

PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS



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to have them and then and
to shall be made good; and
to shall be removed all damage
to building every day upon

painting contractor shall be
and shall leave the work
the work; and shall remove
shall protect the work when
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a suitable manner to

material to prevent its removal
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WORK

responsibility to protect the work
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for any work and all damage to the
to the employer or himself.

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Painting shall be subject to the
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SPECIFICATIONS

NLI 002228

SECTION A • PART II • MATERIALS

12. GENERAL

All material for painting shall be delivered at the building in unbroken packages, bearing the manufacturer's brand endorsement, and shall be used without adulteration.

The following materials are named in these specifications: White lead, colors in oil, linseed oil, Lead Mixing Oil, drying oil, wall primer, turpentine, drier, Shellac, shellac varnish, putty, and red lead.

13. MIXING

All paint shall be mixed at the job in a manner to secure proper proportions of the ingredients and its consistency shall conform to given formulae.

14. MATERIALS

(a) White Lead—All white lead shall be pure white lead of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(b) Red Lead—All red lead shall be pure red lead of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(c) Colors in Oil—All colors in oil shall be of Dutch Boy brand.

(d) Linseed Oil—All linseed oil shall be pure linseed oil of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(e) Lead Mixing Oil—All lead mixing oil shall be Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil.

(f) Flaming Oil—All flaming oil shall be Dutch Boy Flaming oil.

(g) Wall Primer—All wall primer shall be Dutch Boy wall primer.

(A) Turpentine—All turpentine shall be pure gum spirits of turpentine or pure steam-distilled turpentine and shall conform to the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(C) Drier—All drier used shall be pure drier of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to Type I of Federal Specifications, for liquid paint drier TT-D-441.

(D) Varnish—All varnish shall be the best grade of their variety, the product of an approved manufacturer and suitable for mixing with white lead as specified.

(E) Shellac Varnish—All shellac varnish shall be free from resin and composed of pure gum shellac cut in pure denatured alcohol, using four pounds of gum to the gallon.

(F) Putty—Putty shall be composed of pure white lead and whiting, mixed with pure linseed oil to proper consistency, and shall conform to white lead whiting putty, Class B, of the latest specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. For metal surfaces, the pigment may include 10% powdered litharge.

SECTION B • APPLICATION

1. PAINTING EXTERIOR WOOD & SHINGLES

New Surfaces

(a) (Have list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) Sides and window casings, sills, etc. shall be sanded to remove loose edges left by sanding machine. All surfaces shall be free from grease, oil, etc.

(c) After priming coat is dry, knots and sapwood shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed on then and all cracks, nail holes, etc. shall be painted with white lead putty.

(d) All painting work shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before the next coat is applied.

(e) All surfaces, except shingles, shall be primed with Formula No. 1 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 2 and No. 3, respectively.

(f) Wood shingles shall be primed with Formula No. 4 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 5 for the second coat and Formula No. 6, glass finish; or 7, flat finish, for the finishing coat.

(g) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary coloring materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be noted here.)

Repainting

(a) (Have list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(1) If any portions of old paint must be removed and surface prepared, have list and describe such surfaces and their treatment.)

(1) After the first coat has dried sufficiently, sills, etc. shall be primed with white lead putty.

(b) All painting work shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before the next coat is applied.

(7) All surfaces, except shingles, shall receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 2 and No. 3, respectively.

(a) Wood shingles that are to be repainted shall receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 9 for the first coat and Formula No. 6 glass finish; or 7, flat finish for the finishing coat.

(a) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary coloring materials shall be added to both coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be noted here.)

