Sweet's File

architectural

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

Sweet's Catalog Service
119 West 40 St. • New York 18, N.Y.

DIVISION OF
F. W. DODGE CORPORATION

Copyright 1948, F. W. Dodge Corporation

Printed in the United States of America

1948-SWEET-00824

Eagle RTU

READY-TO-USE WHITE LEAD PAINT

Backed by more than a century of paint industry experience, this new Eagle RTU Ready-To-Use White Lead Paint is the result of extensive research and exhaustive experimentation.

Developed by Eagle-Picher paint chemists, Eagle RTU White Lead Paint offers an unmatched combination of lasting beauty, durability and ease of application. Here, in a ready-mixed form, is a pure white paint designed to give superior performance on exterior applications. Here is the century-old, tough, dependable, long-wearing Eagle White Lead in a factory-mixed paint of pure basic white lead carbonate.

Eagle RTU White Lead Paint comes only in a Ready-To-Use form. Thoroughly tried and tested, it provides greater beauty and easier brushing than ever before.

REMEMBER THESE 6 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

Lasting Beauty—The durable, smooth, white finish of Eagle RTU White Lead Paint adds lasting brilliance to any surface. When it is applied, brush marks are practically non-existent, and its hiding qualities, even with only two coats applied, are exceptional.

Ease of Application—You can't appreciate how easily Eagle RTU White Lead Paint is applied until you actually use it. It's literally Ready-To-Use—saves time and labor otherwise devoted to preparing and mixing paints. Simply open the can, stir, and brush on the paint—it spreads evenly, with a minimum of effort, and allows more surface to be painted more quickly.

Enduring Protection—Eagle RTU White Lead Paint possesses the same protective qualities that have made white lead famous and reliable for over 2,000 years. It withstands the most rigorous climatic conditions.

Toughness—Eagle RTU White Lead Paint provides a tough, elastic film on any surface to which it is applied. As a result, it does not crack or scale, but expands and contracts with the painted surface as temperatures change. Eagle RTU White Lead Paint wears away by gradual chalking . . . the way good paints should wear.

Simplicity of Handling—Eagle RTU White Lead Paint requires no mixing or preparation. It is a single pigment paint containing only basic white lead carbonate.

Remarkable Economy—Although Eagle RTU White Lead Paint provides outstanding covering properties and unusual ease of application, it costs no more than ordinary paints. By virtue of its long-wearing qualities, Eagle RTU White Lead Paint gives many years of additional service and protection. Best of all, when repainting time finally comes, it needs no added surface preparation.

WHERE TO USE EAGLE RTU WHITE LEAD PAINT

Eagle RTU White Lead Paint is designed for exterior application and may be used for two-coat or three-coat painting on old or new work . . . on wood, brick, shingle or stucco.

Eagle RTU White Lead Paint comes in two convenient forms for exterior work: Primer-Sealer Coat and Outside White Coat. It is available in one, two and five gallon pails, in white only.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING EAGLE PURE WHITE LEAD PAINT

1. Eagle RTU is a pure white lead paint for exteriors in Ready-To-Use form. It may be used for two-coat or three-coat painting on old or new work.

2. Mix and stir THOROUGHLY before application and occasionally during use.

3. Be sure surface is dry and clean; scrape or burn off loose, scaly paint.

4. After priming coat is dry, coat all knots and pitchy spots with shellac; putty nail holes and cracks.

5. No painting should be done on damp days or when temperature is below 40°F. In cool weather, if paint is too thick to brush easily, add turpentine, not to exceed ½ pint per gallon.

6. Be sure each coat is thoroughly dry before applying succeeding coat; a minimum of three days drying time between coats is recommended.

NOTICE: Eagle RTU White Lead, being an oil base paint, is inflammable and should be kept away from open flame.

DIRECTIONS

TWO-COAT PAINTING (NEW WORK)

Good two-coat painting is simply an effort to obtain, with two coats of paint, the results that are ordinarily obtained with three. In two-coat work, the paint must be applied with more moderate brushing out, to obtain the proper film thickness for durability and good hiding.

Stir paint thoroughly.

FIRST COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Primer-Sealer as it comes from the container.

SECOND COAT: Apply Eagle Outside White Paint as it comes from the container.

THREE-COAT PAINTING (NEW WORK)

The three-coat job has been established as standard practice for new, unpainted surfaces because it gives the homeowner a lower cost per year of paint beauty and protection. The following directions give maximum satisfaction:

FIRST COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Primer-Sealer as it comes from the container.*

SECOND COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint with one pint turpentine added to each gallon.

THIRD COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint as it comes from the container.

REPAINTING (OLD WORK)

When repainting old surfaces, only two coats are necessary, the paint remaining on the old usually serving as a primer coat.

FIRST COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Primer-Sealer as it comes from the container.**

SECOND COAT: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint as it comes from the container.

*Alternate formula: Apply Eagle RTU Outside White Paint after adding one pint linseed oil and two pints turpentine to the gallon.

**Alternate formula: Eagle RTU Outside White Paint may also be used when thinned with no more than one pint turpentine to the gallon.

1948-SWEET-00829

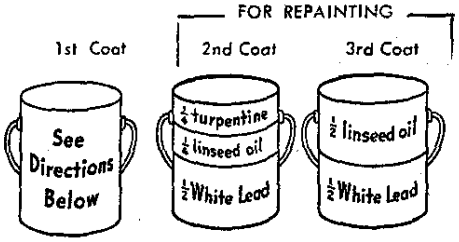
EAGLE WHITE LEAD-IN-OIL

EAGLE WHITE LEAD-IN-OIL gives traditionally long-wearing, dependable service, regardless of its application on old or new work. It comes in a heavy paste and all-purpose (soft) form. It is available in 12½, 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs.

STANDARD FORMULA

(By Volume)

FOR PAINTING NEW WOOD OR FOR REPAINTING OLD WOOD



Painting NEW Wood: First prime with 3 parts Eagle White Lead, 4 parts linseed oil, 2 parts turpentine. Then follow proportions above for the 2nd and 3rd coat.

Repainting OLD Wood: Use only the 2nd and 3rd coats shown at left.

Drier . . . *Boiled linseed oil requires no drier. If raw linseed oil is used, add ¼ pint of drier for each gallon of paint mixed.*

100 lbs. of Eagle White Lead, mixed according to the finish coat instructions at left produces approximately 6½ gallons of long wearing paint. The empty container provides a handy measure with a capacity of about 3¼ gallons in the 100 pound keg; 1⅝ gallons in the 50 pound keg; 7 pints in the 25 pound keg; and 3½ pints in the 12½ pound keg.

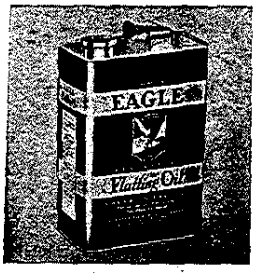
EAGLE SUBLIMED BLUE LEAD-IN-OIL

EAGLE SUBLIMED BLUE LEAD-IN-OIL is a rust-inhibitive paint material that offers maximum protection to iron and steel. It's economical, yet offers great durability and coverage. Its fine pigment particles allow for unusual ease of application. Eagle Sublimed Blue Lead-In-Oil is available in 25, 50, and 100 pound kegs.

EAGLE PURE RED LEAD-IN-OIL

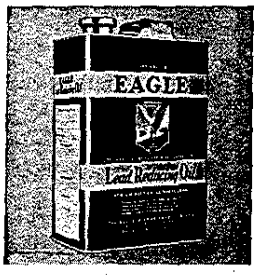
EAGLE PURE RED LEAD-IN-OIL is another effective material for protecting iron and steel against rust and corrosion. It forms a closely adhering film that dries quickly, that is not affected by moisture or most gases. Eagle Pure Red Lead-In-Oil is available in kegs weighing 25, 50 and 100 pounds.

EAGLE FLATTING OIL



EAGLE FLATTING OIL is ideal for mixing with Eagle White Lead-In-Oil when desiring a flat, washable finish on exterior surfaces. It is also effective if used as a bronzing or glazing liquid. Eagle Flatting Oil can be obtained in quart and gallon cans and in five-gallon drums.

EAGLE LEAD REDUCING OIL



EAGLE LEAD REDUCING OIL provides a perfect seal against moisture when mixed with Eagle White Lead-In-Oil for application on brick, stone, stucco, concrete or any other surface of a porous nature. Eagle Lead Reducing Oil comes in one gallon cans and five-gallon kits.

SINCE EAGLE EP PICHER 1843

SINCE 1843—The Eagle-Picher Company has been manufacturing materials for use in construction and in industry since 1843. Founded primarily to make available the wide adaptability of lead in various forms and alloys, constant research and development have dictated expansions along allied lines, until today Eagle Products, backed by Eagle-Picher's more than one hundred years of dependable service, contribute a large share towards increasing the comfort of buildings and to their preservation, decoration and low maintenance cost.

1948-SWEET-00830

• INTERIOR WOOD WORK •

HIGH LUSTRE ENAMEL FINISH— O'Brien's *Flexico* Enamel is the best, most durable product for this purpose. O'Brien's *Liquid Lite Non-Yellowing Enamel, Liquid Lite Decorators White* or *Quick Drying Colored Enamels* may be used where a more moderate cost is indicated.

No. 7. On New Wood—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat O'Brien's White Surfacer, thinned 10% with turpentine, 1 coat half and half mixture of White Surfacer and Flexico Enamel, 1 coat Flexico Enamel. Sand and dust thoroughly between coats.

No. 8. Over Old Enamel or Varnish—Prepare the surface by sanding and/or using O'Brien's Tack-it (as directed on the package). Apply 1 coat of White Surfacer and finish with 1 coat Flexico Enamel. Sand and dust carefully between coats.

EGGSHELL ENAMEL FINISH—O'Brien's Liquid Lite Eggshell White Enamel produces a soft "hand-rubbed" finish of great beauty and durability. It may be tinted to any light color.

No. 9. On New Wood—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat White Surfacer thinned 10% with turpentine, 2 coats Liquid Lite Eggshell Enamel. Sand and dust carefully between coats.

No. 10. Over Old Enamel or Varnish—Prepare the surface by sanding and/or using O'Brien's Tack-it (as directed on the package). Follow with 2 coats Liquid Lite Eggshell Enamel. Sand and dust carefully between coats.

NATURAL, CONVENTIONAL STAIN OR "BLONDE" WOOD FINISH ON NEW WOOD OR WOOD FROM WHICH THE OLD FINISH HAS BEEN REMOVED—

No. 11. Conventional Stain or "Blonde" Rubbed Effect Finish—Sandpaper the wood smooth and clean of marks. Fill nailholes, etc., with Spachtling Compound. Then apply three thin coats: 1 thin, well brushed coat Pen-chrome Wood Stain of the desired color. Allow to dry overnight. Follow with 2 coats Pen-chrome Clear Finish, sanding lightly between coats.

No. 12. Natural "Rubbed Effect" Finish—Sand the wood clean and smooth. Apply 2 coats: 1 coat Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer thinned 25%, applied and then wiped off according to directions. Allow to dry and sand lightly. Then apply 1 coat Pen-chrome Clear Finish.

No. 13. High-lustre Interior or Exterior Varnish Finish for either Stained or Natural Effect—Substitute O'Brien's Master Quick-Spar (exterior) or Master Seat Finishing and Rubbing Varnish for Pen-chrome Clear Finish in Specification 11 or 12, as desired. This latter varnish may be rubbed dull with pumice or rotten stone in water or oil, if desired.

No. 14. Dead Flat Varnish Finish—Substitute O'Brien's Q.D. Flat Oil Finish in Spec. No. 11 or 12, above, as desired.

No. 15. Satiny-Rubbed-Effect Finish—Substitute 4-Hour Satin Finish Varnish in No. 11 or 12.

• FLOOR FINISHING •

NEW WOOD FLOORS—*No. 16. Colored Enamel Finish, Indoors or Outdoors* — Apply 3 thin, well brushed coats of O'Brien's Floor and Deck Enamel. Thin each coat 20% with Turpentine. Allow plenty of time for thorough drying between coats.

No. 17. High-lustre Varnish on Close Grain Wood (Maple, Pine Edge-grain Fir, etc.)—Apply three thin coats Pyramid 4-Hour Floor Varnish. Note—On Gymnasium Floors substitute O'Brien's Gymnasium Finish for above.

No. 18 Penetrating Seal Finish—Apply two coats of O'Brien's Heavy Duty Penetrating Floor Seal, wiping off excess after each coat has dried about twenty minutes. If filler is desired, apply one coat O'Brien's Paste Filler, Natural between the two coats above.

