20 and 22, Page 14.

★ Japalac Enamel

Japalac is an ultra-white enamel that looks, wears and washes like baked enamel. Also available in many brilliant colors. Ideal for kitchens, bathrooms, walls, ceilings and trim. Dries quickly to a high, washable gloss.

Coverage—About 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification—Nos. 6 and 19, Pages 11, 13.

Superior Spedene Enamel

Superior Spedene Enamel is a high-gloss enamel that retains its original whiteness and gloss throughout its entire life. Intended primarily for woodwork, it cannot be surpassed as an enamel for wall work in the home, public buildings and hotels where a durable and washable finish is desired. This product is quick-drying and is not blued, so that in the hands of the painter true ivories and creams can be developed through the use of colors-in-oil for tinting.

This material will not sag and its exceptional flowing qualities eliminate all possibilities of brush marks.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 23, Page 14.

Velvet Spedene Enamel

Velvet Spedene Enamel is a companion product to

Superior Spedene Enamel, possessing all of its qualities but drying with an even eggshell gloss free from brush marks and highlights. It works easy under the brush and finishes free from all sags and brush marks.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 24, Page 14.

★ No. 45 Professional Enamel White

No. 45 Professional Enamel White works with exceptional ease — holds a wet edge 20 to 30 minutes, better hold-out on porous surface than conventional enamels. One and two coats may be applied to wood, plaster, or wallboard and the hold-out is amazing. Has extreme high hiding. Flows out to a beautiful tile-like finish.

Coverage—550 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 25, Page 14.

★ Gliddencoat (undercoater)

Gliddencoat is a new type of enamel undercoater recently perfected by the Glidden Company. Its outstanding advantage is its quick-drying properties enabling it to be sanded or recoated more quickly than ordinary undercoats, without impairing its leveling or flowing qualities. It levels free from brush marks like the finest grade long oil enamels. It sands easily, but its unusual flow makes only light sanding necessary.

Gliddencoat's sealing qualities hold out the succeeding coats of enamel, showing their richness, fullness, and depth of gloss. It is not porous and hence does not absorb any of the liquids that impart these qualities to the enamel coat. Made in white only. On new work, particularly, the first coat should be reduced 10 per cent with turpentine; the second applied as it comes from the can.

Coverage—450 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 500 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification—No. 26, Page 14.

★ Pli-Namel for concrete floors

Pli-Namel is the perfect enamel coating for concrete floors and interior masonry surfaces. It is made with a synthetic rubber base, and is highly resistant to water, acids, grease and chemicals. Dries to touch in less than one hour; permits light foot traffic within six hours; dries hard overnight. Pli-Namel may be scrubbed repeatedly with strong cleaning agents. Gives outstanding performance on masonry walls where severe conditions exist. It is very effective against heavy and vehicular traffic in manufacturing plants, offices, schools, commercial buildings, etc. Pli-Namel brings new and better protection to basement floors. Available in six popular colors, plus White and Black. Send for descriptive Pli-Namel color card.

Coverage—450 to 500 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification—No. 34, Page 15.



varnishes and floor finishes

Gliddenspar Varnish

Gliddenspar Varnish is recommended for interior work exposed to moisture conditions. For description see Page 3.

Coverage — 650 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 750 to 850 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification — No. 7, Page 11.

Rock-Spar Varnish

Rock-Spar is a heavy-bodied, general-purpose, interior varnish that dries to a high gloss. It is suitable for woodwork and standing trim.

Coverage — Approximately 600 to 700 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification — No. 30, Page 15.

Rapid-Cote Varnish

Rapid-Cote Varnish is a new synthetic, four-hour varnish that dries rapidly, staying wet just long enough to permit free brushing and that does not show brush marks or laps. It is absolutely waterproof, pale in color, elastic and very durable. It was primarily developed for floors and is capable of resisting the wear and abuse. It qualifies as a fine-finish for any interior work where a quick-drying varnish is required.

Coverage — Approximately 600 to 700 sq. ft. per gal.

Specification — No. 28, Page 14.

Lik-A-Rub Varnish

Lik-A-Rub is a flat finish that dries with a rubbed or eggshell effect without the expense of the very costly rubbing operation. Follow Specification No. 30 (New Work) up to the last two coats then apply 1 coat of Wearette and a final coat of Lik-A-Rub.

Coverage — Approximately 600 sq. ft. per gal., 2 coats.

Specification — See description above.

Floorette Varnish

Floorette Varnish is the highest grade of floor varnish manufactured; heavy body; extreme fullness; high gloss; waterproof; scuffproof, and extremely elastic. Formulated with latest types of synthetic resins.

Coverage — Approximately 600 to 700 sq. ft. per gal., 2 coats.

Specification — No. 32, Page 15.

Penetrex Varnish

Penetrex is a penetrating type of finish for floors. It affords unusual protection against staining and discoloration as well as imparting wearing qualities. It penetrates deeply and seals the pores of the wood. Best applied by brushing on to the surface liberally and then

removing by wiping off any excess that stays on the surface for more than 15 minutes. A wood surface should be carefully sanded smooth before applying the varnish and a light mossing with steel wool is advisable between coats.

Coverage — 400 to 600 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification — No. 29, Page 14.

Florenamel for wood floors

Glidden Florenamel is a sanitary, extremely tough synthetic coating for interior wood floors. It will withstand hard wear and repeated washings. Its high gloss and easy-working properties also make it ideal for plastered walls where a glossy washable surface is desired. It is quick-drying and under normal conditions can be walked on in from six to eight hours. Made in a wide range of popular colors.

Coverage — Approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

Specification — No. 33, Page 15.

Florenamel for concrete floors

Glidden Florenamel is recognized as a long-wearing finish for concrete floors, because of its resistance to moisture, alkali and acid. It is very tough and will withstand hard wear.

Coverage — 400 sq. ft. per gal., first coat and 500 to 550 sq. ft. per gal., second coat.

Specification — No. 33, Page 15.

Masticrete

Masticrete is a permanent and efficient material for patching or resurfacing all types of traffic-bearing surfaces of concrete, wood, metal, tile, asphalt and composition. It is particularly good for patching floors in factories, warehouses and basements and on sidewalks, loading platforms, runways, etc. It can be applied in any thickness — works down to a feather edge — and will bond securely to any clean, firm surface. Descriptive literature and complete directions available on request.

Gym Floor Varnish

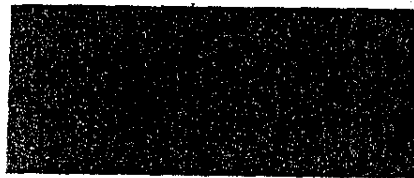
Gym Floor Varnish is not film forming but penetrates deeply into the wood, making the surface easy to clean and eliminating the unsightly blemishes caused by scratching, scuffing, staining and the burns of gymnasium shoes. It is recommended for use in schools, public buildings, stores and warehouses. It can be mopped onto the floor instead of brushed. Its use instead of shellac is recommended on all floor finishing schedules because there is an affinity between varnish products while varnish will peel and chip from a heavy coat of shellac.

Coverage — Approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal., 1 coat.

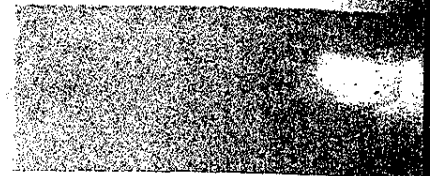
Specification — No. 31, Page 15.

Glidden Paint Colors

ENDURANCE HOUSE PAINT



1856—Ivory



1857—Cream



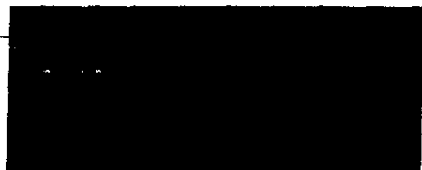
1812—Cottage Brown



1860—Medium Gray



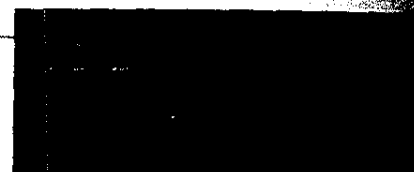
1813—Tobacco Brown



1828—Crylight Green
(Slightly Higher-Priced)



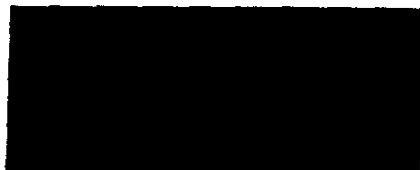
1831—Colonial Yellow



1844—Thistle Green

Also made in 1800—Outside White and 1802—Black

ENDURANCE TRIM AND SHUTTER COLORS



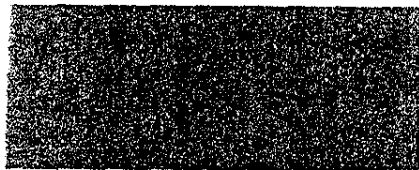
20—Colonial Blue



3—Royal Red



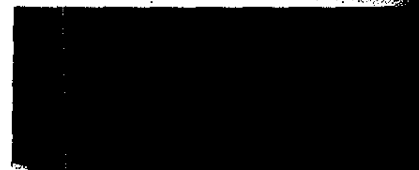
71—Shutter Green



37—Light Yellow



25—Radio Blue



92—Chestnut Brown

FLORENAMEL



863—Warm Gray



857—Blue
*819—Delft Blue



856—Dark Oak
*818—Leather Tan



865—Mahogany



854—Tile Red
*820—Navajo Red



861—Deck Gray
*815—Concrete Gray



871—Tile Green
*821—Turf Green



*822—Stone Gray

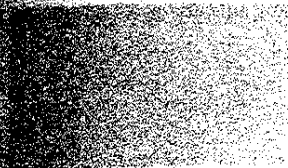
FLORENAMEL also made in 850—Black • *Denotes Pli-Namel Colors • PLI-NAMEL also made in 810—White and 811—Black

PLI-NAMEL

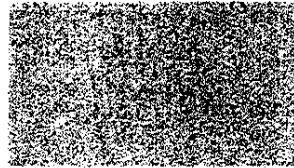
Color Cards on Other Glidden Paints Supplied Upon Request

Glidden Paint Colors

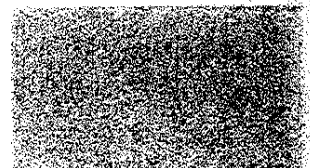
SPRUE SATIN



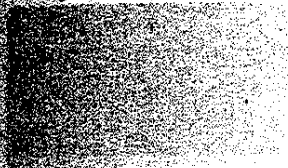
3415—Blossom Pink



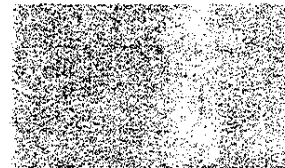
3411—Milkmaid Green



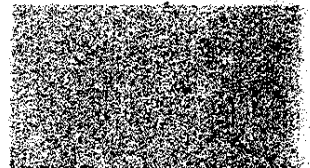
3405—Cornfield Yellow



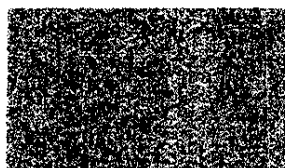
3407—Pinefrost Green



3412—Blue Haven



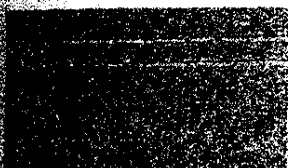
3401—Pale Ivory



3414—Moonmist



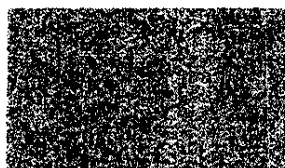
3408—Smoke Rose



3429—Wineberry



3430—Colonial Blue



3431—Monterey Brown

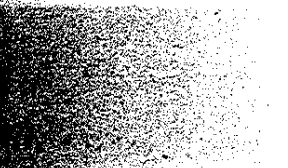


3428—Berkshire Green

Also made in 3413—Bone White; 3470—Spray Blue; 3409—Tropic Green; 3470—Coiling Flat White; 3413—Decorator White

SPRAY-DAY-LITE

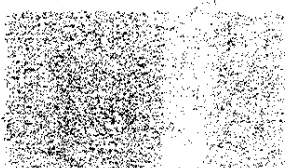
BRUSH-DAY-LITE



1115—Light Frost Green—1195



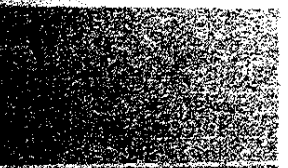
1174—Light Yellow—1194



1144—Bermuda Blue—11134



1172—Tusk Ivory—11100



1175—Starwood Green—1196



1177—Dove Gray—1197



1141—Peach Blossom—11131



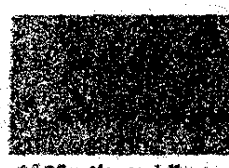
1160—Aqua—11193

SPRAY-DAY-LITE also made in 1130—White & On; BRUSH-DAY-LITE also made in 1191—White

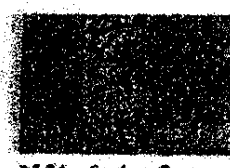
DAY-LITE DADO ENAMELS



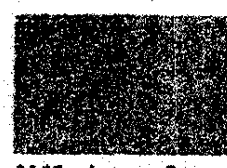
3118—Fawn



3102—Neutral Gray



3136—Spring Green



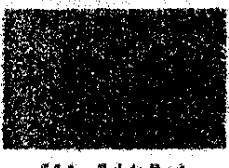
3133—Autumn Green



3137—Gulf Blue



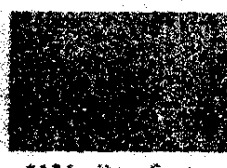
3117—Sunset



3134—Brick Red



3135—Ocean Green



3134—Moss Green



3135—Mahogany

Take Advantage of The Glidden Color Studio Service—See Page 16



SPRED SATIN

The 100% latex emulsion paint



APPLIES AND DRIES FASTER THAN ANY OTHER INTERIOR FINISH

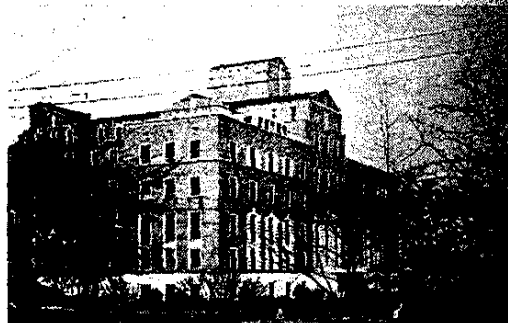
Glidden Spred SATIN — the original latex emulsion base wall finish — applies with amazing speed over plaster, porous wallboards, concrete and brick. "Hot spot" conditions, sometimes found on plaster surfaces and uncontrolled by other paints, can be successfully eliminated with Spred SATIN. It prevents paint failures! Rapid movement from job to job is possible, because Spred SATIN dries to touch in twenty minutes. Ready-mixed, Spred SATIN is available in a variety of beautiful pastel colors, as well as dramatic deep tones.

Unequaled Features That Make Spred SATIN—The Wonder Paint

- Dries in 20 minutes with no "painty" odor. Rooms can be used immediately.
- Goes on in 1/2 the time. No laps or brushmarks—even when you touch up "holidays".
- Assures finest deep-tone color uniformity.
- Ultra-seal surface not required on any normal wall surface.
- No color floating, streaking or sheen flashing—even in deep-tone colors.
- Amazing washability; rubber-tough durability that lasts.

An Effective Vapor Barrier System of Special Interest to Architects and Builders

Spred PRIMER-SEALER and SPRED SATIN create an ideal VAPOR BARRIER for plaster and composition board walls. Apply Spred PRIMER-SEALER at a rate of 400 sq. ft. per gal. on plaster; 100 sq. ft. per gal. on soft porous wallboards. Finish with a coat of Spred SATIN applied at 550 sq. ft. per gal. This two-coat Spred VAPOR BARRIER System helps prevent outside paint failures on frame dwellings. It surpasses government Vapor Barrier specifications! Write for complete information.



Spred SATIN was used to decorate the Baroness Erlanger, Chattanooga, Tenn. Spred SATIN is the ideal finish for new construction as well as extensive alterations in small large office structures, institutions and public buildings.



Spred SATIN is a soft finish which gives maximum brightness. It is especially suited for creating a color-right atmosphere in schools. Taft Elementary School, Lakewood, Ohio, classrooms are decorated with Spred SATIN.



exterior finishes

paints, varnishes, stains and enamels

Endurance Paint and Basecoat**new work**

1st Coat—Glidden Basecoat applied as it comes in the container. (Under no condition should this material be reduced.) Allow 72 hours to dry.

2nd Coat—After the priming coat has dried thoroughly, putty all nail holes, cracks, etc., with a first-quality linseed oil putty.

3rd Coat—Brush on coat of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) thinned with a pint of turpentine to each gallon. Allow this coat to dry 72 hours or more.

4th Coat—A well-brushed-out coat of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) as it comes in the container.

2 Endurance Paint and Basecoat**old work**

The surface to be repainted shall be dusted free from all foreign matter, loose paint removed by wire brushing and scraping, and rust removed from all eaves, downspouts, or flashings. Loose boards or siding shall be renailed and repairs made to siding over drip caps and window and door headers. The open spaces around door casings, windows and corner boards shall be puttied.

1st Coat—Apply Basecoat over the entire surface, working it well into all spots that have become bare. (Alternate—If Basecoat is not available reduce Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) with one quart of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to each gallon for application to south and west sides of house and with one quart of turpentine and one pint of linseed oil for east and north sides.)

2nd Coat—This final finishing coat shall be Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) as it comes in the container.

3 Endurance Imperial House Paint**new or old work**

Recommended as a one-coat finish over old painted surface in good condition for repainting.

If surface is in poor condition, remove all loose paint, scales, blisters and dirt. Make sure the surface is dry. Spot-coat bare places with Glidden Exterior Basecoat No. 1851. If surface is porous or weathered, apply a coat of Glidden Exterior Basecoat No. 1851 over the entire surface. Allow to dry at least 48 hours under good drying conditions, then apply Endurance Imperial House Paint full body.

4 Titan-O-Zinc White Paste Paint**new work**

Same as Specification No. 1 substituting Glidden Titan-

O-Zinc White Paste Paint reduced gallon for gallon with raw linseed oil in place of Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared) in second and third coats.

5 Florenamel**new or old work**

1st Coat—Brush on one coat of Basecoat (without reduction) or one coat Glidden Florenamel thinned with one pint of boiled linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to the gallon.

2nd Coat—Allow first coat to dry 24 hours, then apply a full flowing coat of Glidden Florenamel thinned with one pint of boiled linseed oil to the gallon.

3rd Coat—After second coat has dried 24 hours, apply a coat of Glidden Florenamel, of color selected, that has been thinned with one pint of boiled linseed oil to the gallon.

6 Japalac Enamel

Old Painted Surfaces: One coat is usually sufficient; however, two coats may be applied if desired. Let first coat dry overnight, sand lightly and wipe off surface, then apply second coat.

Unpainted Surfaces: Apply Japalac Flat White as a first coat. For second coat, mix equal parts of Japalac Flat White and Japalac Enamel in the color selected. Final coat should be Japalac Enamel as it comes from the can. Sand lightly and wipe off surface between coats.

7 Gliddenspar Varnish**new or old work**

1st Coat—After sanding wood to a smooth surface, brush on a coat of Glid-Tone Wood Stain. Wipe off excess stain with a soft cloth. Allow 24 hours to dry.

2nd Coat—(Open grained wood only) Sand and fill with Glidden Paste Wood Filler reduced as needed with turpentine or naphtha. Wipe before Filler becomes hard, rubbing across grain hard enough to force the Filler into the pores and remove excess.

3rd Coat—Brush on one coat of Gliddenspar Varnish reduced with one pint of turpentine to each gallon of varnish.

4th Coat—Brush on one coat of Gliddenspar Varnish in the consistency as supplied by the manufacturer and allow to dry.

Note: Don't use Shellac anywhere in a schedule embracing Synthetic Varnishes.

exterior finishes

paints and enamels

8 Nev-A-Rust for structural steel—metal

Shop Coat—A priming coat of Glidden Liquid Red Lead as it comes in the container to be applied at the mill.

1st Field Coat—A brush coat of Glidden Nev-A-Rust, of color selected, as it comes in the container.

2nd Field Coat—(Same as 1st Field Coat.)

Note: By alternating the colors of the material used in the Field Coats, the architect secures a color contrast between the coats which insures thorough workmanship on inspection.

9 Liquid Cement Coating for concrete—stucco—brick

new work

1st Coat—To each gallon of Glidden Liquid Cement Coating add one to two quarts of Glidden Liquid Cement Mixing Liquid, depending on porosity of surface to be painted. Allow 36 to 48 hours to dry.

2nd Coat—Brush on a coat of Liquid Cement Coating as it comes in the container. Allow 72 hours for drying.

3rd Coat—One additional coat brushed on evenly.

old work

Remove all loose paint from old surfaces. Touch bare spots with Glidden Liquid Cement Coating which has been thinned 25% with Liquid Cement Mixing Liquid.

1st Coat—Apply one coat of Liquid Cement Coating the entire surface after having reduced it in the ratio of four to one with Liquid Cement Mixing Liquid.

2nd Coat—The second coat shall be Liquid Cement Coating applied full body and brushed well onto the surface.

10 Glidrite Galvanized Iron Primer new or old work

Apply a brush coat of the following solution: Dissolve 1 ounce each of Chloride of Copper, Sal Ammoniac, Nitrate of Copper in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water in an earthen vessel. When dissolved add 1 ounce of Hydrochloric Acid. Allow 24 hours to dry and then use a stiff brush to remove the powder which has formed.

Follow immediately with one coat of Glidrite Galvanized Iron Primer. Finishing coats should be Glidden Endurance Paint (Prepared), Nev-A-Rust or other exterior paint.

interior finishes

paint

General Instructions

All wall surfaces should be carefully checked for "hot" spots caused by excessive lime in the body coat. A litmus paper or phenolphthalein applied to those spots that indicate an alkaline condition should be used to prove whether such a condition exists. All plaster on which "hot" spots appear should be washed previous to the painting with a neutralizing solution made of at least 2 pounds of zinc sulphate dissolved in a gallon of water. Allow this application to dry thoroughly and brush all zinc crystals from the surface.

New walls should be carefully pointed up before priming, cracks should be widened to at least $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and filled flush to the surface with Glidden Patching Plaster.

11 Interior Basecoat primer

All surfaces, plaster, concrete, brick, stone or surfaces previously painted must be dry and free from all grease, dust and foreign matter. Reduce Interior Basecoat with 10% of turpentine or mineral spirits. Brush on and allow this coat to dry overnight. Any spots that indicate unusual porosity by dullness should receive a second coat.

12 Speed-Wall Flat for plaster and wallboards

new work

1st Coat—Interior Basecoat reduced 10% with turpentine, mineral spirits or Speed-Wall Mixing Liquid which has been added an equal amount of Speed-Wall Flat in the color selected for finishing coats. Allow to dry overnight.

2nd Coat—Speed-Wall Flat to which $\frac{1}{4}$ of the primer is added per gallon of Flat. Allow overnight to dry.

3rd Coat—Speed-Wall Flat as supplied by Glidden.

13 Speed-Wall Semi-Gloss for plaster and wallboards

new work

1st Coat—Apply Speed-Wall Interior Basecoat reduced the proportion of one pint of turpentine or mineral spirits to the gallon. Allow to dry thoroughly overnight.

2nd Coat—Speed-Wall Semi-Gloss as it comes in the container. Allow to dry overnight.

3rd Coat—(Same as 2nd Coat.)

interior finishes (cont'd)
paints, enamels and stains

14

**No. 70 Stippling Flat White
for plaster and wallboards**
new work

1st Coat—Apply Speed-Wall Interior Basecoat, reduced in proportion of one pint of turpentine or mineral spirits to the gallon.

2nd Coat—Glidden's No. 70 Stippling Flat White.

old work

All old surfaces shall be carefully cleaned free from grease, smoke and other foreign matter.