FORMULAS

Formula	Formula No. 1	Formula No. 2	Formula No. 3	Formula No. 4	Formula No. 5	Formula No. 6	Formula No. 7	Formula No. 8	Formula No. 9
White lead (oil)	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
White lead (dry)	4 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	4 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.
Lead Mixing Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pure turpentine	2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	1 gals.	2 gals.	1 gals.	1 gals.	.....	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.
Shellac (dry)	1 gals.	1 gals.	1 gals.	1 gals.	1 gals.	1 gals.	.....	1 gals.	1 gals.
Colors of other pigments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
As to amount for oil & color	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE: FORMULAS above are based on the use of white pure white lead, if heavy grade is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to all formulas except No. 2. FORMULA NO. 9—2 lb. lead based oil & red, and drier added for a finish.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NLI 002231

Two-Color Painting on Your Exterior Wood*

- (e) Heavy fast and durable varnish to be painted.
- (f) Heavy and window sash, casement, etc. shall be painted to resemble heavy sash lugs left in casement window. All varnish shall be free from chips, splinters, etc.
- (g) Before priming work is applied, knots and other defects shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed on and then.
- (h) After priming work is dry, all cracks, and holes, etc. shall be puttied with colored putty.
- (i) All priming work shall be allowed to dry from four to six days before the next coat is applied.
- (j) All varnish shall receive two coats of paint, using Foreman's No. 30 and No. 11, respectively.
- (k) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary staining materials shall be added to the last coat of paint. Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.

<i>Mammals.</i>	<i>June 20</i>	<i>June 27</i>
Lunch Bay water land	280 lbs.	260 lbs.
Dunk Bay board at	1½ gal.	¾ gal.
Poor vegetation	½ gal.	.....
Sewer trench	½ gal.	.....
Dunk Bay liquid dross	1 pint	1 pint
Lunch Bay raw oilster	1 pint	.....
Gallons of gas produced by p. removed per gal. 3 and	6½	6½
	200	200

WYLAND LEWIS, JR. - If killed instead of a card, can draw either 1 or 10 for bonus

10

2. PAINTING BRICK, STUCCO, STONE & CONCRETE

[illegible]

- (a) *Blaze for and describe articles to be painted.*
(1) *Unpainted Blot.*—All Types—shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush to remove effluorescence or other foreign substances. If any mortar has become loose or damaged, all such places shall be pointed with mortar before paint is applied. After priming, small defects in the surface should be corrected with putty.
(2) *Unpainted Blot.*—All Types—which has not been allowed to cure for a period of six months or longer, shall be treated with a solution made by dissolving two pounds of zinc sulphate in one gallon of water. After the zinc sulphate solution has been applied, sufficient time shall be allowed for drying before priming.
(3) *Unpainted Blot.*—Common Type—shall be primed with Formulas No. 22, and shall receive two additional coats, using Formulas No. 22 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, for finish; or 15, glass finish; for the finishing coat.
(4) *Unpainted Blot.*—Face or Standard Type—shall be primed with Formulas No. 16 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formulas No. 17 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, for finish; or 15, glass finish; for the finishing coat.
(5) *Previously Painted Blot.*—All Types—If previously painted and properly designed all paint shall be dry rubbed off completely. If the paint is blistered, cracked or scaling, the surface should be brushed properly with a wire brush before painting. Any loose spots, where previous paint has been completely removed shall require a priming coat, using Formula No. 22.
The surface shall then receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 22 for the first coat and Formula No. 14, for finish; or 15, glass finish; for the finishing coat. Sample time shall be allowed to elapse between coats for drying and hardening.
If the old paint was a water paint, the entire surface shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush before priming.
The surface shall then receive three coats of paint, using Formula No. 22 for the priming coat, followed by Formula No. 19 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, for finish; or 15, glass finish; for the finishing coat.

- (B) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Colors and where they are to be used should be noted here.)

Stores, Slows and Controls

- (3) Unpainted Surfaces or Concrete—Which has not been allowed to age for a period of six months or longer, shall be treated as specified in Section 31(c).
- (4) Unpainted Surfaces or Concrete Surfaces, Surfaces or Concrete Surfaces—shall be primed with Formulas Nos. 18 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 19 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, gloss finish; for the finishing coat.
- (5) Previously Painted Surfaces, Concrete, or Stone Surfaces—If previously painted with properly designed oil paints, shall be de-lacquered before painting. If the old paint is blistered, cracking, peeling, the surfaces shall be brushed vigorously with a wire-brush before painting. Any loose spots, where previous paint has been completely removed shall receive a priming coat, using Formula No. 18. The surface shall then receive two coats of paint, using Formula No. 19 for the first coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, gloss finish; for the finishing coat.
- If the old paint was a water paint, the entire surface shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush before painting.
- The surface shall then receive three coats of paint, using Formula No. 18 for the priming coat, followed by Formula No. 19 for the second coat and Formula No. 14, flat finish; or 15, gloss finish; for the finishing coat.
- (a) Interior Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete Surfaces—shall be painted the same as interior plaster, see Page 6.
- (b) Where colors other than white are to be used, the amount of coloring material shall be added to the last two coats of paint (Colors and where they are to be used shall be stated here.)

