SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES

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A File of Catalogues
on
Building Products and Services

FOR THE YEAR 1933
IN FOUR VOLUMES

Edited, Classified, Indexed, Published and Distributed
by
SWEET'S CATALOGUE SERVICE
DIVISION OF F. W. DODGE CORPORATION

Dodge Reports
Statistical Services

Architectural Record
Sweet's Engineering Catalogues

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Printed in the United States of America

Established 1906

THE EAGLE-PICHER LEAD COMPANY

Manufacturers of Lead Pigments for Paints

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EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., 305 St. Clair Avenue

For Eagle Home Insulation, see Manufacturers' Index

Eagle White Lead—For All Types of Painting

Pure lead paint (made from white lead carbonate, ground in linseed oil) continues to be the most satisfactory answer to all general painting problems. In the hands of a good painter, it is quickly mixed to suit *exactly* all the requirements of each job. It readily fits into any decorative plan, for the painter tints it to the desired shade on the job.

Pure lead paint expands and contracts with changes in temperature; the film is elastic and long wearing despite severe weather conditions. It wears away slowly, so that when repainting is necessary, the old film forms a perfect base for the new white lead coats, without burning or scraping off.

Eagle White Lead comes in two forms: heavy paste and easily-mixed *soft paste*. Both are pure lead carbonate ground in linseed oil, but *soft paste* contains more oil. This additional oil, ground in at Eagle factories, saves the painter time in preparing the mixture for the brush. Both heavy and *soft paste* Eagle White Lead are available in 100, 50, 25 and 12½-lb. air-tight steel kegs.

For Interior Decoration—*(a) Flat Effects and "Egg-Shell" Gloss Finishes*—When pure white lead is thinned to brushing consistency with Eagle Flatting Oil, the resulting paint provides a durable finish which may be tinted to any color required by the decorative plan. The paint dries into a smooth washable surface showing no brush marks.

Before application, the wall surface should be thoroughly dry; if, for example, paint is applied on plaster walls which are still damp, cracking will develop. No amount of quality materials and skillful workmanship can avert it. Loose paint scales, if present, must be scraped and sandpapered off; oil or grease spots must be removed, for paint will not adhere to these surfaces. All dust must be wiped off; otherwise it is liable to mix with the paint and discolor it.

General Formula (heavy paste only is considered):

New Inside Work

Priming Coat

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Pure Raw Linseed Oil	3	gals.
Pure Turpentine	1	gal.
Best Japan Drier	1½	pts.
Paint produced	7	gals.

Second Coat

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Pure Raw Linseed Oil	1½	gals.
Pure Turpentine or Eagle Flatting Oil	1½	gals.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	5⅞	gals.

Third Coat—Oil Gloss

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Pure Raw Linseed Oil	3-3½	gals.
Pure Turpentine or Eagle Flatting Oil	1	pt.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	6-6½	gals.

Third Coat—Flat

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Turpentine or Eagle Flatting Oil	3 -3½	gals.
Paint produced	5¾-6¼	gals.

Old Inside Work

First Coat

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Pure Raw Linseed Oil	1	gal.
Pure Turpentine or Eagle Flatting Oil	2-3	gals.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	5¾-6¼	gals.

Second Coat—Oil Gloss

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Pure Raw Linseed Oil	3-3½	gals.
Pure Turpentine or Eagle Flatting Oil	1	pt.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	6-6½	gals.

Second Coat—Flat

Eagle White Lead	100	lbs.
Turpentine or Eagle Flatting Oil	3 -3½	gals.
Paint produced	5¾-6¼	gals.

Note: Eagle Flatting Oil, as recommended in the foregoing specifications, is obtainable in quart, gallon, and 5-gallon packages. A companion product to Eagle White Lead, Eagle Flatting Oil is indispensable in effecting the rich, tasteful wall finishes made from pure white lead paint.

In the foregoing formulæ, no consideration has been made for color other than that of the natural gleaming whiteness of pure lead paint. Any oil colors of known quality effectively combine with Eagle White Lead; a tinting chart will be sent on request.

(b) Plastic Finishes from White Lead Paint—Dignified, low-relief textures can be secured with Eagle White Lead. Tones and shades are limitless, depending on the motif of the individual decorative scheme. Any skilled craftsman can quickly execute these tasteful plastic finishes; a detailed booklet on this subject will be sent without charge to any architect desiring it.

For Exterior Decoration—Pure lead paint has long enjoyed unequalled prestige for durability and beauty in outside painting work. The surface, prior to painting, must be prepared in general as suggested under "Interior Decoration." General Formulæ (*soft paste* only is considered):

Old Outside Work

First Coat

Eagle Soft Paste White Lead	100	lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	3	qts.
Turpentine	1¾	gals.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	9	gals.

Second Coat

Eagle Soft Paste White Lead	100	lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	2½	gals.
Turpentine	1	pt.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	6¼	gals.

New Outside Work

Priming Coat

Eagle Soft Paste White Lead	100	lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	2¾	gals.
Turpentine	1½	gals.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	7⅝	gals.

For very light-colored woods ½ gal. more of oil may be added.

Second Coat

Eagle Soft Paste White Lead	100	lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	1	qt.
Turpentine	1½	gals.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	5⅜	gals.

For very light-colored woods ¼ gal. more of oil may be added.

Third Coat

Eagle Soft Paste White Lead	100	lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	2½	gals.
Turpentine	1	pt.
Best Japan Drier	1	pt.
Paint produced	6¼	gals.

For very light-colored woods 1 pt. more of oil may be added.

Eagle Sublimed Blue Lead—for Metal Surfaces

Ten reasons for rustproofing with sublimed blue lead:

(1) Proper basicity, chemically stops corrosion.
(2) Exceptional durability; does not crack, check or peel.
(3) Elasticity and toughness in oil.
(4) Extreme fineness and smoothness.
(5) Easy brushing, spraying, and dipping qualities, air dried or baked.
(6) Remarkable opacity.
(7) Pleasing color—being slate gray and easily tinted.
(8) Exceptionally low cost per square foot.
(9) Will not harden in the keg.
(10) Can be used with treated oils and varnishes of neutral character.

Sublimed blue lead is a fine, slate-gray powder, produced by subliminating galena ore (lead sulphide) in special furnaces. The pigment is accurately mixed with linseed oil in proper proportions and ground. No other raw materials are used. Sublimed Blue Lead is not only highly efficient for rustproofing, but is also extremely economical, both in original cost and long service.

A gallon of Sublimed Blue Lead will cover six hundred to eight hundred square feet of metal surface of average smoothness, and its use will assure protection for an unusually long period. Its easy spreading qualities cause it to require a minimum of labor in application.

Where to Use Sublimed Blue Lead

Sublimed Blue Lead is an ideal pigment for every purpose requiring a metal protective paint. Its first use is as a priming coat (direct to the metals). Sublimed Blue Lead is equally good for second and finishing coat work for metal or wood. To easily identify the different coats when Sublimed Blue Lead is used as a priming coat, it may be painted over with Eagle White Lead in Oil or Eagle Sublimed White Lead or mixed with either of them or with other combinations; such as, red lead, American vermilion, commercial chrome green or commercial chrome yellow. It can be brushed, sprayed, dipped, air dried, or baked.

Estimating Paint Requirements on Structural Steel

The scale below represents a method employed by an important steel fabricator for rapidly estimating the approximate paint requirements of large projects. Based upon the use of Sublimed Blue Lead, which as a priming coat, covers from six hundred to eight hundred square feet per gallon, this chart expresses the gallons of paint required per ton of steel in various types and shapes:

Average Highway Bridges	0.4	gals. per ton
Highway Beam Spans and Lattice Railing	0.8	gals. per ton
Light Mill Machinery	0.4	gals. per ton
Heavy Mill Machinery	0.32	gals. per ton
Plate Girders, Railway or Highway	0.24	gals. per ton
Heavy Highway and Railway Truss Spans	0.32	gals. per ton
Office Buildings	0.2	gals. per ton
Railing Beam Bridges	0.2	gals. per ton

This paint, made from Sublimed Blue Lead, averages from 600 to 800 square feet per gallon as a priming coat. The table may be adapted readily to other paints by first learning how many square feet the particular paint covers per gallon and then by making adjustments in the same proportion as that coverage compares with that of Sublimed Blue Lead.

How to Use Sublimed Blue Lead—The removal of rust, mill scale and dirt should be done generally by sand blasting or through the use of metal brushes, scrapers, chisels, hammers or other effective means. Bright steel should be exposed in all cases. If sand blasting is used, the first coat of paint must follow immediately.