No. 19. Pen-chrome Natural Finish on Oak Floors —Apply two coats Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer, thinned 25% and wiped off as directed on the package. Sand between coats. Maintain the finish with paste or self polishing wax.

No. 20. Clear Satin Finish on Close or Open Grain Floors—Apply one coat Pen-chrome Filler-Sealer. Finish with one or two coats Pen-chrome Clear Finish, as desired.

NEW CONCRETE OR CEMENT FLOORS—If floors of this kind lie on the ground or are, for one reason or another, damp all of the time, we recommend against painting them. Otherwise finish as follows:

No. 21. Colored Enamel Finish—First etch and neutralize the floor by applying a solution of one part ortho-phosphoric or muriatic acid in eight parts of water. Allow to dry. Rinse thoroughly with clear water and allow to dry again for 12 hours. Then apply 3 very thin coats of O'Brien's Floor and Deck Enamel. Thin each coat 20% with turpentine and allow as much time as possible for thorough drying between coats.

REFINISHING ENAMELED OR VARNISHED FLOORS—Sand (and wirebrush if necessary) thoroughly to remove loose enamel or varnish and get the floor smooth. Then prepare it by using O'Brien's Tack-it (as directed on package). Then apply one or two *thin* coats of Enamel or Varnish as desired.

• WALL PAINTING •

NEW PLASTER, WALLBOARD, CANVAS, CONCRETE, METAL, ETC.—*No. 22. One-coat Flat Finish (Oil-base type)*—Brush or spray O'Brien's One-coat Flat Wall Paint.

No. 23. One-coat Flat Finish (Resin emulsion type)—Brush or spray O'Brien's O'Lite, reduced with water as directed on the package.

No. 24. Highly Washable Flat Finish—Apply 3 coats: 2 coats Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 1 coat Liquid Velvet.

No. 25 Semi-gloss Finish—Apply 3 coats: 2 coats Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 1 coat O'Brien's Satin Finish.

No. 26. Gloss Finish—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 2 coats O'Brien's Interior Gloss.

Note—In all the above operations it is desirable to tint the next-to-last coat (if it is white) to a color approximately the same as the finish coat color being used.

No. 27. Non-Yellowing White Enamel Finish—Apply 3 coats: 1 coat Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer. 2 coats Liquid Lite Non-Yellowing White Enamel.

No. 28. Aluminum Paint Finish—Apply one or two coats of O'Brien's T.T.O. Deluxe, Ready-mixed or Heat Resisting Aluminum Paint.

REPAINTING OLD WALLS—Cracks and defects should be patched, sanded smooth and then spot-primed with "701" Wall Size or Liquid Velvet Primer. Dirty or greasy walls should be washed.

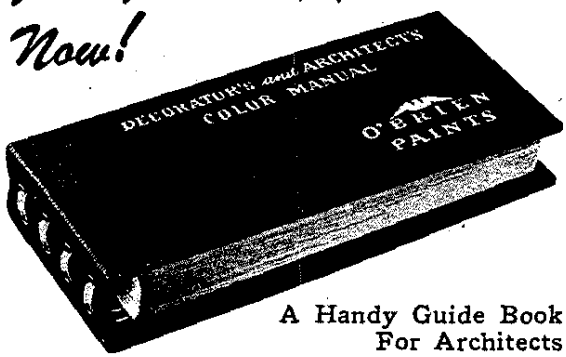
No. 29. One-coat Job, Flat Finish—Remove loose dirt from the wall and apply One-coat Flat Wall Paint or O'Lite. Liquid Velvet will also make a good one-coat job where the wall is not porous and the color is not to be changed too much.

No. 30. Two-coat Job, Flat Finish—Apply one coat Liquid Velvet Wall Primer and Sealer tinted to approximate the finish coat color. Finish with one coat of Liquid Velvet.

No. 31. Semi-gloss Finish—Apply one or two coats Satin Finish, as required.

No. 32. Gloss Finish—Apply one or two coats of Interior Gloss or Liquid Lite Non-Yellowing White Enamel, as required.

Get Your Copy Now!



A Handy Guide Book For Architects

COLOR MANUAL. The O'Brien Decorator's and Architect's Color Manual — includes full page standard color swatches and easy-to-make O'Brien mixtures for more than 100 popular colors, numbered for easy use; plus complete specifications for using O'Brien Paints; and eleven complete color cards of leading O'Brien finishes.

COLOR-SCHEME GUIDE. The O'Brien Color-Scheme Guide — included with the Color Manual — lists many *authentic,* tested up-to-date color-schemes. Ideas for living rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, bathrooms, etc. — for offices, stores, restaurants, and banks.

May Be Obtained From Any O'Brien Dealer or Direct From The O'Brien Corp., Prepaid For $1.00

THE O'BRIEN CORPORATION
SOUTH BEND 21, INDIANA

1948-SWEET-00834

ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR

Painting Varnishing and Finishing

14/17

1948

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE

1948-SWEET-00835

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. *and* ITS PRODUCTS

Founded 1866.

Largest Paint and Varnish Manufacturers in the World.

Major plants located throughout the country.

Direct factory branches in 346 principal cities.

Complete and unexcelled control laboratories and field testing facilities.

Laboratories devoted to pure research for new developments.

Produces its own pigment, colors, oils, resins and chemical products.

Makers of SWP, most widely used exterior building paint in the world.

Makers of Kem Finishes, most advanced synthetic enamels for architect, engineer and manufacturer.

Manufacturers of highest quality finishes for every architectural requirement.

Quite understandably, this brief book of essential information cannot hope to meet every situation. However, the location of the Sherwin-Williams Branch or office nearest you is found on page 20. Whenever the need is for special information or services not available quickly through our local office, kindly address the S-W Architectural Service Dept., Cleveland, O.

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO S-W PRODUCTS

FOR PAINTING, VARNISHING, STAINING AND ENAMELING

Important—Each of the Products Specified Below Bears Our Name and Trade Mark

Description of Products on Page Indicated in ().

SURFACE	TO PAINT Use Product Named	TO ENAMEL Use Product Named	TO STAIN Use Product Named	TO VARNISH Use Product Named
Brick, Stucco, Concrete Walls—(Exterior)	S-W Brick and Stucco Paint (4) and (5) Bonding Cement Paint (5)	SWP Trim Colors (5)		
Cement Floors (Exterior and Interior)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)		
Exterior Wood	SWP House Paint (4) and (5) SWP Undercoater 450 (4) and (5)	SWP Trim Colors (5)	(Shingles and Siding) SWP (Reduced) (6) S-W Preservative Shingle Stain (5)	S-W Rexpar Varnish (15)
Structural Steel and Miscellaneous Iron	S-W Kemkromik Primer (17) S-W Kem-Elastic (18) S-W Aluminum 15 (18)	S-W Kemkromik Primer (17) SWP Trim Colors (5) S-W Enameloid (8) (15)		
Galvanized Iron Zinc Coated Metals	S-W Galvite Primer (17) Any Suitable Finish Coat	S-W Galvite Primer (17) SWP Trim Colors (5) S-W Enameloid (8) (15)		
Copper, Bronze	SWP Undercoater 450 (4) and (5) SWP House Paint (4) (5)	SWP Undercoater 450 (5) SWP Trim Colors (5)		(Brignt Copper) S-W Rexpar Varnish (15)
Factory Walls	S-W Save-Lite (White) (12) (13) S-W Semi-Lustre (8) Kem-Tone (3)	S-W Save-Lite Gloss (12) (13)		
Floors (Interior Wood) (See page 14)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)	S-W Flo-lac Varnish Stains S-W Woodcraft Stains (15)	S-W Mar-Not Varnish (15) S-W Floor-Seal (15)
Interior Walls	S-W Flat-Tone (8) S-W Semi-Lustre (8) Kem-Tone (11)	S-W Enameloid (8) (15)	(Wood Walls) S-W Woodcraft Stain (15) (See page 14)	(Wood Walls) S-W Mar-Not Varnish (15) S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish
Interior Trim	S-W Semi-Lustre (8)	S-W Enameloid (8) (15)	S-W Woodcraft Stain (15) (See page 14)	S-W Mar-Not Varnish (15) S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish (15)
Porch Floor, Canvas Decks	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (4) and (15)	S-W Porch and Floor Enamel (15)		
Radiators and Pipes	S-W Flat-Tone (8) S-W Semi-Lustre (8) Kem-Tone (19) S-W Aluminum 15 (18)	S-W Kem-Lustral Enamel (19)		
Roofs—Metal	S-W Galvite (17) S-W Kromik Primer (17) S-W Metalastic (18) SWP House Paint (5)	(Ornamental) S-W Trim Colors (5)		
Wood Shingle	SWP House Paint (4) (5) and (6)		SWP (Reduced) (6) S-W Preservative Shingle Stain (5)	
Stacks and Hot Surfaces	S-W Smoke Stack Black or Gray (19)			

SEE INDEX ON OPPOSITE PAGE FOR QUICK REFERENCE TO SPECIFICATIONS

1948-SWEET-00836

INDEX TO SURFACES AND SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIFICATIONS

LOCATION	TYPE OF SURFACE		TYPE OF FINISH	SURFACE CONDITION	PAGE No.	SPEC. No.
EXTERIOR SURFACES — Section 1	WOOD SURFACE	Walls and Trim	Paint	New	4, 5	801
				Old	4, 5	802
		Doors and Trim	Varnish	New or Old	15	823
		Shingles	Stain	New	5, 6	803
				New	5	803-A
			Paint	Old	5	804
		Porch Floors	Paint	New	15	805
				Old	15	806
		Porch Ceilings	Varnish	New or Old	15	808
			Paint			809
	BRICK STUCCO OR CONCRETE	Walls	Paint	New or Old	5	810
		Terrace Floors	Paint	New	15	811
	CANVAS	Decks	Paint	New	15	807
INTERIOR SURFACES — Section 2	WOOD SURFACES	Trim or Floors—	Full Varnish	New or Old	15	823
		Trim	"Mission"	New or Old	15	824
			Bleached	New or Old	15	825
			Enamel	New	15	828
				Old	15	829, 829-A
			Enamel, One-Coat	New	15	830
				Old	15	831
		Floors	Heavy Duty	New or Old	15	826
			Buffed Heavy Duty	New or Old	15	826-A
			Gym Floor	New or Old	15	827
	PLASTER, COMPOSITION BOARD, CANVAS	Walls	Paint, Oil Type, Flat	New or Old	8	812
			Paint, Oil Type, Egg Shell	New or Old	9	813
			Paint, Oil Type, Semi-gloss	New or Old	8, 9	814
			Paint, Oil Type, Full Gloss	New or Old	8, 9	815
			Paint, Kem-Tone, Water Thinned	New or Old	11	820, 821
			Enamel, Synthetic	New or Old	15	816
			Enamel, Oil Type	New or Old	8	817
			Enamel, One Coat	New	8	818
				Old	8	819
			Save-Lite, 3-coat	New or Old	13	822
			Save-Lite, 2-coat	New or Old	9	822-A
	CEMENT BLOCK, MASONRY	Walls	Paint, Kem-Tone	New or Old	11	820
METAL SURFACES — Section 3	STRUCTURAL STEEL MISCELLANEOUS IRON AND METAL SURFACES	Structural Steel and Miscellaneous Iron	Paint (Synthetic)	New or Old	17	832
			Paint (Oil)	New or Old	17	832-A
		Ornamental Iron	Enamel	New or Old	17	834
		Galvanized Iron	Paint	New	18	835, 835-A
				Old	18	836
		Hot Surfaces	Paint	New or Old	18	837
		High Heat Surfaces	Paint	New or Old	18	838
		Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Etc.	Paint	New or Old	18	839, 839-A
		Radiators	Paint	New or Old	19	833

for list of SHERWIN-WILLIAMS BRANCHES—SEE PAGE 20

EXTERIOR SURFACES ▶

WOOD SURFACES

There is considerable difference in the physical properties of the various woods in general use for the siding of houses which causes them to vary widely in their paint retention.

Classification of Common Woods for House Painting

Group No. 1

The first group of woods holds paint longest and suffers least when the house paint enters the period of neglect.

(a) Cedar, (b) Cypress, (c) Redwood.

It is most important that these woods be perfectly dry before painting.

Group No. 2

The second group holds paint as well as the first group but does not hold up as well when re-painting is neglected. The woods in groups 2, 3 and 4 are subject to cracking, checking and splitting, when exposed to weather after the paint protection has broken down.

(d) Northern White Pine, (e) Western White Pine, (f) Sugar Pine.

Group No. 3

The third group does not hold paint as well as the first and second groups and is more affected by weather than these groups when re-painting is neglected.

(g) Hemlock, (h) Ponderosa Pine, (i) Spruce.