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

DUTCH DOT PAINTING SPECIFICATION

UL I 002232

3. PAINTING INTERIOR PLASTER

(a) (How to and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) Before any paint is applied, plaster surfaces, either new or old, shall be made clean and smooth.

(c) All cracks and holes shall be filled with plaster of paris or approved patching plaster. Large cracks before filling shall be spread up in dovetail shape close to the back and sealed with mastic. The filling plaster shall be leveled off even with the adjoining plaster surface, and when dry shall be sandpapered smooth.

(d) Walls that have been exterminated shall be washed until all residue is removed before applying any paint.

(e) Where new plaster is to be painted in wet properly used, the surface shall be treated with a solution made by dissolving two pounds of zinc sulphate in one gallon of water. After the zinc sulphate solution has been applied, sufficient time shall be allowed for the plaster

to dry before painting.

(f) All plaster (also wall board or fabric coverings) not previously primed shall be primed with Dutch Boy Wall Primer, say Formula No. 20 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 21 for the second coat and Formula No. 22, the finish; or 22 (or 23) spread flat finish for mopping; or 24, emulsion finish; for the finishing coat. (Surfaces previously primed do not require the priming coat.)

(g) If a glass finish is wanted on interior plaster, specify a prepared enamel for the third or finish coat.

(h) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used as well as any instructions as to special decorative finishes should be stated here.)

FORMULAS

MATERIAL	Formula No. 20*	Formula No. 21	Formula No. 22	Formula No. 23	Formula No. 24
Dutch Boy white lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**2 to 5 gals.	**2 to 4 gals.	2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.
Dutch Boy flaking oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Boy Wall Primer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colors of paint produced	7 1/2 to 8 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sq. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat	800	800	800	800	800

*Dutch Boy wall primer should always be specified instead of the formula when walls are extremely porous or in an otherwise poor condition.

**The maximum amount of Lead Mixing Oil should be used when the maximum amount of lead is wanted.

4. PAINTING FLOORS

Wood Floors

(a) (How to and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(b) All wood floors shall be cleaned and sandpapered smooth before painting. If the old paint on a previously painted floor is in bad condition, it should be removed by planing, scraping or by the use of a liquid paint remover.

(c) All work shall be allowed to dry for at least four days before the next coat is applied.

(d) All floors not previously painted, or from which the paint has been removed, shall be primed with Formula No. 25, and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 26 and 27 respectively.

(e) All floors previously painted shall be touched up on worn places using Formula No. 26, after which they shall receive two coats, using Formula No. 26 and 27 respectively.

(f) (Specifications of colors should be stated here. The necessary tinting materials should be added to the last two coats.)

(g) Underlaid of all new porch floors and the tapered and grooved edges of the boards shall receive one coat, using Formula No. 28.

Concrete Floors

(b) New concrete floors shall be aged at least six months before being painted. If necessary to paint before that time, they may be aged artificially by washing with a solution of two pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water.

(i) Previously painted concrete floors shall be well-broomed to remove all loose paint.

(j) All work shall be allowed to dry at least four days before the next coat is applied.

(k) Unpainted concrete floors shall be primed with Formula No. 29 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 30 for the second coat and a high grade floor enamel for the finishing coat. (Previously painted floors do not require the priming coat.)

(l) The undercoat of paint shall be brought to an approximate match with the desired finish coat color by the addition of the necessary tinting materials. (Specifications of colors should be stated here.)