Oil and grease may be removed by the use of gasoline or benzine. Do not apply paint on wet or damp surfaces and in no case until preceding coat is dry and hard. Allow two to four days before applying second coat for exterior work. For priming coat on interior allow one week before applying a second coat, and twenty-four hours between second and third coats.

Paint shall be evenly spread and shall be thoroughly brushed out. Where solder fluids have been used on metal surfaces, it shall be cleaned thoroughly with benzine before any paint is applied. All rivet heads and bolts, and all edges and corners shall be thoroughly covered with paint in painting structural steel or other metal work.

In exceptional instances pickling is advisable for small work and especially before painting galvanized metal; otherwise treat it with a solution of eight ounces copper sulphate to one gallon of soft water, allow to dry and brush off, follow by using Sublimed Blue Lead. Paint shall be thoroughly stirred before being removed from container and while it is being applied.

How to Secure Sublimed Blue Lead—Sublimed Blue Lead in Oil sells at the same low price as Eagle White Lead in Oil and may be had in the following sizes: 12½, 25, 50 and 100 lb. containers, or may be secured from a reliable paint manufacturer by specifying pure Eagle-Picher Sublimed Blue Lead mixed to paint consistency ready to apply.

Paint Formulæ

Sublimed Blue Lead in Oil (paste)
First and Intermediate Coats

Sublimed Blue Lead in Oil	100 lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	2½ gals.
Turpentine or paint and varnish manufacturers' 48° to 50° Naphtha	1½ gals.
Drier (rosin free)	1 pt.
Approximate paint produced	7½ gals.

Finishing Coat

Sublimed Blue Lead in Oil	100 lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	3 gals.
Turpentine or 48° to 50° Naphtha	2 gals.
Drier (rosin free)	1 pt.
Approximate paint produced	7½ gals.

Sublimed Blue Lead Dry (powders)
First and Intermediate Coats

Sublimed Blue Lead Dry	100 lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	3½ gals.
Turpentine or 48° to 50° Naphtha	3½ gals.
Drier (rosin free)	1 pt.
Approximate paint produced	7½ gals.

Finishing Coat

Sublimed Blue Lead Dry	100 lbs.
Raw Linseed Oil	4½ gals.
Turpentine or 48° to 50° Naphtha	2½ gals.
Drier (rosin free)	1 pt.
Approximate paint produced	6½ gals.

48° to 50° Naphtha represents the gravity known as the Baume or hydrometer test for a liquid weight. When used as a substitute for turpentine, be sure the flash point complies with the fire underwriters or local ordinance.

To increase the permanence of the color, many users add about three percent lampblack or black magnetic oxide of iron to the mixtures for second and finishing coats.

The Raw Linseed Oil shall conform to the linseed oil specifications of the A.S.T.M. Standards, Pages 655-658, Volume 21.

The Japan Drier shall be pure unadulterated drier containing no rosin.

The Turpentine used shall be pure unadulterated turpentine and conform to the specifications of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, as given in Circular No. 80.

Note: For painting metal surfaces that may become too hot to warrant the use of linseed oil, substitute winter pressed fish oil.

Eagle Red Lead—Dry and in Oil

While we recommend Sublimed Blue Lead as the most effective yet most economical rustproofing pigment on the market, we are also manufacturers of pure red lead. Eagle Red Lead in Oil is packed in 100, 50, 25, and 12½-lb. kegs. In dry form, it is put up in barrels of 500-600 lbs.

It possesses high "true" red lead content and is fine enough to insure splendid brushing qualities. It is impervious to water and unaffected by atmospheric gases. The rapid drying qualities of Eagle Red Lead make it decidedly advantageous for use where a hard surface, capable of withstanding abrasion, must be produced in a shorter time than usual.

JOHN LUCAS & COMPANY, INC.

Makers of Paint and Varnish Since 1849

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT
322 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES

BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK, N. Y. PITTSBURGH, PA. WEST BERKELEY, CALIF.

Durawall

Washable Interior Finish

Durawall Interior Finish.

Flat Finish—Eggshell Finish

Durawall is a water free paint product for interior walls and surfaces. It is a wall finish that neutralizes lime in plaster, seals all pores, stops suction and forms a film from which, 30 days after application, sulphur match scratches, ink spots, grease stains, crayon marks, as well as marks left by soiled or perspiring hands, may be washed off with ordinary soap and water. Durawall is not only washable—it may be scrubbed or even cleaned with abrasives, if necessary, without injury to the paint film.

Durawall comes in two parts—body and reducer. Durawall Body is too thick to be used alone; yet it must not be thinned by any liquid other than Durawall Reducer. Durawall is ready for use when mixed, body and reducer, on the job. No aging or sizing is required.

Durawall Body is made in 8 colors and white, to be used with Durawall Reducer for a finish of eggshell gloss. Durawall Body Flat White and Durawall Reducer produce a flat finish. Durawall is "flowed on, not brushed out."

Any stipple finish may be obtained with Durawall.

Specifications for Mixing Durawall

For Eggshell Finishes

For walls on which a smooth putty coat of smooth Keene's cement has been applied and are ready for paint application:

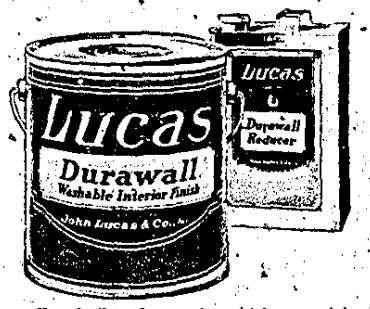
A. Foundation Coat—Two parts Durawall Reducer and one part Durawall Body.

B. Second Coat—Equal parts Durawall Reducer and Durawall Body.

For smooth putty coat walls which have been sized and painted previously:

A. Foundation Coat—Equal parts Durawall Reducer and Durawall Body.

B. Second Coat—Equal parts Durawall Reducer and Durawall Body.



Fac-simile of cans in which material is delivered at building in unopened containers

For walls of rough or smooth concrete, brick, cement, and sand finished or sand rough finished plaster.

A. Foundation Coat—Two parts Durawall Reducer and one part Durawall Body.

B. Second Coat—Equal parts Durawall Reducer and Durawall Body.

For Composition Board, sized or unsized:

A. Foundation Coat—Two parts Durawall Reducer and one part Durawall Body.

B. Second Coat—Equal parts Durawall Reducer and Durawall Body.

For Flat Finishes

Use two parts Durawall Reducer and one part Durawall Body for first coat on new work; for finish coat use one part Durawall Reducer and two parts Durawall Body Flat White. Do not wash or scrub flat film, until 60 days after application.

Specifications for Applying Durawall

Two coats of Durawall, in tints not too light, usually suffice on new plaster without sizing or priming coat.

As Durawall is a "water-free" paint product, its balance between pigment and vehicle content has been carefully worked out; therefore no liquids or pigments shall be added to Durawall other than Durawall Reducer. Turpentine, benzine, gloss oil, cod oil, linseed oil or water must not be mixed with Durawall.

All surfaces on which Durawall is to be applied must be in first class condition, thoroughly dry and solid before Durawall's foundation coat is applied. The foundation coat must seal the pores and stop all suction. Should spots of any nature develop after foundation coat has been applied, use only Durawall Reducer (clear) over these spots before second coat is applied. Allow 24 hours between coats on the eggshell finish and 8 hours on the flat. Durawall and Reducer, mixed, cover approximately 600 sq. ft. per gal. 2 coats.

OTHER LUCAS WATER-FREE PRODUCTS

Tinted Gloss Super Outside White

A pure linseed oil, ready-mixed white exterior house paint of unsurpassed hiding qualities, which is suitable for two-coat work. Made on a titanium base, it has extraordinary body and exceptional enduring qualities.

Lu-Co-Flat

Ready-mixed flat oil paint, has great hiding power, "sets" slowly, dries overnight at a moderate working temperature, and has good body. It is easy spreading and does not sag or "curtain." This paint works well for flat brush, stippling, sponge or mottled effect. Made in 16 shades and white.

Floor-Life

"Made to walk on"—for use on all floors, inside or out, wood, composition, concrete, cement, tile or linoleum. Covers approximately 250 sq. ft. per gal. two coats. "Stands up" under heavy foot wear. Made in 10 colors and black and white.

Lucas Gibbsboro Brand Colors in Oil

These colors in oil, have been manufactured by Lucas since 1856. They are ground exceptionally fine. Their great tinting strength has made them a standard with practical painters. Trueness or purity of tone in reduction is an outstanding quality of Gibbsboro Brand Colors in Oil. Each color is a natural, untoned color, hence maximum permanence is produced when these colors are used.

Lucaseal Varnishes

Made to meet every requirement of the architect and painter. They include five individual types of varnishes, each made to serve a particular purpose; Lucaseal Interior, Lucaseal Exterior, Lucaseal Floor, Lucaseal Seat, and Lucaseal Dull.