Group No. 4

The fourth group contains woods which may be said to cause more painting complaints than the other woods because they do not hold house paint well.

(j) Douglas Fir, (k) Western Larch, (l) Southern Yellow Pine.

These results were observed whether white lead paint or ready-mixed paints were used.

EXTERIOR DOORS AND TRIM

Varnished

When a natural wood finish is desired for doors, trim, or other wood exterior surfaces a varnish finish provides a beautiful gloss surface and maximum protection. For outside surfaces exposed to the weather only a good spar varnish should be used. S-W Rexpar is the highest grade spar varnish. Descriptions, instructions and specifications for its use are on page 15.

BRICK SURFACES

Painting of common brick simply for the purpose of decoration can be accomplished at minimum cost with cement type finishes or other water mixed applications. However, these do not provide the complete water-proofing that is so essential to prevent porous, water-absorbent common brick spalling when water soaked in freezing weather; also such finishes lack durability and lose attractiveness quickly.

For this reason an adequate oil paint system is recommended to seal the surface against penetration of moisture which makes walls cold and damp. This dampness can become sufficient to affect the interior of the house, damage furnishings, make it unhealthful and hard to heat.

STUCCO AND CONCRETE SURFACES

The beauty of a stucco surface can be marred by discoloration with every rain storm. Unpainted stucco does not shed the dirt readily and rain-streaking with soot remains even after the house is dried off. Moisture frequently can penetrate unpainted stucco and concrete so as to develop cracking and eventually produce extensive damage to the structure itself.

Although integral waterproofing compounds are offered to combat moisture, they do not provide the surface smoothness of an oil paint or protect it adequately from the inroads of weather. In addition, good paint gives the architect complete control of color styling.

COVERING CAPACITY

HONEST FILM THICKNESS

The architect and engineer is vitally concerned with the ultimate service a paint film gives in both appearance and lasting qualities. The maximum spreading rate per gallon of paint is not the sole quality to be desired. It takes a "required film thickness" of finest quality pigments and oils to stand up year after year. Applied according to directions SWP produces the "required thickness" of the most durable house paint film known today.

Our recommended average spreading rate for SWP House Paint is as follows:

UNPAINTED (NEW) WOOD
Three-Coat Work

		Recommended Spreading Rate
First Coat	(SWP Undercoater 450) See Specification 701—Page 6 (Application).	575 sq. ft. per gallon
Second Coat	(SWP Undercoater 450)	575 sq. ft. per gallon
Third Coat	(SWP House Paint)	700 sq. ft. per gallon

UNPAINTED (NEW) WOOD
Two-Coat Work

First Coat	(SWP Undercoater 450)	450 sq. ft. per gallon
Second Coat	(SWP House Paint)	550 sq. ft. per gallon

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED
Two-Coat Work

First Coat	(SWP Undercoater 450)	500 sq. ft. per gallon
Second Coat	(SWP House Paint)	650 sq. ft. per gallon

S-W BRICK AND STUCCO PAINT

The average spreading rate of S-W Brick and Stucco Paint is 150 sq. ft. per gallon, one coat.

S-W PRESERVATIVE SHINGLE STAIN

One gallon of S-W Preservative Shingle Stain covers approximately 150 sq. ft. per gallon, one brush coat, or 100 sq. ft. for one dip coat.

PORCH FLOORS (Wood or Concrete)

S-W Porch and Floor Enamel covers approximately 400 sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, on unpainted surfaces, or approximately 500 sq. ft. on previously painted surfaces.

1948-SWEET-00838

S-W PAINTS FOR EXTERIOR SURFACES

SWP HOUSE PAINT

SWP House Paints are more permanent, more beautiful than ever before. The products of the latest advances in paint-making, SWP Whites and Colors were developed by the world's largest paint research organization, the Sherwin-Williams Paint Research laboratories. Newly-developed synthetic resins, and carefully-guarded color manufacture insures the users of SWP the longest-lasting paint finish possible for building exteriors. Whereas lack of space prevents a showing of all the colors in this catalogue, complete charts are available at any of our many branch offices—see list on the back cover (Page 20).

SWP UNDER COATER No. 450

Painted surfaces exposed to the weather wear more than sheltered surfaces. Therefore, all surfaces on a house should be "uniformed" before painting. Ready-to-use SWP Undercoater No. 450 primes and seals badly weathered surfaces or unpainted wood, and dries to a dull finish that bonds perfectly with the final paint coat. This material, being heavily pigmented, is extremely opaque, which insures good covering, and its special formulation gives it particularly strong adhesive qualities. Thus, its use gives the owner better, longer-lasting paint jobs.

SWP GLOSS WHITE

Carefully formulated to produce a brilliant, true white, this highest quality house paint gives homes smart, long-lasting beauty. Be sure and specify SWP Gloss White for all homes except those that need protection against industrial fumes, sulphur fumes, or mildew. Special Sherwin-Williams paints protect against these conditions.

SWP TRIM COLORS

Seven of the regular colors in the SWP line (the darker shades) are indicated as being specially designed for trim use. These colors are formulated with more permanent and more expensive raw materials than the regular body colors. When used on shutters, window sash, doorways, grillwork and other trim surfaces, they must withstand greater punishment from the elements than paint used on house sidings. These shades are slightly higher in price. All are fungus and mildew resistant.

SWP SUPER TRIM WHITE

This is a premium white of unusual brilliance. It is specially designed to produce an enamel-like finish on exterior trim surfaces, such as doorways, columns, balustrades, shutters, trellises, on which a smooth high-gloss finish is desired. Slightly higher in price. Both mildew and fume resistant.

SWP FUME RESISTING WHITE

Ordinary white lead is badly affected by fumes, as are all paints not especially made. SWP Fume Resisting White is formulated with special oils and pigments to give protection against fumes from factories, oil refineries, coal furnaces and decaying seaweed. This product insures better appearance and greater satisfaction in affected areas. For an undercoater use fume resisting white reduced according to the directions on the package.

SWP MILDEW RESISTANT GLOSS WHITE

Homes located in sections where mildew is prevalent need extra protection against fungus and mildew that discolor and shorten the life of the paint film. Specially compounded SWP Mildew Resistant Gloss White Paint protects against these conditions . . . stays smartly white, longer!

SWP MILDEW RESISTANT UNDERCOAT

For two-coat jobs in mildew affected areas, the first coat should be SWP Mildew Resistant Undercoater, followed by a finishing coat of SWP Mildew Resistant Gloss White. It is generally advisable to re-coat in from two to four days during normal drying weather.

S-W PORCH AND FLOOR ENAMEL
S-W ENAMELOID (Interior Enamel)
S-W REXPAR VARNISH (Exterior and Interior Varnish)

See page 15 for description of product.

S-W BRICK AND STUCCO PAINT

This material is a modern oil paint, formulated for exterior use where a dull finish is required, as on brick, stucco or concrete walls. Differing from the purely decorative stucco finishes, this paint makes a building impervious to moisture. A spar-type sealer is supplied to be added to this paint as directed for sealing extra porous surfaces.

S-W BONDING CEMENT PAINT

Furnished in dry powder form, this product, when mixed with water, is an economical modern exterior wall finish for use on unpainted masonry surfaces. It hardens to an insoluble non-chalking and consequently most durable coating that becomes an integral part of the surface. It resists water, and can be scrubbed or washed without damage.

S-W PRESERVATIVE SHINGLE STAIN

This product is recommended for use on wood shingles, either siding or roofs, where a stained finish is desired. Formulated from special oils with wood-preserving properties, it adds to the life of the shingles, as well as giving true decorative value at the same time. Certain shades are made on a creosote base.

801 WOOD SURFACES (New-Unpainted)

Surface Preparation

The painting contractor shall make sure by careful inspection that all surfaces to be painted are clean and dry. He shall see that painting is done only under favorable conditions.

No painting shall be done under the following conditions:

(a) immediately after a rain or during rainy weather

(b) over frost or dew

(c) it is not advisable to paint when temperature is below 50° F.; in no case at a temperature below 35° F.

(d) in late Spring or early Fall painting shall be done only between hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and only in dry weather.

Pitchy places shall be scraped or burned, then coated with pure orange shellac before priming coat is applied.

All nail holes or small openings shall be carefully filled with good white lead putty after the priming coat has dried. Over a period of years, galvanized nails will prove an excellent investment.

Application

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

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 with 1 quart raw linseed oil added per gallon of paint. For best results re-coat in 2-4 days.

SECOND COAT—SWP Undercoater (no oil added). If finish coat is to be other than white, tint this coat to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. For best results re-coat in 2-4 days.

THIRD COAT—SWP in color selected.

NOTE: For lower cost, omit First Coat.

For special colors tint SWP Ivory 496 to desired shade with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

802 WOOD SURFACES (Previously Painted)

Surface Preparation

The contractor shall inspect the building thoroughly and must take the following measures to put the surfaces in proper condition for painting:

(a) Remove all loose and scaling paint by scraping or burning as required.

(b) All peeling paint conditions to be cleared up by repairing all defective flashing, gutters, spouting, shrinking cracks, etc., where moisture can penetrate behind the surface. In case of general peeling, check insulation, air conditioning vapor barrier, etc.

(c) All bare spots to be sanded and spot-primed before painting.

(d) Remove all defective sash putty, clean sash and prime with SWP Undercoater 450. When dry replace with good linseed oil putty and let harden, covering it when applying the finish coat.

Application

(For maximum durability over weathered painted surfaces)

PRELIMINARY COAT—Spot prime all burned-off, scraped or bare wood with SWP Undercoater 450 to which one quart raw linseed oil has been added per gallon of paint. Drying time for re-painting, 2-4 days.

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 applied in consistency as furnished by the manufacturer. For best results, re-coat—2-4 days.

SECOND COAT—SWP in color selected. No thinning required except as directed in case of cool weather. For special colors, tint SWP Ivory 496 with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

WOOD SHINGLES

Preparation and Method, New Wood Shingles

All shingles to be kept dry and no stain may be applied if shingles are damp.

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

All shingle stain for the job shall be poured in a single large container and mixed to insure uniformity on the job.

The shingles shall be dipped two-thirds their length, then drain off excess stain and shall be tossed into a loose pile to assure proper drying.

803 NEW WOOD SHINGLES (Stained)
(For maximum durability)

FIRST COAT—SWP in color selected, thinned with one-half gallon raw linseed oil and one gallon S-W Exolvent to each gallon of SWP. This coat to be applied by dipping.

NOTE: If Shingles come **pre-stained,** omit First Coat.

SECOND COAT—SWP in color selected thinned same as First Coat. This coat to be brushed after shingles are laid.

803-A WOOD SHINGLES (Stained)
(Alternate to No. 803)
(Lower Cost—Regular Stained Effect)

FIRST COAT—S-W Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected. This coat to be applied by dipping.

NOTE: If shingles come **pre-stained,** omit First Coat.

SECOND COAT—S-W Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected. This coat brushed on.

804 OLD WOOD SHINGLES (Painted)
(a) Color Change (b) Not Suitable to Stain

It is not practicable to change old brown or red stained shingles to green by staining and visa-versa.

Wherever a creosote shingle stain has been used it has a tendency to bleed and discolor a light color applied over it unless adequately sealed with a coat of S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15.

SEALING COAT—S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15. Brush out carefully to seal entire surface to prevent bleeding of the old stain and discoloration of new finish.

Note: Where the old stain is non-bleeding, omit Sealing Coat.

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450. If the finish coat is to be other than White, tint to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

SECOND COAT—SWP in color selected. Apply in consistency supplied without thinning.

1948-SWEET-00840

WOOD PORCH FLOORS and CEILINGS

805 WOOD PORCH FLOORS (New)

Surface Preparation

Surface must be clean and dry—weather should be favorable. Adequate ventilation shall be provided underneath porch flooring to prevent rotting.

Application

PRIMING COAT—Porch flooring shall receive one coat SWP Undercoater 450 on all sides and edges before laying.

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, in color selected, thinned with ½ pint S-W Turpentine or Exolvent to each gallon.

SECOND COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel applied in consistency furnished, without thinning.

806 WOOD PORCH FLOORS (Old)

Surface Preparation

All loose, scaling, blistered paint shall be scraped off or burned off if necessary. All roughened wood and edges of broken paint shall be sandpapered smooth.

Application

PRIMING COAT—Apply S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, thinned with 1 pint Turpentine or Exolvent and 1 pint raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint, to all bare spots.

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon.

SECOND COAT—Same as first coat.

807 CANVAS DECKS

(When cemented with white lead—not asphalt)

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with ½ pint Turpentine or Exolvent to each gallon of enamel.

SECOND COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in consistency supplied without thinning.

808 PORCH CEILINGS (Natural Finish)

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

FIRST COAT—S-W Rexpar Varnish thinned with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon.