FORMULAS

MATERIAL	Formula No. 25	Formula No. 26	Formula No. 27	Formula No. 28	Formula No. 29	Formula No. 30
Dutch Boy white lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dutch Boy flaking oil	**2 gals.	1/2 gal.	1/2 gal.	3/4 gal.	3/4 gal.	1/2 gal.
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	.....	3/4 gal.	1/2 gal.	.....	.....	.....
Flax emulsion	.....	.....	1 gal.	.....	.....	.....
Flax cement	.....	1/2 pint	1/2 pint	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Boy floor enamel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colors of paint produced	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6
Sq. ft. covered per gal., 1 coat	800	800	800	800	800	800

**To the floor is of hardwood, unless the board is of 2 1/2" yellow pine.

**If the floor is not exposed to the weather use floor enamel instead of floor enamel.

REMARKS: Above formulas are based on the use of white lead. If heavy paint is used add 1 quart of kerosene to all formulas except No. 28.

REMARKS: LEAD MIXING OIL—If leaded flaking oil is used, use one quart of leaded flaking oil in formulas.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NLI 002233

E. PAINTING INTERIOR WOOD

- (a) (Have list and describe surfaces to be painted.)
- (b) New woodwork shall be cut smooth with compass where required and dressed clean before priming.
- (c) Old painted or varnished woodwork that shows bad cracking, chalking or scaling shall be stripped by means of a good paint and varnish remover, and then cleaned with benzine or turpentine. Woodwork that is green or coated with wax should be scrubbed clean with turpentine or benzine before painting.
- (d) All nail holes, cracks, dents or other defects shall be filled with shell-lac putty after the priming coat has dried.
- (e) All unpainted wood, or surfaces from which the paint has been removed completely, shall be primed with Formula No. 31 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 32 for the second coat and Formula No. 33 for the third; or 33, semi-gloss finish, for the third coat. (Previously painted surfaces on which the old paint is in good condition do not require the priming coat.)
- (f) (If a gloss finish is wanted on interior wood, specify a prepared enamel for the third or finishing coat.)

(g) Where colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to the last two coats of paint. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

FORMULAS

Material	Formula No. 31	Formula No. 32	Formula No. 33
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gals.	3 to 4 gals.	1 1/2 gals.
Dutch Boy Lead Mince Oil	2 gals.		3 gals.
Pure turpentine	1 pint		
Dutch Boy wall primer			
Dutch Boy lead drier			
Costs of paint produced	8%	6 1/2 to 7%	6%
Sq. ft. covered per gal. 1 coat	700	800	850

*If leaded oil is used omit drier called for in formula.

HEAVY PASTE: Above formulas are based on the use of soft paste white-lead. If heavy paste is used, add one quart of turpentine to each formula.

F. PAINTING METAL

- (a) (Have list and describe surfaces to be painted.)
- (b) All metal surfaces before priming shall be cleaned thoroughly with steel scrapers, wire brushes or by means of sandblasting where necessary.
- (c) Galvanized iron, or all metal surfaces where solder fluxes have been used, shall be carefully washed with mineral spirits (benzene) before any paint is applied.
- (d) All metal work to be finished in black or a dark color shall be primed with Formula No. 34 (or Dutch Boy Liquid Red-Lead No. 3). The second coat shall be Formula No. 35 (or Dutch Boy Liquid Red-Lead No. 6). The third coat shall be Formula No. 36 (or Dutch Boy Red-Lead No. 5) or a paint of the color desired.
- (e) All metal work to be finished in white or light colors shall be primed with Formula No. 34 (or Dutch Boy Liquid Red-Lead No. 3) and shall receive two additional coats using Formula No. 37 and Formula No. 38 respectively.

(f) Where metal work is to be finished in a light color, the necessary tinting materials shall be added to Formula No. 37 and 38. (Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here.)

NOTE: The red-lead priming coats offered in these specifications are mixed on the basis of 33 pounds of dry red-lead to the gallon of linseed oil. Experience has shown that a primer of this composition gives maximum durability and service, particularly where exposure conditions are severe as in warm, moist climates or near the ocean. If, however, exposure conditions are not so severe it is frequently possible to use a lighter weight primer containing a lower percentage of pigment and secure perfectly satisfactory results.