For specifications, color cards, or literature on these and other Lucas Water-Free Products write to the Architectural Department

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Member of the Producers Council

Paint Materials for the Protection and Decoration of Wood, Brick, Stone, Concrete, Stucco, Metal

NEW YORK, N. Y., 111 Broadway
BOSTON, MASS., National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany Street
BUFFALO, N. Y., 116 Oak Street
CHICAGO, ILL., 900 West 18th Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 659 Freeman Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 820 West Superior Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA., John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Building
PITTSBURGH, PA., National Lead & Oil Co., 316 Fourth Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO., 722 Chestnut Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 2240 24th Street

Dutch Boy Products

Dutch Boy White Lead—Pure white lead ground in pure linseed oil. Just as white lead paint has been the standard for generations, so has Dutch Boy White Lead been a standard among white leads for years. Eight out of every ten painters use Dutch Boy. Soft paste as well as heavy paste form; 100-lb. kegs; 50, 25 and 12½-lb. pails.

Dutch Boy Red Lead in Oil—A very highly oxidized grade of pure red lead ground in pure linseed oil to paste consistency. Its exceptionally high true red lead (Pb_3O_4) content and the fineness of its pigment particles insure a paint of excellent brushing qualities, good coverage and extreme durability. 100-lb. kegs; 50, 25 and 12½-lb. pails.

Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead—A ready-to-use, pure red lead paint weighing 28 lbs. to the gallon. Equivalent to paint made by mixing 1.85 gals. linseed oil with 100 lbs. Dutch Boy Red Lead in Oil (paste red lead). Composition by weight: Pure red lead (98% true red lead)—81%; pure raw linseed oil—18%; pure liquid drier—1%. 2½-gal. kegs; gallon and quart cans. Can also be had tinted—in light and dark brown, light and dark green, and black.

Dutch Boy Wall Primer—A special primer for sealing and first-coating plaster walls to be painted with white lead. It is a full bodied paint made with a long oil vehicle of varnish type. Stops suction, seals fire cracks, and at same time, gives good hiding. Possesses the elasticity, adhesion and other qualities of an oil primer combined with the recognized sealing property of a varnish primer, producing an ideal foundation for succeeding coats. 5, 1, and ½-gal. cans.

Dutch Boy Linseed Oil—Clear, carefully filtered, well settled, pure linseed oil conforming to the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. 1 and 5-gal. sealed cans.

Dutch Boy Flatting Oil—A skilfully blended flatting liquid for use with white lead to produce flat and semiflat paint for interior walls and woodwork. When white lead is thinned with flatting oil a paint results which possesses many points of excellence. It is easy to apply. It has good hiding power. It levels itself nicely. It sets slowly, so that large areas can be worked without risk of laps. It is durable and washable. Quart, gallon and 5-gal. cans.

General Painting Specifications

Following are general specifications for the painting of interior and exterior surfaces:

Preparation of Surface—*(1) Woodwork*—New woodwork shall be cut smooth with sandpaper where required and dusted clean before priming. From old woodwork which has been painted before, all loose paint, scale, dirt and dust shall be removed. Wash off with benzine or turpentine all parts where liquid paint remover has been used.

After the priming coat on new woodwork is applied, all knots and sappy streaks shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed out thin and all dents, cracks and other defects shall be filled with putty composed of white lead and whiting.

(2) Plaster—Before applying any paints to plaster, either new or old, see that it is clean and smooth. Fill all cracks and holes with patching plaster. Where new plaster to be painted is not properly aged, it shall be treated before priming with a solution made by dissolving 2 lbs. of zinc sulphate in 1 gal. of water.

(3) Brick and Stone—New brickwork shall not be primed until dry. At least 2 or 3 days of dry weather shall precede painting. If any mortar has become loose or damaged, all such places shall be pointed with mortar before applying paint. After priming, correct small defects in the surface with putty.

(4) Stucco and Concrete—Stucco or concrete shall be allowed to stand and dry at least six months before paint is applied. If painted before this time, it shall be treated with a solution made by dissolving 2 lbs. of zinc sulphate in 1 gal. of water.

(5) Metal Work—Iron, steel and other metal work shall be cleaned thoroughly of all loose paint, dirt, oil, grease, rust, scale and other foreign matter before paint is applied.

The Paint and Its Application—*(6) Designation of Paint to be Used*—All woodwork, plaster, brick, stone, concrete and stucco which are to be painted, shall be painted with NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY'S Dutch Boy White Lead, Dutch Boy Flatting Oil, Dutch Boy Wall Primer, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine and pure drier mixed according to the formulas hereinafter designated for each kind of work. All metal shall be painted with NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY'S Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil, Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead, or pure dry red lead and pure linseed oil mixed according to formulas hereinafter given for each specific purpose.

(7) Tinting Materials—In producing tints and shades, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. colors-in-oil or those of equally high grade shall be used. If colors-in-oil are used in quantities large enough to affect the consistency of the paint, the quantities of thinners named in the formulas shall be increased in amount equal to one-half the weight of the tinting material.

(8) Applying the Paint—No exterior painting shall be done when rain or snow is falling, during fog, or until after dew or moisture which may be on the surface has completely disappeared. Painting done in winter weather shall only be done when the temperature is above 50° F. and when all surfaces are dry. All exterior work shall be allowed to dry not less than 3 days before the next coat is applied and at least 2 days shall be allowed between coats on interior work.

Formulas

The following white lead formulas take no account of tinting materials. See paragraph No. 7 when adding colors to the formulas.

It will be noted that the formulas for painting exterior wood are on the basis of Dutch Boy *soft* paste White Lead as well as heavy paste white lead. For flat effects inside, the heavy paste is to be preferred as the higher oil content of the soft paste will give more of a sheen to surfaces painted with it.

(9) New Woodwork Outside—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to new unpainted woodwork outside:

	(a) Priming coat		(b) Second coat	
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	3¼ gal.	4 gal.	¾ gal.	1½ gal.
Pure turpentine	2 gal.	2 gal.	1½ gal.	1½ gal.
Pure drier	1 pt.	*1 pt.	1 pt.	*1 pt.

	(c) Third coat	
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	2¼ gal.	3 gal.
Pure turpentine	1 qt.	1 qt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	*1 pt.

*When boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.

(10) Old Woodwork Outside—Two coats of paint as follows shall be applied in repainting old woodwork outside:

	(a) First coat		(b) Second coat	
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil*	1¼ gal.	2 gal.	2½ gal.	3 gal.
Pure turpentine	2 gal.	2 gal.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	*1 pt.	1 pt.	*1 pt.

*When boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.

Note: In sections where dirt discoloration or mildew is prevalent, particularly on exposures not subjected to direct sunlight, better results will be obtained by reducing the linseed oil in the last coat, for both new and old woodwork outside, by ¼ gal. and increasing the turpentine by 1 pt.

(11) New Woodwork Inside—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to new unpainted woodwork inside:

	(a) Priming coat	(b) Second coat
Dutch Boy White Lead (heavy paste)	100 lb.	100 lb.
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	3 gal.	2 gal.
Pure linseed oil	3 gal.	None
Pure drier	1 pt.	None

	(c) Third coat (Flat finish)	(d) Third coat (Eggshell gloss finish)
Dutch Boy White Lead (heavy paste)	100 lb.	100 lb.
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	2 gal.	1½ gal.
Floor varnish	None	½ gal.

(12) Old Woodwork Inside—Two coats of paint shall be used in repainting woodwork inside. For a flat finish, mix the paint for the first and second coats according to formula B in paragraph 11. For an eggshell gloss finish, mix the paint for the first coat according to formula B in paragraph 11 and according to formula D for the finishing coat.

(13) Plaster Walls—Three coats of paint shall be applied to plaster which has never before been painted. The priming coat shall be Dutch Boy Wall Primer or the following:

Dutch Boy White Lead (heavy paste)	100 lb.
Pure boiled linseed oil	*3 gal.
Floor varnish	2 gal.
Pure turpentine	1½ gal.

*If boiled linseed oil is not available, use 3 gal. pure raw linseed oil and 1½ pt. drier.

Mix the paint for the second coat according to formula B in paragraph 11 and according to formula C for the finishing coat if a flat finish is desired. If an eggshell finish is wanted, mix the paint for the finishing coat according to formula D.

In repainting plaster walls, follow the practice recommended for new plaster, except that the priming coat may be omitted.

(14) Stucco, Concrete, Brick and Stone—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to stucco, concrete, brick or stone, which has never before been painted:

	(a) Priming coat		(b) Second coat	
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	*2½ gal.	*3 gal.	2¼ gal.	3 gal.
Spar varnish	2 gal.	2 gal.	1 gal.	1 gal.
Pure turpentine	1½ gal.	1½ gal.	1 gal.	1 gal.
Pure drier	None	None	1 pt.	†1 pt.