SECOND COAT—S-W Rexpar Varnish applied without thinning.

THIRD COAT—Same as Second Coat.

809 PORCH CEILINGS (Painted for light reflection)

FIRST COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 applied in consistency furnished, without thinning.

SECOND COAT—SWP White or Ivory 496 applied in consistency furnished, without thinning.

BRICK, STUCCO and CONCRETE SURFACES

810 BRICK, STUCCO & CONCRETE WALLS

Surface Preparation

New Brick (Unpainted)

Clean off all dirt and loose or excess mortar. Allow at least 30 days for mortar to cure. Interior plastering must be completely dry with adequate ventilation. Do not paint after a rain but allow several days of warm dry weather for thorough drying of the brick.

Old Brick (Previously Painted)

Scrape off all loose scaly paint and wire brush thoroughly if paint is soft and crumbling. Point up all bad mortar joints and fill cracks or openings with good cement mortar. Let such patches dry thoroughly and if extensive, neutralize with a solution of zinc sulphate, 3 pounds per gallon of water. Let the surface dry and brush off any loose crystals before painting.

New Stucco and Concrete (Unpainted)

Clean off all dirt and loose particles with a stiff fibre brush. No paint should be applied until the walls have dried thoroughly and have cured. Interior plastering also must be thoroughly dry through adequate ventilation. (Neutralize with a solution of zinc sulphate, 3 pounds per gallon of water. Let the surface dry and brush off any loose crystals before painting.)

Old Stucco and Concrete (Previously Painted)

Carefully scrape off all loose scaling paint. Water mixed finishes should be washed off with a fibre brush. Allow several days of warm dry weather for thorough drying after washing or after a rain. Check for faulty flashings, etc.

Application

FIRST COAT—S-W Brick and Stucco Paint, mixed with S-W Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer as follows:
(a) over fairly tight surfaces add ¼ gallon sealer to each gallon of paint.
(b) over rough porous surfaces add 1 gallon sealer to each gallon paint. Drying time to re-coat, 2-4 days.

SECOND COAT—S-W Brick and Stucco Paint, mixed with S-W Brick and Stucco Mixing Sealer as follows:
(a) for maximum sealing and uniformity add one to two quarts sealer to each gallon of paint. This will result in slight initial sheen.
(b) for completely dull finish use Brick and Stucco Paint in consistency furnished without addition of sealer. For special colors, tint with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

810-A BRICK, STUCCO & CONCRETE WALLS

(Alternate to Specification 810)
For *Unpainted* Cement, Stucco, Brick, Concrete.

FIRST COAT—Apply one thin coat, mixed according to manufacturer's instructions.

SECOND COAT—Apply one regular coat 48 hours later.

811 CEMENT OR CONCRETE TERRACE FLOORS (New)

The terraced floor must be elevated sufficiently from surrounding ground to assure freedom from water rising through the concrete. Allow at least 30 days for concrete to cure and dry throughout before painting.

FIRST COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in color selected, thinned with 1 pint Turpentine or Exolvent and 1 pint raw linseed oil per gallon of enamel.

SECOND COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel, in color selected, thinned with ½ pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of enamel.

THIRD COAT—S-W Porch and Floor Enamel in consistency supplied without thinning.

SW PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR WALLS

SMOOTH, SAND FINISH OR TEXTURED PLASTER COMPOSITION BOARD AND CANVAS COVERED WALLS

S-W WALL PRIMER AND SEALER

Is an oil-type pigmented wall sealer supplied ready to use without modification for all interior wall surfaces such as smooth, sand finish and textured plaster, standard wallboard, brick, unglazed tile and concrete. Not recommended over wood.

Wall Primer and Sealer applied over flat or glossy paint, plaster patches, or wall boards, "uniforms" the entire surface with a foundation coat with "tooth."

Comes in White and may be tinted to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

Dries overnight. Spreading capacity: 300 to 550 square feet per gallon, one coat, varying according to the porosity of the wall.

S-W FLAT-TONE

This product is our highest quality interior flat oil paint for walls. It dries with a soft sheen, and gives a decorative surface that is completely washable. Deep base colors are available from which the painter can easily reproduce any flat wall shade desired by the architect or owner. S-W Flat Tone is the product of new modern developments, and represents the last word today in high-quality interior wall finish.

S-W SEMI-LUSTRE

Is a tough, hard-drying oil type finish for walls and woodwork, drying with a soft lustre. It is designed for use in hospitals, laundries, kitchens, bathrooms, etc., where a completely washable, sanitary finish is demanded.

It is well suited to heavy duty walls, providing durability and washability not possible in a flat finish and at the same time is free from harsh reflections of a full gloss wall finish.

Comes in White and colors—color card on request. Can be tinted if desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

Over unpainted wood it serves as its own primer.

Over walls, it should be applied over Wall Primer and Sealer. Dries to re-coat in 24 hours. Covering capacity approximately 500 square feet one coat per gallon on average surfaces.

S-W ENAMELOID

This fine, free-flowing interior enamel is ideal for painting walls. It is especially suitable for kitchens and bathrooms, walls where a smooth easy-to-wash glossy surface is required. It resists heat, stains and abuse to a remarkable degree. S-W Enameloid comes in 14 gay decorative colors, also white, gloss black and flat black. It is further described on Page 15. Specifications are shown on Pages 10 and 16.

S-W FLAT-RITE ENAMEL UNDERCOATER

This is the ideal undercoat for S-W Enameloid when two or more coats are required. It is designed for application over new wood or previously finished surfaces which have become badly soiled or marred. Flat-Rite levels to a smooth surface and requires a minimum of sanding. It is further described on Page 15. Specifications are shown on Pages 10 and 16.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COLORS

All Sherwin-Williams colors have been completely restyled, so that our newly-offered lines contain those shades most popular and most in demand today. The fact that Sherwin-Williams manufactures its own dry colors, and exercises the greatest care in their use, insures uniformity of color and shade at all times. As lack of space in this catalogue prevents a complete showing, we refer the reader to our list of branch offices on the back cover (Page 20), at any one of which complete color charts are available covering every item in our line of products.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHING

SMOOTH, SAND FINISH OR TEXTURED PLASTER, COMPOSITION BOARD OR CANVAS

PAINTING WALLS (Oil Paint)

Surface Preparation—New Walls

New plaster must be allowed to dry and cure thoroughly for at least 30 days before painting.

In cold or damp weather, rooms must be heated to promote drying. Ventilation must be provided so that moisture may escape without penetrating the walls to jeopardize both interior and exterior painting.

The contractor shall inspect the walls and repair any damaged or broken places with Kem-Tone Plastic Patch as directed. Walls must be clean and smooth before painting. In filling deep holes, patching plaster should be used instead of Plastic Patch.

PAINT DAMAGE—HOT SPOTS—SUCTION SPOTS IN PLASTER

Hot Spots are the result of incomplete mixing of the hydrated lime with gauging plaster. The resulting alkaline area "burns" the paint, fading and browning the finish. Usually the paint becomes crumbly and scrapes off readily.

Remedy: (1) scrape areas clean (2) neutralize with solution of 3 lbs. zinc sulphate per gallon of water, (3) let dry 24 hours and brush off loose crystals, (4) spot coat with S-W Wall Primer and Sealer.

Suction Spots, frequently miscalled hot spots, cause fading of the paint. Caused by (a) thin spots in the plaster finish (b) by inadequate trowelling of the plaster finish coat (c) by an area of dead plaster. Trouble takes form of dead flat faded spot in the priming coat. Unless corrected these faded spots persist through finish coats, as well.

Remedy: Seal spots with another spot coat of Wall Primer and Sealer (not shellac or size). Let dry before proceeding with finish paint coat.

Surface Preparation—Previously Painted Walls

Previously painted walls require the following surface conditioning measures:

(a) Patch small cracks and shallow damaged areas with Plastic Patch. Fill deep holes with Patching Plaster. When dry, spot prime with S-W Wall Primer and Sealer.

(b) Walls painted with flat wall paint, resin-emulsion and casein finishes: Apply one full coat of S-W Wall Primer and Sealer tinted to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

(c) Non-porous hard glossy finishes:

1. Wash with detergent solution sufficiently strong to dull the gloss of the finish. Rinse well and dry.
2. Wipe the glossy finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying the finish or add 2 oz. Preparite per gallon to the First Coat.

Application

All surface preparation constitutes a part of the following specifications for painting walls.

812 WALLS (Oil Type Flat Finish)
(New Work, also Repainting.)

FIRST COAT—S-W Wall Primer and Sealer or Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

Tint to a suitable ground color for the Finish Coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply full body without thinning.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Tone in color selected.

Apply either product in consistency furnished or apply Save-Lite Flat (White only).

813 WALLS (Oil Type Egg-Shell Finish)
(New Work, also Repainting.)

FIRST COAT—For new work, wood and non-porous surfaces use Save-Lite Undercoater. For new work, plaster, brick, and similar porous surfaces use Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

Tint to suitable ground color for the finish coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply full body.

Dry overnight for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—Save-Lite Eg-Shel (White only).

Tint to desired shade with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

NOTE: **For stippled texture** apply in consistency furnished without thinning. Stipple as applied with Painter's Stippling Brush or Roller Stippler.

For normal brush consistency, thin with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint. For Spray Coat thin with one quart Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint.

814 WALLS (Oil Type Semi-Gloss Finish)
(New Work, also Repainting.)

FIRST COAT—(Excepting new wood and insulating boards—see following Notes 1 and 2).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. Tint to suitable ground color for the finish coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply in consistency furnished without thinning.

Dry overnight for re-coating.

NOTE 1—When painting over unpainted wood walls FIRST COAT shall be: S-W Semi-Lustre thinned with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint. Dry 24 hours for re-coating.

NOTE 2—When repainting surfaces previously painted with Semi-Lustre or similar fairly tight finish—FIRST COAT shall be: S-W Wall Primer and Sealer with 2 quarts Semi-Lustre added per gallon in color selected. Apply without thinning. Dry 24 hours for recoating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Semi-Lustre in color selected.

Apply in consistency furnished. May be tinted for special effects if desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors

815 WALLS (Oil Type Full Gloss Finish)

FIRST COAT—(excepting new wood, Note 1 and 2).

Save-Lite Primer and Sealer.

Tint to suitable ground color for the finish coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply in consistency furnished, without thinning. Dry overnight for recoating.

NOTE 1—When painting over new wood and non-porous surfaces the FIRST COAT shall be: Save-Lite Undercoater thinned with 1 pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon. Dry 24 hours for re-coating.

NOTE 2—For old work clean and in good condition one coat only of Save-Lite Gloss is needed. Thin as for second or finish coat.

SECOND COAT—Apply Save-Lite Gloss (White only).

If colors are desired use S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. For brush consistency thin with one pint Turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint. For spray consistency thin with one quart of turpentine or Exolvent per gallon of paint.

ENAMELING WALLS

Surface Preparation

Walls to be enameled should receive the same surface preparation as walls to be painted. This is detailed on page 9 and constitutes part of the following specifications.

Application

816 WALLS (Synthetic Enamel)

(Highest Quality, Maximum Washability)

Surface preparation instruction for walls, page 9, are to be considered part of this specification.

FIRST COAT—(Excepting Wood, see Note).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. Apply full body without thinning. Dries overnight for re-coating.

NOTE—First coat over new wood. Apply Flat-Rite Undercoater. Reduce with one pint of raw linseed oil per gallon, or reduce slightly with Turpentine or Exolvent. Let dry 24 hours for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed equal parts with S-W Enameloid White. If finish coat is to be other than White tint this coat with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors to suitable ground color. Dries overnight for re-coating.

THIRD COAT—S-W Enameloid colors as selected or white may be tinted to light pastel shades if desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

817 WALLS (Oil Type Enamel)

FIRST COAT—(Excepting new wood, see Note).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. Apply in full body without thinning. Dries overnight for re-coating.

NOTE—First coat over new wood. Apply Flat-Rite Undercoater. Reduce with one pint of raw linseed oil per gallon, or reduce slightly with Turpentine or Exolvent. Let dry 24 hours for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Undercoater mixed in equal parts with S-W Enameloid. If the finish coat of enamel is to be other than white, tint to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Dries overnight for re-coating.

THIRD COAT—S-W Enameloid colors as selected or white may be tinted to distinctive pastel shades when desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply in consistency furnished.

818 WALLS (Utility One-Coat Enamel Finish)

(New Work Unfinished Walls)

FIRST COAT—(Plaster, Standard Wall Boards).

S-W Wall Primer and Sealer. If finish coat is to be other than white, tint to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Apply full coat in consistency furnished. Dries overnight for re-coating.