Surface Preparation—Large cracks shall be filled with Glidden Patching Plaster, then sized with Speed-Wall Interior Basecoat.

Finish Coat—Glidden No. 70 Stippling Flat White as it comes from the container.

15

**Glid-Tone Wood Stain
(pigmented wiping)**

Reduce equal parts with Glid-Tone Reducer. Brush a good wet coat on the surface and allow to dry 5 or 6 minutes before wiping off excess stain with a lint-free cloth across the grain of the wood to partially fill the pores, until a uniform color prevails. Allow to dry overnight before applying finish coats.

On open-grained woods that have been coated with Glid-Tone and allowed to dry overnight, apply a coat of paste wood filler per directions on can, then apply a coat of Glid-Tone Sealer and when thoroughly dry, apply the finish coat.

16

**Spred Flat Wall Paint
new or old work**

Surface Preparation—All surfaces must be perfectly dry. Remove all grease, calcimine, loose dirt or loose paint. An oil base paint as a primer should be applied to nail heads and exposed metal.

Mixing—Stir Spred in its paste form, then add water slowly in an amount not to exceed ½ gallon to the gallon of paste.

1st Coat—All surfaces that indicate uneven porosity, sand finished plaster, cemented wallboard seams and patched areas shall receive one coat of Glidden's Hydraulic Primer.

Finishing Coats—Apply each coat generously and evenly without excessive brushing. Level off lightly with tip of brush.

17

**Spred Satin Wall Paint
for plaster, wallboards and woodwork**

Mixing—Stir paint thoroughly with a lifting motion to raise the paint from the bottom. Avoid whipping or shaking. Use Glidden *Brilliant Colors* only where tinting is desired. Oil colors must not be used.

Application—Brushing, apply generously and evenly with a large flexible brush; level off lightly with the tip of the brush.

Spraying—Use full body. May also be applied with a roller. Dries to touch in 20 minutes.

18

**Spray-Day-Lite
Brush-Day-Lite**

For walls and ceilings of plaster, brick, tile, concrete, composition board and wood. All surfaces to be cleaned free from carbon deposits, grease, dirt, oil spots, loose paint, kalsomine and whitewash. Clean oil spots thoroughly and apply a coat of aluminum shellac or other suitable sealers.

If the surfaces have never been painted, prime with Spray-Day-Lite No. 142 sealer. Prime water paint surfaces with one coat of Spray-Day-Lite No. 382 Clear. For spongy-type wallboard or extra porous surfaces use either of these primers and allow to dry 24 hours before finishing.

More detailed specifications for Eggshell, Semi-Gloss, Gloss, Wet Wall, Fume Resistant and Fungi Preventive will be furnished on request.

19

**Japalac Enamel
for plaster walls**
new work

New plaster should first be given a coat of a solution made by dissolving 2 lbs. of Commercial Zinc Sulphate in a gallon of water. Allow to dry and wipe off any crystalline deposits that may have formed. Then apply Glidden Interior Basecoat and finish with one or two coats of Japalac.

old work

On old painted surfaces Japalac may be applied without undercoat; however, if the old surface is porous or worn from repeated washings, a coat of Interior Basecoat should be applied.

Japalac will cover about 500 sq. ft. per gallon, depending upon nature of surface.

20 Ripolin Q.D. new wood

1st Coat—A priming coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat, thinned with 1 quart of raw linseed oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of pure turpentine to the gallon. Allow 48 to 72 hours for drying.

2nd Coat—Full coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat. Allow overnight to dry.

3rd Coat—Full coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat. Sandpaper this coat to a smooth surface.

4th Coat—Ripolin Enamel Undercoat reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Gloss Ripolin added to the gallon. Sandpaper lightly after drying.

5th Coat—A good flowing coat of Ripolin Enamel. This coat may be thinned with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of pure turpentine to the gallon. Allow 96 hours for drying; rub smooth with pumice and water.

6th Coat—A good flowing coat of Ripolin Enamel as it comes in the container. **Do Not Thin Finishing Coat of Ripolin.**

Note: If expense is of prime importance, 2nd or 5th coats may be omitted, or, if desired, both.

21 Ripolin Q.D. new sappy woods

1st Coat—A priming coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat, thinned with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of raw linseed oil and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints pure turpentine to the gallon. Allow 48 to 72 hours for proper drying. Follow Specification 20 from this point.

Note: After applying first coat, all woodwork should be thoroughly rubbed down with fine sandpaper or steel wool.

22 Ripolin Q.D. new open grained woods

1st Coat—A coat of Glidden Paste Wood Filler should be rubbed well into the surface. After this is dry and hard, sandpaper the work thoroughly.

2nd Coat—A priming coat of Ripolin Enamel Undercoat, thinned with 1 pint of raw linseed oil and 1 pint of pure spirits of turpentine to the gallon; sandpaper to a smooth surface after thorough drying. Follow Specification 20 from this point.

23 Superior Spedene Enamel new work

1st Coat—A priming coat of Gliddencoat reduced with one pint of turpentine. Dry overnight and sand lightly to remove grain fibres.

2nd Coat—Apply one coat mixed: one-half Gliddencoat and one-half Glidden Superior Spedene Enamel.

3rd Coat—Apply one full flowing coat of Superior Spedene Enamel as it comes from the container.

4th Coat—Sand previous coat lightly and apply finishing coat of Superior Spedene Enamel as it comes from the container.

24 Velvet Spedene Enamel new work

Follow Specification No. 23 only substituting the name "Velvet Spedene Enamel" for that of Superior Spedene Enamel.

25 No. 45 Professional Enamel-White new work and old work

new work

1st Coat—Apply full body. Allow overnight dry then sand lightly and apply second coat full body.

old work

Be sure surface is clean. Apply full body. If two coats are needed, reduce first coat 10% with mineral spirits.

26 Gliddencoat Enamel Undercoat

See Specification No. 23 (Superior Spedene Enamel).

27 Gliddenspar Varnish new work

Follow Specification No. 7 on Page 11.

28 Rapid-Cote Varnish new or old work

Follow Specification No. 30 for both new and old work substituting "Rapid-Cote Varnish" for Rock-Spar Varnish.

29 Penetrex new work

Same as Specification No. 31 only substituting "Penetrex" for Gym Floor Varnish.

interior finishes
varnishes and floor finishes

30 Rock-Spar Varnish **new or old work**

new work

1st Coat—Open-grained wood — should be stained with Glid-Tone Wood Stain. When dry apply a wash coat of Shellac. Then fill surface with Paste Wood Filler as directed on package. When dry, sand smooth. Follow with two coats of Rock-Spar Varnish, reducing first coat 10% with turpentine. Close-grained woods will not need the Paste Wood Filler.

old work

Surface should be clean and dry and sanded to a smooth surface. One coat is usually sufficient. Where two coats are needed, reduce first coat 10% with turpentine.

31 Gym Floor Varnish **new work**

1st Coat—Apply Glidden Gym Floor Varnish liberally to impregnate entire surface. After first coat has dried for 20 minutes remove any excess material remaining on the surface by wiping. Allow to dry overnight and buff lightly with steel wool.

2nd Coat—Glidden Gym Floor Varnish similarly applied.

32 Floorette Varnish **new work and old work**

new work

1st Coat—A full coat of Endurance Wood Stain of color selected.

2nd Coat—(Open-grained woods only.) A brush coat of Glidden Endurance Paste Wood Filler, thinned with turpentine or naphtha to the proper consistency. Remove all excess filler by rubbing across the grain.

3rd Coat—Floorette Varnish reduced 10% with turpentine.

Succeeding Coats—To be Floorette Varnish, applying necessary number to get desired results. Allow 24 hours between each coat.

old work

Surface Preparation—Make as many applications of diluted stain as may be necessary to match the color of the floor surface. Open-grained woods shall be filled. All stained and filled spots shall receive an application of Glidden Floorette reduced 10% with turpentine.

1st Coat—The entire floor surface shall receive one coat of Glidden Floorette reduced 10% with turpentine.

2nd Coat—After the first coat has dried 24 hours apply one full flowing coat of Glidden Floorette without reduction.

33 Florenamel **new or old work**

new work

1st Coat—For first or prime coat on new work, apply one coat of Florenamel reduced 25% with turpentine or mineral spirits. Allow this coat to dry 24 hours.

2nd Coat—Brush on a coat of Florenamel, of color selected, as it comes from the can.

3rd Coat—Two coats will complete the average job; however, if an additional coat is desirable, apply full body after previous coat has dried 24 hours.

old work

Omit first coat as specified above.

Cement Floors

Before applying Florenamel to surfaces of concrete or cement, an etching with a 10% muriatic acid wash is suggested to counteract alkali and provide proper tooth. After effervescence has ceased, rinse with clear water until all traces of acid are removed. From this point on, follow above specifications for first and second and third coat, if necessary.

34 ★ Pli-Namel **for concrete floors**

Remove oil and grease with alkaline cleaners, or steam. Then etch with Sani-Flush, applying powder to wet floor by shaking it directly from can; or, a solution of one quart muriatic acid and three quarts of water. Flush with clear water and remove any excess Sani-Flush, or acid.

1st Coat—Thin first coat of Pli-Namel 10% with pure turpentine to increase penetration.

2nd Coat—Apply second coat full body after first coat is thoroughly dried.

Under good drying conditions, allow second coat to dry 48 hours before the floor is subjected to severe wear.

Complete Free Color Studio Service for Architects, Builders, Contractors

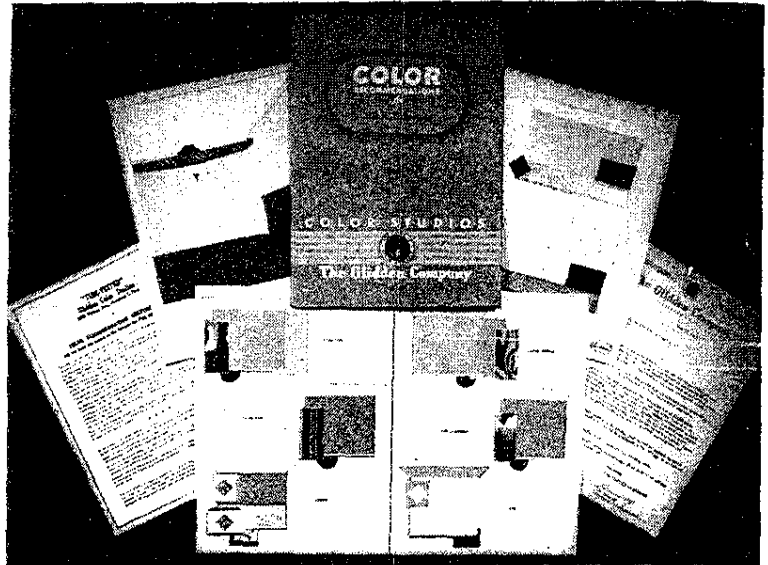
Glidden Color Studios

Serve The Building Industry

With Complete Color Service

Through "Sight Perfection"

Glidden has been recognized in the paint industry as the leading authority on color research and theory for many years. Glidden maintains modern, fully-equipped Color Studios, which devote their entire research to *Sight Perfection* through the use of proper colors — in industrial plants, institutions, schools, office buildings, residences, housing projects, and wherever color is applied. The Glidden Color Studios assemble and distribute individual color prescriptions for architectural painting specifications. This free service to architects, builders and painters is the most complete and accurate color service obtainable. The Glidden *Sight Perfection* Color Studios system takes guesswork out of color selection; lets you see the actual paint colors that will go on the job . . . based on the very latest, scientific color adaptations of correct color harmony.



Above photo shows easy-to-follow Glidden Color Studios presentation of individualized, fully-detailed, on-the-job color styling for decorating interiors.

Requests for Glidden Color Studios' color plans are thoroughly and quickly processed. Miniature room elevations that visualize ceiling, wall and dado in actual paint colors are submitted, with recommendations of the paints to be used.

We invite you to write us today, on any color or decorating problem that you may have, or are planning — on the selection of colors for any building, room or rooms. Address the *Glidden Color Studios*, 11001 Madison Avenue, Cleveland 2, Ohio.

The Glidden Company

Glidden

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS MEAN COLOR LEADERSHIP

The Martin-Senour Company is recognized as the color pace-setter of the entire paint industry. Technicians at Martin-Senour have developed one color triumph after another, starting with the first Nu-Hue Color system thirteen years ago. Martin-Senour's complete line of paints for every paintable surface is distributed through a nation-wide network of independent distributors and dealers.

THE COLOR COORDINATOR SYSTEM

The Color Coordinator System is a positive system of color selection, specification and duplication in paints. It consists of 497 colors, selected to provide maximum coverage of all color possibilities. This vast array of colors is arranged in handy chart form for quick matching, selection and creation of color harmonies. It is also available in actually paintable 3" x 5" removable samples. Martin-Senour maintains a library of these color samples. Orders for individual color samples are promptly handled.

MARTIN-SENOUR NU-HUE COLORS

To tint the colors in the Coordinator System requires a minimum of elements—only basic tinting colors are needed. Never more than three colors are used, and they are always combined in equal parts! The name of each color is its mixing formula too—easy to specify—easy for the contractor to achieve. Famous Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Colors combined with Nu-Hue whites deliver the desired color in finest quality paint!



The architect is confronted with many problems relative to color and its application in paint. Color is an integral part of architectural design. It is necessary to interpret current color trends and keep abreast of modern color preferences and paint application.

With standard colors and paints, color blending, to secure a certain tint and finish is frequently time-consuming and irksome and often colors fail to meet specifications.

Since the success of color specification depends upon a precise translation into a paint color the main objective of the Color Coordinator System is to streamline this procedure. It accomplishes this end by giving specifiers and users of color the means to fulfill their color needs with practical, precise color tools used in a simplified manner. Not only can the color be specified, but precise tinting instructions can be written. The system embraces many broad objectives.

Nu-Hue Liquid Colors can be used to tint interior flat, semi-gloss and enamel finishes as well as sealers, under-coaters and exterior paints. Rigidly controlled, carefully manufactured Nu-Hue White Finishes have been specifically developed for this purpose. They are competitive with other paints of equal quality.

Those who purchase the Color Coordinator System are provided a periodic color fashion and style service based on continuous market research by Martin-Senour analysts and staff of color consultants.

MARTIN-SENOUR SPECIFICATION INDEX

LOCATION	TYPE OF SURFACE	CONDITION OF SURFACE	FINISH	PRODUCT	SPECIFICATIONS	
					NUMBER	PAGE
INTERIOR	Plaster or Wallboard	New or Unfinished	Flat	No. 2633 Primer & Sealer No. 2611 Flowing Flat No. 2649 Quik-Flat No. 2652 Super Flat	1-A	5
	Plaster or Wallboard	New or Unfinished	Stipple	No. 2633 Primer & Sealer No. 2612 Stippling Flat	1-B	5
	Plaster or Wallboard	New or Unfinished	Eggshell	No. 2633 Primer & Sealer No. 2628 Satin Eggshell Enamel	1-C	5
	Plaster or Wallboard	New or Unfinished	Semi-Gloss	No. 2633 Primer & Sealer No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Finish	1-D	5
	Plaster or Wallboard	New or Unfinished	Full-Gloss	No. 2633 Primer & Sealer No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel No. 2638 Porcelain Enamel	1-E	5
	Wood or Plywood	New or Unfinished	Semi-Gloss	No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Finish	2-A	6
	Wood or Plywood	New or Unfinished	Full Gloss	No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel No. 2638 Porcelain Enamel	2-B	6
	Plaster or Wallboard	Previously Painted	Flat	No. 2611 Flowing Flat No. 2649 Quik-Flat No. 2652 Super Flat	3-A	6
	Plaster or Wallboard	Previously Painted	Stipple	No. 2612 Stippling Flat	3-B	6
	Plaster or Wallboard	Previously Painted	Eggshell	No. 2628 Satin Eggshell Enamel	3-C	6
	Plaster or Wallboard	Previously Painted	Semi-Gloss	No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Enamel	3-D	6
	Plaster or Wallboard	Previously Painted	Full Gloss	No. 2640 Full Flowing No. 2650 Fast Drying No. 2638 Porcelain Enamel	3-E	6
	Wood or Plywood	Previously Painted	Semi-Gloss	No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Finish	4-A	6
	Wood or Plywood	Previously Painted	Full Gloss	No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel No. 2638 Porcelain Enamel	4-B	6
EXTERIOR	Siding and Trim	New	Paint	No. 2629 House Paint Undercoat No. 2671 Exterior Tinting White No. 2630 Exterior White	5	6
	Siding and Trim	Previously Painted (good condition)	Paint	No. 2629 House Paint Undercoat No. 2671 Exterior Tinting White No. 2630 Exterior White	6	6

MARTIN-SENOUR PRODUCTS

INTERIOR

No. 2611 Flowing Flat
No. 2612 Stippling Flat
No. 2649 Quik-Flat
No. 2652 Super Flat
No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Finish
No. 2628 Satin Eggshell Enamel
No. 2638 Porcelain Enamel
No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel
No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel
No. 2633 Primer and Sealer-White
No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat
No. 2669 Gloss-Mix
No. 2286 Mix-Ex

EXTERIOR

No. 2629 House Paint Undercoat
No. 2630 House Paint Exterior White
No. 2653 Exterior Paste White
No. 2671 Exterior Tinting White
No. 2670 Trim-Mix

THINNERS

No. 2639 Solve-X

VARNISHES

No. 2631 Dull Varnish
No. 2635 Spar Varnish
No. 2644 Floor and Interior Varnish

NU-HUE LIQUID TINTING COLORS

No. 2270 Canary Yellow
No. 2271 Yucatan Yellow
No. 2272 Florentine Orange
No. 2273 Radiant Red
No. 2274 Dahlia Red
No. 2275 Phlox Purple
No. 2276 Victoria Blue
No. 2277 Bermuda Blue
No. 2278 Genoa Green
No. 2279 Killarney Green
No. 2280 Honey Yellow
No. 2281 Taffy Tan
No. 2282 Jockey Red
No. 2283 Metal Blue
No. 2284 Sage Green
No. 2285 Nutria Brown

GENERAL PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

The purpose of these specifications is to prescribe procedure for painting and decorating service that will best serve the architect, the painting and decorating contractor, satisfy the owner and uphold the established traditions of the industry. The color is specified by its color formula-name or by enclosing a sample. The painting procedure may be written from the material that follows.

1. MATERIALS

All materials, except as otherwise specified, shall be Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Finishes and Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Colors and shall be delivered at the building in the original containers, with labels intact and seals unbroken.

No materials are to be reduced or changed except as directed on label. All tinting and matching of colors shall be done in accordance with the Martin-Senour Color Coordinator Charts, to the satisfaction of the Architect, and in such cases as samples are required, they shall be executed to match the Color Coordinator Sample.

2. PREPARATORY WORK (New Work)

No priming of wood shall be done on or in buildings while plaster is being applied or in process of drying.

All necessary puttying of nail holes, cracks, open joints, and other defects shall be done after the priming or first coat is dry, and before the second coat is applied. The putty is to be a pure linseed oil-white lead-whiting putty, colored to match the finish coat. Putty made with substitute oils will not be acceptable.

At least overnight dry shall be allowed between the coats under most favorable conditions. All coats shall be of the proper consistency and well brushed out.

3. PREPARATORY WORK (Old Work)

Exterior Woodwork: Remove all loose, scaly, or otherwise defective paint, using sandpaper and scrapers. If desired, the Architect may specify that all alligatored or otherwise defective paint shall be removed by burning off or using paint remover. Prime all bare wood with Martin-Senour No. 2629 House Paint Undercoat. Putty all nail holes and other irregularities.

Interior Woodwork: Wash all glossy paint surfaces with a mild alkaline solution such as sal soda, trisodium phosphate, or sodium silicate, and rinse thoroughly. Remove all loose, blistered, or otherwise defective paint, and smooth edges by sanding. Cut out and properly fill plaster cracks with patching plaster, spackle or Swedish putty. Glaze out all unevenness in plastering so that surface will be smooth. Prime all bare wood with Martin-Senour No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat.

Plaster Surfaces: Wash all glossy surfaces with a mild alkaline solution such as sal soda, trisodium phosphate, or sodium silicate, and rinse thoroughly. Remove all loose, blistered or otherwise defective paint, and smooth edges by sanding. Cut out and properly fill plaster cracks with patching plaster, spackle or Swedish putty. Glaze out all unevenness in plastering so that surface will be smooth. Prime all bare plaster with Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

NOTE: If surface is Kalsomine or Casein, wash with clear water to remove and rinse thoroughly. Repair plaster; then prime bare plaster with Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

Wallpapered Surfaces: Remove old paper. Wash surface with a mild alkaline solution such as sal soda, trisodium phosphate or sodium silicate; then rinse thoroughly. Cut out and properly fill all plaster cracks with patching plaster, spackle or Swedish putty. Glaze out all unevenness in plastering so that surface will be smooth. Prime all bare plaster with Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS—INTERIOR

1. NEW OR UNFINISHED PLASTER AND WALLBOARD

For preparatory work refer to General Painting Instruction No. 2.

NOTE: If surface is exceptionally porous and alkaline, or if there are many poorly sealed spots the second coat should be an over-all coat of No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer. If color selected is a deep tone (coordinator charts 1 through 4), the priming coats should be tinted to approximate the finish coat.

A. FLAT WALL FINISH

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

SECOND STEP: Spot seal all dull (poorly sealed) areas.

THIRD STEP: Apply a finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2652 Super Flat Finish white or tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

B. STIPPLED FINISH

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

SECOND STEP: Spot seal all dull (poorly sealed) areas.

THIRD STEP: Apply a heavy finish coat of Martin-Senour

No. 2612 Stippling Flat tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. Stipple this coat. Partial drying required (5 minutes to 1/2 hour), the length of time depending on type of stipple desired.

C. EGGSHELL GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

SECOND STEP: Spot seal all dull (poorly sealed) areas.

THIRD STEP: Apply a finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2628 Satin Eggshell Enamel tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting color.

D. SEMI-GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

SECOND STEP: Spot seal all dull (poorly sealed) areas.

THIRD STEP: Apply a finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Wall Finish tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

E. FULL GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer.

(See Page 6 for second step).

SECOND STEP: Apply a finish coat of either Martin-Senour No. 2640 Full Flowing White Enamel or No. 2650 Fast Drying White Enamel, tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. For a porcelain white, use No. 2638 Enamel.

NOTE: If a three-coat enamel job is desired, apply a coat of No. 2660 Undercoat between step 1 and 2.

2. NEW OR UNFINISHED WOOD AND PLYWOOD

For preparatory work refer to General Painting Instruction No. 2.

A. SEMI-GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat.

SECOND STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Finish white or tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

NOTE: Putty all nail holes and imperfections with white lead putty after the first coat is applied. If the finish coat is a deep tone (coordinator charts 1 through 4), the undercoat should be tinted. For a superior job apply an additional coat of No. 2613.

B. FULL GLOSS

FIRST STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat.

SECOND STEP: Apply a finish coat of either Martin-Senour No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel or No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel White or tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. For a porcelain white, use No. 2638 Enamel.

NOTE: Putty all nail holes and imperfections with white lead putty after the first coat is applied. For a superior job, apply a split coat of Enamel Undercoat and enamel between steps 1 and 2.

3. PREVIOUSLY PAINTED PLASTER OR WALLBOARD

For preparatory work refer to General Painting Instruction No. 3.

NOTE: Exceptionally porous surfaces require a first coat of Martin-Senour No. 2633 Pigmented Primer and Sealer. If the color specified is a deep tone (coordinator charts 1 through 4), the priming coat should be tinted to approximate finish color.

A. FLAT WALL FINISH

FIRST STEP: For surfaces well sealed and in good condition, apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2652 Super Flat finish white or tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

B. STIPPLED FINISH

FIRST STEP: For surfaces well sealed and in good condition, apply a heavy finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2613 Stippling Flat tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting color. Stipple this coat. Partial drying required (5 minutes to 1/2 hour), the length of time depending on type of stipple desired.