*Boiled oil is recommended. If it is not available use pure raw linseed oil and add 1½ pt. pure drier.

	(c) Third coat (Gloss finish)		(d) Third coat (Flat finish)	
	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste	Soft Paste	Heavy Paste
Dutch Boy White Lead	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	2¼ gal.	3 gal.	None	None
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	None	None	None	2 gal.
Pure turpentine	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 gal.	None
Pure drier	1 pt.	†1 pt.	½ pt.	None

†When boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pt.

In repainting stucco, concrete, brick or stone, apply two coats. Mix the paint for the first coat according to formula B in paragraph 14 and according to formula C or D for the second coat.

A semiflat finish on brick, stone, concrete and stucco can be secured by applying over the second coat one or two coats of paint made with 100 lbs. heavy paste white lead, 1½ gal. flatting oil and ¾ gal. spar varnish. For brick red finish on outside brick thin the color with Dutch Boy Flatting Oil.

(15) Metal Work, Exterior and Interior—Three coats of paint, mixed as follows, shall be applied to exterior and interior metal work:

	(a) First coat	(b) Second coat (light brown)
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	**2⅝ gal.	*2½ gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	None	12 oz.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	1 pt.
or		
Pure dry red lead	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	*3⅝ gal.	*3¾ gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	None	13 oz.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	1 pt.

	(c) Third coat (dark brown)
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	*3⅝ gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	6 lb.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.
or	
Pure dry red lead	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	*5 gal.
Lampblack-in-oil	6½ lb.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.

*If genuine boiled linseed oil is available, use one-third boiled and two-thirds raw oil, omitting drier.

If liquid red lead is to be used, specify Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead No. 1 (natural red lead color) for first coat, Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead No. 6 (light brown) for second coat and Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead No. 7 (dark brown) for third coat.

Where a dark color other than brown is desired for the finishing coat, one of the following formulas shall be used according to the color desired:

	Light green	Dark green
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	5½ gal.	4 gal.
Medium chrome yellow-in-oil	30 lb.	12½ lb.
Chinese blue-in-oil	12 lb.	7½ lb.
Pure turpentine	1 pt.	2 pt.
Pure drier	1 pt.	2 pt.

	Black
Dutch Boy Red Lead-in-oil	100 lb.
Pure linseed oil	14 gal.
Chinese blue-in-oil	16 lb.
Lampblack-in-oil	52 lb.
Pure turpentine	1½ gal.
Pure drier	1½ gal.

If liquid red lead is to be used, specify Dutch Boy Liquid Red Lead according to the finishing color desired, that is: No. 8—light green; No. 9—dark green or No. 5—black.

Specifications in Pamphlet Form

Specifications for the use of white lead and red lead in painting are available in pamphlet form and will be sent to any architect or engineer interested. Write for "Specifications for the use of White Lead" or "Standard Specification for the use of Red Lead."

Other Publications

A practical book, of unusual value to those interested in the subjects of paint and painting, is our "Handbook on Painting." This book gives formulas and directions for exterior and interior work of all kinds. It covers, in complete detail, the painting of wood, plaster, brick, stone, concrete, stucco and metal.

We also publish a booklet, "Structural Metal Painting," which discusses the causes of corrosion and remedies for it, besides giving formulas and going into detail on the subject of painting structural metal of all kinds.

FOREWORD TO SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications are intended to cover the entire field of finishing walls, floors, and woodwork. For additional information, address THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Department of Architectural Service, 101 Prospect Avenue, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio, or any of the Branch Offices listed on page 13.

METAL PROTECTIVE COATINGS

In the following specifications, which apply to buried and exposed steel alike, Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer and Sherwin-Williams Metalastic are called for. These materials are recommended for the following reasons: Kromik Metal Primer is particularly suited for use as a protective coating applied directly to bare metal; Metalastic is especially manufactured to be a final protective coating which will staunchly guard against danger to undercoats.

In the manufacture of Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer, chromates play an important part. Chemists explain that chromates tend to render the surface of steel passive, and thus their use in a priming coat is a further preventive against action of rust. Kromik Metal Primer has the following advantages over ordinary Red Lead, which in itself is recognized as a standard material, and which is actually an excellent paint: Kromik is noticeably easy to apply, especially on difficult and inaccessible members; is not affected by sulphur fumes in the air; shows remarkable durability where the metal is allowed to stand for long periods of time before being re-coated; inhibits corrosion; shows a favorable lower material cost. Kromik is the Sherwin-Williams standard specification for a priming coat on bare metal.

Sherwin-Williams Metalastic is a protective coating of the graphite type. Being a full oil paint, it dries with a tough, durable, and exceedingly tight film, with high water-shedding properties. It is the standard Sherwin-Williams specification for finishing coats on structural steel work.

The use of Kromik Metal Primer and Metalastic together is definitely advised, owing to their having the same degree of elasticity, which tends to make the finished coating less apt to break down under severe conditions.

Exterior Exposure

Specification No. 1—*Before* applying the priming or shop coat, all rust, mill scale, grease, and foreign matter shall be removed from the surface to be painted. No painting shall be done in wet or freezing weather, and no surface that is either damp or wet shall be painted.

First Coat—The priming or shop coat shall be applied before shipment to site. Apply Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Two coats of this material shall be applied to riveted and bolted connections, and to parts not easily accessible after erection. *No thinner shall be added without written approval of the architect or engineer.*

Note: Any portions of the surface which have become abraded in transit shall be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer *before* application of second (first field) coat.

Second Coat—This is the first field coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic Brown, in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic Black, after the second coat (first field coat) is entirely dry. Use in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Iron or Steel Surfaces Exposed to Acid Fumes

Specification No. 2—Before applying the priming or shop coat, all rust, mill scale, grease, and other foreign matter shall be removed from the surface to be painted. No painting shall be done in wet or freezing weather, and no surface that is damp or wet shall be painted.

First Coat—Priming or shop coat shall be applied before the steel is shipped to the site. Apply Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Two coats of this material shall be applied to riveted or bolted connections, and to parts not easily accessible after erection. *No thinner shall be added without written approval of the architect or engineer.*

Note: Any portions of surface which have become abraded in transit shall be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

Second Coat—This is first field coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Non-Corrodible Acid Resisting Paint, Black.

Hot Surfaces (Stacks, Flues, Pipes, etc.)

Specification No. 3—All rust, dirt, grease, etc., shall be cleaned from the surface to be painted.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Salamander Black, in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Second Coat—After first coat is dry, use same material for second coat.

Exterior Ornamental Iron Work—Flat Black Finish

Specification No. 4—All rust, mill scale, grease, and other foreign matter shall be removed from the surface to be painted. No painting shall be done in wet or freezing weather, and no damp or wet surface shall be painted.

First Coat—Before shipment to site apply one coat of Williams Kromik Metal Primer as supplied by manufacturer.

Second Coat—This is the first field coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic Black.

Note: Any portions of surface which have become abraded in transit must first be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

Third Coat—This is the final, finishing coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Quick Drying Color Black, thinned with turpentine, mixed with linseed oil as follows: Two parts of Black to each to one part of turpentine, and one part of linseed oil. Mix by adding turpentine to Black, and when thoroughly stirred, add linseed oil.

Exterior or Interior Metal Work—Verde Antique Finish

Specification No. 5—All rust, grease, resin, dirt, etc., shall be removed from the surface to be painted.

First Coat—Prior to shipment to site, apply one coat Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: Any portions of surface which may have become abraded in transit shall be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

Second Coat—This is the first field coat. Apply SWP (Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared) shade No. 405.

Third Coat—This is the finishing coat. Apply a brush, stipple coat of SWP No. 355, tinted with Sherwin-Williams First Quality Oil Color Paris Green to shade approved by architect.

Painting of Galvanized Iron

Specification No. 6—All galvanized iron surfaces such as gutters, down-spouts, etc., shall be primed with one coat of Sherwin-Williams Galvanized Iron Primer (see Specification No. 60).

DAMPPROOFING OF FOUNDATIONS

Exterior Surfaces of Foundations

Sherwin-Williams Antydamp is a damp-resisting, alkali-proof, acidproof, black paint of asphalt type. Heavy in body, it will remain in a semi-tacky condition and elastic indefinitely. This prevents cracking of film with resulting penetration of moisture.

Specification No. 7—***First Coat***—Apply Sherwin-Williams Antydamp to all foundation wall exteriors, below grade. Use in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Allow 24 hours to dry.

Second Coat—Apply a second coat of Sherwin-Williams Antydamp.

Allow 24 hours to dry before back-filling.