For this purpose, National Lead Company offers Pure Red-Lead Paint No. 25 and Pure Red-Lead No. 14. Both are 100% pure red-lead paints, the former mixed on the basis of 25 pounds of dry red-lead to one gallon of vehicle, the latter on the basis of 36 pounds of dry red-lead to one gallon of vehicle.

FORMULAS

Materials	Formula No. 34	Formula No. 35	Formula No. 36	Formula No. 37	Formula No. 38
Dutch Boy red-lead	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dutch Boy white-lead					25 lbs.
Dutch Boy linseed oil	1 1/2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.
Dutch Boy linseed oil		1/2 pint	1 1/2 gals.		
Dutch Boy C.P. process linseed oil		1 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	
Pure turpentine	1 1/2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	3 pints	1 pint	1 pint
Dutch Boy lead drier					
Costs of paint produced	4 1/2%	4%	6	6%	6%
8 right or female per gallon	26.1	22.9	11.6	200	200
Sq. ft. covered per gal. 1 coat	600	600	700	700	700

HEAVY PASTE: Formulas Nos. 37 and 38 are based on the use of soft paste white-lead. If heavy paste is used, add 1 quart of turpentine to each formula.

THINLED LINSEED OIL: If leaded linseed oil is used omit drier called for in formulas except for Formula No. 36 where it should be reduced to 2 pints.

G-A. PAINTING METAL WHEN QUICK DRYING IS REQUIRED

Wherever conditions demand quick drying Dutch Boy Quick-Drying Red-Lead should be specified.

Dutch Boy Quick-Drying Red-Lead is a straight red-lead paint weighing 12.5 pounds to the gallon. Its quick drying properties are obtained through the use of a synthetic resin vehicle. It dries for coating in from two to six hours. It is specially adapted for use in painting ships, motor tanks and other equipment which cannot be conveniently kept out of service for an extended period.

Dutch Boy Quick-Drying Red-Lead dries to a hard, firm, yet elastic film, uniform in thickness. It adheres slightly to metal, holds well the paint coats applied over it, and will stand severe rubbing. On exposure, it is resistant to the softening action of water. It may be used for all coats. For temporary purposes, excellent results can be obtained by the addition of from 1/4 to 1/2 pint of linseed oil per gallon. If the proportion is increased beyond 1/2 pint to a gallon, the linseed oil should be ground in Japan.

DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NLI 002234

WHITE-LEAD — THE MODERN PIGMENT

A FEW years ago, studies were made of the paint specifications prepared by architects, engineers, maintenance men and other large buyers and users of paint. The results indicated that "lead and oil" continued—as it had for many years—to be the preferred material in the very large majority of cases.

Undoubtedly, part of the answer for this continuing preference can be summed up in one word—dependability. Pure white-lead, thinned with linseed oil, has been used successfully for so many years that its good performance—when properly mixed and applied to a fit surface—is a practical certainty.

Dependability, however, is not the whole answer. Certainly some measure of this preference can be attributed to the manner in which white-lead has remained in the forefront of modern paint pigments—to the improvements in its paint-mixing and paint-making qualities which accurately reflect proved technological developments and which continue to keep "lead and oil" one of the most easily spread, best hiding and thus most economical paints from the application standpoint.

Approximately ten years ago, an improvement—outstanding because it was so noticeable to the user—was the introduction of Dutch Boy cast paste white-lead. The new paste made mixing a matter of minutes. Painters liked it because it saved them time and money on a job. There is charge of maintenance painting men found it stepped up the productive efficiency of the paint crew. Best of all, the "change-over" to a softer paste form better suited to modern requirements involved no alteration in the quality of the product.

In more recent times, another improvement of considerable importance has been an increase in the whiteness of Dutch Boy. To the unpracticed observer, of course, white is white and unless it were possible for him to compare the white-lead of ten years ago side by side with the white-lead of today, even a decided increase in intensity might escape him. To the technical paint man, however, the slightest change in color is quickly apparent and—if the change is in the right direction—a matter for rejoicing. He knows that a whiter white-lead will produce finer-looking white paint jobs and brighter, cleaner-looking jobs where the paint is tinted.