C. EGGSHELL GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: For surfaces well sealed and in good condition, apply a finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2628 Satin Eggshell Finish Enamel tinted to desired Coordinator Color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

D. SEMI-GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: For surfaces already well sealed and in good condition a finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Wall Finish tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

E. FULL GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: For previously enameled surfaces in good condition, apply a coat of either Martin-Senour No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel or No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel White or tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. For a porcelain white, use No. 2638 Enamel.

4. PREVIOUSLY PAINTED WOOD AND PLYWOOD

For preparatory work refer to General Painting Instruction No. 3.

A. SEMI-GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: For surfaces in good condition, apply one or more coats of Martin-Senour No. 2613 Semi-Gloss Finish tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color.

B. FULL GLOSS FINISH

FIRST STEP: For previously enameled surfaces in good condition apply a finish coat of either Martin-Senour No. 2640 Full Flowing Enamel or No. 2650 Fast Drying Enamel White or tinted to desired coordinator color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. For a porcelain white, use No. 2638 Enamel.

NOTE: For exceptionally fine work, first apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2660 Enamel Undercoat.

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS—EXTERIOR

CAUTION: 2273 Radiant Red, 2274 Dahlia Red, 2275 Phlox Purple and 2276 Victoria Blue are not recommended for exterior use. These colors were selected to provide all the richness and beauty of the red-magenta-blue range for interior finishes. They will not retain their color on exterior exposure. All other Nu-Hue Tinting Colors however may be used for exterior work and are very permanent and light fast.

5. NEW SIDING AND TRIM

For preparatory work refer to General Painting Instruction No. 2.

FIRST STEP: Apply a priming coat of Martin-Senour No. 2629 House Paint Undercoat.

SECOND STEP: Apply a coat of Martin-Senour No. 2671 Exterior Tinting White, tinted to desired color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. For white finish coat

use 2630 Exterior White. Do not use No. 2671 Exterior Tinting White as white alone.

NOTE: If color specified is a deep tone (coordinator charts 1 through 3), priming coat should be tinted to approximate finish color.

6. PREVIOUSLY PAINTED SIDING AND TRIM

For preparatory work refer to General Painting Instruction No. 3.

FIRST STEP: If surface is badly weathered or in poor condition, apply a priming coat of Martin-Senour No. 2629 House Paint Undercoat.

SECOND STEP: Apply a finish coat of Martin-Senour No. 2671 Exterior Tinting White, tinted to desired color with Martin-Senour Nu-Hue Liquid Tinting Color. For white finish coat, use 2630 Exterior White. Do not use 2671 Exterior Tinting White as a white alone.

NOTE: If color specified is a deep tone (charts 1—3), priming coat should be tinted to approximate finish color.

NU-HUE LIQUID COLORS FOR BLENDING, SHADING AND DECORATING

The most advanced scientific development in color manufacturer. These Liquid Colors have inherent characteristics not attainable in conventional colors in oil... liquid consistency for easy mixing, quick dispersion and accurate measurement.

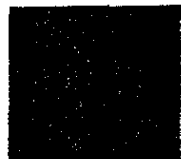
They are distinguished by purity, clarity, high tinting strength and "true" let-down. Synthetic organics in structure, they insure complete control of tinting and blending

properties. They can be used with wall finishes, primers, undercoats, enamels, house paint or other tintable finishes.

COLOR SPECIFICATIONS: Color samples shown on this page represent but a few from the vast color range of the Color Coordinator System. When specifying, state both Color Coordinator number and sheen. Example, Color Coordinator No. T-1, 92-C, flat finish.

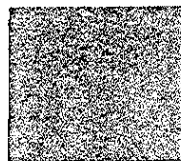


T-1, 92-C



T-3, 94-C

T-5, 96-C



Y-1, 15-C

Y-3, 17-C

Y-5, 19-C



J-1, 169-C



J-3, 171-C

J-5, 173-C

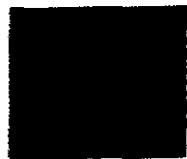


V-1, 260-C

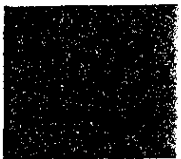


V-3, 262-C

V-5, 264-C



K-1, 484-C



K-3, 486-C

K-5, 488-C



R-1, 218-C



R-3, 220-C

R-5, 222-C

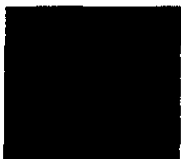


C-1, 1-C



C-3, 3-C

C-5, 5-C



B-1, 274-C



B-3, 276-C

B-5, 278-C



G-1, 470-C

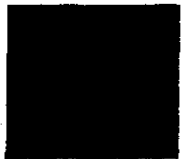


G-3, 472-C

G-5, 474-C



N-1, 106-C

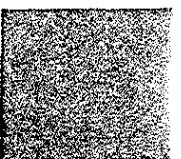


N-3, 108-C

N-5, 110-C



F-1, 29-C



F-3, 31-C

F-5, 33-C



D-1, 232-C

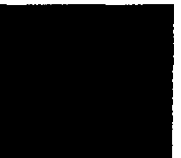


D-3, 234

D-5, 236

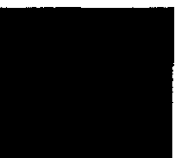


S-1, 344-C

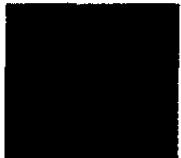


S-3, 346-C

S-5, 348-C



M-1, 316-C

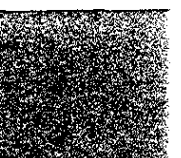


M-3, 318-C

M-5, 320-C

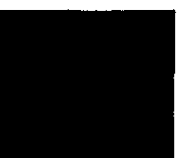


H-1, 78-C



H-3, 80-C

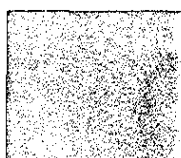
H-5, 82-C



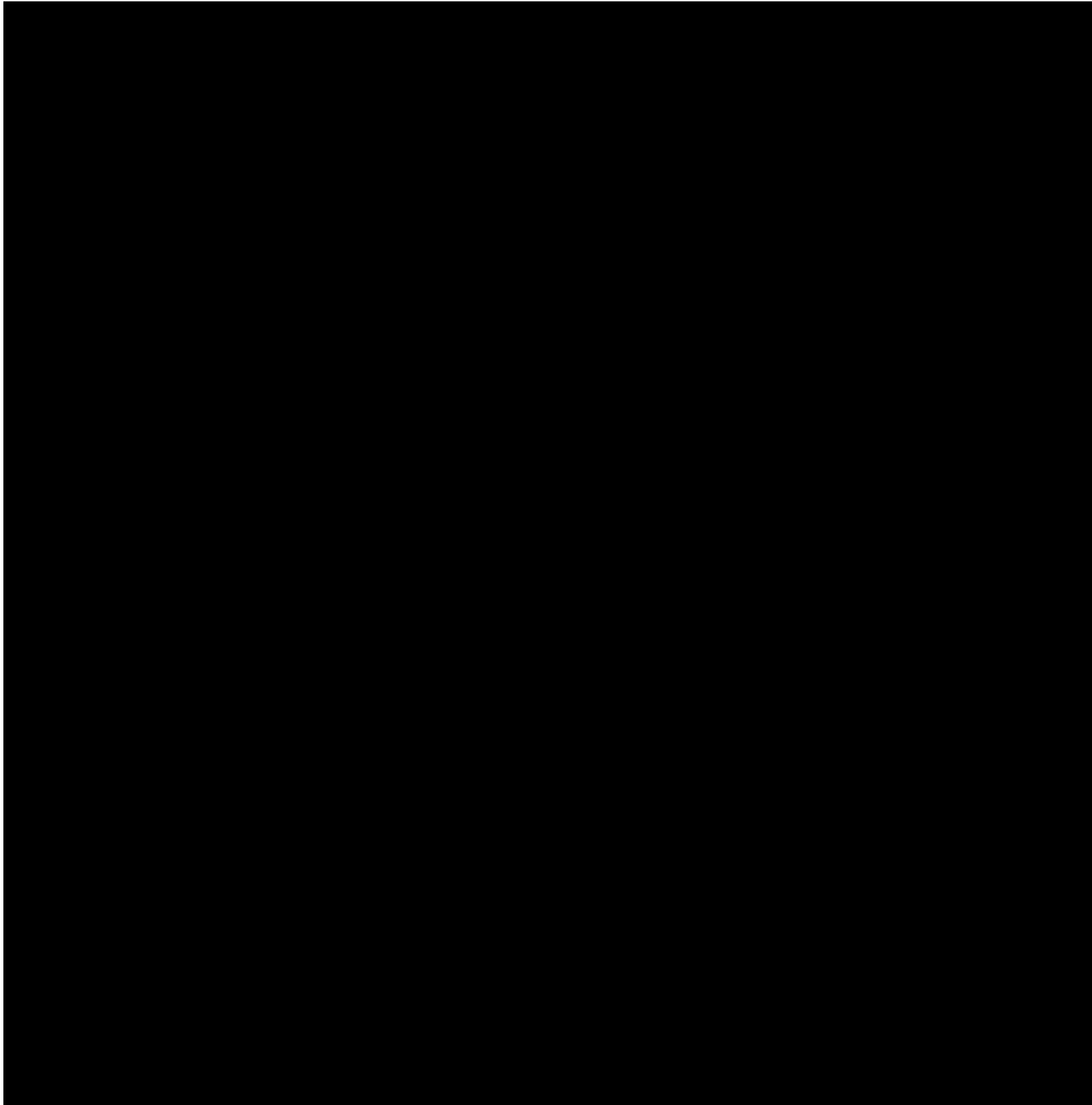
P-1, 246-C



P-3, 248-C



P-5, 250-C



Dutch Boy



1952-SWEET-01034

N A T I O N A L L E A D C O M P A N Y

**"PAINT IT
WITH**

Dutch Boy

*—that's the good word from
people who know paint.*

ARCHITECTS, OWNERS AND
PAINTING CONTRACTORS are
specifying "Dutch Boy" finishes
for interior as well as exterior use.

*Here is the reason for
their preference: "Paint it
with 'Dutch Boy' . . .*

and preserve it with pride!"

GUIDE TO *Dutch Boy* PAINTS,* ENAMELS, VARNISHES

This guide indicates the correct finish for the surface and directs you to the specifications and description of the finish.

exterior

interior

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION		DESCRIPTION PAGE
	PAGE	NUMBER	
HOUSE PAINT	6	4	14
SASH & TRIM COLORS	6	2	14
PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL	6	3	15
EXTERIOR MARINE SPAR	—	—	16
HOUSE PAINT	6	6	14
PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL	6	3	15
HOUSE PAINT	6	5	14
030 METAL PRIMER AND SASH & TRIM COLORS OR HOUSE PAINT OR 18-19 METAL PAINT*	7	7	15 14 23
RED LEAD METAL PAINTS*	21	—	23
SCREEN ENAMEL	—	—	15
INTERIOR-EXTERIOR SPAR	—	—	16
WONSOVER	7	1	16
SATIN EGGSHELL ENAMEL	7	1	15
INTERIOR GLOSS ENAMEL			
SPARKLING WHITE ENAMEL			
SATIN EGGSHELL ENAMEL	8	2	15
INTERIOR GLOSS ENAMEL			
SPARKLING WHITE ENAMEL			
QUICK-DRYING ENAMEL	8	2c	16
INTERIOR FLOOR & TRIM GLOSS			
INTERIOR SATIN FINISH			
INTERIOR FLOOR & TRIM GLOSS	9	3b	16
PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL	9	3a	15
PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL	9	3a	15
030 METAL PRIMER	9	4	15
WONSOVER	9	4	16
030 METAL PRIMER	9	4	15
ENAMEL UNDERCOAT	9	4	16
SATIN EGGSHELL ENAMEL	9	4	15
INTERIOR GLOSS ENAMEL			
SPARKLING WHITE ENAMEL			
QUICK-DRYING ENAMEL			

*"Dutch Boy" Painter Products specifications and description on pages 18-23.

• ASSURED RESULTS

Your choice
by men who
best, and
ations of

ve reasons why you're right to write

Dutch

S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

for *Dutch Boy* paints, enamels and varnishes

general requirements

- The General Conditions of the American Institute of Architects, latest edition, shall form a part of these specifications.
- Surfaces, including metal, shall be free of dirt, grease and other foreign substances before painting.
- Nail holes and minor surface defects shall be puttied after the first coat is dry. Knots and sap streaks shall be given a thin coat of resin-free shellac.
- No coat of paint, enamel or varnish shall be applied on a wet or damp surface, and in no case until preceding coat is dry and hard.
- No painting shall be done on outside work in extremely cold, frosty, foggy, or damp weather. Painting done in winter weather shall be done only when the temperature is above 50°F. and when all surfaces are dry.
- Paint materials shall be delivered at the building in sealed cans bearing the manufacturer's brand and name and shall be used according to directions on the label.
- Gloss coats shall be dry and hard and then carefully sandpapered and dusted before succeeding coats are applied.

Previously painted surfaces shall be clean, dry and thoroughly sandpapered. If peeling, cracking, blistering or other serious conditions exist, old paint should be removed. For metal surfaces shall be wire-brushed.



1.

HOUSES, GENERAL WOOD SURFACES

(a) NEW WOOD, UNPAINTED

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoat, applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish.

SECOND COAT: "Dutch Boy" 110 Bright White, or House Paint in Color; or House Paint 111 White, reduced with 25% turpentine or mineral spirits per gallon.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" 110 Bright White, or House Paint in Color; or House Paint 111 White (tinted, if desired) and applied without reduction.

NOTE: For two coat work, omit intermediate coat.

ALTERNATE SPECIFICATIONS (where resistance to hydrogen-sulfide fumes or mildew resistance is required)

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 115 Fume and Mildew Resistant Paint reduced with 1 pint of turpentine or mineral spirits and 1 pint of linseed oil to each gallon of paint.

SECOND COAT: "Dutch Boy" 115 Fume and Mildew Resistant Paint White reduced with ½ pint of turpentine or mineral spirits per gallon.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" 115 Fume and Mildew Resistant Paint White applied without reduction. Tint if desired to the selected color with "Dutch Boy" Tinting Colors.

NOTE: For two coat work, omit intermediate coat.

(b) WOOD, PREVIOUSLY PAINTED

SPOT PRIME: Spot prime all burned off, scraped or bare wood with "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater. Remove all defective sash putty, clean sash and prime with "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater. When dry, replace with pure linseed oil putty.

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater, applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: Same as specifications for new wood.

2. **SHUTTERS, TRIM, ETC.**

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater, applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Sash & Trim Colors applied without reduction.

3. **FLOORS, STEPS, DECKS, PORCHES**

wood, masonry

FIRST COAT: (masonry or previously painted surfaces) "Dutch Boy" Porch and Floor Enamel of color selected thinned with 1/2 to 1 pint turpentine or mineral spirits to a gallon of the enamel.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Porch and Floor Enamel applied without reduction.

NOTE: On new wood, first apply "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater without reduction; then apply first and finish coats, as above.

4. **WOOD SHINGLES**

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" 110 Bright White; or House Paint in Color; or House Paint 111 White (tinted, if desired) applied without reduction.

NOTE: For stained effect with paint, apply one or two coats of "Dutch Boy" House Paint in color selected with 1/2 gallon of raw linseed oil and 1 gallon of turpentine or mineral spirits added to each gallon of paint.

5. **ASBESTOS CEMENT SHINGLES**

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" 110 Bright White; or House Paint in Color; or House Paint 111 White (tinted, if desired) applied without reduction.

6. **MASONRY**

concrete, brick, stone

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 010 Primer-Undercoater applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" 110 Bright White, or House Paint in Color; or House Paint 111 White (tinted, if desired) applied without reduction.

7.

METAL

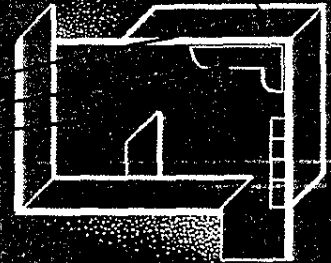
a) gutters, sash, fire escapes, fences
ornamental iron or steel, galvanized iron, etc.

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 030 Metal Primer applied according to direction on label.

NOTE: Exposed exterior metals (iron, copper, etc.) should be painted and back-primed to prevent possible discoloration of painted surface.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Satin Eggshell or House Paint, in color selected, may be tinted toward color of primer.

b) structural steel, galvanized iron, etc. (see specifications for exterior metal on page 11)



1.

WALLS, CEILINGS

plaster, wallboard, canvas, concrete, etc.

(a) NEW WORK, UNPAINTED

Flat Finish

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 040 Wall Primer & Sealer applied without reduction. Primer may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Wenzel White Enamel applied without reduction.

Semi-Gloss Finish
(three coat work)

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 040 Wall Primer & Sealer applied without reduction.

SECOND COAT: "Dutch Boy" 701 Enamel Undercoat applied without reduction. Undercoat may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Satin Eggshell of color selected, applied without reduction.

Gloss Finish
(three coat work)

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 040 Wall Primer & Sealer applied without reduction.

SECOND COAT: "Dutch Boy" 701 Enamel Undercoat applied without reduction. Undercoat may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Interior Gloss in color selected; or Sparkling White Enamel. Apply without reduction.

NOTE: Where two coat work is specified, omit intermediate coat; primer coat may be tinted toward color of finish coat.

All Finishes
(old work)

(b) OLD WORK, PREVIOUSLY PAINTED

Follow specifications for New Work (two or three coats). Note: Where old work is in good condition and of uniform porosity, the finish coat alone will often be sufficient.

Flat Finish	(a) NEW WORK (TO PAINT) Same as specification for interior walls, ceiling, page 7.
Semi-Gloss Enamel Finish	FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 701 Enamel Undercoat applied without reduction. Undercoat may be tinted toward color of finish coat for two coat work. SECOND COAT: "Dutch Boy" Satin Eggshell in color selected thinned with ½ pint turpentine or mineral spirits to the gallon. FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Satin Eggshell in color selected and applied without reduction. NOTE: Allow overnight drying and sand lightly between coats. On two coat work, omit the intermediate coat.
Gloss Enamel Finish	FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 701 Enamel Undercoat, reduced with 1 pint raw linseed oil per gallon. SECOND COAT: "Dutch Boy" 701 Enamel Undercoat applied without reduction. Undercoat may be tinted toward color of finish coat on two coat work. THIRD COAT: "Dutch Boy" 701 Enamel Undercoat intermixed with equal parts of the finish coat enamel, reduced slightly with turpentine or mineral spirits if necessary. FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Interior Gloss Enamel; or Quick Drying Enamel in color selected; or Sparkling White Enamel. Apply finish coat without reduction. NOTE: Allow sufficient time for thorough drying of each coat and sand lightly between coats. Where three coats are specified, omit first coat. On two coat work, omit first and third coats.
All Finishes (old work)	(b) PREVIOUSLY PAINTED OR VARNISHED WOOD Follow specifications for New Work (two or three coats). Note: When surface is in good condition and of uniform porosity, the finish coat alone will often be sufficient.
	(c) NEW WORK (TO VARNISH) FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" Oil Stain of color selected. Apply with soft brush or rag and then wipe with soft clean cloth to highlight the grain of the wood. SECOND COAT: (open grain woods only) "Dutch Boy" Paste Wood Filler (natural or tinted with "Dutch Boy" Oil Stain of color selected). Follow instructions on label for correct application. NOTE: If a spirit or bleeding type stain is used, a thin coat of pure white shellac over the stain and filler is generally recommended as a sealer coat. THIRD COAT: "Dutch Boy" Interior Floor and Trim Varnish thinned with 1 pint of turpentine or mineral spirits to the gallon.

FOURTH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Interior Floor and Trim Varnish applied without reduction.

NOTE: Sand lightly between each coat of varnish. For a full-rubbed finish, a third coat of "Dutch Boy" Interior Floor and Trim Varnish should be applied without reduction. Allow 72 hours for final coat to harden, then rub with powdered pumice and oil or water to a uniform dull finish.

For a dull-rubbed finish without rubbing, use "Dutch Boy" Interior Satin Finish Varnish for the final coat. Stir varnish thoroughly and apply without reduction.

(d) OLD WORK, PREVIOUSLY VARNISHED

Touch up worn spots and proceed with finishing as specified under "New Work to varnish" (two or three coats as specified).

3.

FLOORS

wood or concrete

(a) NEW FLOORS (TO PAINT)

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" Porch and Floor Enamel of color selected, thinned with 1 pint of turpentine or mineral spirits per gallon.

FINISH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Porch and Floor Enamel of color selected and applied without reduction.

NOTE: Same specifications apply to previously painted floors after proper preparation of the surface.

(b) NEW WOOD FLOORS (TO VARNISH)

FIRST COAT: Stain with "Dutch Boy" Oil Stain; omit if natural finish is desired.

SECOND COAT: (open grain woods only) "Dutch Boy" Paste Wood Filler applied according to directions on label.

THIRD COAT: "Dutch Boy" Floor and Trim Varnish thinned with 1 pint of turpentine or mineral spirits to the gallon.

FOURTH COAT: "Dutch Boy" Floor and Trim Varnish applied without reduction.

FIFTH COAT: Same as previous coat.

NOTE: Allow overnight drying between coats of varnish. Sand lightly and dust clean between coats. Same specifications for previously varnished floors after proper preparation of the surface.

4.

METAL

iron or steel

(a) UNPAINTED

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 030 Metal Primer; or Enamel Undercoat.

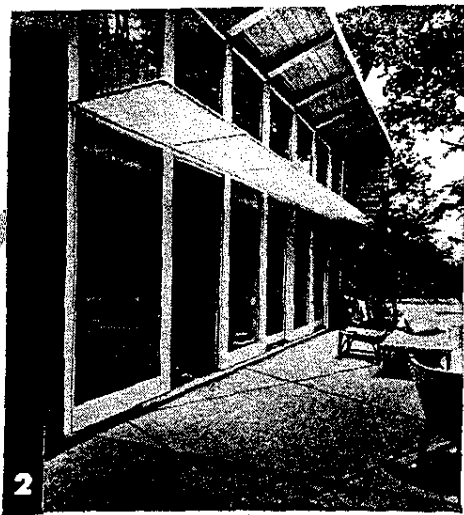
FINISH COATS: Same as specifications for walls or woodwork depending upon finish desired.

(b) PREVIOUSLY PAINTED

FIRST COAT: "Dutch Boy" 030 Metal Primer for spot priming and bare metal.

FINISH COATS: Same as specifications for new metal after surface is properly cleaned and prepared.

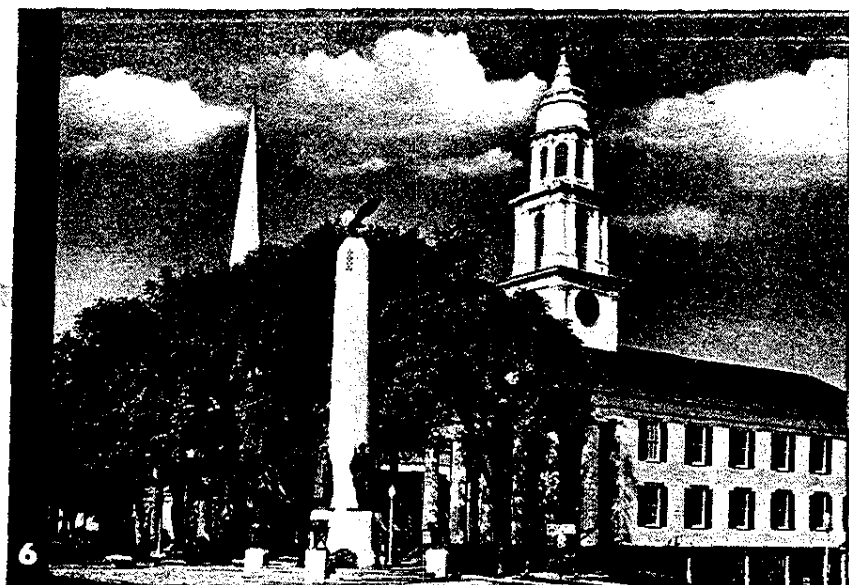




Dutch Boy

sets the pace . . .

provides superb beauty
and protection for both the
interiors and exteriors of
residential, industrial and
institutional buildings.