NOTE—First Coat over wood, use Flat-Rite Undercoater, thinned as directed. Let dry for 24 hours for re-coating.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid. Apply in consistency furnished.

819 WALLS (Utility One-Coat Enamel Finish)

(Previously Painted Walls)

NOTE—Over gloss or semi-gloss finishes in satisfactory condition for repainting, prepare the surface as instructed under "Surface Preparation (c) Non-porous Hard Glossy Surfaces" page 9.

SINGLE FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid with 2 oz. S-W Preparite added per gallon to assure bond.

COLOR HARMONIES
for Industrial and Commercial Interiors

Color plays an important role in the modern Industrial Plant through its contribution to better seeing conditions and improved worker morale. Recognizing this fact, Sherwin-Williams has developed a completely co-ordinated Color Harmony Program built around seven Kem-Tone Wall Colors and a correlated series of Machine Enamel Colors which are used interchangeably as Dado Enamels.

With careful study, these have been combined in various ways to produce seventeen striking Color Harmonies. For each of these Color Harmonies, full details have been worked out giving the color specifications for machine, dado stripe, silhouette color, floor enamel, accent color, and zone marking color.

From two to four different Machine Colors may be used with each of the seventeen Wall and Dado Combinations. Thus, there are in all fifty-four color arrangements, any of which may be used in an Industrial Plant with full assurance that the result will be effective, from the standpoint of good seeing conditions and at the same time an authoritative color harmony. In order that the seventeen Color Harmonies may be visualized to better advantage, demonstration equipment has been developed which makes possible facsimile reproductions of the interior of an Industrial Plant, including the machines, when painted with the various Color Harmonies. These illustrate the appearance of a plant interior with remarkable realism, and a demonstration of the Color Harmony Models should be studied before the final color plan for any project is adopted.

A demonstration of the Sherwin-Williams Color Harmony Models is available to Architects, Engineers and Manufacturers upon request.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Dept. of Architectural Service
Cleveland 1, Ohio

KEM-TONE

Synthetic Resin and Oil Washable Wall Finish

This new type finish has already had a revolutionary effect on interior painting. It combines the advantages of oil and water paints, eliminating at the same time the disadvantages of both. Due to its synthetic resin binder, it has the durability and washability of conventional flat oil paints, but is thinned with water, dries in less than an hour, has no "painty" odor, and covers nearly every surface with one coat, no size or primer being required.

Kem-Tone is particularly suitable therefore, not only for residential dwellings but for Hotels, Apartment Buildings, Hospitals, Institutions, Schools, Colleges, Office and Public Buildings, Factories and buildings connected with food products, such as Bakeries, Dairies, Ice Cream plants, Restaurants, etc.

Description of KEM-TONE

It comes in soft paste form and mixes quickly with water to brushing consistency.

The Pigments

are strong hiding, the most modern true paint pigments known to science.

The Vehicle

is synthetic resin and oil, insoluble in water and completely washable. It is put into an emulsion solution to which water can be added for thinning purposes—just as thinners are added to oil type flat wall paints.

In Oil Type Flat Wall Paints

the thinners evaporate and the oils and resins harden to a solid film.

In KEM-TONE

the water evaporates, the finish is dry to touch in an hour, and the resins harden just as in an oil type wall paint. Therefore, it is possible to replace furnishings and put the room back into service in an hour after the Kem-Tone has been applied.

Characteristics of KEM-TONE

Note: *Although Kem-Tone is able to carry as much non-volatile vehicle as oil-type flat wall paint, it dries to a perfect matte finish without angular sheen—even on ceilings—due to its formulation and process of manufacture. This complete flatness is of particular value in minimizing surface imperfections on renovize jobs.*

1. Water is used for thinning the paint. Soap and warm water are used for cleaning brushes, hands, equipment, and the general clean-up after the job.
2. No special priming coat is required. On new plaster, for example, simply apply a second coat of Kem-Tone
   Exception: Bare metal and unfinished wood require suitable primers before applying Kem-Tone.
3. Kem-Tone applies safely over fresh plaster as soon as it is dry enough "to scratch a match." The colors are lime-proof and the vehicle is not affected readily by fresh plaster.
   Note: For special tints, intermixing of Kem-Tone colors is recommended.
4. Kem-Tone is suited to brush, spray, or Roller-Koater application.
5. It is recommended for use over all types of interior wall surfaces; viz: plaster, wallboard, brick and masonry walls, painted or wall-papered walls and primed wood and metal surfaces.
6. **One coat covers most of these surfaces:**
   Exception 1. Smooth white plaster requires two coats.
   Exception 2. If certain wallpaper patterns or other wall discolorations stain through Kem-Tone a second coat of Kem-Tone applied 24 hours after first coat is applied generally seals the stain otherwise seal with shellac then proceed with Kem-Tone.
7. Kem-Tone is truly washable. It exceeds government specifications TTP-88 in this respect.
8. It is not decomposed on the wall by humidity as are casein paints. However, Kem-Tone is not a "breather paint" and hydrostatic pressure from within the wall will cause it to peel the same as an oil paint.

KEM-TONE FOR WALLS

Surface Preparation

The surface should be in paintable condition, free from grease or wax.

Old Plaster Surfaces

with calcimine finish or heavy accumulation of dirt should be sponged with water and detergent to remove calcimine or most of the soil.

However, Kem-Tone may be applied immediately after washing without waiting for walls to become completely dry.

Wall Paper

on walls must be firm and tight. Paste down loose edges or pull off loose paper. Use Kem-Tone reduced with water as directed by the manufacturer.

Fill Large Holes

with patching plaster. Fill cracks, shallow depressions, and areas roughened by tearing off loose wall paper, with Plastic Patch.

Spot prime all repaired areas with Kem-Tone.

Old Painted Walls

frequently wear slick and smooth from use (even if not greasy). Such surfaces should be washed with a solution of water and detergent strong enough to dull the gloss of the old finish. Scrape off all loose paint, smooth rough edges with sandpaper, and spot prime with Kem-Tone.

Application

Reduce soft paste Kem-Tone with clean warm water (about 75°F.) as specified.

820 POROUS INTERIOR WALL SURFACES

FIRST COAT—Kem-Tone.
Reduce paste Kem-Tone with 4 pints water per gallon.

SECOND COAT—Specified on white hard plaster but optional on most other wall surfaces.
Kem-Tone paste reduced with 4 pints water per gallon.

821 NON-POROUS SEMI-GLOSS and GLOSS PAINTED WALLS

FIRST COAT—Kem-Tone.
Reduce paste Kem-Tone with 3 pints water per gallon.

SECOND COAT—(Optional) Kem-Tone.
Reduce paste Kem-Tone with 4 pints water per gallon.

NOTE: To obtain a stippled texture equivalent to a fine brush stippled job in oil type paints, apply SECOND COAT of Kem-Tone in full coat with the Kem-Tone Roller-Koater. Application by Roller-Koater costs practically the same as brushing.

SAVE-LITE

for Industrial and Commercial Interiors Factories, Stores, Schools, Offices

The term "Save-Lite" identifies a complete line of brilliantly White Interior Finishes manufactured by The Sherwin-Williams Company in the interest of better illumination for industrial and commercial buildings, schools and offices. The value of a white finish for the interior of factories and for ceilings over artificial lighting equipment is well known. The gain in quality and volume of production, in accuracy and in the health and improved morale of workmen due to proper lighting has been demonstrated in numerous cases.

SAVE-LITE WHITE FOR BETTER LIGHT

The light reflecting value of Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite White has been determined by careful laboratory methods and varies from 85% to 87% of the light falling upon the surface. This reflecting power is retained at a high level in service, and freedom from yellowing is one of the outstanding characteristics of this material. Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite is furnished in various degrees of gloss, and in a number of types, to meet varying conditions and requirements. Each Save-Lite product is manufactured to exacting standards of quality, with particular regard to the following essential characteristics:

1. Intense whiteness and highest possible light reflecting power.
2. Ability to retain initial whiteness over long periods of service.
3. Economy through great covering power and ease of application.
4. Durability of film and resistance to dirt accumulation.

Save-Lite can be applied to any interior surface, wood, metal, concrete, plaster or composition board. It may be applied by brush or spray.

FUME-RESISTING SAVE-LITE WHITE

Fume-Resisting Save-Lite White has been developed to meet special conditions existing in many types of industries. It is manufactured in Flat, Semi-Gloss and Gloss. It is resistant to the ordinary types of concentrations of industrial fumes, such as sulphur, etc.

KEM SAVE-LITE WHITE

Recent research in the field of synthetic chemistry has resulted in the development of Kem Save-Lite, a quick drying Synthetic White Paint producing a hard finish, Kem Save-Lite is made in Full Gloss and Eg-Shel Finish, and is especially adapted to locations where sanitation and moisture resistance are important factors. This would include Food Processing Plants, Breweries and Distilleries; Bakeries (except Oven Rooms); Laundries; Paper Plants; Textile Mills, etc.

SELECTING THE DEGREE OF GLOSS

There is no manufacturing reason for Sherwin-Williams advocating any one type of Interior White Paint. Our sole interest is in supplying an interior finish which will best be adapted to the particular conditions involved.

Considered solely from the standpoint of light reflection and distribution, Save-Lite Flat and Eg-Shel finishes offer some advantages by comparison with the light reflected from surfaces painted with Gloss Paints. The advantage of the Flat and Eg-Shel Finish, in the amount and distribution of the reflected light, is apparent (see photo).

Inasmuch as the efficiency of indirect lighting equipment is, to a large degree, dependent upon the light reflecting power of the ceiling, the higher reflecting value and better distribution obtained with Save-Lite Flat and Eg-Shel make them effective aids to illumination.

Save-Lite Eg-Shel combines the strong light diffusing properties of a flat white, with the superior washability of a gloss finish. However, for maximum washability and durability under the most adverse conditions, full Gloss Save-Lite is recommended.

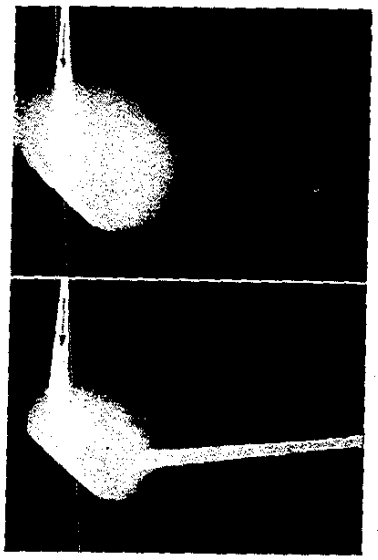
ACTUAL PHOTOS SHOWING REFLECTION OF LIGHT FROM DIFFERENT PAINT SURFACES

CASE 1—Flat or Egg-shell White Paint:

The total amount of light reflected is relatively large and is diffused evenly at all angles. There is no specular reflection to cause glare.

CASE 2—Gloss White Paint:

A portion of the light has been distributed evenly as diffuse reflection. The central beam of specular reflection at a well defined angle would cause glare. Picture illustrates a very high gloss paint. With lower gloss, specular reflection becomes less clearly defined.



Save-Lite For Moisture Conditions

Occasionally an interior white, having a porous film, is required in order that moisture present in damp walls and ceilings can come through without forcing the paint from the surface. Save-Lite Breather Flat White No. 75 is a material of this nature. It is used in packing houses, tunnels and on other damp surfaces.

KEM FUME AND MOISTURE RESISTING SAVE-LITE

Is the latest development of Sherwin-Williams Research Laboratory. It is resistant to both fumes and moisture, and will withstand higher temperatures than any other Save-Lite product. Available in Gloss and Eg-Shel.

The selection of a suitable Fume-Resisting Interior White involves technical considerations which make it advisable for the Architect to obtain suggestions from the paint manufacturer. The Sherwin-Williams Company is glad to co-operate in matters of this kind, without obligations of any kind.

1948-SWEET-00846

SAVE-LITE INTERIOR WHITE PAINT

Points to consider when specifying

NEW WORK

For best possible results on new work, three coats are recommended. Surfaces must be clean and dry.

822 Three-Coat Work

1. Save-Lite Primer and Sealer
2. Save-Lite Undercoater or
3. Save-Lite, Flat, Eg-Shel and Gloss or
   Kem Save-Lite, Eg-Shel and Gloss

When the job requires painting on new plaster, concrete or brick work, without sufficient time for thorough drying, lime burning becomes an important problem. It is impossible to eliminate completely the hazards of painting under such circumstances. If the wall is not too damp, Save-Lite Primer and Sealer, used as the initial coat, will reduce the danger of lime burning. A neutralizing wash-coat of zinc sulphate solution prior to painting, will be helpful.