In the laboratory, the whiteness of a product such as white-lead is measured in an apparatus called a photometer. A small pile of the dry pigment is placed in position beside

a block of pure magnesium oxide. Pure magnesium oxide is the whitest substance known and has the highest light reflective value. It will turn back in the neighborhood of 97% of white light. The whiteness of the lead is calculated by a comparison of its light reflective property with that of the magnesium.

Ten years ago, commercial white-lead examined in a photometer usually reflected about 81% of white light. Today's white-lead will reflect approximately 90%.

Still another improvement, also of recent development, has been an increase in the hiding power of white-lead. The benefits of better hiding make themselves felt through more economical paint work and thus are of special interest and importance to the user. Improved hiding power means that paint goes further. Fewer gallons are required to cover a given area of surface. Better hiding also means more solid-appearing paint jobs.

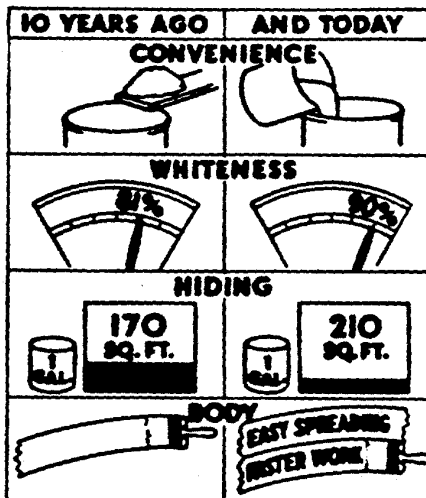
A common laboratory method of determining the hiding power of white-lead is to thin it to brushing consistency with linseed oil and spread the resulting paint on a smooth black surface. The area that can be completely hidden is an index to the hiding power.

Ten years ago, a gallon of pure white-lead paint, formulated on an exterior gloss coat basis (approximately equal volumes of paste white-lead and linseed oil), would have obscured about 170 sq. ft. of black surface. Today a gallon of Dutch Boy paint formulated on the same basis will hide completely about 210 sq. ft. of the same type of surface—a slightly more than 23% increase.

Greater whiteness and better hiding are what might be called "visual" improvements in white-lead. Another recent improvement which is in a somewhat different category is the increase in the so-called "bodying" or paint-thickening properties of Dutch Boy white-lead.

This better body enables the user to add the amount of linseed oil needed to do the right kind of job and still get a full-bodied paint that flows nicely and brushes out smoothly without running or sagging. The finished job has that solid look so characteristic of a properly-formulated and properly-applied white-lead paint. Also, because of its generally better brushing qualities, the painter can apply the paint faster.

In these ways Dutch Boy white-lead has become the modern white-lead, improved in convenience and improved in quality while still retaining those characteristics that have long made it the choice for durability and fine appearance.



DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NLI 002235

MIXING WHITE-LEAD PAINT BY VOLUME

REPAINT WORK				
OUTSIDE WOOD (INCLUDES WOOD SHEDS, STABLES, ETC.) PRIMER COAT: 1 PART LEAD, 2 PARTS OIL FINISH COAT: 1 PART LEAD, 2 PARTS OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.) *The first coat on shingles can last through the winter if thinned all in the first. The first coat.		BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE AND STONE PRIMER COAT: 1 PART LEAD, 2 PARTS OIL FINISH COAT: 1 PART LEAD, 2 PARTS OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.) *The first coat on shingles can last through the winter if thinned all in the first. The first coat.		INTERIOR PLASTER, WALLBOARD, WOODWORK PRIMER AND FINISH COAT: 1 PART LEAD, 2 PARTS OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.) *The first coat on shingles can last through the winter if thinned all in the first. The first coat.
NEW WORK				
OUTSIDE WOOD (INCLUDES WOOD SHEDS, STABLES, ETC.) 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.)	INT. WOOD 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.)	BRICK 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.)	STUCCO, CONCRETE AND STONE 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.)	INTERIOR PLASTER AND WALLBOARD 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL 2 Parts LEAD OIL 4 Parts OIL (Add 1/2 pint oil to each gallon of paint if not thinned all at once. Thinned paint all mixed in one lot.)

HOW SHOULD PAINT WEAR?