Dutch Boy

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR COLORS

interior wall finishes

Twelve matching colors in three finishes. Shown here is Satin Eggshell semi-gloss (500 series), with Wonsover flat (400 series) shown in Blue Haze, and Interior Gloss Enamel (600 series) shown in Colonial Green.



686 COLONIAL GREEN

520 IVORY

512 OFF WHITE

556 DUSTY ROSE



476 BLUE HAZE

522 CREAM



566 GEORGIAN GRAY

544 FLAXEN YELLOW

552 PEACH TONE

526 BUFF

572 PASTEL BLUE

582 SUNLIT GREEN

also WHITE in 3 finishes

712 SHELL WHITE

772 BABY BLUE



784 JADE GREEN

752 PEACH



753 MANDARIN RED

720 LIGHT IVORY



776 DELFT BLUE

724 RICH CREAM



786 EMERALD GREEN

744 LEMON YELLOW



750 VERMILION



730 CHOCOLATE BROWN

also 710 WHITE and 790 BLACK

quick-drying enamel

162 GRAY 120 IVORY

182 GREEN 122 CREAM

124 BUFF 128 TAN

142 COL. YELLOW 164 WARM GRAY

ALSO 110 BRIGHT WHITE; 111 WHITE;
115 FUME AND MILDEW RESISTANT WHITE

282 LIGHT GREEN 250 RED

284 MEDIUM GREEN 240 YELLOW

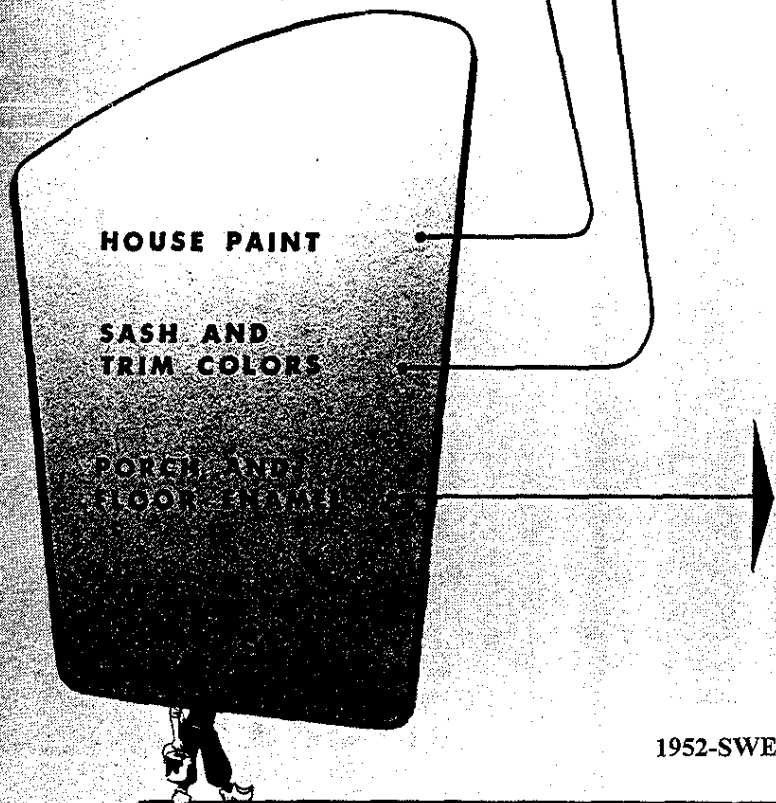
286 DARK GREEN 272 "DUTCH BOY" BLUE

230 BROWN also 210 WHITE
and 290 BLACK

Dutch Boy

interior and
exterior colors

CONTINUED



363 STONE GRAY 333 DARK BROWN

333 BROWN 365 SLATE GRAY

367 LEAD GRAY 357 MAHOGANY

355 TILE RED 369 DARK GRAY

332 OAK 326 BUCKSKIN

385 GREEN 358 MAROON

DESCRIPTION OF

Dutch Boy paints enamels varnishes

"Dutch Boy's" reputation for fine paint is based on the demonstrated beauty and durability of "Dutch Boy" interiors and exteriors. Two famous lines of "Dutch Boy" finishes have helped establish this reputation: the Blue and White Line of ready to use finishes and the Yellow and Black line of painters' products.

Both lines offer consistently superior results. Whichever you specify, you receive the benefit of top quality materials, processed under a system of accurate, continuous control. This is why it pays to specify "Dutch Boy."

HOUSE PAINTS

010 PRIMER- UNDERCOATER

An unsurpassed first coat for exterior surfaces. It *seals* the surface effectively, gives excellent hiding, and adheres tightly. Used under "Dutch Boy" House Paint or Sash and Trim Colors, it provides a superior two coat job, even on unpainted wood.

110 BRIGHT WHITE

A brilliant white exterior finish designed to stay clean and hold its whiteness. Its self-cleaning surface continually renews itself, permits rain to wash away dirt. Gives outstanding long-lasting beauty and protection when used over Primer-Undercoater or previously finished sound surfaces.

111 WHITE

A slow-chalking exterior white house paint. Ideal for buildings where the lower half is of stone or masonry construction. Also, this white can be tinted. Mixing with "Dutch Boy" Tinting Colors makes available a full range of beautiful, fade-resistant exterior tints.

115 FUME AND MILDEW RESISTANT WHITE

This specially formulated exterior paint stays white in areas subject to hydrogen sulfide fumes or mildew.

HOUSE PAINTS IN COLOR

Attractive ready-to-use exterior paints in crisp, clean colors. Use over Primer-Undercoater for high-hiding, long-lasting, fade-resistant beauty.

SASH AND TRIM COLORS

Strong, quick-drying colors that hold their brilliant gloss and color under severe exterior exposure. Highly durable. Use straight or intermixed to obtain a variety of soft or deep shades. For use over Primer-Undercoater on all outside trim areas.



ENAMELS

PORCH AND FLOOR ENAMEL

A high-gloss, hard, durable finish for interior and exterior wood or concrete floors. Dries rapidly; provides a tough, flexible surface which stands up under foot traffic and continued outside exposure.

SATIN EGGSHELL ENAMEL

Finest quality semi-gloss enamel finish for walls, ceilings and woodwork. Provides smooth, lustrous, highly washable surfaces. Especially durable on woodwork and interiors subject to more than ordinary soiling. Same colors as in Wonsover and Interior Gloss Enamels.

INTERIOR GLOSS ENAMEL

A hard, high-gloss enamel finish for use on walls, ceilings, woodwork and trim; gives a smooth, lustrous, washable surface. Resists moisture, retains its gloss and color. Particularly suitable for interiors that require frequent washing. Sets slowly and is easily applied on large surfaces. Same colors as Wonsover and Satin Eggshell.

QUICK-DRYING ENAMEL

High-gloss, hard, weather-resistant enamel for interior and exterior surfaces. Use on all kinds of cabinets and woodwork. Levels out to a smooth factory finish.

SPARKLING WHITE ENAMEL

This brilliant porcelain-like finish is especially designed to provide exceptional whiteness and to retain its whiteness over long periods. Gives excellent washability, long-lasting protection. Harmonizes with kitchen and bathroom equipment. Provides high light reflection. Use on walls and woodwork.

SCREEN ENAMEL

This high quality enamel guards against metal staining and adds durability to all metal screens. Will not clog fine wire mesh.

030 METAL PRIMER

An excellent rust inhibitive primer for use as a first coat on structural steel, ornamental iron, metal roofs, gutters, fences or any interior or exterior metal surface. Contains "Dutch Boy" red lead.

Dutch Boy

paints, enamels, varnishes

DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

**WALL AND
WOODWORK PAINTS**

WONSOVER

A true oil, flat wall paint for interior use on plaster, wallboard, wood, brick and concrete wall surfaces. Levels out to a rich, flat finish when applied with brush, roller or spray. Dries overnight. Washable. Same modern decorator colors as "Dutch Boy" Interior Gloss and Satin Eggshell Enamels.

**WALL PRIMER
AND SEALER**

Effectively primes, seals and hides all types of interior porous surfaces, including plaster, brick and concrete walls, and standard wallboards. Stops suction, seals firecracks, creates a uniform surface. For use under flat, semi-gloss or gloss wall finishes.

**701 ENAMEL
UNDERCOAT**

A white, finely ground, high-hiding enamel undercoat. Gives proper surface for applying Satin Eggshell, Interior Gloss and other enamel finishes. Levels out well and dries to a hard surface with excellent holdout. Sands readily. For use on woodwork and other interior surfaces.

VARNISHES

**EXTERIOR
MARINE SPAR**

A clear pale spar varnish for all types of exterior and marine exposures. Provides a tough, elastic film which withstands extremes of heat and cold, wind, salt spray, rain and snow.

**INTERIOR
EXTERIOR
SPAR**

A tough, durable general purpose varnish; pale in color; of good body and gloss. For use on outside doors and other exterior surfaces not subject to extreme exposure. Also, excellent for finishing floors, trim, table tops, etc. May be rubbed.

**INTERIOR FLOOR
AND TRIM GLOSS**

A tough clear varnish that provides utmost protection, beauty and service for interior wood surfaces. May be rubbed.

**INTERIOR
SATIN FINISH**

Produces a clear rich dull rubbed effect on woodwork without the labor of rubbing.

INTRINSIC VALUE
You can measure the caliber of the paint by the caliber of the men, methods and materials that go into it.

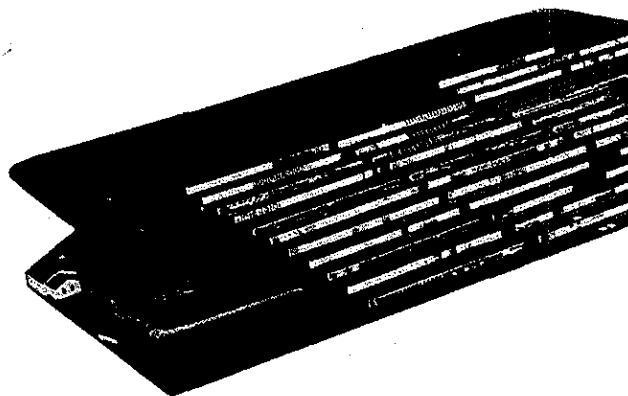


PLAYIN' THE PIPES
Like an organ master at his bank of pipes, this technician blends vehicles into harmony through accurate control.



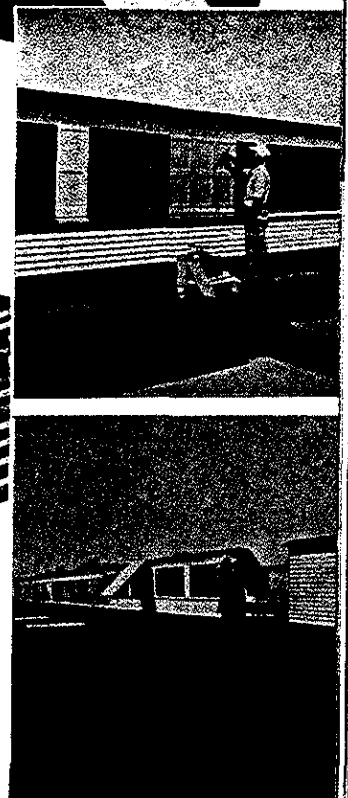
superiority

THROUGH RESEARCH AND CONTROL



TRIAL BY PANEL JURY

At the Sayville Exposure Testing Station, two miles of paint panels are constantly exposed to wind and weather. Only the best by test are awarded the "Dutch Boy" name.





SPECIFICATIONS FOR *Dutch Boy* PAINTER PRODUCTS

• YELLOW AND BLACK LINE

For general requirements and surface preparation, see page 5. For description of products, see pages 22-23.

1d to 12d

MATERIALS	1d	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	11d	12d
"DUTCH BOY" SOFT PASTE WHITE LEAD* LBS.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
"DUTCH BOY" LINSEED OIL GALS.	4	1½	¾	2		2	2½	1½	5	3		
PURE TURPENTINE GALS.	2	1½		1		2	1¼	½	¾	1		
"DUTCH BOY" LIQUID DRIER** PTS.	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		
VARNISH GALS.								¾				
"DUTCH BOY" LEAD MIXING OIL GALS.					3 to 4							
"DUTCH BOY" RAW UMBER PTS.								¼				
GALLONS OF PAINT PRODUCED		9¾	6¾	6½	6¾ to 7¼	7¾	7½	6½	9½	7¾	7¼	8½

13d to 28d, A-1 and A-5

MATERIALS	13d	14d	15d	16d	18d	19d	20d	21d	22d	A-1	28d	A-5
"DUTCH BOY" SOFT PASTE WHITE LEAD* LBS.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
"DUTCH BOY" PASTE RED LEAD LBS.										100	100	25
"DUTCH BOY" LINSEED OIL GALS.	2½				3	½	¾	2		2¼	2¼	3¼
PURE TURPENTINE OR MINERAL SPIRITS GALS.					2	2¼	¾			1 Pt.	1 Pt.	3 Pts.
"DUTCH BOY" LIQUID DRIER** PTS.					1	½	½		¼	1	1	3
VARNISH GALS.							1¼					
"DUTCH BOY" LEAD MIXING OIL GALS.	2½	4 to 5	2					2				
"DUTCH BOY" FLATTING OIL GALS.				1½					1¼			
"DUTCH BOY" WALL PRIMER GALS.												
"DUTCH BOY" LAMPBLACK GALS.											¾ Pt.	1¼
"DUTCH BOY" C. P. PRUSSIAN BLUE PTS.												
DRY WHITING LBS.									22			
GALLONS OF PAINT PRODUCED	8¼	7¼ to 8¼	5¼	4¾	8¾	6	6	7¼	5½	4¾	4½	7

*HEAVY PASTE — If heavy paste is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to all formulas except 5d, 11d, 13d, 14d, 15d, 16d, 21d.

**When boiled linseed oil is used, omit drier except in Formula A-5 where it should be reduced to 2 pints.

1952-SWEET-01051

formulas
for
mixing
paint

APPLICATION OF PAINTER PRODUCTS

exterior
wood

PASTE WHITE LEAD SPECIFICATION

Three coat work — unpainted wood

(a) All unpainted wood shall receive a primer using *Formula 1d*; a second coat using *Formula 2d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 3d*.

Two coat work — unpainted wood

(b) All unpainted wood shall receive a primer using *Formula 8d*; and a second coat using *Formula 3d*.

Previously painted wood

(c) All previously painted wood shall receive a first coat using *Formula 6d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 3d*.

Back priming — unpainted wood

(d) All wood to be back primed shall receive one coat using *Formula 3d*.

READY-MIXED WHITE LEAD PAINT SPECIFICATION

Two coat work — unpainted wood

(e) All unpainted wood shall receive a primer using "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Exterior Primer; and a finish coat using "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

Three coat work — unpainted wood

(f) All unpainted wood shall receive three coats of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint — Outside White, thinned according to label directions.

Previously painted wood

(g) All previously painted wood shall receive a first coat of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Exterior Primer or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint —Outside White, thinned according to label directions; and a finish coat of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

Back priming — unpainted wood

(h) All wood to be back primed shall receive one coat of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Exterior Primer or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint — Outside White.

exterior
wood
shingles

PASTE WHITE LEAD SPECIFICATION

Three coat work — unpainted wood shingles

(a) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive a primer using *Formula 1d*; a second coat using *Formula 4d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (flat) or *Formula 3d* (gloss).

Two coat work — unpainted wood shingles

(b) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive a primer using *Formula 21d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (flat) or *Formula 3d* (gloss).

Previously painted wood shingles

(c) Previously painted wood shingles shall receive a first coat using *Formula 7d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (flat) or *Formula 3d* (gloss).

READY-MIXED WHITE LEAD PAINT SPECIFICATION

Two coat work — unpainted wood shingles

(d) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive a primer using "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Exterior Primer; and a finish coat using "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.†

Three coat work — unpainted wood shingles

(e) Unpainted wood shingles shall receive three coats of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint — Outside White, thinned according to label directions.†

Previously painted wood shingles

(f) Previously painted wood shingles shall receive a first coat of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Exterior Primer or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White, thinned according to label directions; and a finish coat of "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.†

**asbestos
cement shingles**

(a) Unpainted asbestos cement shingles shall receive a priming coat using *Formula 13d*; a second coat using *Formula 14d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 14d* (flat) or *Formula 3d* (gloss) or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint — Outside White (gloss).

(b) Previously painted asbestos cement shingles shall receive a first coat using *Formula 13d*; and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

**exterior brick,
stucco, stone
and concrete****

(a) Unpainted common brick shall receive a primer using *Formula 9d*; a second coat using *Formula 10d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 11d* (flat) or *Formula 3d* (gloss) or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White (gloss).

(b) Unpainted face or de-aired brick shall receive a primer using *Formula 12d*; a second coat using *Formula 7d*; and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

(c) Unpainted stucco†, concrete and stone shall receive a primer using *Formula 13d*; a second coat using *Formula 5d*; and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

(d) Brick, stucco, stone and concrete previously painted with an oil paint†† shall be primed in bare spots using *Formula 13d*, and shall receive a first coat using *Formula 13d*; and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

**interior
woodwork**

Three coat work — unpainted wood

(a) Unpainted interior woodwork shall receive a primer using *Formula 18d*; a second coat using *Formula 5d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (flat) or a prepared enamel.

Two coat work — unpainted wood

(b) Unpainted interior woodwork shall receive a primer using *Formula 5d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 5d* (flat) or a prepared enamel.

Previously painted interior wood

(c) Previously painted woodwork shall be treated as specified in paragraph (a) above with the primer omitted.

**interior plaster,
wallboard
or fabric**

Three coat work — unpainted surface

(a) Unpainted plaster, wallboard or fabric coverings shall receive a primer using *Formula 14d* or "Dutch Boy" Wall Primer; a second coat using *Formula 5d*; and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5* (see Note A).

Two coat work — unpainted surface

(b) Unpainted plaster, wallboard or fabric coverings shall receive a primer using *Formula 5d* or "Dutch Boy" Wall Primer; and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5d* (see Note A).

Previously painted surface

(c) Previously painted plaster, wallboard or fabric coverings shall be treated as specified in paragraph (a) above with the primer omitted.

†A gloss finish is obtained under this specification. If a flat finish is wanted, use *Formula 5d* for the finish coat.

**Interior brick, stucco, stone and concrete should be painted the same as interior plaster.

†Stucco of magnesite composition should not be painted with oil paint.

††If the previous paint was a water paint, the old coating should be removed by wire brushing and the surface treated as though unpainted.

NOTE A: Alternate Finish Coats: If other than a flat finish is wanted, any one of the following finish coats may be specified in lieu of *Formula 5d*: Flat Paint for Regular Stipple, *Formula 15d*; Flat Paint for Sharp Stipple, *Formula 16d*; Plastic Paint, *Formula 22d*; Glass, a prepared enamel.

**exterior or
interior
wood floors**

(a) Unpainted wood floors shall receive a primer using *Formula 18d*; a second coat using *Formula 19d*; and a finish coat using *Formula 20d*.

(b) Previously painted wood floors shall be touched up in bare spots using *Formula 19d*, and shall receive a first coat using *Formula 19d*; and a final coat using *Formula 20d*.

(c) Underside of all new porch floors and the tongue and groove edges of the boards shall receive one coat using *Formula 3d* or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint—Outside White.

**exterior or
interior
concrete floors**

(a) Unpainted concrete floors shall receive a primer using *Formula 13d*; a second coat using *Formula 19d*; and a finish coat using a high grade floor enamel.

(b) Previously painted concrete floors shall be touched up in bare spots using *Formula 19d*, and shall receive a first coat using *Formula 19d*; and a finish coat using a high grade floor enamel.

PASTE RED LEAD SPECIFICATION

(a) All unpainted metal shall receive a primer using *Formula A-1*; a second coat using *Formula 28d*; and a finish coat using *Formula A-5* (Black) or *Formula 3d* (White Lead Paint) tinted to the desired color.***

(b) Previously painted metal shall be spot primed using *Formula A-1*, and shall receive a first coat using *Formula 28d*; and a finish coat as specified in paragraph (a) above.

READY-MIXED RED LEAD PAINT SPECIFICATION

(c) All unpainted metal shall receive a primer using "Dutch Boy" 055 Liquid Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 051 Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 050 Metal Primer or "Dutch Boy" 052 Quick-Drying Red Lead; a second coat of the primer tinted with "Dutch Boy" Lampblack or, in the case of priming with one of the pure red lead paints, the second coat may be "Dutch Boy" 050 Metal Primer; and a finish coat using "Dutch Boy" 18-91 Black or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint.***

(d) Previously painted metal shall be spot primed using "Dutch Boy" 055 Liquid Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 051 Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 050 Metal Primer or "Dutch Boy" 052 Quick-Drying Red Lead and shall receive a first coat of the paint used for spot priming, tinted with "Dutch Boy" Lampblack or, in the case of spot priming with one of the pure red lead paints, the first coat may be "Dutch Boy" 050 Metal Primer; and a finish coat using "Dutch Boy" 18-91 Black or "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint.***

**exterior
metal**

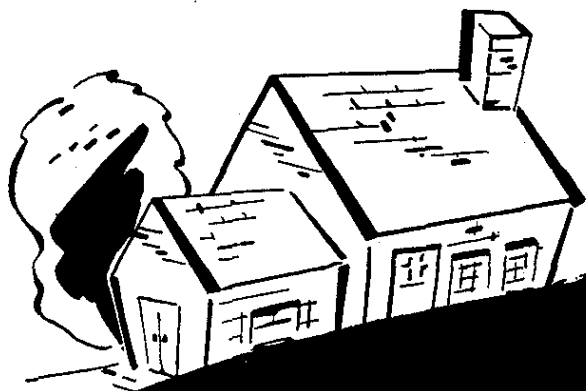
(a) Unpainted interior metal shall receive a priming coat using *Formula A-1* or "Dutch Boy" 055 Liquid Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 052 Quick-Drying Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 051 Semi Quick-Drying Red Lead or "Dutch Boy" 050 Metal Primer; a second coat using *Formula 20d*; and a flat finish coat using *Formula 5d* or "Dutch Boy" Wonsover (see Note A).

(b) Previously painted interior metal shall be spot primed using any one of the priming coat paints listed in paragraph (a) above and shall receive a first coat using *Formula 20d*; and a flat-finish coat using *Formula 5d* (see Note A).

**interior
metal**

***If a white or very light finish coat is desired, a white lead paint rather than a red lead paint should be used for the first coat in repainting and the second coat over unpainted metal. For this purpose, specify *Formula 2d*, tinting the paint slightly with raw umber or lampblack.

NOTE A: Alternate Finish Coats: If other than a flat finish is wanted, any one of the following finish coats may be specified in lieu of *Formula 5d*: Flat Paint for Regular Stipple, *Formula 15d*; Flat Paint for Sharp Stipple, *Formula 16d*; Plastic Paint, *Formula 22d*; Gloss, a prepared enamel.



DESCRIPTION OF

Dutch Boy

WINTER PRODUCTS

• YELLOW AND BLACK LINE

SOFT PASTE WHITE LEAD

Pure white lead ground in linseed oil and suitable for mixing with proper vehicles. Produces a beautiful, highly protective and economical exterior paint. Pure white lead is also available in heavy paste form, containing no mineral spirits.

PURE WHITE LEAD PAINT

A ready to use all-lead paint for exterior use. Provides durability and economy of white lead, plus the convenience of a ready to brush product. Produces a beautiful, long-lasting surface which will not crack or scale. Use as a straight white or for tinting with "Dutch Boy" Tinting Colors.