822-A Two-Coat Work

It is recognized that in much industrial construction, two coats are used on new work as a matter of economy. Save-Lite materials, due to their high quality, are particularly well adapted to this type of work.

On new wood and non-porous, reasonably dry brick and concrete, Save-Lite Undercoater should be used as the first coat. The superior hiding power of Save-Lite Undercoater and Save-Lite Eg-Shel will materially assist in overcoming the tendency of knots to show through on wood ceilings.

For the final coat use regular Save-Lite, Flat, Eg-Shel and Gloss, or Kem Save-Lite, Eg-Shel and Gloss.

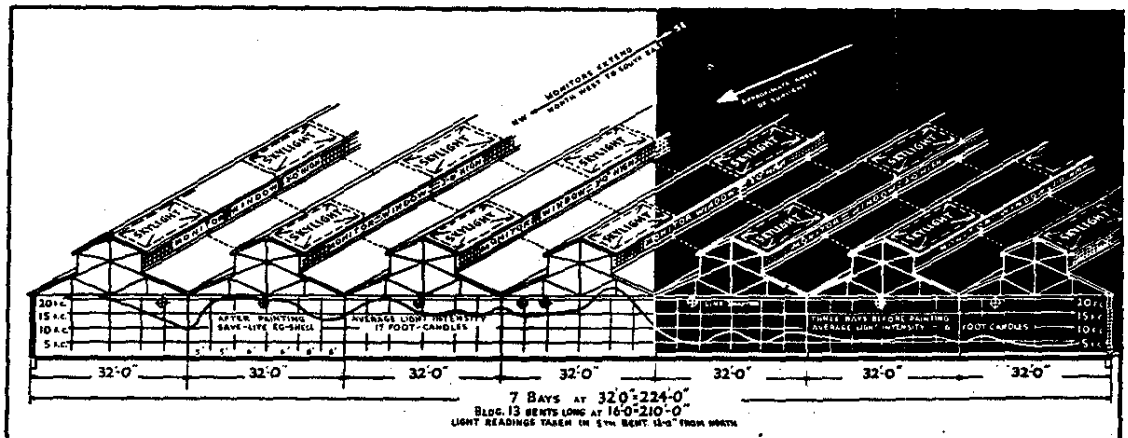
OLD WORK

Best results on previously painted surfaces are obtained with two coats, using Save-Lite Undercoater, followed with Regular Save-Lite, or Kem Save-Lite, either in Eg-Shel or Gloss Finish. Where old paint is reasonably well sealed and in good condition, one spray coat of Save-Lite, Flat Eg-Shel or Gloss, will give good results, depending upon the color and condition of the walls.

If the old paint is extremely porous, a coat of Save-Lite Primer and Sealer should be used, followed with Save-Lite Eg-Shel or Gloss.

A SAVE-LITE CASE HISTORY

PAINTED (Average 17 foot-candles) UNPAINTED (Average 6 foot-candles)



This light survey was made July 30th at 4:30 P. M. on a moderately clear day. The plant is used for production printing where good light is essential. Construction is uniform for the full cross-section of the building and all conditions at time of survey were identical. Four bays at left were painted with Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite Eg-Shel.

Location of overhead shafting indicated by small circles. The effect on illumination is evident from the graph.

The plant of the American Salesbook Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y., is a typical example of the effect of white paint in improving daylight illumination. A survey was made when the plant was about two-thirds painted and the light-meter readings were plotted to form a graph, as shown above. The left hand portion of the graph, representing the part of the plant which had been painted, shows an average of 17 foot-candles of light. At the right, the unpainted portion of the plant shows an average of only 6-foot candles. All other conditions were identical; the increase from 6 to 17 foot-candles was due entirely to painting with Save-Lite.

WOOD FLOOR and TRIM FINISHING

Characteristics, Uses and Suggested Finishes of Architectural Woods

Kind of Wood	General Characteristics	How Used	How Finished
Ash (Black or Brown)	Coarse, open grain hardwood. Texture similar to chestnut but harder.	Effective in panel treatment doors wainscoats.	Finished natural with minimum finish; or special stained and filled treatment. See specification 824.
Basswood	An even, fine textured soft wood, straight grain, easy to work.	A good base for enamel finishes. Also used as corewood in fine veneer panels.	See enamel specifications.
Birch	Fine-grain hardwood in red (heartwood) and white (sapwood). Supplied in solid boards for trim and veneer for panels, frequently grain pattern accented with dark filler. Its beauty, strength, even texture give birch great importance.	Wood trim and panelwork. Ideal for enamel base because of smoothness and resistance to indentation.	Stains to match walnut and mahogany—Specification 823. White Birch takes gray—Specification 824 and blond finishes—Specification 825. Unexcelled for enamel base.
Butternut (Sometimes called White Walnut)	Open grain wood resembling walnut grain but not very hard or durable.	Used in paneled wainscoating	Very open pores permit use of colored filler for special effects. Minimum finish. See specification 824.
Cedar	Clear straight cedar is a soft-wood used for siding and shingles. Aromatic Red Cedar (knotty) is red with white streaks and has characteristic odor.	Aromatic: used for moth proof closets, chests, etc. Can be used as trim, also.	For moth control is left unfinished. Resinous nature requires thorough sealing with shellac before finish coats may be applied.
Cherry	Fine textured open grain hardwood, light red-brown in tone. A rare wood, hard and non-warping. Limited amount of fancy burl veneers available.	Wood trim, cabinets, mantels, panels, etc.	Will accept a filler to accentuate the grain. Full varnish—Specification 823. Satin finish or Wax—Specification 824.
Chestnut	Coarse grain hardwood. Rare except in sound wormy lumber.	Mainly for panels in cafes, etc.	Finished natural or slightly stained in "woody" effect. See specification 824.
Cypress	An oily swampwood. Heartwood highly resistant to decay. Color varies in different sources from yellow-brown to reddish tones, nearly black. Has a lacey fine grain figure. "Pecky" Cypress is taken from dead trees. Surface appears eroded as from dry rot and also lacks the oily characteristic.	Attractive for trim and paneled wainscoating. Pecky cypress makes very attractive panels for cafe, libraries, etc.	Requires wiping with benzine before finishing. Grain pattern enhanced by staining and wiping. Seal the surface and finish with dull varnish and wax. See specification 824.
Elm	Moderately hard open grain hardwood with fine uniform texture. Beautiful serviceable veneer in both rotary cut and sliced cuts. Quartered veneer known as Printz wood. Heartwood light red tinged brown.	A "Character" wood for special rooms.	Finished natural with minimum finish. See specification 824.
Fir	Rotary cut firwood is a soft close grain wood, creamy white with strong brownish grain pattern. Flat-sawn boards also may be strongly marked. Edge grain firwood is a hard durable surface of reddish hue.	Rotary cut fir plywood is used in paneling for both pine and hardwood doors. Edge grain wood is most durable soft wood flooring.	Stained and varnished—823. Not a good base for enamel work—tendency of grain to raise. Buffing Sealer best for edge grain floors—Specification 826-A.
Gumwood	Close-grain hardwood "Red Gum" is heartwood either plain or figured with dark streaks. Sapwood pinkish white. Staining does not accentuate the grain figure.	Woodwork trim in solid boards. Doors and panels in veneer.	Stained and finished to match walnut and mahogany—823. Also see bleached wood—825. Excellent base for enamel finishes.
Hard Maple	Close grain hardwood. Has great resistance to abrasion and indentation. Heartwood light red brown. Sapwood white with slight tint of reddish brown. White maple is sapwood of Sugar Maple. Usually straight grain but veneers available in curly, birds-eye, blistered and quilted grain.	For trim, stair treads. Maple flooring comes selected red or clear white or mixed. Veneers for panels and furniture.	Clear varnish—823, also Buffing Sealer—826-A. Takes clearest gray and light stains—824 also blond finish—825.
Mahogany (28 Species listed. Prima Vera so-called is not a true Mahogany.)	Open grain hardwood ranging in color from light to deep reddish brown tone. Solid boards relatively plain grain. Veneers in wide variety exquisite grain patterns.	Mainly for fine paneling, trim, hand rails, etc.	"Colonial" is stained and filled deep brownish red in full varnish finish. "Adam" brown is a distinctive brown tone in full finish. See specification 823. Also see Bleeched Wood—825.
Oak (White-Red)	Sturdy open grain hardwood. Pronounced grain figure in rotary cut veneer. Flat-grain, quarter-saw and comb grain obtainable in both veneer and solid boards.	Woodwork trim, veneer panels and flooring, which comes in clear selected white or red or unselected.	Oak flooring is filled and finished "Natural" or stained; (a) Durable Floor Varnish—823. Oak trim and panels see Varnish-823. "Old World" Finish-824. Bleached Wood-825.
Pine (Plain White)	Even textured, easily worked softwood, least resinous of pines. Inconspicuous grain.	General construction, wood trim, doors, sash, etc.	Dependable fine enamel base.
Knotty Pine	Variety of white pine, conspicuous for its knotty growth. Knots must be solid.	Random width wainscoat planks, also panels.	Finished natural or stained—823. Finish coats should be protective but may be full gloss—823 or dull as preferred—824.
Yellow Pine	More resinous than white pine. Has conspicuous grain pattern.	Wood trim and flooring.	Grain tends to show thru enamel finishes. Stain to tone down contrasting grain figure. Varnish—gloss or dull—823.
Redwood	California Redwood is so resistant to decay as to be used for gutters, shingles, etc. Also suited to interior use—does not warp. Available in wide boards. Reddish color both straight and figured grain.	Siding, trim, wide panels.	Takes 2-color wiped stain treatment. Minimum finish for "woody" effect. Also etched by blow torch and wire brush. See specification 824.
Walnut (American Black)	Finest open grain hardwood. Color ranges from dark gray-lavender-brown in forest growth to lighter tawny tones in open locations. Available in flat grain boards and a variety of figured veneer patterns and fancy burls.	Very widely used in trim, paneling and parquet flooring.	Formerly stained "walnut," to uniform the color, in full varnish finish—823. Can be toned, bleached and manipulated very effectively in dull "old world" finishes. See specification 825.
Poplar Whitewood	Whitewood often incorrectly called poplar because of similar characteristics. Serves same uses as Basswood.	Base for enamel finish, also corewood in fine veneer panels.	See enamel specifications.

S-W PRODUCTS FOR FLOORS AND TRIM

S-W PORCH AND FLOOR ENAMEL

This is a new product, formulated from newly-developed resins and synthetics, designed specially to withstand the hard wear of scuffing feet, scratches from moving chairs, on interior floors, as well as the effects of outdoor weathering on porch floors. Recommended for porches of wood or concrete, as well as canvas decks, and on the interior where a painted floor is desired.

S-W MAR-NOT VARNISH

Top quality interior varnish for floors and woodwork. Tough water, heat and acid resistant. Dries dust free in 1 hour, can be recoated in 4 hours, and is hard enough to walk on in 6 to 8 hours.

S-W REXPAR VARNISH

King of all spar varnishes. It's tough elastic film is resistant to sun, moisture and weather. Recommended for all outside varnished surfaces, and interior surfaces such as sills, sash, casings, laundry rooms, etc., where there is exposure to moisture or temperature changes.

S-W FLOOR SEAL

A wood floor surface sealer and hardener—approved by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association. It is designed to withstand the scuffing and friction caused by heavy traffic. It enters the wood floor and hardens it from within by filling the pores and toughening the fibres of the wood itself, leaving little or no surface finish. Does not darken the wood or make the floor slippery like linseed oil. One coat applied in package consistency, with a brush or mop, is generally sufficient for hardwood floors—two coats for new soft wood floors. Previous coats of varnish, wax or paint must be removed before applying Floor-Seal. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gallon.

S-W GYM FLOOR FINISH

Built specifically to withstand wear and tear on gymnasium floors. It is a double action finish as it not only hardens the wood by penetration but forms a tough surface film that minimizes skidding, tracking and burning of rubber-soled shoes. It is also excellent for use on all types of wood floors subject to extra heavy traffic. On new floors sand smooth, then brush on one coat. Allow to dry overnight, then apply second coat. On old floors remove previous finish before applying S-W Gym Floor Finish. Covers approximately 500 sq. ft. per gallon.

S-W FLAT-RITE ENAMEL UNDERCOATER

The exceptional smoothness and hiding power of this undercoater contribute very greatly to the quality of the enamel finish applied over it. Flat-Rite is ground to such fineness that painters mix it freely with gloss enamels to secure varying degrees of satin finish preferred by the client.
Also, due to this clean fine grinding, the need for sanding between coats practically is eliminated. Its quality is evidenced further
(a) by its toughness, resistance to chipping under impact, and
(b) its economy in cost of application.
May be tinted as desired with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Dries overnight. Covering capacity: Approximately 400 square feet per gallon one coat.