DAMPPROOFING OF FOUNDATIONS (Continued)

Note: Where particularly damp conditions prevail, due to hidden springs, swampy lands, etc., it is recommended that you write for instructions, addressing The Sherwin-Williams Co., Department of Architectural Service, 101 Prospect Avenue, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

Preservation of Buried Wooden Surfaces

Sherwin-Williams Carbolic-ol is a non-volatile oil obtained from coal-tar through distillation, and is as strong and permanent a preservative as can be produced. It can be applied by brush or dip method.

Specification No. 8—*First Coat*—All wood to be buried below ground shall be given one coat of Sherwin-Williams Carbolic-ol as supplied by manufacturer.

PAINTING AND STAINING OF EXTERIOR SURFACES

SWP (Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared) represents the best technical knowledge in the production of paint for general outside use. It is a combination of strictly pure carbonate of lead, sulphate of lead, zinc oxide, titanium-pigment, pure linseed oil and turpentine, representing a *perfectly balanced* formula. Supplied in 32 colors and white. The advantages in its use are: greater covering capacity, greater hiding power, longer life, which result in greater economy.

Exterior Wood Surfaces (New)—Painted Finish

See Alternative Specification No. 10.

Specification No. 9—Before using SWP, surface shall be dry and free from dirt or grease. Do not paint in wet or frosty weather. Any pitchy spots in wood shall be coated with orange shellac after first coat has been applied.

First Coat—(For new soft woods such as cedar, white pine or redwood)—Apply SWP in color selected by architect mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 7 pints pure linseed oil, 1 pint pure gum spirits of turpentine. Do not apply second coat until first is perfectly dry.

First Coat—(For new resinous woods such as yellow pine, cypress, etc.)—Apply SWP in color selected by architect mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 2 quarts pure linseed oil, 1 quart pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP, mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Third Coat—Apply SWP mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 2 or 3 pints pure raw linseed oil.

Note: Where two-coat work must be done for economy's sake, omit second coat.

Exterior Wood Surfaces (New)—Painted Finish

Alternative to Specification No. 9.

Where architect wishes to leave mixing of paint for use on exterior surfaces to the discretion of painting contractor, it is recommended that Sherwin-Williams Zilo be specified, in preference to straight White Lead. Zilo contains a percentage of Zinc Oxide, which adds to whiteness, eliminates chalking, improves gloss, and spreading power of paint. The United States Government and majority of the States require a percentage of Zinc Oxide in their paints.

Specification No. 10—Sherwin-Williams will supply accurate specifications for the use of Zilo on particular jobs upon application.

White Lead

Specification No. 11—On all work requiring the use of White Lead alone, specify Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Process White Lead, which is a strictly pure white lead (lead carbonate) ground in pure linseed oil.

Exterior Wood Surfaces (Old)—Painted Finish

Specification No. 12—Before applying first coat of paint, surface shall be clean. Old cracked paint shall be wirebrushed or scraped, and if condition of surface is very bad, burning off the old paint may be necessary. Knots and pitchy places shall be sealed with orange shellac.

Note: Due to greater oil content in certain of the darker shades of SWP, two sets of specifications are required. The following Specifications apply to Gloss White, and the following colors only: 496, 462, 387, 479, 357.

Repainting Outside Surfaces Where the Old Paint Is Chalking and Weathering, but Otherwise in Fair Condition but not Unusually Porous—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in the color selected by the architect, mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 pint pure raw linseed oil, 2 pints pure gum spirits of turpentine. Do not apply second coat before first is perfectly dry.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart pure raw linseed oil.

Repainting Where Old Paint Has Considerable Life, Such as Under Eaves, or Other Unexposed Surfaces—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 3 pints pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart pure raw linseed oil.

Repainting Old Lumber Which Has Become Extremely Porous Through Exposure to the Weather for Years Without the Protection of Paint—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 7 pints pure raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 2 to 3 pints pure raw linseed oil.

Note: The following Specifications apply to all other shades of SWP excepting those mentioned above:

Repainting Outside Surfaces Where the Old Paint Is Chalking and Weathering but Otherwise in Fair Condition and Not Unusually Porous—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, ½ pint pure raw linseed oil and 1 pint pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Repainting Outside Surfaces Where Old Paint Has Considerable Life Such as Under Eaves, or Other Unexposed Surfaces—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 to 1½ pints pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Repainting Old Lumber Which Has Become Extremely Porous Through Exposure to the Weather for Years Without the Protection of Paint—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 7 pints pure raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 pint to 1 quart pure raw linseed oil.

Wood Surfaces (New)—Stained Finish

(For Staining Shingles, see Specification No. 15).

Where the architect desires to stain and preserve exterior wood surfaces, without hiding grain, Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stains are recommended.

Specification No. 13—The surface to be stained shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected by the architect, in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry.

Second Coat—Repeat first coat.

Stucco, Concrete or Cement Walls—Painted Finish

The painting of stucco, concrete, or cement walls is advisable because of the protection afforded. A properly painted stucco surface does not water-spot. Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint dries with a semi-sheen which does not destroy the texture of a stucco surface, as does a gloss paint.

Specification No. 14—The surface shall be dry, and free from all dirt. Any salts or efflorescence on the surface shall be scraped off, and the surface washed with a solution of zinc sulphate (1½ to 2 pounds to the gallon of water) and allowed to dry thoroughly.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint in color selected by the architect thinned with Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint Reducer in the proportions of 2 quarts of reducer to a gallon of the paint. Allow at least 48 hours to dry.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

SWP

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT PREPARED

Suitable Trimmers	Color
Gloss White 353 363	Pearl Gray 479
Gloss White 363 360	Light Lead 353
393 484 360	Cream 462
461 486 393	Ivory 496
Gloss White 461 486	Canary Yellow 387
461 Gloss White 393	Colonial Yellow 375
393 486 360	Golden Yellow 470
375 387 393	Golden Brown 486
375 387 462 360	Tobacco Brown 393

Color	Suitable Trimmers
Slate 363	460 Gloss White 357
Blue 369	For Porch Ceilings [illegible]
Silver Gray 357	Gloss White 363 496 353
Cream Gray 360	363 Gloss White 393 496
Apple Green 460	461 Gloss White 496
Willow Green 461	496 460 467
French Crown Green Med. 362	
Bottle Green 484	Trim and Sash
Red 367	357 353 496 Very durable for brick work

Please do not detach samples. Complete color cards sent upon request.

PAINTING AND STAINING OF EXTERIOR SURFACES (Continued)

Wooden Shingles (New)—Stained Finish

Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stains are recommended because of their light-fast color, and the fact that they contain a creosote oil, which preserves the surface on which applied.

Two coats are required: first a dip and second a brush coat.

Specification No. 15—*First Coat*—(Dip Coat—Dip the shingles two-thirds of their length in Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected by the architect and throw into loose piles to dry.

Second Coat—(Brush Coat)—After the shingles have been laid, apply Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stain in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Metal Roofs—Painted Finish

Here the architect has a choice between finishing with Metalastic (Specification No. 1) or with SWP (Specification No. 9). SWP affords a wide range of colors to harmonize with other parts of job. Metalastic is less expensive but is made in a more limited color range. Two coats are required, and if surface is galvanized, a priming coat is necessary, making three in all.

Specification No. 16—All rust, dirt and other foreign matter shall be cleaned from surface to be painted.

Prime Coat—(For galvanized iron only)—Apply Sherwin-Williams Galvanized Iron Primer in accordance with Specification No. 60.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic in consistency supplied by manufacturer, or apply SWP mixed as follows: 1 gallon SWP, 3 pints pure spirits of turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly before re-coating.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic in the consistency supplied by manufacturer, or apply SWP mixed as follows: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart pure raw linseed oil.

Exterior Woodwork—Stained and Varnished Finish

Where exterior woodwork is to be stained and varnished, the use of Sherwin-Williams Oil Stain is recommended. This stain can be immediately covered with the varnish, omitting a sealing coat of shellac, which it is well to avoid on exterior work since it is not sufficiently elastic to withstand the expansion and contraction produced by temperature changes.

Specification No. 17—All woodwork shall be dry and clean. Mars or nailholes shall be treated so as to make them unnoticeable.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Oil Stain in the shade selected by the architect. If a lighter shade than furnished is desired, wipe off with soft cloth before completely dry. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Note: Open grain woods require filling. For this purpose use Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, which is furnished in paste form, and must be reduced to brushing consistency with benzine. Apply to the wood, after first stain coat has dried, and when filler has partly set, wipe off across the grain with burlap. Later wipe clean with a soft cloth. Allow 24 hours to dry.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish, mixed as follows: 1 gallon Rexpar, 1 pint pure spirits of turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. Sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry thoroughly. Sand lightly.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Leave with gloss finish, or, if dull finish is desired, specify "When dry, rub to a dull finish with pumice-stone and water."