PURE WHITE LEAD EXTERIOR PRIMER

Unsurpassed as a first coat in a two coat system. Provides high hiding and good holdout; adds flexibility and durability to the final job. Use on new wood or painted surfaces under "Dutch Boy" Pure White Lead Paint.

TINTING COLORS

A full range of true-tone, clear, sharp tints for adding color to paint. Quick and easy to mix. Provide complete dispersion without lumping or streaking. High in tinting strength; economical to use.

PURE LINSEED OIL

Strictly pure, well filtered and properly settled linseed oil. Two types—raw and boiled; factory-sealed to insure purity.

LEAD MIXING OIL

An ideal flat sealer and reducer for interior and exterior oil paints. Use with "Dutch Boy" White Lead to obtain a top quality flat paint for plaster, wallboard, asbestos shingles, stucco, brick and concrete.

FLATTING OIL

An effective vehicle with the following interior uses: As an interior flat paint after mixing with "Dutch Boy" Soft Paste White Lead in oil; as a glazing liquid for antique or similar decorative effects; as a stain for interior wood after mixing with "Dutch Boy" Tinting Colors.

LIQUID DRIER

A concentrated drier for general use.

WALL PRIMER

A pigmented first coater for use on interior walls. Provides effective sealing, hiding and holdout on plaster, wallboard, plasterboard and concrete. May be tinted with Dutch Boy Tinting Colors.

PASTE RED LEAD

Red lead ground in pure linseed oil.

050 METAL PRIMER

An iron oxide, red lead paint designed for use as a maintenance paint on all atmospherically exposed structures and equipment. Its high hiding, low chalking properties make it useful as a first, second, and finish coat on steel. Provides a fast-drying, tough finish, even on slightly rusted steel surfaces.

051 SEMI QUICK-DRYING RED LEAD

A pure red lead paint widely used as a metal protective primer for structural steel, metal window frames, etc. Similar in properties to "Dutch Boy" 050 Metal Primer, though it provides longer service due to full red lead content.

052 QUICK-DRYING RED LEAD

A fast setting, pure red lead metal protective paint for use as a primer on steel surfaces. Can be recoated within the working day. Apply only to thoroughly cleaned metal, as quick-setting qualities will not permit good wetting of rusted surfaces. Provides a tough, impermeable, inhibitive film where high humidity or water immersion is expected.

054 RED LEAD PHENOLIC PRIMER

This metal protective paint possesses a high red lead content, combined with a phenolic-tung oil varnish. For use on thoroughly cleaned steel which is to be subject to severe service conditions, such as fresh water immersion or high humidity. Provides high resistance to chemicals and moisture.

055 LIQUID RED LEAD

This is a linseed oil 100% red lead pigmented paint. Its excellent wetting properties insure superior adhesion to metal surfaces which cannot be entirely freed of rust. Produces a low gloss film.

18-91 METAL FINISH PAINT — BLACK

A durable linseed oil type black finish coat for use on atmospherically exposed metal structures and buildings. Adapted for use in a system comprising any of the aforementioned red lead primers.

to be sure . . .

Easiest way to be *sure* of the finish is telephone or write "Dutch Boy."

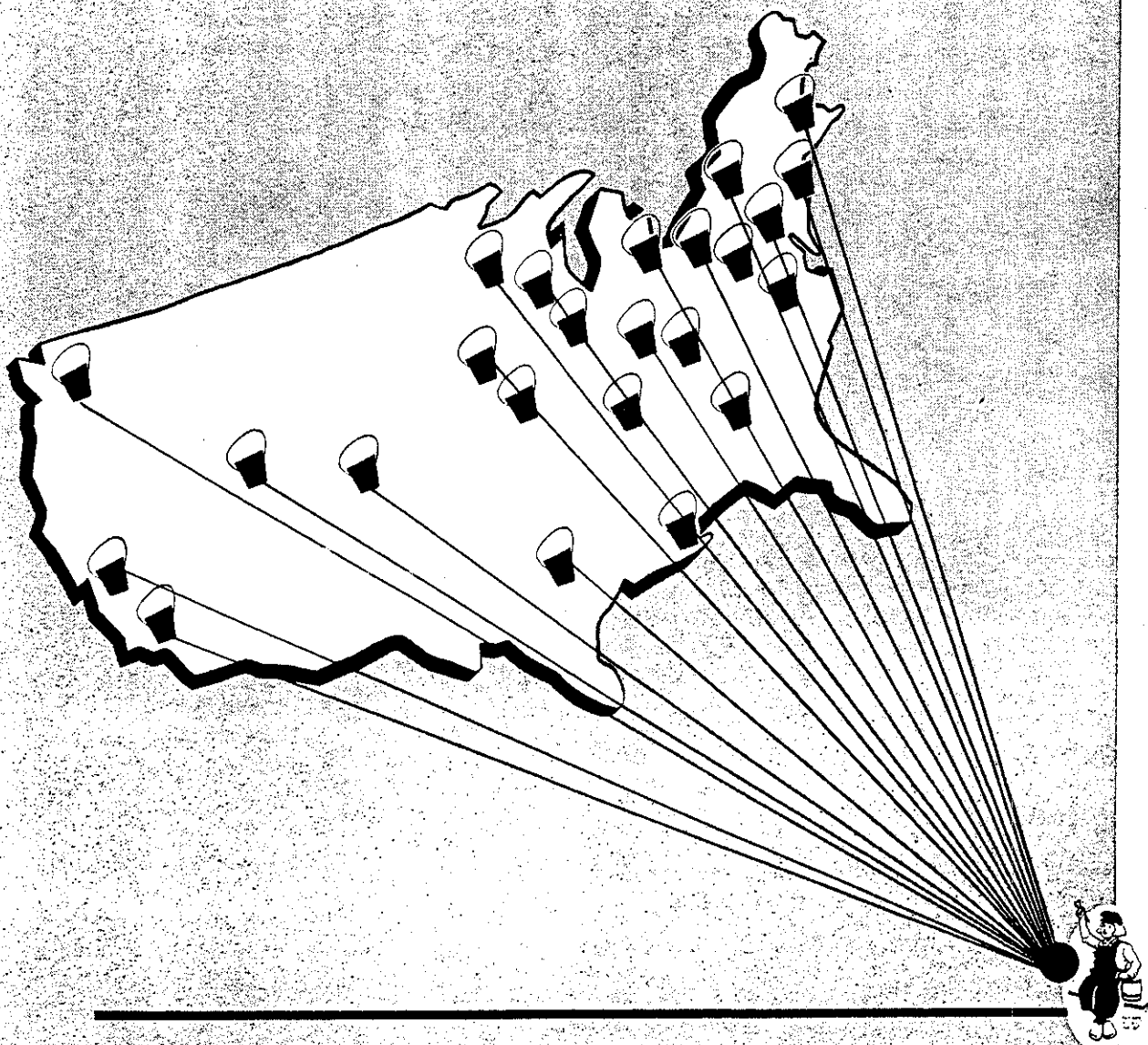
You'll get the correct answer to paint problems and save time on the job through your local "Dutch Boy" office. It offers prompt, efficient service and authoritative advice.

In addition, vital technical data is available from our research laboratory, as well as from our various exposure testing stations.

To be sure of the finish, contact the "Dutch Boy" office nearest you—it's listed on the following page.

When in New York, plan to visit the large "Dutch Boy" Exposure Testing Station at Sayville, Long Island. See the proof of the paint on the panel.





branch offices

ATLANTA • 400 Bishop St., N. W.
 BOSTON • 800 Albany Street
 BUFFALO • 116 Oak Street
 CHICAGO • 900 West 18th Street
 CINCINNATI • 659 Freeman Ave.
 CLEVELAND • 1776 Columbus Road
 DALLAS • 959 Terminal Street
 DENVER • 1932 Broadway
 DETROIT • 1627 West Fort Street
 INDIANAPOLIS • 1600 E. 21 St.
 KANSAS CITY, MO. • 1406 W. 13 St.
 LOS ANGELES • 3113 E. 26 Street

MILWAUKEE • 744 No. Fourth St.
 NEW ORLEANS • 516 Tchoupitoulas St.
 NEW YORK • 111 Broadway
 OMAHA • 2810 "A" Street
 PHILADELPHIA • 2607 E. Cumberland St.
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 ST. PAUL, MINN. • 102 W. Fairfield Ave.
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 SEATTLE • 1128 W. Spokane St.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. • 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

N A T I O N A L L E A D C O M P A N Y

GENERAL OFFICES

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

1952-SWEET-01057

O'BRIEN PAINTS

QUALITY FINISHES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

The O'Brien Corporation was founded in 1875, over 77 years ago. Since that time the company has maintained a nation-wide reputation, particularly among architects and decorators, for the high, uniform quality of its paint and varnish products which embrace almost every possible type of architectural finish. The company pledges that no effort will be spared to keep O'Brien products in the forefront—in quality, dependability and performance.

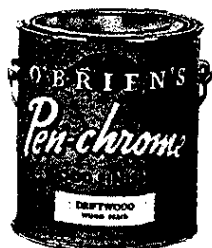
Paint chemists agree that oil shrinkage, in the dried paint and varnish film, is a major cause of failure. By an intricate process, patented in 1933, the oils used in O'Brien products are actually *Pre-shrunk* before being incorporated with the other ingredients. It is largely due to this exclusive O'Brien feature—*Thermolyzed Oil*—that O'Brien exterior paints stand up longer under sun and weather and that O'Brien interior paints wash easier even after years of service.

The O'Brien Corporation maintains a corps of expert paint and varnish chemists as well as a color clinic service ready at all times to cooperate in the solution of unusual finishing or decorating problems.

THE O'BRIEN CORPORATION

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



The name O'BRIEN should be written into and made a part of all paint specifications below.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHING NEW "UNPAINTED" SURFACES

EXTERIOR PAINTING

NEW WOOD SIDING AND TRIM

Lustrous Finish — prime coat of either "75" or T.T.O. Primer. Finish with one coat of "75" or T.T.O. House Paint.

Eggshell Finish — for white or light tints, use two coats of Eggshell Exterior Paint.

Clear Finish (high lustre) — two coats of O'Brien's Exterior Wood Finish, Clear.

Stain Finish — two coats of O'Brien's Shingle Stain.

Bright Trim Finish (high lustre) — two coats of O'Brien's Trim & Trellis Colors.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Lustrous Finish — prime coat of "75" House Paint reduced with three quarts "701" Clear Sealer per gallon — followed with one coat of "75" House Paint.

Eggshell Finish — prime coat consisting of one-half Eggshell Exterior Reducer and one-half Eggshell Exterior Paint. Finish with one coat of Eggshell Exterior Paint.

STUCCO, BRICK, CONCRETE

Eggshell Finish — same as above under "Asbestos Shingles."

Flat Finish — prime coat consisting of one-half Concrete & Stucco Paint Reducer and one-half Concrete & Stucco Paint. Finish with one coat of Concrete & Stucco Paint.

WOOD SHINGLES

Eggshell Finish — for white or light tints, use two coats of Eggshell Exterior Paint.

Stain Finish — two coats of Shingle Stain. (NOTE) — shingles may be dipped in bundles for first coat.

LOG SIDING

Clear Finish — two coats of Exterior Wood Finish, Clear or Atlas Oil.

IRON AND STEEL

Note — if the iron or steel has been shop-coated and the shop-coat is in good condition, i.e., not rusting through — the primer specified below may be omitted in all instances.

Colored Finish (light and dark colors) — prime coat of Red Lead Primer. Follow with a coat of "75" or T.T.O. House Paint Primer. Finish with a coat of "75" or T.T.O. House Paint.

Colored Finish (bright color) — prime coat of Red Lead Primer. Follow with two coats of Trim & Trellis Colors.

Aluminum Finish — prime coat of Red Lead Primer. Complete with two coats of either T.T.O. or Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint.

Heat Resisting Aluminum Finish — two coats of O'Brien's Heat Resisting Aluminum.

Low Cost Black Finish — prime coat of Red Lead Primer. Finish with one coat of Waterproof Coating Black, Gloss.

GALVANIZED OR TIN ROOFS

Colored Finish — prime coat of Red Lead Primer. Complete with one coat of Tinner's Red.

CONCRETE FLOORS

Preparation — surfaces should be perfectly clean and dry — all loose paint, grease, oil and dirt removed.

Colored Enamel Finish — two thin coats of O'Brien's Floor & Deck Enamel.

WOOD FLOORS

Colored Enamel Finish — same specifications as above under "Concrete Floors."

Clear Finish — two thin coats of Master Quick Spar Varnish.

INTERIOR PAINTING

WOODWORK, CABINETS, PANELING, TRIM

High Lustre Enamel

a. **Three Coat Work** — one coat of White Surfacer; one coat of White Surfacer and Flexico Enamel mixed half and half; one coat of Flexico Enamel. (Note — Liquid-Lite Non-Yellowing Gloss, Liquid-Lite Neutral Gloss White and Quick Drying Enamel may be substituted for Flexico in above specification.)

b. **Two Coat Work** — one coat of Double-Up Enamel Undercoat and one coat of Flexico Enamel.

Eggshell Enamel Finish

a. **Three Coat Work** — one coat of Double-Up Enamel Undercoat. Follow with two coats of Liquid-Lite Eggshell (non-yellowing or neutral) White Enamel. (Note — Satin Finish may be substituted for Liquid-Lite Eggshell Enamel.)

b. **Two Coat Work** — same specifications as above, eliminating the second coat of Liquid-Lite Eggshell Enamel.

Satin Finish Deep Colored Finish — one coat of Double-Up Enamel Undercoat followed with two coats of Satin Finish Deep Color.

Blonde Rubbed Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome "blonde" Wood Stain. Finish with two coats of Pen-chrome Clear Finish.

Blonde High Lustre Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome "blonde" Wood Stain. Finish with two coats of Pen-chrome High Lustre, Clear.

Natural Rubbed Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer followed with one coat of Pen-chrome Clear Finish.

Natural High Lustre Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer. Finish with one coat of Pen-chrome Hi-Lustre, Clear.

Dark Stain Rubbed Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome Penetrating Oil Stain; one coat of White Shellac followed with one or two coats of Pen-chrome Clear Finish.

Dark Stain, High Lustre or to be rubbed — one coat of Pen-chrome Penetrating Oil Stain; one wash coat of White Shellac and two coats of Master Seat Finishing and Rubbing Varnish.

PLASTER, HARD WALLBOARD, CANVAS, METAL

Washable Flat Wall Finish (pastel tints) — two coats of Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer and one coat of Liquid Velvet.

Washable Flat Wall Finish (deep colors) — one coat of "701" Clear Sealer, one coat of mixture consisting of one-half "701" Clear Sealer and one-half Liquid Velvet of the final color. Finish with one coat of Liquid Velvet Deep Color or deep mixtures.

Washable Flat Wall Finish (stippled) — two coats of Liquid Velvet Wall Primer & Sealer and one coat of Liquid Velvet Stippling White, stippled.

One-Coat Flat Wall Finish (pastel or deep colors) — one coat of Liquid Velvet.

Resin Emulsion Flat Wall Finish — one or two coats of O'Lite

Semi-Gloss Wall Finish (pastel colors) — two coats of Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer followed with one coat of Satin Finish.

Semi-Gloss Wall Finish (deep colors) — one coat of "701" Clear Sealer; one coat of mixture consisting of equal parts "701" Clear Sealer and Satin Finish Deep Color; one coat of Satin Finish Deep Color.

Interior Gloss Finish — one coat of Liquid Velvet Wall Primer & Sealer and two coats of Interior Gloss or Quick-Drying Enamel.

Finest High Lustre Enamel Finish — one coat of Liquid Velvet Wall Primer & Sealer and two coats of Flexico Enamel or Liquid-Lite Enamel (non-yellowing or neutral gloss).

DRI-WALL SURFACES (Sheetrock, Wallboard, Etc.)

Flat, Semi-Gloss, Gloss Finishes — prime with one coat of Vite Dri-Wall Primer and finish with one coat of either Liquid Velvet (Flat), Satin Finish or Interior Gloss. *Note* — to finish where texture paint has been applied over dri-wall surfaces — follow specifications above for one coat or three coat work under "Plaster".

THE HANDIEST — MOST COMPLETE "COLOR TOOL" FOR ARCHITECTS

15
OB



Send for your copy of the O'Brien Decorator's and Architect's Color Manual today. Presents a full range of over 110 authentic, up-to-the-minute colors, developed by O'Brien color stylists working with leading color authorities. Large full page swatches — split for easy comparison and matching. A complete color card section plus color scheme suggestions and paint specifications. A "must" for every architect's office. Only \$1.75 prepaid.

ELABORATE SPECIFICATION CATALOG A REAL REFERENCE GUIDE



This large forty-eight page catalog contains complete data on the O'Brien line of architectural finishes as well as specifications for painting all kinds of interior and exterior surfaces. In addition, its contents include sections on factory maintenance recommendations, the use of color in decorating, special problems in painting, how to estimate paint requirements plus an insert containing over 150 actual paint chips. Write for your free copy.

FREE CATALOG — will be sent to architects who request copy on their letterhead.

1952-SWEET-01060

HEAVY, SOFT INSULATING OR ACOUSTICAL BOARD

Flat Finish — apply one or two coats of Celluseal Flat White.

CONCRETE AND CEMENT WALLS

Note — follow specifications above under "Plaster". Rough and pitted walls may be first built up by applying one or two coats of the conventional cement base, water thinned paints.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Lustrous Enamel Finish (metal or shop-coated metal) — one coat of Bond-On Metal Primer and one coat of Mech-A-Namel.

OAK, OPEN GRAIN WOOD FLOORS

Clear, "Non-Surface" Finish — two coats of Pen-chrome Filler Sealer and one coat of wax.

Stained, "Non-Surface" Finish — same as above. Tint the Filler-Sealer to the desired shade with Oil Colors.

Penetrating Seal Finish — two coats of Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal.

Penetrating Seal Finish with Filler — one coat of Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal and one coat of Natural Paste Filler. Finish by buffing.

Clear, High Lustre "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Natural Paste Filler; one wash coat of Shellac and two coats of Pyramid 4-Hour Varnish or Celluseal Clear.

Clear, Satiny "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome Filler Sealer and one coat of Pen-chrome Clear Finish, buffed.

Low Cost, Clear, High Lustre "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Adamantean Filler & Surfacer and one coat of "910" Varnish or Celluseal Clear.

High Speed, Clear Finish — two coats of Pen-Sheen.

Stained, High Lustre "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Natural Paste Filler, tinted; one wash coat of Shellac and two thin coats of any of the following varnishes: Master Quick Spar, Celluseal Clear, Pyramid 4-Hour Floor or "910" Varnish.

MAPLE, PINE, CLOSE GRAIN WOOD FLOORS

Clear, "Non-Surface" Finish — two coats of Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal followed with a coat of floor wax.

Stained, "Non-Surface" Finish — same as above. Tint the Floor Seal with Liquid Oil Colors or Pyramid Paste Stains.

Clear, High Lustre "Surface Film" Finish — three thin coats of either Master Quick Spar, Celluseal Clear, Pyramid 4-Hour Floor or "910" Varnish.

Clear, Satiny "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer and one coat of Pen-chrome Clear, buffed.

Low Cost, Clear, High Lustre "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Adamantean Filler & Surfacer and one coat of "910" Varnish or Celluseal Clear.

High Speed, Clear Finish — two coats of Pen-Sheen.

Stained, High Lustre "Surface Film" Finish — one coat of Pen-chrome Stain; one wash coat of Shellac and two thin coats of Pyramid 4-Hour Floor Varnish.

Colored Enamel Finish — three thin coats of O'Brien's Floor & Deck Enamel.

GYMNASIUM FLOORS (Usually Maple)

Clear, High Lustre Finish — three thin coats of O'Brien's Gymnasium Finish.

DANCE FLOORS (Usually Maple)

Clear, Wax Finish — two coats of Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal finished with one or two coats of floor wax. Polish wax with heavy polishing machine.

WOOD FLOORS IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS — (Usually Maple)

Clear, "Non-Slip" Finish — two coats of O'Brien's Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal.

Low Cost, Clear, High Lustre Finish — two coats of Celluseal Clear.

HEAVY DUTY OR INLAID LINOLEUM

Lustrous Finish — one coat of Clear Coat Linoleum Finish.

PRINTED LINOLEUM

Lustrous Finish — one coat of Linoleum Varnish.

CORK OR CORK TILE FLOORS

Clear Finish — two coats of Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE FLOORS

Clear Finish (to prevent dusting) — one coat of Clear Cement Coating.

Colored Enamel Finish — two or three thin coats of O'Brien's Floor & Deck Enamel.

THE O'BRIEN CORPORATION
SOUTH BEND, IND. • BALTIMORE, MD.



PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

and BUYER'S GUIDE

This booklet is designed exclusively for professional use. It contains concise, factual descriptions and specifications for leading Sherwin-Williams products to enable the architect, contractor, decorator and engineer to select and specify the proper product to meet the service conditions to be encountered.

In these enlightened days of precise chemical formulation in the paint industry, the day of the mysterious "secret formula" is long since past. Yet the hidden ingredient in all Sherwin-Williams products continues to be 85 years of experience and irreproachable manufacturing integrity which is the proudest asset of The Sherwin-Williams Co.

Sherwin-Williams is today the largest manufacturer of paint and varnish products in the world. Its laboratories have been identified with many of the most important developments in the field of surface finishing and protection.

Where economy is a primary factor, these formulations frequently provide a practical solution with single-coat or two-coat application, as recommended. At the same time, the same materials can be incorporated in standard specifications calling for 3, 4 or more coats, if desired, with assurance of even finer performance.

Quality control under the supervision of these laboratories is your assurance that every product bearing the Sherwin-Williams name is the finest obtainable for the surface and service specified.

Untiring research and laboratory effort have resulted in a substantial simplification of maintenance finishing procedures and methods. As a result, the complete line of Sherwin-Williams finishes today includes product developments which, in many cases, offer material savings in the number of coats and quantity of material required for satisfactory results.

Your Problems Are Our Business

With major plants located throughout the country, nearly 500 direct factory branches and a technical organization of national reputation, Sherwin-Williams is in an unexcelled position to serve every construction and maintenance finishing requirement.

The brief collation of product descriptions and specifications which follow cannot hope to meet every situation. If you need special information or service not readily available from one of the Sherwin-Williams Branches, please write to The Sherwin-Williams Co., Painter-Maintenance Division, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

Sherwin-Williams Color Service

The famous Sherwin-Williams Style Guide, publication of which was suspended from 1943 to 1950, is again available.

This large portfolio (approximately 14" x 18") contains more than 100 full-color illustrations of rooms and homes.

Supplementing the Style Guide is a new and distinctively different color service, the Style Guide Companion. This useful volume contains large two-sided pages of 139 easy-to-mix interior colors. The 139 colors are so arranged that windows cut in each page enable four additional har-

monious accent colors to show through. These color harmonies have been pre-selected by expert color consultants.

These two volumes offer a valuable, authentic reference work of tried, tested, contemporary color usage, with special reference to residential planning.

A convenient lending service enables you to borrow a copy of either volume for office use from any of the Sherwin-Williams Branches or from many of the 15,000 Sherwin-Williams Dealers located throughout the United States.

COLOR SAMPLES ON REQUEST

We are presently in the process of adding new, modern colors to many of our standard lines. However, because they will not be ready in time for publication, it has been necessary to omit our color chip section from this catalog.

For color samples of any of the products described herein, please write to: *The Sherwin-Williams Co., Attention Painter-Maintenance Sales Dept., 101 Prospect Ave. N. W., Cleveland 1, Ohio.*

Guide to *SHERWIN-WILLIAMS* Products and Specification

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*Specifications supplied on request.

S-W Outside Paint Products

Sherwin-Williams offers the architect its famous Sherwin-Williams House Paint and other products for the protection of exterior wood, shingles, etc. Highest quality raw materials and carefully controlled manufacture insure maximum durability and protection.

