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DUTCH BOY WHITE LEAD



What kind of surface have you to paint? Clay
board? Shingles? Brick? Stone? Concrete? Slate?
Plaster? We handle them all!

Dutch Boy Soft Veneer is the modern white lead-
and properly sold and put on of these materials.
Furthermore, it will make a fine paint or flat paint.
And it will last to practically any color you want
by the simple mixing in of Dutch Boy color mixing
colors.

There are reasons why it is a economical paint
for you. A paint that simplifies paint buying,
paint mixing and paint using. A paint that puts
an end to "fifty-four" brands because remember
white goes right into the paint for the next job.

Dutch Boy does even more to stretch your paint
dollar. White lead paint, good lead, is low in cost
per gallon. White lead paint, you'll find, too, in
large quantities of work, is low in cost per year,
due to its long life . . . its stubborn resistance to
wear and weather. These together make for real
economy.

So buy Dutch Boy . . . for that next job. You
will delight in its lasting beauty. The old man by
its long wear economy.



What thousands of other tests
we have made or had of our paint
the Dutch Boy product has and
will in one test.

Good things that make a white
lead paint that work and stand
time against decay, rot, rust,
heat or other damage . . . are
the way to success.

Good things that lastingly
keep the paint on the wall and
the paint on the wall in the face of
wind, rain, frost, dry
seasons and . . .



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PAINTING HINTS

Painting should be done in dry weather on dry surfaces. Moisture under paint is almost sure to cause trouble.

To find the number of square feet to be painted, measure the total distance around the house and outbuildings, this by the height of the exterior walls. This will give the number of square feet in the walls. To find the area of gables, multiply the height by one-half of their height. Add this to the area of the walls. Be sure to add enough for the number of the front, corners, etc., and for porch doors and windows. Take nothing off for doors and windows. In estimating the quantity of paint needed, figure one gallon to every 700 square feet of surface, one coat.

The surface to be painted should be smooth before new paint is applied. If old paint has cracked, peeled or blistered, it will be necessary to scrape or burn off the old paint.

Do not allow the paint merely to flow from the brush. Brush it out. And do it uniformly, too, without trying to hide spots with an extra dab. Each coat should be allowed to dry at least two or three days before the next coat is applied.

SOFT AND HEAVY PASTE

Dutch Boy white lead is available everywhere in the improved all-purpose SCOT FASSE form. It is the same that goes to white lead that the Dutch Boy has always identified, but it is superior in form. Some time and effort in mixing and is simple to use. Its ready for the brush or sprayer on any point. And there is no guarantee what it contains. You know you have pure white lead.

But Guy who's led is also available in heavy gear form. Heavy gear, unlike soft gear, must be broken up or mixed with a little loosed oil before it can be thrust to point. The resulting paste is exactly the same. If you are using heavy gear however, ADD a little kerosene to the mixing between each day.

TINTING WHITE LEAD PAINT



U.S. Bank



2042. 2042
Rural Studies



L. J. GALT
San Antonio



WILLIAM C. KELLY
San Diego



PLATE 607
Landscape



WLS, GAF
Longitud



CE 400000



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THESE

With white head you can have **JUST** the color you want. You are not limited to this or any other color card. White head paint is tested for the job just as it is mixed in the machine.

The colors shown are suggestions to help you in selecting a color scheme. All colors—except those marked that they are produced by adding the indicated Dutch Boy Color to any other paint until the shade desired is obtained. On the average, one half pint of Dutch Boy Color is sufficient to give about ten gallons of paint to any of the light shades shown.

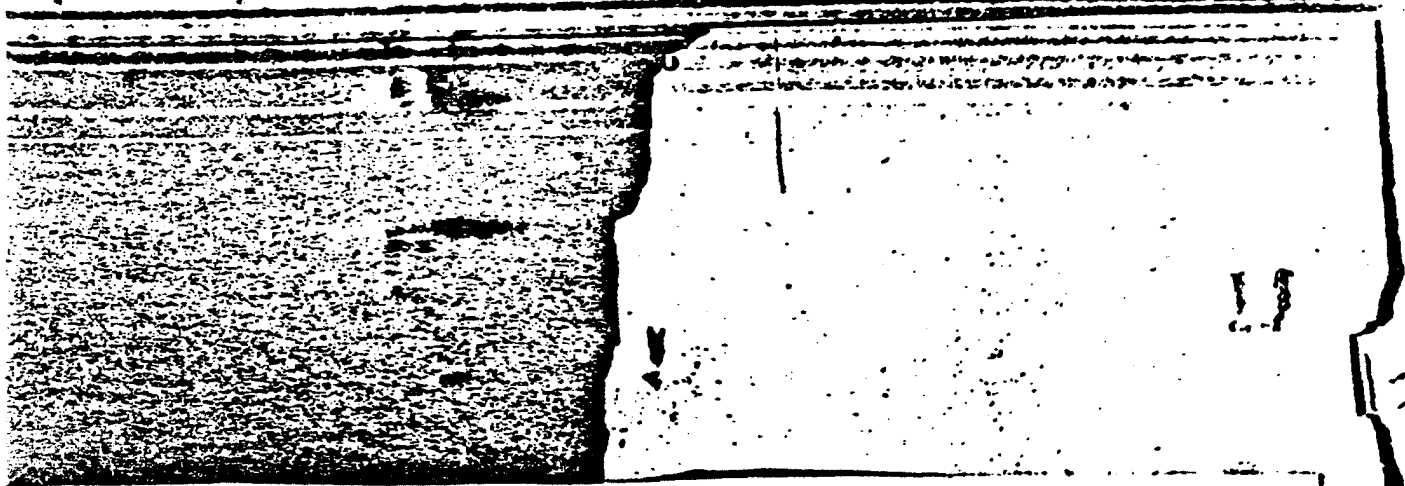
It is always advisable, when matching a color, to add a "margin of safety" in small quantities of color at a time so as not to get a darker shade than you wish.