Note: Sherwin-Williams Oil Stains, Rich Mahogany and Brown Mahogany, require the use of shellac sealer and are not recommended for exterior use. Where Acid or Handcraft Stains are specified, a thin coat of shellac shall be applied in place of the first coat of Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish.

Porch Floors and Canvas Decks (New)—Painted Finish

Sherwin-Williams Porch and Deck Paint is manufactured for this particular purpose. Drying with a tough, hard and elastic film, it is ideal for the rough wear that such surfaces must sustain, due to weather, and scuffing of feet.

Specification No. 18—Surface to be painted shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Porch and Deck Paint in color selected by the architect, mixed as follows: 1 gallon Porch and Deck Paint, 1 quart pure spirits of turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Porch and Deck Paint in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

Note: If an old porch is to be repainted, the second coat may be omitted. If in exceptionally good condition, the first two coats may be omitted.

Porch Ceilings—Natural Varnish Finish

A spar varnish is recommended for all exterior surfaces to be varnished, due to the large proportion of oils it contains which results in greater elasticity.

Specification No. 19—Surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish thinned as follows: 1 gallon Rexpar, 1 pint pure spirits of turpentine. Allow 48 hours to dry. Sand lightly.

Second Coat—Apply Rexpar in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow 48 hours to dry. Sand lightly.

Third Coat—Apply Rexpar as supplied by manufacturer.

New Wood and Metal Surfaces—Enamel Finish

For an exterior enamel finish, the recommendation is unreservedly Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel. This is a full oil enamel, containing a large percentage of specially treated oil, which adds to its life. Leading railroads have used Old Dutch for their coaches for years because of its durability.

Specification No. 20—Surface to be finished shall be clean and dry. If galvanized, it shall be coated with Sherwin-Williams Galvanized Iron Primer (see Specification No. 60). Pitchy spots on wood shall be sealed with pure orange shellac.

First Coat—Apply SWP Flat White, reduced in the proportion of 1 pint of raw linseed oil and 1 pint of pure spirits of turpentine to the gallon of paint. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—Apply SWP Flat White just as it comes in the can.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel and SWP Flat White mixed in equal parts.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR FLOORS

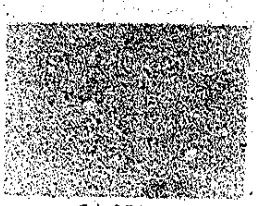
Floors get particularly severe wear. Therefore it is essential that the proper type of finish be applied in the right way, in order to insure satisfaction.

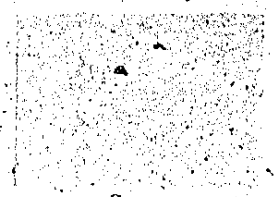
Preparation of the Surface—Whether the surface be wood or cement, it should be thoroughly clean and dry. A wood floor should be scraped, and swept clean, and it is well to wipe up the dust with a soft cloth dampened with gasoline. All spots should be removed.

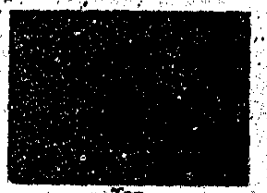
Priming Coat—Under no conditions should a liquid filler or shellac be applied as a first coater on a wood floor that is to be varnished. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the use of a liquid filler or shellac prevents the varnish from penetrating into the wood, and thus adhering tightly to surface. If a filler is necessary, a paste filler should be used.

Staining and Filling Floors—The three woods most generally used in the United States for floors are oak and maple for hardwood floors, and edge-grain pine for soft-wood floors. Pine and maple are both close-grain woods, and require no filler. Oak is an open-grain wood, and must be filled. In such cases use Sherwin-Williams Paste Filler, and thin it with benzine to con-

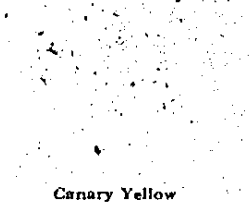
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS STUCCO AND CONCRETE PAINT

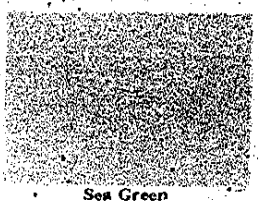

Coral Tint


Cream


Tan


Cream Gray


Canary Yellow


Sea Green


Terra Cotta


Gray

Also White

Complete color cards furnished upon request.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR FLOORS (Continued)

sistency of thick cream. Brush it over surface, and allow to become partly dry; then wipe off *across* grain with burlap or excelsior; this forces filler into the pores; wipe clean with a soft cloth. It will be found that Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, Dark, has enough pigment to somewhat darken an oak floor, if that is desired. In staining maple or pine, specify Sherwin-Williams Oil Stains, as they require no shellac sealer, except for the two shades, Rich Mahogany and Brown Mahogany. In cases where these shades are used, such as on stair treads, a thin coat of pure white shellac, reduced with an equal quantity of denatured alcohol, should be applied after stain has dried, before applying any varnish coats.

Finishing Floors—Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish is unreservedly recommended for floors. Its tough, hard film adheres well, resists moisture and hard wear, and looks well longer than other materials on the market.

New Hardwood Floors—Natural Varnished Finish

Specification No. 21—The floor shall be clean and dry, and all spots shall be removed.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint of pure gum spirits of turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. Allow to dry. Sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Note: If open-grain wood, before first coat apply Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Wood Filler, thinned with benzine. Wipe *across* grain when partially dry. Allow to dry 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry. Sand lightly.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If dull finish is desired, two methods are possible: (1) Add to specification the following words: "When dry, rub to a dull finish with pumice-stone and water." (2) Substitute for the third coat the following: "Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish Satin Finish.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Hardwood Floors—Open-Grain Wood—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 22—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, thinned with benzine, in the color selected by the architect. (Extra dark effects require special specifications which Sherwin-Williams will furnish upon application.) Allow to dry partially, and wipe off *across* grain with burlap or excelsior. Allow 24 hours to dry.

Second Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish, thinned in the following proportions: 1 pint of pure gum spirits of turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. When dry, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. When dry, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Fourth Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: For dull finish, see note at end of Specification No. 21.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Hardwood Floors—Close-Grain Wood—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 23—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Oil Stain in the color selected by the architect. Allow to dry for 24 hours.

Note: For extra dark effects, apply for special directions to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. If Rich Mahogany or Brown Mahogany are used, when dry, apply a thin coat of pure white shellac, thinned with an equal quantity of denatured alcohol.

Second Coat—Same as Specification No. 22.

Third Coat—Same as Specification No. 22.

Fourth Coat—Same as Specification No. 22.

Note: For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Hardwood Floors—Natural Waxed Finish

Specification No. 24—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—If of open grain wood, apply Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Wood Filler as specified in Specification No. 22. If close grain wood is used, omit this operation.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal. Allow to dry and sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Prepared Wax, and polish with weighted brush or polishing machine.

Fourth Coat—Repeat third coat.

New Hardwood Floors—Open-Grain Wood—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 25—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR FLOORS (Continued)

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler in color selected by the architect, thinned with benzine. When partially dry, wipe off *across* the grain with burlap. Allow to dry 24 hours.

Note: For extra dark effects, apply for special instructions to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Second Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Third Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Fourth Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.

New Hardwood Floors—Close-Grain Wood—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 26—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Same as Specification No. 23.
Second Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Third Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Fourth Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.

New Softwood Floors—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 27—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac in shade selected by architect, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint of pure gum spirits of turpentine to 1 gallon of Flo-lac.

Note: If a deeper tone is desired, repeat this coat.

Second Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry; and sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Softwood Floors—Painted Finish

Specification No. 28—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in color selected by architect, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint of pure gum spirits of turpentine to 1 gallon of Floor Enamel. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Cement Floors—Painted Finish

Specification No. 29—The floor shall be properly drained, be free from alkali, dust, dirt, and other foreign matter, and absolutely dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel thinned as follows: 1½ pints pure raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure gum spirits of turpentine, 1 gallon Floor Enamel.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

Note: Where strictest economy is necessary; third coat may be omitted, but three coats will wear better and are recommended.

New Cement Floors—to Harden and Seal

Sherwin-Williams Concrete and Cement Hardner will materially harden a cement floor and render it dustproof and non-porous. One gallon will treat from 60 to 100 square feet, three applications. It is colorless, and will not change the shade of the floor.

Specification No. 30—Floor shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Concrete and Cement Hardner, reduced in the proportion of one part of Hardner to two parts of water.

Second Coat—Apply Concrete and Cement Hardner reduced in the proportion of equal parts of Hardner and water.