House Paint

House Paint is carefully formulated to give a brilliant line of colors and White. It may bear the Sherwin-Williams' label, and it is WEATHERATED for its ability to resist excessive loss of gloss, high chalking, uncontrolled chalking, checking, cracking, rapid erosion and color fading.

SWP House Paint should be specified for the exterior of all wood buildings except those exposed to industrial fumes containing sulphur and where mildew is prevalent. Special Sherwin-Williams paints listed below protect against these conditions.

SWP colors: Geneva Cream 478, Ivory 496, Colonial Yellow 465, Berkeley Yellow 459, Chelsea Gray 474, Plymouth Green 458, Westchester Gray 477, Woodland Brown 493, *Verde Green 417, *Ardmore Green 416, *Manor Brown 495, *Sagamore Green 483, *Royal Maroon 497, *Hillcrest Green 482, *Castilian Blue 412, *Solfast Red 418, Black 467, White 471, White Undercoater 450, Tinting White 473, *SWP Trim Color.

SWP Trim Colors

Eight darker colors in the SWP line are specially designed for trim use on shutters, window sash, doorways, grill work, etc. These shades are all mildew resistant. They are slightly higher in price than regular SWP colors.

SWP Undercoater No. 450

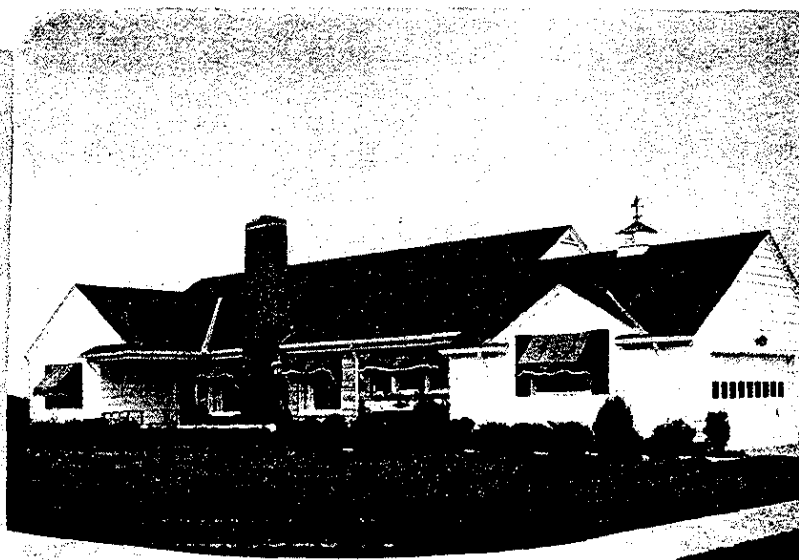
Ready-to-use SWP Undercoater No. 450 primes and seals badly weathered surfaces or unpainted wood, and dries to a dull finish that bonds perfectly with the final paint coat. This material is extremely opaque, which insures good covering, and its special formulation gives it particularly strong adhesive qualities.

SWP Tinting White

Regular SWP White is not recommended as a base in making light tints. For this purpose SWP Tinting White is supplied to be tinted with S-W Tinting Colors or to be blended with regular SWP colors (other than Trim Colors).

Mildew Resistant Additive

Sherwin-Williams Mildew Resistant Additive is for use in areas where mildew is prevalent and extra protection is needed against discoloration. When using SWP House Paint always add Mildew Resistant Additive to the un-



dercoat as well as succeeding coats. SWP Trim Colors possess mildew resisting qualities and, therefore, do not require the addition of Mildew Resistant Additive.

Fume Resisting Paint

In some localities fumes from factories, oil refineries, chemical plants, coal furnaces and decaying seaweed discolor ordinary white lead and oil paints. SWP Fume Resisting White and S-W Gas & Fume Resisting Paints are formulated with special pigments and vehicles to give protection against discoloration from this cause.

Brick and Stucco Paint

A modern oil paint, formulated for exterior use on brick, stucco or concrete where a dull finish is desired. Differing from the purely decorative stucco finish, this paint, when used according to directions, will repel moisture. By preventing moisture from penetrating brick and cement, it lengthens the life of exterior walls and keeps buildings dry. A spar-type sealer is supplied to be added to this paint as directed for sealing extra porous surfaces.

Available in White 910 and Cream 913.

Shingle Stain

S-W Shingle Stain is recommended for use on wood shingles, either siding or roofs. Formulated from special oils, it adds to the life of the shingles as well as providing decorative value.

colors: Medium Green, Dark Green, Nut Brown, Thatch Brown, Silver Gray, Indian Red.

Other Exterior Products

S-W Porch and Floor Enamel
S-W Enameloid (Interior and Exterior Enamel)
S-W Rexpar Varnish (Interior and Exterior Varnish)
S-W Traffic Zone Paint
S-W Oil Stain (Interior and Exterior Stain)

exterior finishes

Covering Capacity

The architect and engineer are vitally concerned with the ultimate service a paint film gives both in appearance and protective qualities. Brushing a paint out to its maximum coverage per gallon is not always consistent with long-time durability. The ultimate service which a paint film gives can only be obtained when paint is applied to an adequate thickness. The recommended average spreading rate is as follows:

New Wood—3 Coats

First Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450	450-500 sq. ft. per gal.
Second Coat—SWP House Paint	500 sq. ft. per gal.
Third Coat—SWP House Paint	550 sq. ft. per gal.

New Wood—2 Coats

First Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450	450-500 sq. ft. per gal.
Second Coat—SWP House Paint	500 sq. ft. per gal.

Previously Painted—2 Coats

First Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450	500 sq. ft. per gal.
Second Coat—SWP House Paint	550 sq. ft. per gal.

Wood Surfaces

Preparation

All surfaces to be painted must be clean and dry. No painting shall be done (a) immediately after a rain or during rainy weather, (b) over frost or dew or (c) when the temperature is below 50° F.

Knots and pitch streaks shall be scraped or burned, then coated with shellac before priming coat is applied.

All nail holes or small openings shall be carefully filled with white lead putty after the priming coat has dried.

Previously Painted Surfaces

Remove all loose and scaling paint by scraping or burning. Causes of peeling paint shall be determined and corrected by repairing all defective flashing, gutters, spouting, shrinkage cracks, etc., where moisture can penetrate behind the surface. In case of general peeling, check insulation, air conditioning, vapor barrier, etc.

Remove all defective sash putty, clean sash and prime with SWP Undercoater No. 450. When dry replace with linseed oil putty and let harden, covering it when applying the finish coat.

101—Wood Surfaces—New, Unpainted

(For maximum durability on unpainted wood, 3 coats are required. However, while 2 coats provide less durability, satisfactory protection is provided for the shorter period.)

First Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450, full body or thinned slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Recoat in 2 to 4 days.

Second Coat—SWP House Paint, in color selected, applied full body or thinned slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Recoat in 2 to 4 days.

Third Coat—SWP House Paint same as Second Coat. (If desired, Third Coat may be omitted.)

For special colors, tint SWP Tinting White to the desired shade with S-W Tinting Colors or blend with regular SWP colors (other than Trim Colors).

102—Wood Surfaces—Previously Painted

(For maximum durability over weathered painted surfaces)

Priming—Spot prime all burned off, scraped or bare wood with SWP Undercoater No. 450, full body, or reduced slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Recoat in 2 to 4 days.

Types of Wood

The common woods for exterior construction vary widely in their ability to retain paint. They may be classified into the following groups:

Group No. 1. Holds paint longest and suffers least when paint film enters a period of neglect. (a) Cedar (b) Cypress (c) Redwood.

Group No. 2. Holds paint as well as first group but wood does not hold up as well when repainting is neglected. (d) Northern White Pine (e) Western White Pine (f) Sugar Pine.

Group No. 3. Does not paint as well as first and second groups and wood is more affected by weather when repainting is neglected. (g) Hemlock (h) Ponderosa Pine (i) Spruce.

Group No. 4. Woods in this group give least satisfactory service as a base for outside paint. (j) Douglas Fir (k) Western Larch (l) Southern Yellow Pine.

First Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450 applied full body or reduced slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Recoat in 2 to 4 days.

Second Coat—SWP House Paint in color selected, applied full body or thinned slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. For special colors tint SWP Tinting White to the desired shade with S-W Tinting Colors or blend with regular SWP colors (other than Trim Colors).

103—Fume Resisting Exterior Paint

Where fume resisting paints are required on new wood follow Specification No. 101 above using SWP Undercoater No. 450 for the First Coat followed with two coats of SWP Fume Resisting White or S-W Gas & Fume Resisting Paint, selected color. Apply first and final coat full body. Reduce intermediate coat with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal. On previously painted work follow Specification No. 102 using SWP Fume Resisting White or S-W Gas & Fume Resisting Paint for both coats. Reduce First Coat with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal. Apply last coat full body.

104—Mildew Resistant Exterior Paint Additive

When mildew resistant paints are required, Mildew Resistant Additive should be mixed into the first coat both on new work (specification 101) and previously painted work (specification 102). In both cases, the succeeding coats should contain Mildew Resistant Additive. When using SWP Trim Colors, Mildew Resistant Additive is not necessary.

Porch Ceilings

105—Wood Porch Ceilings—Natural Finish

The wood shall be sanded smooth and thoroughly cleaned of dust, dirt, or soiled marks.

First Coat—S-W Rexpax Varnish, thinned with 1 pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Rexpax Varnish, applied full body.

Third Coat—Same as Second Coat.

105A—Wood Porch Ceilings—White or Color

(Painted for light reflection)

First Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450, applied full body or thinned slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Allow dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—SWP White or selected color, applied full body or thinned slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine.

specifications (continued)

Porch Floors

preparation

Surfaces must be clean and dry. Adequate ventilation should be provided underneath porch flooring to prevent rotting from moisture. All loose, scaling, blistered paint must be scraped or burned off. All roughened wood and edges of broken paint shall be sandpapered smooth.

106—Wood Porch Floors—New, Unpainted

Priming—Porch flooring shall receive one priming coat of SWP Undercoater No. 450 on all sides and edges before laying.

First Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, in selected color, thinned with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel applied full body.

106A—Wood Porch Floors—Previously Painted

Priming—All bare spots to be primed with S-W Porch and Floor Enamel thinned with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

First Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, applied full body.

Cement or Concrete Terrace Floors

preparation

Concrete floors must be elevated sufficiently above the ground to assure freedom from moisture rising through the concrete. Allow at least 30 days for concrete to cure and dry throughout before painting. New concrete shall be neutralized with a zinc sulphate wash, 3 lbs. per gal. of water. When dry brush loose crystals from surface prior to painting.

107—Cement or Concrete Terrace Floors—New

First Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, applied full body.

Canvas Decks

108—When Cemented with White Lead—Not Asphalt

First Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, applied full

Wood Shingles

preparation

All shingles must be dry when stain is applied. Two coats of stain shall be applied, one coat by dipping before shingles are laid. The finish coat shall be brushed on after shingles are on the building.

Shingles shall be dipped two-thirds of their length, drained and laid into a loose pile to insure proper drying. To insure uniform color, all packages of stain intended for use should be intermixed prior to use.

109—Wood Shingles—Stained Effect

(Maximum Durability)

First Coat—SWP House Paint in color selected, thinned with ½ gal. raw linseed oil and 1 gal. S-W Exolvent to each gal. of SWP, this coat to be applied by dipping. (If shingles come pre-stained, omit First Coat.)

Second Coat—SWP House Paint in color selected thinned same as First Coat. This coat to be brushed on after shingles are laid.

109A—Wood Shingles—Stained

(Alternate, Lower Cost)

First Coat—S-W Shingle Stain in color selected. This coat to be applied by dipping. (If shingles come pre-stained, omit First Coat.)

Second Coat—S-W Shingle Stain in color selected. This coat to be brushed on after shingles are laid.

110—Wood Shingles—Old—Paint Finish

It is not practical to change old brown or red stained shingles to green by staining, or vice versa.

Wherever a creosote shingle stain has been used, it may have a tendency to bleed and discolor a light colored paint applied over it, unless adequately sealed.

First Coat—S-W Anti-Bleeding Aluminum No. 413, applied in full coat with minimum brushing to prevent bleeding of old stain.

Second Coat—SWP Undercoater No. 450. If the finish coat is to be other than White, tint to a suitable ground color with S-W Tinting Colors.

Third Coat—SWP in color selected, applied full body or thinned slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine.

Brick, Stucco and Concrete Walls

preparation

New Work

Surfaces shall be clean and free from dirt and loose or excess mortar. New concrete, brick and stucco shall be allowed to cure at least 6 months before painting. If necessary to paint sooner, treat surfaces with zinc sulphate wash (3 lbs. per gal. of water), brushing surface free of loose crystals when dry. Interior plastering must be completely dry with adequate ventilation. Do not paint after a rain but allow several days for thorough drying.

Old Work—Previously Painted Surfaces

Scrape off all loose or scaling paint and wire brush thoroughly. Old, water mixed paint must be washed with a fibre brush down to a firm surface. Allow several days of warm, dry weather for thorough drying after washing or after a rain. Point up all bad mortar joints and fill cracks or broken spots with good cement mortar. Let such patches dry and if extensive, neutralize with zinc sulphate wash, brushing off loose crystals when dry. Check for faulty flashings, etc., that might result in moisture entering the wall and affecting the finished work.

111—Brick, Stucco and Concrete Walls

The requirements for preparation of surfaces given above shall be considered a part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W Brick and Stucco Paint, mixed equal parts with S-W Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer.

Second Coat—S-W Brick and Stucco Paint, adding up to 1 qt. S-W Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer per gal., depending on degree of gloss desired. For special colors, tint with S-W Tinting Colors.

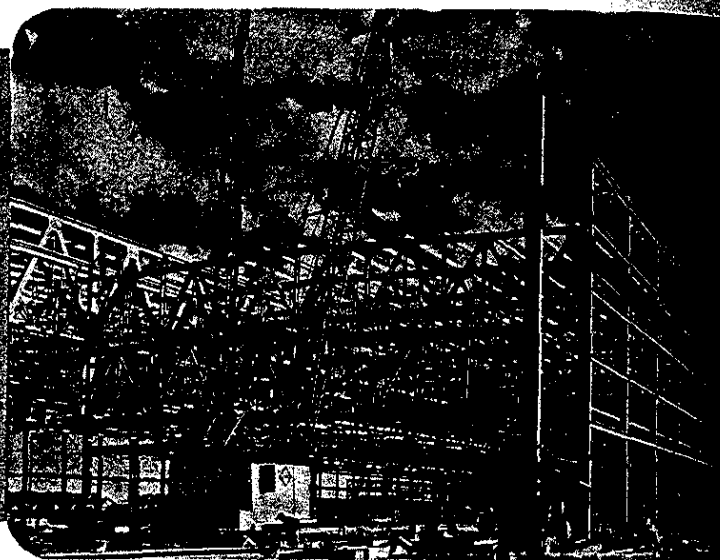
S-W Metal Protective Paints

Requirements for metal protection

When painting metal structures, promote the corrosion resistance and life. The protective film must be highly impervious to moisture and oxygen in most environments.

The paint must be—(1) Contain pigment which is resistant to corrosion. (2) Be hard enough to resist abrasion and yet elastic enough to accommodate the expansion and contraction of metal.

The finish must—Protect the priming coat. The type of paint and the number of coats will depend upon the nature and the severity of the exposure expected.



Kromik Metal Primer

An effective primer for iron and steel. It prevents rust through the inhibitive action of its pigment—a carefully balanced combination of zinc chromate, red lead, zinc oxide and iron oxide.

Although Kromik Metal Primer is formulated as a First Coat to be covered with finish coats of Metalastic or Kem-Elastic, the protection afforded without re-coating is equivalent to the best top coats—a great advantage where steel must stand for long periods of time before the field coat is applied. Kromik is a good primer for weathered galvanized iron but is not recommended for new galvanized iron.

characteristics:

application—By brush or spray.

drying time—To touch in 4 hours; recoat over night.

coverage per gallon—500 to 600 sq. ft.

color—Brown Orange E 41 N1.

Kem Kromik Primer

Consists of the proven pigment combination of Kromik Metal Primer with a synthetic vehicle which offers more rapid drying and excellent durability.

color—Brown E 61 N2.

Galvanized Iron Primer

New galvanized iron is a difficult surface to paint because of a progressive reaction between the zinc surface and the paint film which eventually destroys the bond of paint to metal.

*S-W Galvanized Iron Primer is a special formulation containing finely divided zinc which is packaged separately in a double compartment container. This formula has demonstrated its ability to adhere well to galvanized iron and to provide a good tooth for succeeding coats of paint which, in general, may be any good exterior type of paint such as SWP House Paint, Metalastic, Kem Lustral, etc.

characteristics:

application—By brush or spray.

drying time—To touch in 3 hours; recoat in 18-24 hours.

coverage per gallon—700 sq. ft.

color—Gray E 61 A6.

*S-W Galvite is a ready-mixed Galvanized Iron Primer.

Metalastic

This is a Linseed Oil - Graphite type paint to be used as a finishing coat for iron and steel structures such as buildings and bridges. Produces a highly elastic film and affords excellent outdoor protection. This formula is recognized for its economy, ease of working and durability. Apply one or two coats over Kromik Metal Primer. On galvanized iron, apply over S-W Galvanized Iron Primer.

characteristics:

application—By brush or spray.

coverage per gallon—600 to 700 sq. ft. one coat.

drying time—To touch—Colors, 2-4 hours; Black, 3-5 hours; recoat in 24-28 hours.

colors—Black C 62 B3, Brown C 62 N6, Light Green C 62 G3, Red C 62 R6, Light Gray C 62 A4, Medium Gray C 62 A5.

Kem-Elastic

Kem-Elastic is a synthetic finish coat for metal which when used in conjunction with either Kromik Metal Primer or Kem Kromik Primer, gives the best protective coating our laboratories have yet produced. The superior durability and gloss retention of this product give better appearance for longer periods of exposure.

characteristics:

application—By brush or spray.

drying time—To touch in 2-4 hours; recoat in 18-24 hours.

coverage per gallon—600 to 650 sq. ft. one coat.

color—Black only C 62 B4.

Kem Lustral Enamel

A full gloss, hard drying synthetic enamel for exterior and interior use. Widely used in industrial maintenance as a machine enamel and dado enamel, also for piping, railings, metal stairs, partitions, metal doors, lockers, benches, fire escapes, hydrants and many other items. Available in full range of colors, Black and White.

characteristics:

application—Brush, spray or dip.

drying time—To touch in 1 hour, tack-free in 4-5 hours.

reduction—For brushing use S-W Exolvent or No. 74 Reducer; for spray, reduce with V M & P Naphtha or No. 74 Reducer.

coverage per gallon—Approximately 400 sq. ft. one coat.

colors—Ivory F 65 H1, Light Green F 65 G4, Lemon Yellow F 65 Y2, Medium Green F 65 G6, Medium Yellow F 65 Y3, Forest Green F 65 G7, Orange F 65 E1, Dark Green F 65 G8, Ferrite Yellow F 65 Y3, Medium Brown F 65 N5, Vermilion F 65 R1, Light Blue F 65 L3, Tartar Red Light F 65 R3, Dark Blue F 65 L4, Tartar Red Dark F 65 R2, Warm Gray F 65 A4, Maroon F 65 M1, Light Gray F 65 A2, Machine Tool Gray F 65 A4, Dark Gray F 65 A3, Olive Drab F 65 G2, Black F 65 B1, White F 65 W1.

Aluminum Paints

Aluminum Paints are widely used in Industrial Maintenance because of their good appearance, durability under a variety of conditions, and their economy. The wear, brilliance and smoothness of Aluminum Paint depend largely upon the vehicle. The vehicles for S-W Aluminum Paints are formulated to insure a smooth, brilliant, durable surface through satisfactory leaching of the aluminum. For many years it was considered impractical to produce

a factory-mixed Aluminum Paint that would hold its brilliance ready-mixed in the can. S-W has successfully solved this problem with its Silverbrite Aluminum No. 15. The Aluminum Company of America recommends Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint because of its convenience and the greater uniformity and durability which result when the ingredients are put together under controlled factory conditions.

Sherwin-Williams Aluminum Paints for Industrial and General Maintenance

Name of Product	Type	Purpose	Dries to Touch	Dries to Recoat	Maximum Temperature	Coverage One Coat
Silverbrite Aluminum No. 15	Ready-Mixed	General Exterior and Interior use	4 Hrs.	24 Hrs.	400° F.	1000 to 1200 sq. ft. per gal.
Hi-Heat Aluminum No. 55	Ready-Mixed	Hot Surfaces, Interior only	2 Hrs.	10 Hrs.	No blistering or discoloring to 1000° F.	1000 to 1200 sq. ft. per gal.
Silverbrite Aluminum No. 95	Double-Compartment	General Exterior and Interior use	4 Hrs.	24 Hrs.	300° F.	1000 sq. ft. per gal.
Chemical Resistant Aluminum No. 94	Double-Compartment	Highest quality, for Exterior and Interior use, where subject to fumes and moisture	2 Hrs.	18 Hrs.	400° F.	800 to 1000 sq. ft. per gal.
Anti-Bleeding Aluminum No. 413	Double-Compartment	For use over Tar and Asphalt Surfaces	45 Min.	5 Hrs.	Poor above 125° F.	1000 sq. ft. per gal.

Kem Acid and Alkali Resisting Finishes

Kem A & A Primer and Enamels are designed for resistance to acids, alkalis and moisture. They are intended for use on structural steel, machinery and equipment in chemical plants, food processing plants, paper mills, laundries, breweries, distilleries and similar locations.

Although formulated primarily for interior use, the Kem A & A Enamels may be specified for exterior surfaces where alkali deposits and chemical fumes are a severe hazard. For best results, the surface must be dry and free from chemical deposits. A full, continuous coat must be applied. Black is the most durable color.

Kem A & A Primer

The Kem A & A finish coats may be used over regular S-W Kromik Metal Primer. However, for maximum chemical resistance and to make it possible to recoat the same day, a special quick drying, chemical resisting primer is provided. This is Kem A & A Inhibitive Primer.

Characteristics of Kem A & A Finishes

Application—By brush or spray.

Drying Time—To touch, 2 to 4 hours; to recoat, 24 hours.

Coverage per gallon—Primer: 520 to 600 sq. ft.

Finish Coat: 525 to 625 sq. ft. one coat.

Color—Primer: Orange-Brown E 61 N3.

Finish Coat: Black C 69 B1, Light Gray C 69 A2, and Dark Gray C 69 A3.

Smoke Stack Paint

Smoke Stack Gray C71 A2

An excellent heat resisting paint for exterior and interior use. Stable up to 600° F., Smoke Stack Gray is supplied in double-compartment containers with the finely divided metallic portion of the pigment separate. Application directly to bare metal without primer is recommended. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

Smoke Stack Black V74 B18

For smoke stacks, boilers, stills and similar heated surfaces not exceeding 500° F., exterior and interior.

Smoke Stack Black covers approximately 200 to 300 square feet per gallon, one coat, when applied over cold metal. On warm surfaces the covering capacity would be slightly higher.

Remove scaling paint, rust and dirt, and apply one or two coats Smoke Stack Black, without reduction. Use on bare metal without primer is recommended.

Interior Water Tank Coating

A black, elastic finish for the interior of water tanks. When thoroughly dry will not impart odor, color or taste to drinking water. Two coats are recommended, applied directly to clean, dry, bare metal without primer, allowing 24 hours between coats. Observe all necessary precautions for safety of workmen in closed or semi-closed tanks.

specification

Metal Surfaces

preparation

All metal shall be cleaned free of mill scale, rust and foreign matter by scraping, flame cleaning, sandblasting or wire brushing. Any grease shall be removed with Naphtha. Loose and scaling paint shall be scraped and wire brushed to sound metal. Dust and dirt must be removed by dry brushing or air blast prior to painting.

Paint shall be applied in a full coat. No paint shall be applied over a damp or frosted surface or when the temperature is below 50 °F.