S-W ENAMELOID

This product represents the latest modern development in a synthetic resin fast-drying enamel, designed to flow freely under the brush, spread smoothly, and dry rapidly to a hard, tough, long-lasting finish. Its formulation makes it equally suitable for walls or woodwork—recommended particularly for interior trim. The colors are modern and true, and allow for many intermixtures.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHING FLOORS, DOORS AND TRIM

Surface Preparation

823 FULL VARNISH FINISH—Open or Close Grain Wood

Protection of Woodwork Trim

All finishing lumber should be delivered protected from the weather, and stored on the premises in dry warm rooms to prevent the absorption of moisture with the resultant roughening of the wood which requires extra labor to recondition before finishing. Subsequent shrinkage also would result.

Preparation of Surfaces

All surfaces must be sanded smooth, rubbing *with* the grain, and never across it. Blemishes should be corrected and the surface, *and the room* cleaned of dust before proceeding with the application of any finishing coats.

Composite Application Specification

Application Procedures Required for:
(1) Stained or (2) Natural Finish
(3) Open or (4) Close Grain Woods

Stain Coat (Optional).
S-W Woodcraft Stains (Penetrating)
Filler Coat (for open grain woods only).
S-W Paste Wood Filler (Natural, or color suited to stain used).
Sealer Coat (required only for interior trim stained mahogany).
Coat of thin white shellac.
Varnish Coats (Specify Mar-Not or Rexpar Varnish).
FIRST COAT varnish thinned with one pint turpentine or Exolvent per gallon. Sand lightly when dry with 4/0 sandpaper. Dust clean.
SECOND COAT varnish applied in consistency furnished. Sand same as first coat.
THIRD COAT same as second coat.
Dull Rubbed Finish
Let varnish harden for 72 hours after application. Then rub with powdered pumice to a uniform dull lustre.
Alternate, for dull finish without hand rubbing
Use S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish as final coat on interior trim and floors.

824 "OLD WORLD" OR MISSION TYPE FINISH

The wood may be antiqued in various ways. Edges may be treated to look used and worn. Open grain woods are left unfilled and may be wire brushed to coarsen the surface. Wood staining may be shaded to indicate wear. Colored fillers, toners or "pickled pine" treatment are other examples. Write the S-W Architectural Service Dept., 101 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
The finish may consist of:
(a) a sealing coat and Mar-Not Satin Finish (dull varnish.)
(b) a thin sealing coat and wax.

1948-SWEET-00849

SPECIFICATIONS for FINISHING FLOORS, DOORS and TRIM (continued)

825 BLEACHED WOOD
(for both new and renovize work)

1. Old dark stained paneled rooms are brightened and modernized by stripping off the old finish with paint and varnish remover.
2. The surface is scrubbed clean with turpentine.
3. A proprietary bleach is applied (a) to remove the stain and (b) to lighten the color of the wood itself.
4. The wood is made smooth by sandpapering. Use 2/0 and 4/0 paper when dry.
5. A full gloss finish may be applied or simply a protective coat of S-W Mar-Not Satin Finish to retain a natural unfinished wood appearance.

NOTE: For new unfinished wood, omit (1) and (2).

826 HEAVY DUTY WOOD FLOOR FINISH
School Room, Department Stores, Bloxonned Industrial Floors, Etc.

Clean floor thoroughly. Wash or sand as required.

One-Coat Treatment—Hard or Soft Wood

S-W Floor-seal brushed or mopped on. Dry overnight. A second coat is optional.

Floor-seal is a resin-oil wood floor hardener.

826-A BUFFING FLOOR-SEAL TREATMENT (Hard or Soft Wood)

Two coats Floor-seal are applied, each one buffed with steel wool buffing tool, after overnight dry.

In some cases the service may be severe enough to require periodic renewal of the protective treatment. In such cases wash the floor with good detergent and water, in conjunction with buffing tool to dislodge imbedded dirt.

A Quality Finish

The buffing Floor-seal Treatment produces a definitely superior finish wherever good maple or oak floors are specified.

827 GYMNASIUM FLOORS
S-W GYM FLOOR FINISH
Lubricated Type—Non-Skid—Minimum Rubber Burn

Clean floor thoroughly—wash or sand as required.

Brush on or mop on two coats of S-W Gym Floor Finish. After overnight dry rub down each coat with steel wool buffing tool.

ENAMELING WOODWORK

SYNTHETIC ENAMEL FINISH PROVIDING MAXIMUM WASHABILITY AND DURABILITY

828 WOODWORK (New)

Surface Preparation

(See "Surface Preparation," Page 9)

Application

NOTE: For Gloss finish specify S-W Enameloid.
For Dull finish specify S-W Enameloid intermixed with equal parts Flat-Rite Undercoater.

FIRST COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater reduced with one pint of raw linseed oil per gallon. If further thinning is desired thin with Turpentine or Exolvent sparingly. Dry overnight for re-coating.

SECOND COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater intermixed with equal parts S-W Enameloid reduced slightly with Turpentine or Exolvent.

If finish coat is to be other than white, tint this coat to a suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors. Dry overnight for re-coating.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid applied in consistency supplied.

NOTE: If a four coat job is desired apply as a third coat the same intermixture as the second coat.

829 WOODWORK (Previously Varnished or Enameled Surfaces in fair condition)

Surface Preparation

(a) Wash clean with detergent solution strong enough to dull the gloss slightly of the old finish. Rinse well—let dry.
(b) Rub smooth with No. 2/0 sandpaper and dust clean.
(c) Wipe the old finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying the new finish. *Also* add 2 oz. Preparite to the gallon of the first coat, over the old surface for better bond.

Application

Apply **Second Coat** and **Finish Coat** of No. 728

NOTE: Add 2 oz. S-W Preparite to the material being applied immediately over the old finish but do not use Preparite in the finish coat.

829-A WOODWORK (Previously Varnished or Enameled Surfaces requiring removal)

Surface Preparation

(a) Old finishes badly marred or checked should be taken off down to the original surface with S-W Taxite Paint and Varnish Remover, as directed.

Important—Clean the surface thoroughly with S-W Preparite, Turpentine or Exolvent after using Taxite.

(b) Cover any bleeding stain with shellac or Aluminum Paint.

Application

(c) Proceed as for new unfinished wood under Specification No. 828.

UTILITY ONE-COAT ENAMEL FINISH

830 WOODWORK (New)

Surface Preparation

(See "Surface Preparation," Page 9)

Application

FIRST COAT—S-W Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater with one pint raw linseed oil added per gallon. Dries overnight.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid applied in consistency furnished.

831 WOODWORK (Previously Finished Surfaces)

Surface Preparation

(a) Wash clean with detergent solution strong enough to dull the gloss slightly of the old finish. Rinse well—let dry.
(b) Rub smooth with No. 2/0 sandpaper and dust clean.
(c) Wipe the old finish with S-W Preparite immediately before applying the new finish. *Also* add 2 oz. Preparite to the gallon of the first coat, over the old surface for better bond.

Application

Touch up all bad places with Flat-Rite Enamel Undercoater mixed in equal parts with S-W Enameloid Color as desired. Let dry overnight.

FINISH COAT—S-W Enameloid Color as selected applied in consistency furnished.

1948-SWEET-00850

S-W PODUCTS FOR METAL SURFACES

REQUIREMENTS FOR METAL PROTECTION

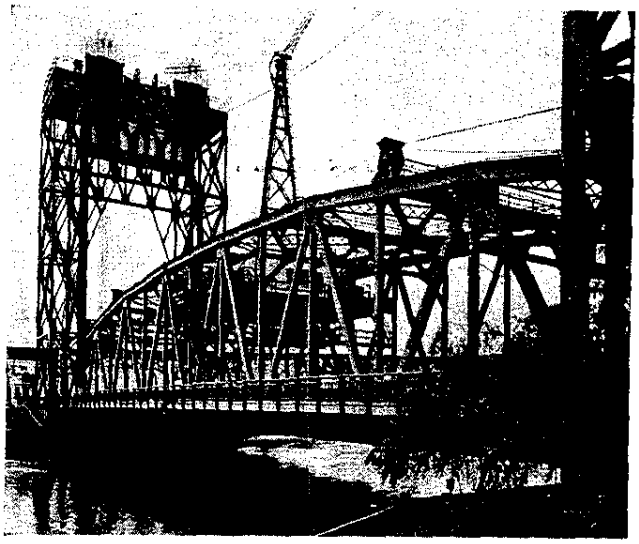
Water and atmospheric fumes promote the corrosion which destroys metal. The protective paint film therefore must be highly impervious to these elements and tenacious in maintaining its coating.

The Priming Coat Must—

1. Retard or inhibit corrosion by maintaining a chemically inactive condition at the surface of the metal.
2. Provide a tenacious film hard enough to resist abrasion and yet elastic enough to accommodate the expansion and contraction of metal.

The Finish Coat Must—

protect the priming coat. And the type of paint and the number of coats required depend upon the nature and the severity of the exposure expected.



Bridge finished: One coat S-W Kem-Kromik Metal Primer two coats S-W Kem-Elastic Metal Protective Paint.

S-W PRIMERS FOR METAL SURFACES

For Structural Steel and Iron

(See also Specifications 837, 838, 839)

S-W KEM-KROMIK PRIMER (Synthetic Type)

*This product features the rust inhibitive properties of zinc chromate and a blend of red lead, zinc oxide and iron oxide as supporting pigments.

The vehicle is a modern synthetic alkyd type providing fast drying, which is an advantage for shop coating metal for prompt shipment.

Characteristics

Highly impervious, less affected by sulphur fumes than red lead. Dries to touch in 1 hour —to re-coat in 4 to 8 hours.

Application either by brush or spray.

Consistency ready for brushing. Spreading capacity approximately 600 square feet per gallon. Color, characteristic brown-orange.

S-W KROMIK METAL PRIMER (Oil Type)

*An oil type inhibitive primer ground in fortified linseed oil vehicle. Its durability is but very little short of a metal protective finish coat—a great advantage where steel must stand for long periods of time before field coat is applied.

Characteristics

Less affected by sulphur fumes than red lead. Dries to touch in 4 hours—can be re-coated in 72 hours. Spreading rate approximately 600 square feet per gallon.

Color: Characteristic Brown-Orange.

S-W METAL PRIMER RED

*An economical fortified oxide type effective primer, formulated particularly for use on structural and ornamental iron, steel and other surfaces which require protection from rusting. Dries overnight—is non-bleeding—has a low gloss—provides a good foundation for interior or exterior paints and enamels. Covering capacity approximately 600 square feet per gallon.

*Not intended for application over Galvanized Iron, Galvanneal or other Zinc-coated surfaces.

FOR GALVANIZED AND ZINC COATED SURFACES

S-W GALVITE

is a product for the single purpose of priming galvanized iron and other zinc coated metals. The pigment formulation neutralizes the metal surface to prevent the formation of reaction products which break the bond of the film to the metal causing peeling under extreme changes in temperature.

Characteristics

Dries to touch in 8 hours—to re-coat in 48 hours.

Spreading rate approximately 700 square feet per gallon.

Color: Gray. Can be followed by any desired type of finish coat.

FOR COPPER TO BE PAINTED

(See also Specifications 837, 838, 839)

SWP UNDERCOATER 450

is described in detail on page 5 where it is specified as a house paint primer. Under test, this primer shows best adhesion, also, for coating copper gutters, valleys, spouting, etc., to be painted.

Characteristics

Dries to touch in 8 hours—to re-coat in 48 hours.

Color: White. Tint to desired ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

S-W PRODUCTS FOR METAL SURFACES (Continued)

FOR SUBMERGED SURFACES

Metal surfaces to be finished for continuous submergence under water require special coatings. For information regarding these special uses write The S-W Architectural Dept., Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

S-W METAL PROTECTIVE PAINTS (FINISH COATS)

NOTE: Where special color effects are required, SWP House Paint may be applied over any of the primers described on previous page.

S-W ALUMINUM PAINT No. 15

This is a bright aluminum paint of good covering capacity and durability. It is formulated for use on both interior and exterior surfaces. It retains its bright lustrous finish for a long period of time. It comes in ready-mixed form for use as the finish coat over suitable priming coats, as shown in the Quick Reference Guide on Page 2. It is to be brushed on full body. If reduction is desired, thin slightly with Turpentine or Exolvent.

S-W METALASTIC METAL PROTECTIVE PAINT (Linseed Oil Type)

This is a combination graphite paint ground in a treated linseed oil vehicle and affords excellent protection under severest conditions. The material cost is lower than Kem-Elastic.