Third Coat—Apply Concrete and Cement Hardner reduced in proportion of two parts Hardner to one part water.

Note: Apply by flushing on the surface, and brushing out. Surfaces to be painted shall be thoroughly cleaned of all excess of Hardner and allowed to dry thoroughly.

Finishing of School Room and Gymnasium Floors, and Other Floors Subjected to Especially Hard Wear

The floors of school rooms, department stores, gymnasiums, etc., receive such hard wear that it is frequently poor economy to give them a "surface" finish, such as that resulting from a varnish or a paint film. Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal has been developed to meet this need—a real wood floor hardner, making the surface resistant to wear. Unlike boiled linseed oil, it does not collect dust or dirt, and does not discolor the floor.

Specification No. 31—Surface to be treated shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Finishing of Ballroom Floors

This problem presents special difficulties, because the surface must be very smooth, must wear well, and be very elastic.

Specification No. 32—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal liberally with a brush. When dry, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Prepared Paste Wax, and rub to a hard, polished surface with a weighted brush or polishing machine.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

Note: Before dancing, a small quantity of Sherwin-Williams Dancing Floor Wax (Powdered) may be sprinkled on the floor.

Hardwood Floors (Old) to Re-varnish

This specification is intended for floors where the finish only needs attention, but where the floor itself is in good condition. (If the floor itself is badly marred, it should be scraped and cleaned, after which follow recommendations for finishing a new floor.)

Specification No. 33—The floor shall be sandpapered smooth, to remove gloss of old finish. Then it shall be washed with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap, rinsed thoroughly and allowed to dry. Stains and spots shall be removed with a solution of oxalic acid.

Note: If floor is too stained to permit of a clear varnish finish, the use of Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac Varnish Stain is recommended.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint of pure gum spirits of turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. Allow to dry and sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Second Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If old finish is in such bad condition that sanding does not smooth it out, and if floor itself is still in good shape, it is wise to remove the old finish entirely by using Sherwin-Williams Taxite. Then clean the floor with a cloth soaked in benzine, and allow to dry. Proceed then with first coat.

Discolored Hardwood and Softwood Floors—Grained, Stained, and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 34—The floor shall be thoroughly scrubbed with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap (a 100% pure linseed oil soap) and water, and allowed to dry thoroughly.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac Ground Color. Allow to dry.

Second Coat—Grain the floor with Sherwin-Williams Graining Preparation, using also a steel graining comb, or old whisk broom or cloth, depending upon texture desired. Allow to dry.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac Varnish Stain in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry, and sand lightly.

Note: If a darker shade is desired, repeat this operation.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Old Floors—Painted Finish

Specification No. 35—The surface shall be washed with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap and water, and allowed to dry thoroughly.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint of pure gum spirits of turpentine to 1 gallon of paint.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS STAINS

Walnut Handcraft Stain
On Birch (White)

Walnut Handcraft Stain
On Douglas Fir

Nut Brown Handcraft Stain
(Formerly Brown Oak)
On White Quartered Oak

Extra Dark Mahogany Handcraft Stain
On Gumwood

Dark Oil Stain (For New Wood)

Walnut Oil Stain (For New Wood)

Complete color cards furnished upon request.

PAINTING AND DECORATING OF INTERIOR WALLS

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. has developed a complete line of interior wall finishes, to meet all requirements for gloss, semi-gloss, or flat finishes, textured or otherwise, on plaster, composition or wooden walls, as well as concrete or brick. If there are special requirements not mentioned in the following specifications, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Department of Architectural Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

Smooth, Sand Finish and Textured Plasters, Composition Board, Canvas Covered Walls—Washable Flat Finish

Specification No. 36—The surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40. Allow to dry at least 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flat Tone in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If a third coat is to be used, the addition of two quarts of Wall Primer and Sealer to the gallon of Flat Tone for second coat will present a tighter and more improved surface on which to apply third coat. In the interests of economy, two coats may be sufficient.

Specification—*Repainting*—Remove all soot, grease, dirt, or loose paint. Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer to the bare patches. Allow to dry. Then apply Sherwin-Williams Flat Tone as supplied by manufacturer.

Smooth, Sand Finish and Textured Plasters, Composition Board, Canvas Covered Walls—Semi-Lustre Finish

Sherwin-Williams Semi-Lustre has a soft, mellow lustre, and is recommended for those surfaces where a more durable and washable finish is desired than possible with a flat wall paint, but where a high gloss is not desired.

Specification No. 36Y—The surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40. Allow to dry at least 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Semi-Lustre in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If a third coat is to be used, repeat the operation.

Specification—*Repainting*—Remove all soot, grease, dirt, or loose paint. If surface is porous, apply a coat of Wall Primer and Sealer. If not, apply Wall Primer and Sealer to bare spots. Allow to dry. Then apply Semi-Lustre in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

New Walls—Rough or Smooth Plaster, Canvas Covered Walls, or Plaster Board—Flat-Tone Multi-Color Effects

The use of Multi-Color Effects allows the decorator an endless variety of color and texture effects, by use of a sponge stipple.

For samples of various effects, and specific instructions, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Specification No. 37—Proceed with finishing the wall, as recommended in Specification No. 36, using, as second coat, the foundation color desired for effect to be produced.

First Stipple Coat—When the foundation coat is dry, apply a stipple coat of Flat Tone in color selected by the architect, in consistency supplied by manufacturer, using the flat surface of a sponge, and tapping the sponge directly on the surface, being careful not to twist or turn it.

Second Stipple Coat—Repeat this process with another color if a two-color stipple is desired. It is not necessary for first stipple coat to dry before second is applied.

New Walls (Glazed or "Tiffany" Effects)—Rough or Smooth Plaster, Canvas Covered Walls, or Wall Board —Flat-Tone System Finish

Flat-Tone System allows for glaze effects over a foundation of either Flat-Tone or Semi-Lustre, or Heavy Body Wall Paint No. 96, as mentioned in Specification No. 41.

Specification No. 38—Proceed with finishing the wall as recommended in Specification No. 36 (Flat-Tone), Specifica-

PAINTING AND DECORATING OF INTERIOR WALLS (Continued)

tion No. 36Y (Semi-Lustre), or Specification No. 41 (No. 96 Heavy Body Wall Paint), using as second coat the foundation color desired.

First Glaze Operation—Coat a portion of wall with Sherwin-Williams Flat-Tone Glazing Liquid, tinted to color selected by architect.

Second Glaze Operation—Stipple this with a crumpled cloth, twisting the cloth after it is applied to the wall. Shade it lighter toward the top.

Note: For samples of glaze effects, and for specific instructions, apply to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Wall Primer and Sealer

Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer is a penetrating wall sealer, which is effective in stopping suction on all new wall surfaces, or ones that are porous. It contains a percentage of pigment which gives it a certain covering capacity, and is therefore recommended for two-coat wall work.

Specification No. 40—Wall to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.

Note: If surface is sized muslin, Sanitas, primed metal, or a hard and tight putty-coat plaster, add an equal part of either Sherwin-Williams Flat-Tone, Semi-Lustre, or No. 96 Wall Paint to first coat.

Second Coat—After the first coat has dried at least 24 hours, it shall be inspected, and if any flat streaks appear, as result of incomplete sealing, they shall be coated with Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer.

Special Note: Painting Newly Plastered Surfaces: THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. never advocates painting plastered walls which have not been given an opportunity to dry out thoroughly. If "green" plastered walls are painted, there is always danger. However, there are certain occasions where walls which have not been given sufficient time to dry out thoroughly must be painted for commercial reasons; apply one coat Wall Primer and Sealer. Where indications point to presence of alkali (hot spots), we recommend washing surface with a solution of 1½ to 2 pounds of zinc sulphate in a gallon of water.

This should be brushed on surface and sufficient time should then be allowed for drying before first coat of Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer is applied. We, of course, do not guarantee that this procedure will prevent dissolving of finish nor that it will not peel. This danger is always present when "green" plaster must be painted.

Wall Paint No. 96 (Heavy Body)

This is a flat finish paint with added pigment to make it extremely heavy-bodied. Can be used to produce textured effects, pebbled, brush stipple, etc. Covers and hides well.

Specification No. 41—Surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams No. 96 Wall Paint as supplied by manufacturer, stippled or textured.

Note: For specifications for special effects, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Enamelastic Finish for Walls

Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic is a full oil enamel, exceptionally easy-working, with high covering and staying qualities.

Specification No. 42—Wall to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as in Specification No. 40.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams XXX Undercoater reduced with 1 pint pure turpentine and 1 quart Enamelastic to the gallon of Undercoater.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic (Gloss or Satin Finish) reduced with ¼ pint pure turpentine to the gallon of Enamelastic.