Brush application produces a more desirable film, as a rule, than spray application because of more thorough coverage at points where moisture might find entrance.

112—Structural Steel and Miscellaneous Iron

Shop or Priming Coat—S-W Kromik Metal Primer. Brush full body.

First Field Coat—S-W Kromik Metal Primer. Brush full body.

Second Field Coat—S-W Metalastic, selected color or S-W Silverbrite Aluminum No. 15. Brush full body.

Third Field Coat—Same as Second Field Coat.

The above four-coat specification affords maximum protection for structural steel continuously exposed to the weather, such as bridges. Where steel is protected from the weather, as in the case of structural framing for buildings, the First Field Coat may be omitted.

112A—Structural Steel and Miscellaneous Iron

(Faster Drying Primer—Synthetic Finish Coats)

Shop or Priming Coat—S-W Kem Kromik Primer. Brush full body.

First Field Coat—S-W Kem Kromik Primer. Brush full body.

Second Field Coat—S-W Kem Elastic Black or S-W Silverbrite Aluminum No. 15 or S-W Chemical Resistant Aluminum No. 94. Brush full body.

Third Field Coat—Same as Second Field Coat.

First Field Coat may be omitted on structural steel protected from the weather.

Galvanized Iron

preparation

Galvanized iron must be thoroughly cleaned with Naphtha or other solvent to remove grease and residue on the surface. Satisfactory preparation may be obtained with chemical washes used as directed by the manufacturer. For best results, new galvanized iron should be allowed to weather 6 months prior to painting.

Old galvanized iron should be scraped and wire brushed to remove loose and flaking paint, with rusted areas wire brushed to sound metal.

113—Galvanized Iron—New

First or Priming Coat—S-W Galvanized Iron Primer. Brush full body.

Second Coat—S-W Metalastic, selected colors: SWP Outside House Paint, selected color; or S-W Silverbrite Aluminum No. 15. Brush full body.

113A—Galvanized Iron—Old

First Coat—S-W Kromik Metal Primer. Brush full body.

Second Coat—S-W Metalastic, selected color; SWP Outside House Paint, selected color; or S-W Silverbrite Aluminum No. 15. Brush full body.

114—Ornamental Iron—Piping—Railings—Enamel Finishes
(Exterior and Interior Exposure)

First or Priming Coat—S-W Kromik Metal Primer. Brush full body.

Second Coat—S-W Kem Lustral Enamel, selected color. Brush full body.

Hot Surfaces

preparation

Thoroughly clean the surface, removing loose and flaking paint, rust and other foreign material by scraping and wire brushing. The surface should be cool when paint is applied.

115—Stacks, Breechings, Boiler Fronts

(Exterior and Interior)

Apply one or two coats S-W Smokestack Gray or Black. S-W Smokestack Gray is intended to be applied to bare metal without primer. Brush full body.

116—Stacks, Breechings, Boiler Fronts—Aluminum Finishes
(Interior Only)

Thoroughly clean the surface, removing loose and flaking paint, rust and other foreign material by scraping and wire brushing.

Apply one or two coats S-W Hi-Heat Silverbrite Aluminum No. 55. Brush full body without primer.

117—Radiators

The surface shall be cleaned thoroughly by scraping and wire brushing to remove loose and flaking paint, rust, etc. Rough spots in old paint should be sandpapered smooth.

First Coat*—(On new radiators) S-W Kromik Metal Primer.

Second Coat—S-W Flat Tone or Color Harmony Satin Finish, selected color.

Third Coat—Same as Second Coat.

*Over old paint in good condition, omit first coat.

note: The general practice is to paint radiators same shade as adjoining wall. However, use of white should be avoided due to possible yellowing from heat. Tests show that aluminum or gold-bronze paints retard radiation 25% as compared with regular-type paints and enamels made from lithopone, titanium dioxide and zinc oxide.

Other Metal Surfaces

118—Gutters, Valleys, Spouting

Priming Coat: New Work

(1) Tin Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, etc.

S-W Galvite or Galvanized Iron Primer.

(2) Zinc and Galvanized Iron Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, etc.

S-W Galvite or Galvanized Iron Primer.

(3) Copper Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, etc.—SWP Undercoat No. 450.

Second Coat—S-W Metalastic or SWP House Paint, selected color.

Third Coat—Same as Second Coat.

Painter Craft QUALI-KOTE

An entirely new Architectural, Painter and Maintenance product formulated for professional use!

Sherwin-Williams Quali-Kote is an interior wall and ceiling paint producing a soft, velvet-smooth finish and is remarkably easy to apply.

Although a finish of highest quality and washability, Quali-Kote is a time-saver because it works so easily under the brush—requires no primer or sealer—needs no thinning—and covers uniformly and completely in the deep shades as well as in the tints.

This product may be specified where the finest quality of work is demanded, at the same time offering practical advantages of long wear and low maintenance cost.



Colors and Characteristics

Sherwin-Williams Quali-Kote is available in 16 basic, ready-to-use Colors, from White and soft pastels to beautiful deep tones. Over 100 additional attractive shades are easily available through the simple inter-mixing of standard package amounts.

Quali-Kote possesses outstanding washability. After three or four weeks, it can be washed vigorously and repeatedly without damage. The tight impervious film formed by Quali-Kote is actually dirt-resistant, and common household paint hazards such as crayon, ink, automobile grease, lipstick, etc., wipe off easily.

Colors—Clear Blue C 79 L12, Soft Yellow C 79 Y16, Pink C 79 R9, Leaf Green C 79 G7, Nordic Blue C 79 L14, Dawn C 79 R11, Marine Blue C 79 L13, Leather Brown C 79 N17, Ivory C 79 H2, Light Green C 79 G3, Cloud C 79 A15, Cool Green C 79 G5, Hedge Green C 79 G4, Woodland Green C 79 G8, Companion Red C 79 R10, White C 79 W1.

Specifications—for interior walls and woodwork

Remove loose paint and wash off dirt, grease, kalsomine, lime size or wallpaper paste. Bare metal surfaces should be primed with Kromik Metal Primer. Use Sherwin-Williams Plastic Patch to fill nail holes, cracks and surface imperfections; all such areas should then be primed with Quali-Kote. Old paint having a gloss or semi-gloss finish should be thoroughly dulled by sanding or by washing with a solution of Tri-Sodium Phosphate or similar-type detergent. Rinse thoroughly.

Quali-Kote is supplied ready to use without reduction. It may be brushed, sprayed or applied with a Roller-Koater. Stir thoroughly before application and on inter-mixing.

Always apply generously. Do not use conventional thinners such as Oil, Turpentine, Petroleum or Oil Tinting Colors. On spray application, reduce with water not to exceed one part of water to one part of Quali-Kote.

On woodwork—Quali-Kote, selected color, applied full body. Allow overnight drying. On woodwork, sand between coats.

On metal—Quali-Kote, selected color, applied full body.

Color Harmony
for factories • offices • schools
hospitals • hotels • stores

15
SH

Planned Color Harmonies

an aid to more effective use of color

Color, today, is called on to play an important role in the modern industrial and commercial interior. In addition to its decorative advantages, its possibilities as a factor in better vision, improved production, employee morale and safety have become increasingly recognized.

To enable proper and effective use of color for these needs, Sherwin-Williams has developed a carefully planned series of pre-studied Color Harmonies utilizing the most appropriate finish.

Color Combinations

for specific types of maintenance

Sherwin-Williams Color Harmonies were developed in a manner unique in the Paint Industry. Instead of following the usual procedure of producing a series of unrelated colors and then determining what combinations, if any, could be made with them, the procedure was completely reversed.

A thorough study was made first of the requirements of specific maintenance fields. Based on this study, a series of Master Color Harmonies was then worked out under the direction of one of the country's foremost color authorities. Then, and only then, the work was turned over to the paint chemist to produce the desired colors.

In this manner, a group of Color Harmonies for Industrial Plants and Color Harmonies for Offices, Schools, Hospitals, Hotels, Stores, etc., were worked out in advance.

for Industrial Plants

The Color Harmonies for Industrial Plants resulting from these studies have been incorporated in booklet form under the title, "Color Harmony Suggestions for Industrial Plants". This booklet illustrates, with actual paint samples, the recommended harmonies together with guidance for their use. Available on request.

for Offices and Schools

Color Harmony recommendations for Offices and Schools, developed as a result of Sherwin-Williams color research, are incorporated in the booklet, "Color Harmony Suggestions for Offices and Schools". Available on request.

for Hospitals, Hotels and Stores

Similar studies and recommendations have been developed by the Sherwin-Williams Color Studio for use in Hospitals, Hotels, Stores and other applications. Information on these may be obtained through Sherwin-Williams representatives or by writing to Color Service Department, The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland 1, Ohio.

products

In order that the colored finishes supplied for factory and office use might be of a high quality consistent with the painstaking care used in developing the colors, Sherwin-Williams' laboratories have developed a new and much advanced type of product—a wall finish having the pleasing appearance of a flat paint, with the durability and washability of a semi-gloss. This product is known as Color Harmony Satin Finish. A companion product is

Color Harmony Satin Finish	L.R. Value
Turquoise C 60 G1.....	54.0
Peach C 60 H2.....	55.4
Light Blue C 60 L3.....	53.0
Buff C 60 H1.....	62.0
Midland Green C 60 G2.....	57.0
Ivory C 60 H3.....	66.0
Yellow C 60 Y1.....	68.4

characteristics:

application—By brush or spray.
 reduction—if necessary use S-W Exolvent or turpentine.
 coverage per gallon—400-500 sq. ft., one coat.
 drying time—Color Harmony Satin Finish—To touch, 2 hrs.
 To recoat, 48 hrs.
 Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel—To touch, 2 hrs.—To recoat, 18-24 hrs.

Color Harmony Satin Finish	L.R. Value
Light Green C 60 G3.....	57.0
Warm Gray C 60 A1.....	56.8
Warm Tan C 60 N2.....	38.0
Cascade Green C 60 G4.....	40.8
Coral C 60 N1.....	35.0
Mist Blue C 60 L2.....	20.6
White C 60 W1.....	86.0

Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel—a highly durable, oil-resisting finish for factory machines, equipment, dado and trim.

These two products have been thoroughly tested by years of severe service in typical plants and offices, under wide variety of conditions. The colors in which they are manufactured are listed below, together with their light reflection values and physical characteristics:

Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel	L.R. Value
Medium Turquoise F 83 G5.....	25.8
Coral F 83 N4.....	34.2
Medium Blue F 83 L2.....	23.0
Brown F 83 N1.....	24.4
Medium Green F 83 G3.....	27.0
Silver Gray F 83 A1.....	28.4
Ivory F 83 H1.....	67.0
Sage Green F 83 G6.....	26.6
White F 83 W1.....	86.0
Forest Green F 83 G7.....	16.4
Coral Red F 83 N2.....	8.5

Also: Dark Brown F 83 N3, Dark Green F 83 G61, Dark Turquoise F 83 G2, Dark Blue F 83 L3

specification

New Work

surface preparation—Brick, Concrete and Plaster must be thoroughly seasoned. Ventilation while drying is essential. Brick and concrete shall be given a zinc sulphate wash coat (3 lbs. zinc sulphate per gal. of water). When dry, remove loose crystals by brushing surface prior to painting.

Structural steel and other metal surfaces shall be scraped and wire brushed to remove rust and loose scale and given a priming coat of Kromik Metal Primer in addition to the painting schedules specified below.

Wood doors and trim shall be sanded smooth, rubbing with the grain—never across it. The surface shall be wiped clean prior to painting.

On new wood ceilings in industrial plants, knots and pitch streaks shall be cleaned with alcohol and sealed with shellac.

121—Walls and Ceilings—

Plaster, Concrete, Brick, Wood and Metal—Two Coats

Requirements of surface preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W *Save-Lite Primer and Sealer tinted to match finish coat. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—S-W Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel in selected color.

Wood surfaces subject to severe moisture condensation shall have a priming coat of SWP Undercoater No. 450 in addition to the two coats specified above.

122—Dado or Wainscot—

Plaster, Concrete, Brick, Wood and Metal—Two Coats

Requirements of surface preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W *Save-Lite Primer and Sealer. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—S-W Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel in selected color.

123—Doors and Trim—Wood—Three Coats

Requirements of surface preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater reduced with 1 pt. raw linseed oil per gal. Where subject to severe moisture use SWP Undercoater No. 450. Allow to dry thoroughly and sand lightly.

Second Coat—S-W Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel, depending on finish coat. If Satin Finish is used, add 1 qt. Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer per gal. to Second Coat.

Third Coat—S-W Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel in selected color.

Old Work

surface preparation—Badly soiled walls should be washed. Repaired places should be spot primed with S-W *Save-Lite Primer and Sealer. Old paint that is hard and glossy should be sanded or wiped with S-W Prepartite prior to application of first paint coat.

Rusted Steel should be wire brushed and bare spots primed with S-W Kromik Metal Primer in addition to the painting schedule specified below.

On previously painted surfaces in good condition, one coat of Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel may often be sufficient. When the surface is in poor condition with flat or porous areas, two coats should be specified as follows:

124—Previously Painted Surfaces—

Plaster, Concrete, Brick, Wood and Metal—Two Coats

Requirements of surface preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W *Save-Lite Primer and Sealer tinted to match finish coat. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—S-W Color Harmony Satin Finish or Semi-Gloss Enamel in selected color.

note: For one-coat work, omit First Coat.

125—Machine Enamel Finish—Four Coats

For new machines or previously painted surfaces which have been badly marred.

First Coat—S-W Oil Primer Gray, E 61 A 11. Allow to dry and sand lightly.

Second Coat—(Filler)—S-W Machine Filler Dark Gray, D61 B1

note: Filler Coat necessary only in the case of rough castings and badly marred surfaces from which paint has been chipped.

Third Coat—(Sealer)—S-W Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel, selected color. Reduce slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. For full gloss enamel finish, specify Kem Lustral Enamel, selected color.

Fourth Coat—(Final)—S-W Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel or Kem Lustral Enamel same as Third Coat, applied full body

note: On previously painted machines in good condition omit First and Second Coats. Under favorable conditions, one coat of Color Harmony Semi-Gloss Enamel will often give satisfactory results.

*S-W Wall Primer and Sealer or Painter Craft Pigmented Wall Primer and Sealer may be used as the First Coat with equally satisfactory results.

Products

Wall Primer and Sealer

Wall Primer and Sealer as a first or foundation coat primes and seals walls against suction, enabling succeeding coats to cover properly, evenly and with greater ease. It is supplied ready to use for all interior wall surfaces such as smooth, sand finish and textured plaster, wallboard, brick, unglazed tile and concrete.

Wall Primer and Sealer applied over flat or glossy paint, plaster patches or wallboard, "uniforms" the entire surface and provides a base coat with proper "tooth". Supplied in White only. May be tinted to any suitable ground color with S-W Tinting Colors. Dries to recoat in 24 hours. Covers 300 to 550 sq. ft. per gal., one coat.

One Coat Flat-Tone

An oil base, washable flat wall paint. It is tough, durable and produces a rich, velvety finish for interior walls and ceilings of plaster (all types), wallboard, tile and concrete. Flat-Tone covers most surfaces with one coat. However, a priming coat of *Wall Primer and Sealer is recommended for the best paint job on new plaster or where extensive repairs have been made in old work. The light, soft, pastel shades may be altered to suit a particular color choice by tinting with S-W Tinting Colors. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal., one coat.

Colors—Soft Gray, Carnation Pink, Sunburst Yellow, Dawn Blue, Winslow Brown, Yellow Chartreuse, Seafoam Green, Highland Green, Briar Rose, Cottage Ivory, Spring Green, Fairfield Blue, White.

Semi-Lustre

An interior wall finish of high quality producing a soft, pleasing gloss for kitchen and bathroom walls and woodwork. Has the good brushing and working qualities of an oil paint. It dries to a highly washable finish that seals out dirt and grease completely. Dries to recoat in 24 hours. Covers approximately 550 sq. ft. per gal., one coat. Colors—Pastel Green, Flamingo, Yellow Chartreuse, Winfield Gray, Madera Blue, Buttercup Yellow, Camden Green, Monticello Blue, Ivory, White.

Kem-Glo

A superb, low gloss enamel for walls in kitchens, bathrooms, hallways and for all woodwork and trim. Available in a choice of beautiful colors and White. Gives walls a rich lustre that looks and washes like baked enamel. Dries in 3 to 4 hours, to recoat in 4 to 5 hours. Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal.

Colors—Mandalay Ivory, Maywood Green, Alpine Blue, Arbor Green, Hunter Green, Chartreuse, Crystal Turquoise, Prairie Rose, Sunbury Yellow, Capri Blue, Rose Coral, Canterbury Gray, Pampas Green, Biscay Blue, Canasta Red, Cordova Brown, White.

Enameloid

A fine quality, decorative, full gloss enamel which may be intermixed to produce many soft, pleasing tints to harmonize with any decorative scheme. Covers solidly in one coat and dries to recoat in 8 hours. Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal. Suitable for exterior and interior use.

Colors—Cream, Peach, Milan Green, Seaspray Green, Ivory, Killarney Green, Pastel Blue, Sunny Yellow, Medium Brown, Canton Jade, Flame Red, Dawn Gray, Blue, Fiesta Orange, Maple, Gloss Black, Flat Black, White.

Applications

Surface Preparation—New Work

New plaster must be allowed to dry thoroughly, usually requiring at least 30 days before painting. In cold, damp weather, rooms must be heated. Ventilation of rooms while drying is essential. Damaged places in walls must be repaired with Plastic Patch—deep holes with Patching Plaster.

Surface Preparation—Old Work

Badly soiled walls should be washed. Small cracks and broken places should be repaired with Plastic Patch, deep holes with Patching Plaster. When dry, spot prime with S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. Old paint that is hard and glossy should be washed with strong detergent solution to dull the gloss, then rinsed and dried. The surface should then be sanded or wiped with S-W Preparex prior to application of first paint coat.

126—Walls and Ceilings—Plaster, Brick, Wallboard and Wood
(Conventional Flat Wall Paint—New and Old Work—Two Coats)
Requirements of Surface Preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—*S-W Wall Primer and Sealer applied full body. Tint to approximate color of Finish Coat with S-W Tinting Colors. Allow to dry 24 hours. Before applying Second Coat, examine work carefully for flat spots resulting from incomplete sealing and to all such areas apply another coat of S-W Wall Primer and Sealer, allowing at least 24 hours before proceeding with Second Coat.

Second Coat—Flat-Tone, color selected, applied full body.
Note: Where surface is in good condition and uniform porosity, one coat will often be sufficient.

127—Walls and Ceiling—Plaster, Brick, Wallboard and Wood
(Semi-Lustre Finish—New Work—Three Coats)

Requirements of Surface Preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—On plaster, brick, and wallboard: *S-W Wall Primer and Sealer, applied full body. Allow 24 hours drying. On unpainted woodwork and trim: S-W Flat-Rite Undercoater, thinned with one pint S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gallon. Allow to dry and sand with 00 Sandpaper.

Second Coat—Semi-Lustre, selected color, applied full body.

Third Coat—S-W Semi-Lustre in selected color, full body.

For two-coat work, omit Second Coat and tint First Coat to approximate color of final coat with S-W Tinting Colors.

128—Walls, Ceilings and Woodwork

(Semi-Lustre Finish—Old Work—Two Coats)

Requirements of Surface Preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W Semi-Lustre, full body. Allow 24 hours drying.

Second Coat—S-W Semi-Lustre, full body.

129—Walls and Ceilings—Plaster, Brick, Wallboard and Wood

(Dull Enamel Finish—New and Old Work—Two Coats)

Requirements of Surface Preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W Kem-Glo selected color, applied full body. Allow 4 to 5 hours drying time.

Second Coat—S-W Kem-Glo selected color, applied full body. On previously painted surfaces in good condition one coat will usually be sufficient.

Above specification for Kem-Glo may also be used on wood doors and trim. Additional specifications for enameled woodwork on page 18.

130—Walls and Ceilings—Plaster, Brick, Wallboard, Wood

(Full Gloss Enamel Finish—New and Old Work—Three Coats)

Requirements of Surface Preparation given above shall be considered part of this specification.

First Coat—On plaster and wallboard: *S-W Wall Primer and Sealer, applied full body. Allow 24 hours drying. On wood: S-W Flat-Rite Undercoater reduced with 1 pint raw linseed oil per gallon. Allow 18 to 24 hours drying.

Second Coat—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed equal parts with S-W Enameloid White and tinted to approximate color of finish coat with S-W Tinting Colors. Allow 18 to 24 hours drying.

Third Coat—S-W Enameloid, color selected, applied full body. For two-coat work on wood, omit first coat specified above. For two-coat work on plaster and wallboard, omit second coat and tint first coat to approximate color of finish coat. On previously painted work in good condition to be repainted with same or similar color, one coat will usually be sufficient, in which case omit first and second coats above.

*Painter Craft Pigmented Wall Primer and Sealer may be used with equally satisfactory results.

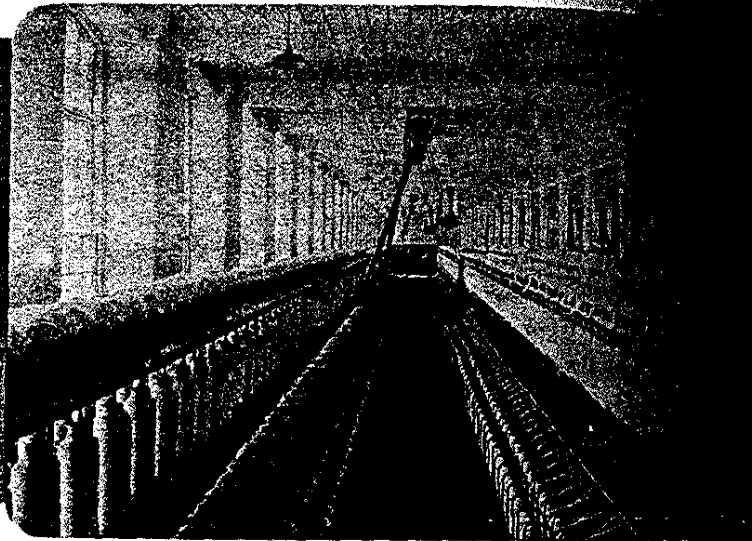


mill-white finishes

Save-Lite White Products

Industrial and commercial buildings, factories, stores, schools, hospitals, etc.

SAVE-LITE is a brilliant white, synthetic enamel which dries to touch in 4 to 5 hours. It is the whitest white paint ever developed by Sherwin-Williams, having a light reflectance close to 90%. The hard, tile-like surface is resistant to moisture, mold, and mild chemical fumes. Recommended for textile mills, paper mills, food processing plants, distilleries, laundries, and other plants where sanitation and moisture resistance are important factors. Available in Full Gloss and Eg-Shel Finish.



Standard Save-Lite

Standard Save-Lite provides, at moderate cost, the quality features of brilliant whiteness, easy application and freedom from yellowing. Available in Flat, Eg-Shel and Gloss Finish.

Kem Save-Lite

A brilliantly White, synthetic enamel which dries to touch in 4 to 5 hours. It is the whitest white paint ever developed by Sherwin-Williams, having a light reflectance close to 90%. The hard, tile-like surface is resistant to moisture, mold, and mild chemical fumes. Recommended for textile mills, paper mills, food processing plants, distilleries, laundries, and other plants where sanitation and moisture resistance are important factors. Available in Full Gloss and Eg-Shel Finish.

Kem Fume and Moisture Resisting Save-Lite

The latest development of Sherwin-Williams Industrial Research, this product is resistant to strong chemical fumes and moisture and will stand much higher temperatures than ordinary white paints. Available in both Gloss and Eg-Shel Finish. Detailed specifications on request.

Save-Lite Primer and Sealer, Save-Lite Undercoater

Save-Lite Primer and Sealer for new masonry, and Save-Lite Undercoater for previously painted surfaces provide the proper foundation coat for all Save-Lite Finishes.