Characteristics

Dries to touch in 5 hours—to re-coat in 4 to 6 days. Full Oil Gloss.
Spreading capacity approximately 600 square feet per gallon. Furnished in Black, Red, Brown, Green and Gray.

S-W KEM-ELASTIC METAL PROTECTIVE PAINT (Synthetic Alkyd Type)

Intended to be applied over (a) priming coat S-W Kem-Kromik Metal Primer, (b) re-coated over itself (c) over previously painted surface in fair condition—not over newly applied oil type primer unless 72 hours drying is allowed.

Kem Elastic has:

1. High degree of impermeability to moisture and fumes.
2. Greatly extended durability, as compared to oil type paints, particularly in the colors.
3. Genuinely improved appearance with oil-enamel gloss maintained in service. It sheds dirt readily because the paint does not roughen or erode in weathering.

Characteristics

Ease of application with controlled flow and coverage over edges.
Dries to touch in 5 hours—to re-coat in 4 to 6 days, normal drying.
Spreading capacity approximately 600 square feet per gallon.
Furnished in Black, Brown, Red, Green and Gray.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROTECTING METAL SURFACES—

Surface Preparation (General)

(Insert following General Specifications as required)

STRUCTURAL STEEL, MISCELLANEOUS IRON

The metal shall be cleaned of mill scale, rust and foreign matter by scraping, flame, sand blast or wire brushing. Any grease shall be removed with benzine. Dust carefully.

SHEET STEEL AND WEATHERED GALVANIZED IRON

Wire brush to a bright clean surface. Proprietary metal washes may be used if the manufacturer's directions are followed scrupulously.

NEW GALVANIZED METAL

Remove all grease or oil from the surface. Proprietary metal washes may be used.

REPAINTING OLD SURFACES

Remove all loose, scaling paint, wire-brush rusted areas to bright metal.

Application (General)

Paint shall be applied over a properly cleaned metal. No paint shall be applied over a damp or frosty surface or when the temperature is below 50° F.
The shop coat should be applied as soon as the metal surface is properly cleaned. Allow sufficient time for the shop coat to dry before shipping or handling to avoid abrasion and exposure of metal to corrosion in transit.
Brush application produces more desirable film, as a rule than spray application because of more thorough coverage at all points where moisture might find entrance.

Application (Specific Metal Surfaces)

832 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS IRON

(Synthetic Alkyd Type—Excellent maintained appearance).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—Kem-Kromik Primer.
For brush application apply in consistency furnished.
For spray, reduce up to 12% with Exolvent.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic in color selected to assure full coverage of final coat.
Brush application. Apply in full body.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic in color selected.
Brush application—full body.

1948-SWEET-00852

SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

832-A STRUCTURAL STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS IRON

(Alternate to 833)

(Linseed Oil Type—lower material cost).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Kromik Metal Primer.

For brush application apply full body.

For spray, reduce up to 10% with Exolvent.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic in color selected to assure full coverage of finish coat.

Brush application, full body.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic in color selected or S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15.

Brush application, full body.

833 RADIATORS (New or Previously Finished)

Surface Preparation

New Radiators: Remove rust by wire brushing. If greasy, clean carefully with naphtha. Neutralize rust with a wash coat of Metal Prep or similar product.

Previously painted radiators: Remove all loose scaling paint. Clean with wire brush, steel wool or sandpaper as required, wipe with naphtha.

Application

For flat finish: Apply two coats of S-W Flat-Tone in color selected. If the radiator has been previously painted, one coat of Kem-Tone may be used, but Kem-Tone should not be applied over bare metal.

For semi-gloss finish: Apply two coats of S-W Semi-Lustre.

NOTE: Because of their tendency to yellow under heat, whites should be avoided. The general practice is to paint same shade as the adjacent wall. Tests prove that the use of bronze paints on radiators retards radiation 25% as compared to paints made with lithopone or zinc oxide.

834 ORNAMENTAL IRON

(Enamel Colors)

(Exterior and Interior).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Kem-Kromik Primer. Same as No. 833.

FINISH COAT—S-W Kem Lustral.

Enamel in color selected or S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15.

Brush application, full body.

835 GALVANIZED IRON (New)

(Exterior or Interior—Excellent Maintained Appearance)

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Galvite Primer.

Brush application, full body.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic or SWP in desired color or S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15.

Brush application, full body.

NOTE: For Kem-Elastic Green or other bright color a second field coat is recommended.

835-A GALVANIZED IRON (New)

(Alternate to 835)

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Galvite Primer. Brush application, full body.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic in color selected.

Brush application, full body or S-W Aluminum Paint No. 15.

NOTE: For Metalastic Green a second field coat is recommended.

(Slightly lower material cost).

836 GALVANIZED IRON (Weathered)

FIRST COAT shall be S-W Kromik Primer.

Brush application, full body.

FINAL COAT—Any desired finish coat.

837 HOT SURFACES

(Stacks, Flues, Pipes, etc., not above 450° F.)

(Exterior and Interior).

Remove scaling paint, rust and dirt and apply two coats S-W Smoke-Stack Black.

Brush application, full body.

Spreading capacity approximately 350 square feet per gallon applied over cold metal, slightly higher on warm surfaces.

838 HIGH HEAT STACKS

(For breechings of stacks and boilers exceeding 450° F.)

Brilliant Light Gray

Supplied in 2-compartment containers to be mixed on the job for brush application full body.

Remove all loose scaling paint, rust and dirt. Let surface cool before painting.

Apply one full coat Brilliant Light Gray Smoke-Stack Paint to the bare metal. Start boilers within one or two days after painting, as heat is necessary to develop heat, weather resistance, and adhesion.

839 OTHER METAL SURFACES

(Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, Etc.)

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—

(1) Tin Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, etc., S-W Kem-Kromik Primer.

(2) Copper Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, etc. (to be painted), SWP Undercoater No. 450.

(3) Copper Gutters, Ornamental Metalwork, Copper Bronze Screens (to be kept in natural bright color). 2 field coats of S-W Rexpar Varnish to prevent discoloration and staining of adjoining surfaces.

(4) Zinc and Galvanized Iron Roofs, Gutters, Valleys, Spouting, etc., S-W Galvite Primer.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic, color selected.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Kem-Elastic, color selected.

Alternate Field Coats for Special Colors.

FIRST FIELD COAT—SWP Undercoater 450 tinted to suitable ground color with S-W Fluid Tinting Colors.

SECOND FIELD COAT—SWP in color selected.

839-A ALTERNATE TO No. 839

(Slightly lower material costs).

SHOP OR PRIMING COAT—S-W Kromik Primer or S-W Red Metal Primer No. 49.

FIRST FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic, color selected.

SECOND FIELD COAT—S-W Metalastic, color selected.

1948-SWEET-00853

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Executive Offices: 101 Prospect Ave. N. W., Cleveland 1, Ohio

Export Division: Central & Halsey St., Newark 1, New Jersey

Branch Offices:

Aberdeen, S. D.
Akron, Ohio
Abilene, Texas
Albany, Ga.
Albany, N. Y.
Albuquerque, N. M.
Alexandria, La.
Alice, Texas
Allentown, Pa.
Alpena, Mich.
Altoona, Pa.
Amarillo, Tex.
Ambridge, Pa.
Amsterdam, N. Y.
Anderson, S. C.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Appleton, Wisc.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashtabula, Ohio
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Texas

Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Baton Rouge, La.
Bay City, Mich.
Beaumont, Texas
Belleville, Ill.
Bellingham, Wash.
Bend, Ore.
Bethesda, Md.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Big Spring, Texas
Billings, Mont.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington, Ill.
Bloomington, Ind.
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Mass.
Bradenton, Fla.
Bradford, Pa.
Bremerton, Wash.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bristol, Va.
Brockton, Mass.
Brownsville, Texas
Buffalo, N. Y.
Burlington, Vt.
Butler, Pa.

Camden, N. J.
Canton, Ohio
Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Carbondale, Pa.
Casper, Wyo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Champaign, Ill.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chickasha, Okla.
Chico, Calif.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Main St.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbia, Mo.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ohio
Concord, N. H.
Coral Gables, Fla.
Corpus Christi, Texas
Corsicana, Texas
Corvallis, Ore.
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dallas, Texas
Danbury, Conn.
Danville, Ill.
Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Daytona Beach, Fla.
Dearborn, Mich.
Decatur, Ala.
Decatur, Ga.
Decatur, Ill.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Dothan, Ala.
DuBois, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa
Duluth, Minn.
Dunkirk, N. Y.

East Point, Ga.
Easton, Pa.
Eau Claire, Wisc.
Elmira, N. Y.
El Dorado, Ark.
El Paso, Texas
Emporia, Kans.
Endicott, N. Y.
Ensley, Ala.
Erie, Pa.
Eugene, Ore.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.

Flint, Mich.
Florence, Ala.
Florence, S. C.
Fond du Lac, Wisc.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Worth, Texas
Fostoria, Ohio
Frankfort, Ky.
Fresno, Calif.
Fullerton, Calif.

Gainesville, Fla.
Gainesville, Texas
Galveston, Texas
Gary, Ind.
Glendale, Calif.
Goldsboro, N. C.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Greeley, Colo.
Greensboro, N. C.
Greenville, Texas
Greenwood, Miss.
Gulfport, Miss.

Hamilton, Ohio
Harlingen, Texas
Hartford, Conn.
Harvey, Ill.
Hazleton, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hollywood, Calif.
Hollywood, Fla.
Houma, La.
Houston, Texas
Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Inglewood, Calif.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Jackson, Mich.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Janesville, Wisc.
Johnson City, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Johnstown, Pa.
Joplin, Mo.

Kansas City, Kans.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wisc.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kokomo, Ind.

LaCrosse, Wisc.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lancaster, Ohio
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Idaho
Lexington, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Lincoln, Nebr.
Little Rock, Ark.
Long Beach, Calif.
Longview, Texas
Lorain, Ohio
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass.
Lubbock, Texas

Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wisc.
Manitowoc, Wisc.
Mansfield, Ohio
Marietta, Ga.
Marietta, Ohio
Marshall, Texas
Marshfield, Wisc.
Martins Ferry, Ohio
Mattoon, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
Medford, Ore.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mexico City, Mex.
Miami, Fla.
Miami Beach, Fla.
Middletown, Ohio
Milwaukee, Wisc.
Minneapolis, Wisc.
Missoula, Mont.
Mobile, Ala.
Moline, Ala.
Monroe, La.
Monrovia, Calif.
Montgomery, Ala.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Newport News, Va.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Norristown, Pa.
North Platte, Nebr.
Norwood, Ohio

Oak Cliff, Texas
Oakland, Calif.
Ocala, Fla.
Ogden, Utah
Oil City, Pa.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Orlando, Fla.
Oshkosh, Wisc.
Oskaloosa, Iowa
Ottumwa, Iowa
Owensboro, Ky.

Paducah, Ky.
Paris, Texas
Pasadena, Calif.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peoria, Ill.
Petersburg, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Piqua, Ohio
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pocatello, Idaho
Pomona, Calif.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Port Arthur, Texas
Port Chester, N. Y.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.

Queens Village, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.
Quincy, Mass.

Rapid City, S. D.
Reading, Pa.
Redwood City, Calif.
Reno, Nev.
Richmond, Calif.
Richmond, Va.
Riverside, Calif.
Rochester, Minn.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Rome, Ga.

Sacramento, Calif.
Salem, Mass.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Angelo, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
San Bernardino, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
San Jose, Calif.
San Leandro, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Ana, Calif.
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Santa Monica, Calif.
Santa Rosa, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Sayre, Pa.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Selma, Ala.
Sheboygan, Wisc.
Sheridan, Wyo.
Sherman, Texas
Silver Springs, Md.
Sioux City, Iowa
Spartanburg, S. C.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Louis—Cherokee
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Stevens Point, Wisc.
Stockton, Calif.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Tallahassee, Fla.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Texarkana, Texas
Toledo, Ohio
Tonawanda, N. Y.
Topeka, Kans.
Torrance, Calif.
Trenton, N. J.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Tupelo, Miss.
Tyler, Texas

Uniontown, Pa.

Vancouver, Wash.
Van Nuys, Calif.
Ventura, Calif.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Victoria, Texas

Waco, Tex.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Waltham, Mass.
Warren, Ohio
Washington, D. C.
Waterloo, Iowa
Watertown, S. D.
Watertown, Wisc.
Waycross, Ga.
Waukesha, Wisc.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita Falls, Texas
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Wilmington, N. C.
Winona, Minn.
Winston-Salem, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.

Yakima, Wash.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio

Zanesville, Ohio

THERE IS A SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FINISH FOR EVERY SURFACE UNDER EVERY CONDITION

Printed in U.S.A.