Note: For two-coat work, if desired in the interests of economy, omit the second coat. Three-coat work is recommended wherever possible.

Old Dutch Enamel Finish

Recommended for the very finest, highest grade enamel finish possible.

Specification No. 43—Follow Specification No. 42, substituting Old Dutch Enamel for Enamelastic. For four-coat specification, apply to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Walls—XXX Enamel Undercoater

An enamel undercoater with remarkable covering capacity, which in addition seals the surface tight.

Specification No. 44—Follow Specification No. 42.

Keene's Cement—Enamel Finish

Specification No. 45—Follow Specification No. 42 or No. 43. *For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to* THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Interior Brick, Tile, or Concrete Walls—Painted Dull Finish

Specification No. 46—Follow Specification No. 36, No. 41 or No. 42.

Save-Lite for Mill Walls

Save-Lite is furnished in three types: Gloss, Eg-Shell, and Flat. The Eg-Shell is the standard recommendation, although certain conditions require a gloss finish while certain damp conditions require a flat finish, where the porosity allows dampness to come through without cracking the finish.

Specification No. 47—Walls shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as in Specification No. 40.

Second Coat—(Brushing) Apply Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. (If reduction is necessary, add a slight amount of S-W Save-Lite Reducer No. 74.)

Third Coat—(Brushing) Apply Save-Lite in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If spray application is to be used, one coat will probably be sufficient. For spraying, thin the Save-Lite with Save-Lite Reducer No. 74 in the proportion from 1 pint to 1 quart of Reducer to the gallon of Save-Lite.

Interior Walls and Ceilings—Save-Lite Fume Resisting White Finish

A special material which resists action of sulphur and other acid fumes without turning color badly. Furnished in same three degrees of gloss as Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite, mentioned in Specification No. 47.

Specification No. 48—Follow Specification No. 47, except that instead of using S-W Save-Lite, specify Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite Fume-Resisting White, Flat, [Semi-Gloss] [Gloss].

New Plaster Walls—Water Paint Finish

Specification No. 49—Wall shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as in Specification No. 40.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Decotint, in shade selected by architect. Mix with water according to the directions on the package.

Walls Previously Finished With an Oil Paint—Washable Flat Painted Finish

Specification No. 50—All cracks or holes must be patched with plaster or plaster of Paris, and sanded smooth. All dirt and grease shall be removed and wall shall be clean and dry. Then follow re-paint directions in Specification No. 36, or Specification No. 41.

Dampproofing Interior Walls Above Grade (Plaster Bond)

This is a specially prepared paint of the asphalt type, made for application *without heat* on inside brick, tile, or concrete walls above grade, to dampproof the surface. Its use obviates the necessity of furring and lathing. The material should not be used for ceilings or coves; it is designed for perpendicular walls only.

Specification No. 51—Wall to be treated shall be free from frost, clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Plaster Bond in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry 24 hours, when the surface will be in a tacky condition.

Second Coat—Those parts of surface on which pin holes or voids have appeared shall be "spotted" with a second coat. Allow to dry 24 hours before plastering wall.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FLAT-TONE

Ivory

Pale Green

Silver Gray

Olive Tan

Cafe Stone

Ivory Tan

Sky Blue

Buff

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SEMI-LUSTRE

Canary Yellow

Cream Gray

Buff

Pale Green

Ivory White

Powder Blue

Taupe (New)

Bright Sage

Please do not detach color samples. Color cards sent upon request.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR WOOD TRIM

The decorative value of properly finished woodwork is important. So many effects are possible, and so many materials may be used, that the following specifications have been designed to give the best information in the simplest manner. Any special problems should be referred to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

In order to differentiate readily between open-grain and close-grain woods, so that architects may know which of these woods require paste wood filler in the finishing process and which do not, a list of the better known American building woods under each type is given hereunder:

Open-Grain Woods

Ash	Chestnut	Mahogany	Rosewood
Butternut	Elm	Oak	Walnut
	Hickory		

Close-Grain Woods

Basswood	*Cherry	Hemlock	Redwood
Beech	Cypress	Maple	Spruce
*Birch	Fir	Pine	Sycamore
Cedar	Gumwood	Poplar	Whitewood

*Will take a paste filler where desired to emphasize the grain.

Stains—THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. manufactures three types of stains—Oil Stains, Handcraft Stains (Spirit Penetrating), and Acid Stains. Oil Stains are recommended for all exterior work and floors. Handcraft Stains should be used for all other purposes. Acid Stains are made only in certain mahogany shades and are recommended where special depth of color is required. For recommendations for Acid Stains, apply to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Interior Open-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 52—All woodwork shall be smooth, clean, and dry. Nailholes, cuts, cracks, etc., shall be treated so as to be unnoticeable.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Stain in shade selected by architect.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, in shade selected by architect, and wipe off *across* the grain with burlap or excelsior before the filler has dried. Allow to dry 24 hours.

Third Coat—Apply thin coat of pure white shellac (or Sherwin-Williams Marvelac), and when dry, sand lightly.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Sand lightly.

Fifth Coat—Repeat fourth coat.

Note: If dull finish is desired, (1) Rub when dry to dull finish with pumice-stone and water; or (2) Substitute for last coat Sherwin-Williams Velvet Finish Varnish, No. 1044.

New Interior Close-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 53—Follow Specification No. 52, except that the second coat (Paste Filler) may be omitted.

New Interior Open-Grain Woodwork—Natural Varnish Finish

Specification No. 54—Surface shall be smooth, clean, and dry. Nailholes, cuts, cracks, etc., shall be treated so as to be unnoticeable.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Filler, and wipe off *across* the grain before dry. Allow to dry 48 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish, thinned with 1 pint of pure turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. Allow to dry and sand lightly.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish, supplied by manufacturer. Sand lightly when dry.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If dull finish is desired, follow recommendations given in special note following Specification No. 52.

New Interior Close-Grain Woodwork—Natural Varnish Finish

Specification No. 55—Follow Specification No. 54, except that the first coat (Transparent Paste Filler) may be omitted.

New Interior Open-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 56—Follow Specification No. 52, except that in place of Fourth and Fifth Coats, substitute the following:

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Prepared Wax, wiping off the surplus, and bringing surface to a polish by hard, brisk rubbing.

Fifth Coat—Repeat fourth coat.

New Interior Close-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 57—Follow Specification No. 56, except that the second coat (Paste Filler) may be omitted.

Interior Wood Trim—Old Dutch Enamel

Specification No. 58—Follow Specification No. 59, substituting Old Dutch Enamel for Enamelastic. For special five-coat specification, refer to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Interior Wood Trim—Enamelastic Finish

Specification No. 59—Surface to be finished shall be free from dirt, grease, dust, and be absolutely smooth and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams XXX Undercoater, reduced with 1 quart pure linseed oil and ½ pint pure turpentine to the gallon of undercoater. Allow to dry thoroughly and sand lightly.

Note: On hardwoods, reduce with 1 pint each linseed oil and turpentine to the gallon of undercoater.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams XXX Enamel Undercoater, reduced with 1 pint of pure turpentine to the gallon.

Note: Where greatest economy is necessary, this coat may be omitted.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic and Sherwin-Williams XXX Enamel Undercoater, mixed in equal parts. Reduce each gallon of the mixture with 1 pint of pure turpentine. Allow to dry and sand very lightly with 0000 sandpaper.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic, Gloss or Satin Finish, in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Specification—*Repainting*—Wash with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap and water so that surface is thoroughly clean. Allow to dry, and sand lightly. Then start with third coat, as specified above, and continue to end of specification.

Note: If surface is in bad condition, loose paint should be scraped off and bare spots "spotted" with Sherwin-Williams XXX Enamel Undercoater, thinned with 1 quart of pure linseed oil and ½ pint of pure turpentine to the gallon of undercoater.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIFICATIONS

Galvanized Iron Surfaces—Primed and Painted Finish

Palm Oil used in galvanizing metal many times affects paint applied to surface, causing it to peel and flake off. Galvanized Iron Primer, as manufactured by THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., overcomes this difficulty.

Specification No. 60—The galvanized iron surface to be finished shall be clean and free from dirt, rust, grease, acid, rosin, etc.

Note: The best way to clean finish is to wash it thoroughly with a copper acetate solution consisting of about six ounces of copper acetate to 1 gallon of water. Surface must be dry before applying paint.

First Coat—(Priming Coat) Apply Sherwin-Williams Galvanized Iron Primer in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Second Coat—The surface may now be painted with a regular lead and oil paint, a zinc paint, flat wall, or enamel finish, following regular directions for same.

Note: See Specification No. 6.

Radiators—Painted Finish

Tests made by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers show that paints containing bronze powders reduce the radiation of heat from radiators