New Work

Although advances in paint chemistry make it possible to obtain satisfactory results with two coats on new work, the fact remains that the ultimate in quality is a three-coat job. Therefore, specifications are provided for both three-coat and two-coat schedules.

surface preparation—Brick, concrete and plaster shall be thoroughly seasoned. Ventilation while drying is essential. Brick and concrete shall be given a zinc sulphate wash coat (3 lbs. zinc sulphate per gal. of water). When dry, brush loose crystals from surface prior to painting. On new wood, knots and pitch streaks should be sealed with shellac.

131—New Work—Three Coats—

Walls, Ceilings and Structural Steel

First Coat—On Brick, Plaster, Concrete—S-W Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

On Wood—S-W Save-Lite Undercoater, adding 1 pt. raw linseed oil per gal.

On Structural Steel—Shop Coat, S-W Kromik Metal Primer.

Second Coat—S-W Save-Lite Undercoater.

Third Coat—S-W Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or S-W Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss.

132—New Work—Two Coats—Walls, Ceilings and Structural Steel

First Coat—On Brick, Plaster and Concrete—S-W Save-Lite Primer and Sealer. On Wood—S-W Save-Lite Undercoater, adding 1 pt. raw linseed oil per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or S-W Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss.

note: Three coats are required on structural steel. First or Shop Coat—Kromik Metal Primer followed by Save-Lite Undercoater and finish coat of Standard Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss, or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss.

Old Work

surface preparation—Surfaces shall be cleaned thoroughly with all loose and flaking paint removed. Rusted metal shall be wire brushed. Badly soiled surfaces must be washed.

133—Old Work—Two Coats—Walls, Ceilings and Structural Steel

First Coat—Over old paint—S-W Save-Lite Undercoater.

If old paint is porous use Save-Lite Primer and Sealer. On wood where old paint has failed use SWP Undercoater No. 450. On Structural Steel, prime rusted areas with Kromik Primer followed by Save-Lite Undercoater over all.

Second Coat—S-W Save-Lite Flat, Eg-Shel or Gloss or Kem Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss.

134—Old Work—One Coat—Walls, Ceilings and Structural Steel

One spray coat of S-W Standard Save-Lite Flat or Eg-Shel.



Products

The Sherwin-Williams line of Painter Craft Finishes have been designed specifically to meet the exacting requirements of painting and decorating contractors who prefer to adjust and tint their paints to the color specifications of each job.

Painter Craft products are made in *white* only. Huge production runs in white result in excellent quality at the lowest possible manufacturing cost.

Painter Craft Quali-Kote

(Complete description and specifications on page 11.)

Painter Craft Pigmented Wall Primer and Sealer No. 680

A full bodied primer and sealer which needs no reduction for use on plaster, brick, concrete and most composition board. It dries hard from the base out and the painter can be assured that when the surface is hard and has a uniform sheen, the wall is properly sealed.

Can be recoated under normal conditions in 24 hours. Covers between 400 and 500 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

Painter Craft Flat Wall Paint No. 681

An economical flat wall paint which will do a representative one-coat job in light tints over clean, reasonably uniform surfaces. Has numerous advantages from the painter's viewpoint—long wet edge, good hiding, ease of application and good mileage. On exceptionally porous surfaces, Pigmented Wall Primer and Sealer No. 680 should be used as a First Coat. Roller stipple application is recommended for best results.

Reduce for brush or roller with 1½ pts. mineral spirits or turpentine per gal.; for spray application, use approximately 1 qt. Covers 500 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

Painter Craft Heavy Duty Flat Wall Paint No. 685

A high grade, washable flat wall paint that has excellent hiding power, ease of application, and dries to a tough, uniform finish. Excellent for general interior maintenance—schools, hospitals, commercial buildings, etc., where surfaces are constantly washed or cleaned. Reduce with 1 pt. mineral spirits or turpentine per gal. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

On exceptionally porous surfaces, Pigmented Wall Primer and Sealer No. 680 should be used as a First Coat. With S-W First Quality Tinting Colors, tint the Primer and Sealer to the color of the finish coat.

Painter Craft Gloss White Enamel No. 683

A full gloss enamel, used without reduction where it is important to obtain one-coat hiding over old surfaces. May also be used as the finish coat over an undercoater where a two-coat job is preferred. When used as a two-coat job, reduce with ½ pt. mineral spirits or turpentine per gal. Covers approximately 300 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

Painter Craft Enamel Undercoater No. 687

An undercoater of highest quality, finely ground, requiring a minimum of sanding and with excellent hold-out qualities. May be reduced up to 1 pt. per gal. with mineral spirits or turpentine.

On new wood, add 1 pt. linseed oil per gal. Covers approximately 350 sq. ft. per gal.

Painter Craft Semi-Gloss No. 689

A semi-gloss enamel for use on woodwork, walls and ceilings. Has excellent hiding and leveling qualities. Covers 400 to 500 sq. ft. per gal. one coat. On plaster walls, use over a first coat of Pigmented Wall Primer and Sealer No. 680.

For new interior wood trim, the First Coat should be reduced with 1 pt. mineral spirits or turpentine per gal.; Second Coat applied full body.

For previously finished interior wood trim, the surface should be thoroughly cleaned. When dry, sand to remove gloss from the old finish or wipe the surface with S-W Preparate. Apply two coats Semi-Gloss No. 689, full body, allowing 24 hours drying time between coats under normal conditions.

Painter Craft Semi-Paste Paint No. 684

A durable exterior paste paint for wood. It is easily mixed and requires only the addition of raw linseed oil and turpentine to make it ready for use. Depending on the reduction used, may be applied as either undercoater or finish coat. May be used in white or tinted to light colors for wood or stucco surfaces.

Painter Craft Floor and Trim Varnish

Painter Craft Floor and Trim Varnish is designed for use on floors, woodwork or trim where an elastic, durable, clear coating is desired. Resists hot and cold water, soap and detergents. Dries dust-free in from 1 to 2 hours under normal conditions. Can be walked on lightly in 24 hours. Covers approximately 600 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

Painter Craft Stipple Flat Wall Paint No. 688

A stippling flat intended to be used as it comes from the package. New and extremely porous surfaces should be properly primed and sealed before application. On a reasonably tight wall surface, one coat of Stipple Flat Wall Paint No. 688 will give a uniform stippled finish. Because of its heavy consistency, it is an ideal finish for use on Dry Wall Construction (over primed surfaces). Covers approximately 300 to 400 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

Painter Craft Dull Eg-Shel Enamel No. 686

This is a product of enamel quality which when dry leaves a dull, eggshell finish or rubbed effect. Designed specifically for use on wood surfaces at package consistency. May, however, be thinned slightly, if required, with mineral spirits or turpentine. Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

For new interior wood trim, the First Coat of Dull Eg-Shel Enamel No. 686 should be reduced with 1 pt. mineral spirits or turpentine; Second Coat applied full body.

For previously finished interior wood trim, the surfaces to be finished should be thoroughly cleaned. When dry, sand to remove gloss from the old finish or wipe the surface with S-W Preparate. Apply two coats Dull Eg-Shel Enamel No. 686, full body, allowing 24 hours drying time between coats under normal conditions.

Products for Interior Woodwork

Mar-Not Varnish

Top quality interior varnish for floors and woodwork. Tough, water, heat and acid resistant. In a dry room at 70° F. Mar-Not dries dust free in 2 hours; is hard enough to walk on lightly in 12 to 14 hours, and can be recoated in 18 hours. Comes in two finishes—full gloss and satin finish.

Rexpar Varnish

Highest grade spar varnish. Its tough, elastic film is resistant to sun, moisture and weather. Recommended for all outside varnished surfaces, and interior surfaces such as sills, sash, casings, laundry rooms, etc., where there is exposure to moisture or temperature changes.

Floor Seal (Penetrating Varnish)

A wood floor surface sealer and hardener designed to withstand the scuffing and friction caused by heavy traffic. It enters the wood floor and hardens it from within by filling the pores and toughening the fibres of the wood itself, leaving little or no surface finish. Does not darken the wood or make the floor slippery like linseed oil. One coat applied in package consistency with a brush or mop is generally sufficient for hardwood floors—two coats for new soft-wood floors. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Gym Floor Finish

Built specifically to withstand wear and tear on gymnasium floors. It is a double-action finish as it not only hardens the wood by penetration but forms a tough surface film that minimizes skidding, tracking and burning of rubber-soled shoes. It is also excellent for use on all types of wood floors subject to extra heavy traffic. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gal.

Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater

The exceptional smoothness and hiding power of this undercoater contribute greatly to the quality of the enamel finish applied over it. Flat-Rite is ground to such fineness that painters mix it freely with gloss enamels to obtain varying degrees of satin finish preferred by the client. Due to this clean fine grinding, the need for sanding between coats is greatly reduced.

Flat-Rite Undercoater dries to recoat overnight. Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal.

Enameloid

This product represents the latest modern development in synthetic resin, fast-drying enamel. It is designed to be applied freely under the brush, spread smoothly, and dry rapidly to a hard, tough, long-lasting finish. Its formulation makes it equally suitable for walls or woodwork—recommended particularly for interior trim. The colors are modern, true, and allow for many intermixtures.

Enameloid dries dust free in 1½ hours at 70° F.—hard in 8 hours, and to recoat in 16 hours. Covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gal. one coat.

colors—Cream, Peach, Milan Green, Seaspray Green, Ivory Killarney Green, Pastel Blue, Sunny Yellow, Medium Brown, Canton Jade, Flame Red, Dawn Gray, Blue, Fiesta Orange, Maple, Gloss Black, Flat Black, White.

Porch and Floor Enamel

Designed to withstand hard wear and repeated cleaning and scrubbing. Suitable for interior and exterior wood floors, porches, steps, linoleum, metal stairs and dry concrete floors above grade. Not recommended for concrete floors laid directly on the ground, due to the destructive effect of moisture from below.

colors—Light Gray 151, Gray Stone 150, Medium Gray 152, Tile Green 159, Dark Gray 153, Tile Bed 158, Oak 154, Walnut 156, Dark Oak 155, Mahogany 157.

surface preparation—general

All finishing lumber and flooring shall be delivered protected from the weather, and stored on the premises in dry, warm rooms to prevent absorption of moisture, which may result in shrinkage and roughening of the wood, requiring extra labor to recondition before finishing.

All surfaces shall be sanded smooth, rubbing with the grain and never across it. Blemishes shall be corrected and the surface and the room cleaned of dust before proceeding with the application of finishing coats.

135—Wood Doors and Trim

Full Varnish Finish—Open Grain Wood

Requirements for preparation of surfaces given above shall be considered a part of this specification.

First Operation—Stain—S-W Oil Stain, selected color. Apply stain with soft brush, then wipe with soft, clean cloth to bring out highlights of the wood. Allow stain to dry 24 hours before filling. If no filler is used (closed grain wood) allow overnight drying before varnishing.

Second Operation—Filler—S-W Transparent Paste Wood Filler (natural or tinted with S-W Oil Stain used in operation above) thinned with S-W Exolvent or turpentine to consistency of thick cream. Apply with brush and when well set rub off with clean cotton cloth or burlap, wiping across the grain. Let dry 24 hours or more, and sand.

Third Operation—First Varnish Coat—S-W Mar-Not Varnish (Use S-W Rexpar Varnish if exterior.) Thin with 1 pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal. Sand lightly and dust clean.

Fourth Operation—Second Varnish Coat—S-W Mar-Not Varnish (or S-W Rexpar if exterior) applied full body. Sand lightly and dust clean.

Fifth Operation—Third Varnish Coat—Same as Second Coat. For full rubbed finish, allow final coat to harden 72 hours, then rub with powdered pumice and oil or water to a uniform, dull lustre.

For dull rubbed finish without rubbing. Use S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish as final coat on interior trim and floors.

Applications (continued)

Wood Doors and Trim

Flat Varnish Finish—Closed Grain Wood

Follow same specifications as Open Grain Wood (135) except use Filler.

Wood Doors and Trim—Antiqued Effect

Wood may be antiqued in various ways. Edges may be sanded to look used and worn. Open grain woods may be sanded and wire brushed to coarsen the surface. Wood staining may be shaded to indicate wear. Colored fillers, or "pickled pine" treatment are other examples. Finish may consist of:

- 1. A sealing coat and S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish (dull varnish).
- 2. A thin sealing coat and wax.

138—Wood Doors and Trim—Varnish Finish—Bleached Effect

Old, dark stained, paneled rooms may be brightened and modernized by stripping off the old finish with S-W Taxite Paint and Varnish Remover.

The surface should then be scrubbed clean with turpentine. A proprietary bleach should be applied (a) to remove the stain and (b) to lighten the color of the wood itself. When dry, the surface should be sanded smooth.

A full gloss finish may be applied or simply a protective coat of S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish to retain a natural unfinished wood appearance.

For new unfinished wood, omit (1) and (2).

139—Hardwood Floor—Full Varnish Finish

Hardwood floors may be either open grain (Oak) or closed grain (Maple). Use Specification No. 135 with Mar-Not Varnish, omitting staining operation for natural finish. If open grain, use S-W Transparent Paste Wood Filler.

140—Hardwood Floor—Shellac Finish—Waxed

Although not as durable as varnish, shellac affords a good base for waxing with minimum discoloration of the wood.

First Coat—3# Cut White Shellac, reduced 50% with alcohol. Allow to dry and sand slightly.

Second Coat—3# Cut White Shellac without reduction.

Third Coat—Same as Second Coat.

When dry, buff with steel wool, apply hard wax and polish.

141—Heavy-Duty Wood Floor—Penetrating Varnish

For Schools, Department Stores, Industrial Plants, etc.

Sand smooth and clean thoroughly. Open grain woods should be filled with Paste Wood Filler. Old floors should be washed or sanded as required. Previous coats of varnish, wax or paint must be removed.

First Coat—Apply S-W Floor Seal, brushed or mopped on. Wipe surplus from the surface. Allow overnight drying.

Second Coat—Same as First Coat.

On previously treated floors, omit Second Coat.

142—Heavy-Duty Wood Floor—Buffed Finish

For Schools, Department Stores, Industrial Plants, etc.

Sand smooth and clean thoroughly. Open grain woods should be filled with Paste Wood Filler. Old floors should be washed or sanded as required. Previous coats of varnish, wax or paint must be removed.

First Coat—Apply S-W Floor Seal, brushed or mopped on. Wipe surplus from the surface. Allow to dry overnight and buff with power buffing machine.

Second Coat—Same as First Coat.

Where severe service requires periodic renewal, dress the surface with buffing machine, followed with one or two coats of Floor Seal as above.

143—Gymnasium Floors—Non-Skid Finish

Sand smooth and clean thoroughly. Open grain woods should be filled with Paste Wood Filler. Old floors should be washed or sanded as required. Previous coats of varnish, wax or paint must be removed.

First Coat—S-W Gym Floor Finish, brushed or mopped on. Allow overnight drying.

Second Coat—Same as First Coat.

Gym Floor Finish may be buffed with a power buffer, but best non-skid properties are obtained with a non-buffed finish.

Enameled Woodwork

144—Wood Doors and Trim—Enamel Finish—New Work

The wood must be of good quality and well finished for best results. Requirements for preparation of surfaces (page 16) shall be considered a part of this specification.

The selection of final coat enamel will depend on the type of work desired.

For full gloss enamel in selected color, specify Enameloid.

For dull finish, specify Enameloid intermixed with equal parts Flat-Rite Undercoater.

Kem-Glo, a low gloss enamel of tile-like hardness and washability, may also be specified. (See page 17 for details.)

First Coat—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater reduced with 1 pt. of raw linseed oil per gal. If further reduction is desired, thin sparingly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Allow overnight drying.

Second Coat—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater intermixed with equal parts of the finish coat enamel, reduced slightly with Exolvent or turpentine. Allow overnight drying and sand lightly.

Finish Coat—S-W Enameloid full body. For a four-coat job, apply a third coat same as specified above for Second Coat.

145—Wood Doors and Trim—Enamel Finish

Previously varnished or enameled work in fair condition

surface preparation

The surface must be clean and free from grease. Rub smooth or wipe the old finish with S-W Preparate immediately before applying the new finish to dull the gloss.

First Coat—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater intermixed with equal parts of the finish coat enamel, reduced slightly with S-W Exolvent or turpentine. Allow overnight drying and sand lightly.

Second Coat—S-W Enameloid full body.

146—Wood Doors and Trim—Enamel Finish

Previously varnished or enameled work requiring removal

preparation

Old finishes in poor condition should be taken off down to the original wood with S-W Taxite Paint & Varnish Remover.

Important: Clean the surface thoroughly with S-W Preparate, Exolvent or turpentine to remove Taxite completely. Cover any bleeding stain remaining with shellac or aluminum paint.

Application—Proceed as for Enamel Finish—New Work, specified under No. 144 above.

147—Wood Floors—Enamel Finish—New Work

General requirements covering preparation of surface, page 20, shall be considered a part of this specification.

First Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, color selected, thinned with ½ pt. S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Second Coat—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, full body.

148—Wood Floors—Enamel Finish—Old Work

All wax must be completely removed by scrubbing with cloth soaked in turpentine. For unwaxed floor, wash and dry thoroughly and either sand the surface or wipe with S-W Preparate to cut the gloss of the old finish. Prime bare spots with S-W Porch and Floor Enamel reduced with ½ pt. of S-W Exolvent or turpentine per gal.

Application—Apply one coat S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, full body.

Characteristics, Uses and Suggested Finishes of Architectural Woods

Kind of wood	general characteristics	how used	how finished
ASH (light or brown)	Coarse, open-grain hardwood. Texture similar to chestnut but harder.	Effective in paneled doors and wainscots.	Finished natural with minimum finish; Specification 137 or stained and filled treatment—Specification 135.
BASS WOOD	An even, fine textured soft-wood, straight-grain, easy to work.	A good base for enamel finishes. Also used as corewood in fine veneer panels.	See enamels Specifications, 144.
BIRCH	Fine-grain hardwood in red (heartwood) and white (sapwood). Supplied in solid boards for trim and veneer for panels, frequently grain pattern accented with dark filler. Its beauty, strength, even texture give birch great importance.	Wood trim and panelwork. Ideal for enamel base because of smoothness and resistance to indentation.	Stains to match walnut and mahogany—Specification 135. White Birch takes gray—Specification 137, and blond finishes—Specification 138. Unexcelled for enamel base—Specification 144.
BURR	Open-grain wood resembling walnut grain but not very hard or durable.	Used in paneled wainscoting.	Very open pores permit use of colored filler for special effects. Minimum finish. See Specification 137.
CEDAR	Clear straight cedar is a soft-wood used for siding and shingles. Aromatic Red Cedar (knotty) is red with white streaks and has characteristic odor.	Aromatic; used for mothproof closets, chests, etc. Can be used as trim, also.	For moth control is left unfinished. Resinous nature requires thorough sealing with shellac before finish coats may be applied.
CHERRY	Fine textured open-grain hardwood, light red-brown in tone. A rare wood, hard and non-warping. Limited amount of fancy burl veneers available.	Wood trim, cabinets, mantels, panels, etc.	Will accept a filler to accentuate the grain. Full varnish—Specification 135. Satin finish or Wax—Specification 137.
CHESTNUT	Coarse grain hardwood. Rare except in sound wormy lumber.	Mainly for panels in cafes, etc.	Finished natural or slightly stained in "woody" effect. See Specification 137.
CYPRESS	An oil swampwood. Heartwood highly resistant to decay. Color varies in different sources from yellow-brown to reddish tones, nearly black. Has a lacy fine grain figure. "Pecky" Cypress is taken from dead trees. Surface appears eroded as from dry rot and also lacks the oily characteristic.	Attractive for trim and paneled wainscoting. Pecky cypress makes very attractive panels for cafes, libraries, etc.	Requires wiping with benzine before finishing. Grain pattern enhanced by staining and wiping. Seal the surface and finish with dull varnish and wax. See Specification 137.
DOUGLASS FIR	Moderately hard open-grain hardwood with fine uniform texture. Beautiful serviceable veneer in both rotary cut and sliced cuts. Quartered veneer known as Prinz wood. Heartwood light red, tinged with brown.	A "Character" wood for special rooms.	Finished natural with minimum finish. See Specification 137.
FIR	Rotary cut firwood is a soft close grain wood, creamy white with strong brownish grain pattern. Flat-sawed boards also may be strongly marked. Edge-grain firwood is a hard durable surface of reddish hue.	Rotary cut fir plywood is used in paneling for both pine and hardwood doors. Edge grain wood is most durable soft-wood flooring.	Stained and varnished—135. Not a good base for enamel work—tendency of grain to raise. Buffing Sealer best for edge grain floors—Specification 142.

Characteristics, Uses and Suggested Finishes of Architectural Woods

general characteristics	how used	how finished
Close-grain hardwood "Red Gum" is heartwood either plain or figured with dark streaks. Sapwood pinkish white. Staining does not accentuate the grain figure.	Woodwork and trim in solid boards. Doors and panels in veneer.	Stained and finished to match walnut, mahogany—Specification 135. For bleached wood—Specification 138. Excellent base for enamel finishes—Specification 144.
Close-grain hardwood. Has great resistance to abrasion and indentation. Heartwood light reddish-brown. Sapwood white with slight tint of reddish brown. White maple is sapwood of Sugar Maple. Usually straight grain but veneers available in curly, birdseye, blistered and quilted grain.	For trim, stair treads, veneer panels and furniture. Maple flooring comes selected red or clear white or mixed.	Clear varnish—Specification 135, also Buffing Sealer—Specification 142. Takes clearest gray and light stains—Specification 137, also blond finish—138.
Open-grain hardwood ranging in color from light to deep reddish brown tone. Solid boards relatively plain grain. Veneers in wide variety of exquisite grain patterns.	Mainly for fine paneling, trim, hand rails, etc.	"Colonial" is stained and filled deep brownish red in full varnish finish. "Adam" brown is a distinctive brown tone in full finish. See Specification 135. Also see Bleached Wood—138.
Sturdy open-grain hardwood. Pronounced grain figure in rotary cut veneer. Flat-grain, quarter-saw and comb grain obtainable in both veneer and solid boards.	Woodwork trim, veneer panels and flooring, which comes in clear, selected white or red or unselected.	Oak flooring normally filled and finished "Natural" or stained—Specification 135. For Oak trim and panels use Specification 135. For antiqued finish, Specification 137. For bleached effect, Specification 138.
Even textured, easily worked soft-wood, least resinous of pines. Inconspicuous grain.	General construction, wood trim, doors, sash, etc.	Dependable fine enamel base—Specification 144.
Variety of white pine, conspicuous for its knotty growth. Knots must be solid.	Random width wainscot planks, also panels.	Finished natural or stained—Specification 135. Finish coats should be protective but may be full gloss or dull as preferred.
More resinous than white pine. Has conspicuous grain pattern.	Wood trim and flooring.	Grain tends to show thru enamel finishes. Stain to tone down contrasting grain figure. Varnish—gloss or dull—Specification 135.
California Redwood is so resistant to decay as to be used for gutters, shingles, etc. Also suited to interior use—does not warp. Available in wide boards. Reddish color, both straight and figured grain.	Siding, trim, wide panels.	Takes 2-color wiped stain treatment. Minimum finish for "woody" effect. Also etched by blowtorch and wire brush. See Specification 137.
Finest open-grain hardwood. Color ranges from dark gray-lavender-brown in forest growth to lighter tawny tones in open locations. Available in flat-grain boards and a variety of figured veneer patterns and fancy burls.	Very widely used in trim, paneling, parquet flooring, and furniture.	Formerly stained "walnut", to uniform the color, in full varnish finish—Specification 135. Can be toned, bleached and manipulated very effectively in dull "old world" finishes. See Specifications 137-138.
Whitewood often incorrectly called poplar because of similar characteristics. Serves same use as Basswood.	Base for enamel finish, also core-wood in fine veneer panels.	See enamel Specifications 144.