*THESE COLORS CONTAIN NO WHITE LEAD

The cover marked 213 contains no white lead undercoat and should be treated to point with a liquid mixed on the basis of 2 1/2 quarts mixed oil, 1 quart turpentine and 1/2 pint lead drier to each gallon of color in oil. These four coats should be used as a finishing coat only, and the regular white lead undercoat tinted to a lighter shade of the same color.

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TING HINTS

be done in dry weather on dry under paint is almost sure to be of square feet to be painted, distance around the house and to height of the color bands, number of square feet in the area of galv'n, multiply their their height. Add this to the area to add enough for the extra, corners, etc., and for patch. Take nothing off for doors and tins the quantity of paint needed, every 700 square feet of surface.

be painted should be smooth be needed. If old paint has cracked, it will be necessary to scrape or it.

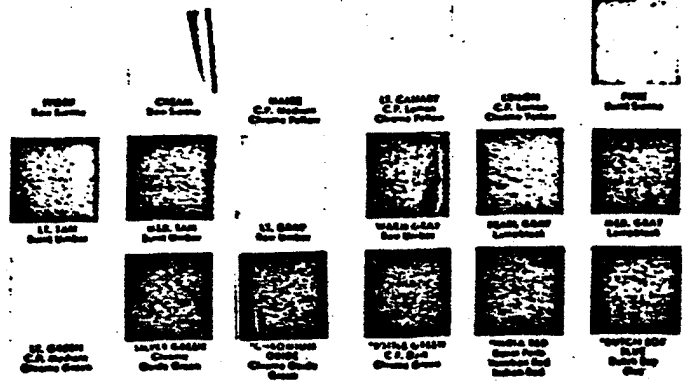
a paint merely to flow from the And do it uniformly, too, mixed with an extra dash. Each coat to dry at least two or three days is needed.

NO HEAVY PASTE

lead is available everywhere in case SOFT PASTE form. It is white lead that the Dutch Boy is a modern in form, smooth and is simple to use. It is as quick as any paint. And what it contains. You know you

It is also well known. Heavy use, must be red with a little can be thinned my paint is on you are using. ADD A LITTLE using formulas

TINTING WHITE LEAD PAINT



With white lead you can have JUST the color you want. You are not limited to this or any other color and. White lead paint is best for the job just as it is mixed for the surface.

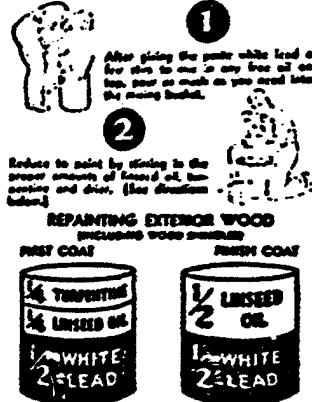
The colors shown are suggestions to help you in getting a color scheme. All colors except those marked thus (†) are produced by adding the indicated Dutch Boy Color to the white paint and the shade desired is obtained. On the average, one half pint of Dutch Boy Color is all that is needed to tint one gallon of paint to any of the light shades shown.

It is always advisable, when matching a color, to add a little more of the color in small quantities of color at a time so as not to get a darker than you wish.

† THESE COLORS CONTAIN NO WHITE LEAD

The colors marked (†) contain no white lead whatever and should be mixed to paint with a liquid mixed on the basis of 2 1/2 parts mixed oil, 1 part turpentine and 1/2 part liquid lead to each gallon of color in oil. These four colors should be used as a finishing coat only, over the regular white lead underneath tinted to a lighter shade of the same color.

MIXING DIRECTIONS



UNPAINTED WOOD: First prime with 3 parts white lead, 4 parts linseed oil, 7 parts turpentine. Then use about two coats.

USE OF DRIER: For ALL coats, on repeated work or on new work, add 1/4 part of drier to each gallon of paint. A new barrel of it will. Baked oil requires no drier.

QUANTITY OF WHITE LEAD

Each gallon of paint mixed according to the above directions will measure about 875 lbs. of white lead for the first coat on fresh wood and about 10 lbs. for the priming coat on repeated work.

HANDBOOK ON PAINTING

For full information about painting interior, as well as exterior surfaces—wood, plaster, metal, brick, stone, concrete and masonry—see our Handbook on Painting, 110 pages of useful painting facts. Free on request to any of the addresses on back of folder.

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