Since all paint must sooner or later lose its ability to protect the surface and improve appearance, it follows that most structures are periodically repainted. The intervals between paintings depend on local conditions, the owner's pride and pocketbook and, of course, the lasting quality of the paint itself.

If we assume that a frame house receives two coats of paint at an average interval of five years, there will have been (including the original three-coat job) twenty-one coats of paint applied before the dwelling reaches its fiftieth birthday. And if every one of these paint coats had kept its original thickness, a mighty thick coating would have been built up—a coating so heavy that the original primer would have a tough time hanging on to the wood. But, with white-lead paint no such heavy, thick, insular film is progressively piled up. At the close of each average five-year period, the film will have worn down sufficiently so that each new re-coat job will not pile up a film that eventually might fall off its own weight.

The slow, even wearing down that is characteristic of pure white-lead paint has other things to recommend it besides that of keeping the film at a safe thickness over a long span of repainting. One advantage is a so-called self-cleaning property. As the surface of the film slowly sheds the dust and dirt is loosened too, so that wind and rain can effect its removal. Further, the chalking surface requires no expensive preparation before repainting—a quick dusting off is all that is needed. Moreover, this type of surface provides



CLOSE-UP OF A PORCH COLUMN ON WHICH SEVEN COATS OF BRUSH-BOT WHITE-LEAD PAINT HAVE BEEN APPLIED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

The smooth, gradual wearing away, characteristic of white-lead paint, has prevented the building up of an insurmountable film that hampers paint adhesion.

careless underbrush for the repainting coats—the pigment and vehicle in the fresh paint can get down into the old film.

Still another virtue of a paint that wears down slowly as time goes on is that it prevents the building up of a thick coating that blunts and blurs the fine outlines and details of parts of a building. It is not at all uncommon to find stately old residences that have lost much of their original architectural charm simply because close-set details are smothered with piled-up paint film.

BETCH BOT PAINTING SPECIFICATION 45

NLI 002236



WHITE-LEAD FOR INTERIORS

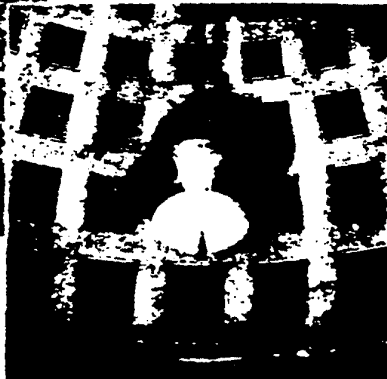
WHITE-LEAD PAINT HAS LONG BEEN USED TO PROTECT AND BEAUTIFY BUILDINGS LIKE THIS.

The paint for interior walls and woodwork should also be selected and specified with an eye to the future. In other words, today's paint should always make a safe foundation for succeeding coats no matter how many nor over how long a period they may be applied.

There are many paint users who have discovered that the paint they selected in good faith today didn't show its true colors for several subsequent repaintings. With white lead there is no need to risk subsequent costly troubles. There are plenty of buildings whose interiors have been white-lead painted for twenty, thirty, forty and more years. White-lead's performance is a matter of recorded history and not one of hopeful prophesy.

A CEILING THAT HAS BEEN PAINTED AND REPAINTED WITH WHITE-LEAD SINCE ONE

The fine appearance of narrow painted consistently well retained for many years is proof that white-lead guards against future paint troubles.



Of course, this is just one of the advantages of paint made with Dutch Boy white-lead and Lead Mixing Oil. This paint brings to interiors that solid beauty of finish characteristic of white-lead jobs. With it, the painter can produce any tint or shade of color specified. He can provide also the degree of flatness best for ideal lighting.

It's a durable paint, too. Where conditions demand a high standard of cleanliness through frequent washing, this paint can "take it." It stands up under even careless scrubbing and harsh soap powders.

RED-LEAD FOR METAL SURFACES

The specifying of paint as a building material must necessarily include the protection of metal surfaces from rust and deterioration. There are few structures today that do not have metal work that needs such protection.

Dutch Boy red-lead has become the standard of efficiency in measuring the life and effectiveness of metal protective paint. Not only does it stick so tight that it becomes almost a part of the surface it covers but, like white-lead, is a long-lasting, economical paint... a "true member of the Dutch Boy line."

