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Instructions
FOR
MIXING
THIS WHITE-LEAD
INTO PAINT

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Mixing Contents of This Pail Into Gloss Paint

1. For average purposes the liquid and pigment portions of the paint should be about equal in bulk, the liquid portion, at any difference, being a little the greater.

If you are going to mix the entire contents of this container into paint (which will make about 3/4 gallon of paint) the simplest way is to empty the white-lead into another container about 2 1/2 or 3 times as large.

2. Next, into the empty white-lead pail place about 1/2 pint of turpentine.

3. Next, fill up the remaining space in the pail (close to the brim) with pure raw linseed oil.

4. Pour a little of the liquid (not more than a pint) into the white-lead and stir it in well. When well mixed, pour in a little more and so on until all the liquid is mixed into the white-lead.

This procedure is the only way to avoid lumpy paint. It is also the easiest and quickest way to get the paint mixed.

5. After the oil and lead have been thoroughly mixed add 1/4 pint of good zinc. A liquid turpentine drier is best.

6. The particular primer will finally strain the paint thru cheesecloth or a sieve to take out skins or other matter.

7. You now have about 1 1/2 gallons of good heavy paint which is suitable for a fine finishing coat. If you should, for any reason, want a thinner paint, pour some of the heavy paint into another paint pot, and thin it with linseed oil and turpentine. For example, for priming new unpainted wood increase the amount of your paint by half with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine, using two parts linseed oil and one part turpentine.

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Mixing Smaller Quantities

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

1. Take from the original pail half as much white-lead as the quantity of paint you need and place it in a can, pail or other container which will make a suitable paint pot.
2. Fill the vessel used to measure out your white-lead one-fourth full with turpentine.
3. Fill up the remaining three-fourths of the vessel with pure raw linseed oil.
4. Mix the liquid and the white-lead together as described in paragraph 4.
5. When the paint is mixed, add liquid drier to the amount of about one tablespoonful to each pint of oil used.
6. Strain this thoroughly.

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

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

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

15. The 12½-pint pail of white-lead will require about 1 to 1½ quarts of flattening oil or turpentine. Empty the white-lead from the original pail into any convenient vessel 2½ or 3 times as large.

16. Pour the flattening oil into the white-lead a pint at a time, stirring thoroughly before adding each additional quantity.

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

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

18. You now have in either case (whether flattening oil or turpentine is used) about 16 gallons of flat paint, which will give a beautiful, artistic finish, dull and silky without gloss. This paint can be used for undercoats as well as finishing coats on woodwork, but if you want to paint plaster walls, see next paragraph.

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

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

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

Applying the Flat Paint

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

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

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

Undercoats for Kanrad

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

Colored Paint

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

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

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

How Much Paint to Make

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

- 1 lb. white lead paint makes 1/2 pint of paint and covers about 50 square feet of surface.
- 3 lbs. white lead paint makes 1 1/2 pints of paint and covers about 150 square feet of surface.
- 10 lbs. white lead paint makes 5 pints of paint and covers about 500 square feet of surface.
- 12 1/2 lbs. white lead paint makes 3 quarts and covers something over 500 square feet of surface.
- 25 lbs. white lead paint makes 6 quarts or 1 1/2 gallons and covers something over 1,000 square feet.
- 50 lbs. white lead paint makes something over 3 gallons and covers 2,000 square feet.

How Many Coats?

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

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

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

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

Other Uses for White Lead

29. White lead paste just as it comes in the pot is excellent for making permanent greenish, watery and anti-rust. Lead primers and flat white lead paste.

The best putty is made by mixing pure white lead paste with an equal part of dry whiting. Proportions vary with different pastes. Half white lead and half whiting, by bulk, make excellent putty. Others use more whiting and less white lead with satisfactory results.

Dutch Boy Linseed Oil

30. For a glass paint surface as satisfactory as for enamel but less expensive. To make getting board or jar a satisfactory putty, it is well to buy it under the Dutch Boy trademark.

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

Dutch Boy Flaxing Oil

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

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

Dutch Boy Red-Lead-in-Oil

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

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

Black Box red lead-in-oil comes in paste form. Mix the white lead in this paste and is packed in 12 1/2, 25, 50 and 100 pound iron cans under the Dutch Boy trademark. It can be bought at all leading paint stores.

Ready Book on Painting

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

Wander Book of Lead

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

Other Products

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

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

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White-Lead Paint

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

White-lead paint

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

Whether figured

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

it pays to use it.