It is always to the best interests of the architect or engineer, the owner and the structure itself to specify Dutch Boy red-lead paint of the proper type and formulation to fit the job.



DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS



UN TCM 4415 WHITE-LEAD

Thank God, who-bred a wild as ten horns, brass
power and soft power. Such are pure who-bred
Such will be the water price. Brass power who-
bred has love and the many years. Such power, a
most inner development, is a who-bred which
can be thousand to great more growth and really

...on mowers, as well as lawnmowers... but the most popular as well as plain garden... are sold in 100-lb. steel bags and 25, 25 and 12 1/2-lb. steel bags.



PETCHER LIMITED (UK)

Don't be lulled all at once, continue and well credit "you" as a man, to continue bowed at his failure to desert the celebration, the relief procedure in preparing sports nation - to specify a brand of human parts, and quality. Two types of earthy men bowed all age and looked are mentioned under the North Sea movement. Earth was a matter of the former to - some that poor North Sea, all mention the job. Both types are said to look and feel, even.



**DITCH IN
LIQUID DRYER**

[illegible]

**BUTCH BOY
WALL FINDER**

Dutch Boy Wall Primer coats all porous surfaces efficiently and economically. This includes plaster, wall board, plaster board, and interior concrete or masonry walls. At the same time it binds over the darkest surfaces with a solid coat that makes an ideal foundation for a white-laid "fin" or for any type of white-laid finish. Will not crack or peel with increasing costs because it penetrates sufficiently to give proper anchorage. Requires no special thinners or special solvents. Sold in 1-gal. and 5-gal. cans and in 5-lb. tin.

THE DUTCH BOY LINE

A quarter bar of pure pyrothene is sandwiched under the sheet film treatment. It bubbles away all the material needed for putting on top of carbon, silicon or stainless.

To the partners the Bank has also offered a definite check on the quality of more bundles of prime, medium and lower - even those used as spot - largely as color, in oil or liquid drive - counter - against a price's guarantee or otherwise quality - to a degree out of all proportion to their volume transactions.

The half hour film has simplified the presentation of operations that can be made "Dutch" throughout. Furthermore, the pressure on the job of the helmsman eases and third, restrooms facilitate instruction.



**DUTCH BOY
CULPES IN ONE**

[illegible]

**WATCH OUT
LEAD MEANS OR**

Black Bay Lead Mining Oil is a composition which is Black Bay Mineral oil, it mixes perfectly with white lead for the coating and dissipation of plaster, wall board, concrete and stone—whether on the interior or exterior. It dries to a soft but firm finish. The coating is free from blemishes or stains. It remains to good appearance, despite frequent washing and scrubbing with water and soap. Black Bay Lead Mining Oil is available in sealed 1-gal. and 5-gal. cans.

BUTCH BOY ROBBERIES

Just as pure red-lead cures other paint materials as a protective for metal, so does DuPont's new red-lead—that is, highly oxidized red-lead containing more than 97% PbO₂—cure other red-lead with a lower iron red-lead content. Paint made from highly oxidized red-lead has better keeping qualities. It is easier to apply

and has a greater spreading capacity. It produces a uniform film of greater density and there is more durability and more resistance to destructive atmospheric influences.

Search the Past and find a red-hot ground in your future. Sold in 100-lb. bags, 25, 35 and 125-lb. and bulk.



**BUTCH BOY
LEADS RED-LEAD**

Sold in four types as follows: No. 1 (Orange Red), No. 6 (Light Brown), No. 7 (Dark Brown), No. 5 (Black). All are ready-to-use end-load paints formulated for all types of surfaces exposed to the weather. Sold in 20-pal. drums, 5-gal. kls and 1-gal. and 1-pal. cans.



**BUTCH BOY
QUICK-DRYING RED-LEAD**

This is a special type of red-bond primer designed for use when the available drying time is short. It dries for resurfacing in from 5 to 6 hours. It contains nothing but pure highly oxidized red-bond ground in a synthetic resin vehicle. Sold in 20-gal. drums, 5-gal. kds and 1-gal.



DUTCH BOY PAINTING SPECIFICATIONS

NLI 002238