Painting
SPECIFICATIONS
covering the use of
DUTCH BOY PRODUCTS

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York • 116 Oak St., Buffalo • 900 West 18th St., Chicago • 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati • 1213 West Third St., Cleveland • 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis • 973 John St., Seattle • 1211 N. W. Glisan St., Portland, Oregon • 2240-24th St., San Francisco • 932 Wilson St., Los Angeles • National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston • National Lead & Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh • John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Building, Philadelphia.

Instructions

The specifications for painting and finishing contained in this booklet are divided into two parts: Section A and Section B.

Section A contains those clauses which specify the materials to be used and outlines the general manner in which the work shall be carried forward.

Section B contains the directions for surface preparation and application of the paint on the particular surfaces to be painted.

In preparing specifications for the painting contractor, it will be necessary to include only those paragraphs that cover the exact work to be done. For the user's convenience we have employed letters and numerals to designate the sections, their main divisions and the paragraphs of the latter.

If desired, detail of work to be done as outlined in Section B is the only part which need be written out in full. The details of materials and workmanship may then be covered by the following clause:

> ***All painting work under this contract, except as hereinafter specified, shall be executed in strict conformity with the Specifications of National Lead Company, which Specifications are hereby declared and made part of this specification, with the same force and effect as if written herein in full.***

PART

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS
The General Conditions of t
part of these specifications, a
they apply to work under th

2. WORK INCLUDED
(a) The painting contractor
necessary and shall perform
described as follows:
(b) (Here describe generally
(c) (Here also describe wor
under these specifications.)

3. DRAWINGS
(a) The painting contractor
necessary for the painting o
(b) In the event of any do
reference shall be made to th

4. SAMPLES
(a) Samples of all finishes sh
finished work shall match s
(b) The painting contractor
if same is not in proper co
contractor will be held resp

5. INSPECTION
(a) The architect, or his dul
of materials and shall be f
workmanship is in accorda
(b) Defective work shall be
reserves the right to replac

6. ALTERATIONS AND R
All present work that is re
remodeling, shall be refinis

SECTION A

PART I—General Requirements

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

The General Conditions of the American Institute of Architects, latest edition, shall form a part of these specifications, and all work shall be subject to the provisions thereof, insofar as they apply to work under these specifications.

2. WORK INCLUDED

(*a*) The painting contractor shall supply all labor, materials, tools, staging, and equipment necessary and shall perform all painting and finishing work in connection with the building described as follows:

(*b*) (Here describe generally the work which is to be painted.)

(*c*) (Here also describe work which is to be primed under other specifications but finished under these specifications.)

3. DRAWINGS

(*a*) The painting contractor shall be furnished with all drawings, details and other information necessary for the painting of all classes of work which are to receive a painted finish.

(*b*) In the event of any doubt or question, respecting the drawings and or specifications, reference shall be made to the architect whose decision thereon shall be final.

4. SAMPLES

(*a*) Samples of all finishes shall be submitted to the architect for approval before applying, and finished work shall match same.

(*b*) The painting contractor shall carefully inspect each surface before applying any finish and, if same is not in proper condition, he shall notify the architect in writing. Otherwise the contractor will be held responsible for any defects in the finish arising therefrom.

5. INSPECTION

(*a*) The architect, or his duly authorized representative shall have access at all times to the stock of materials and shall be furnished with every reasonable facility for ascertaining that the workmanship is in accordance with the requirements and intent of these specifications.

(*b*) Defective work shall be made good and unsuitable materials may be rejected. The architect reserves the right to replace both at the expense of the painting contractor.

6. ALTERATIONS AND REMODELING

All present work that is removed and reset or that is affected in any way by the alterations and remodeling, shall be refinished to match the finished surfaces adjacent thereto.

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7. STORAGE

The painting contractor shall store his materials in one place in the building, and such storage place shall be kept neat and clean and all damage thereto or to its surroundings shall be made good, care being taken in the storage of paints, oils etc. to prevent all danger of fire. Oily rags shall be removed from the building every day upon the stopping of work.

8. CLEANING

Upon completion of the building, the painting contractor shall remove all paint spots from all finished work, and shall leave the entire premises free from rubbish caused by his work; and shall remove his equipment from the premises. He shall present the work clean and free from blemish.

(Washing glass is not intended to be included in this specification. If the architect wishes it to be included, he should specifically mention it.)

9. EXTRAS

The painting contractor shall not be entitled to payment in excess of the amount agreed upon in his contract for any extra work over and above that specified herein, unless authorized in writing by the architect or his superintendent.

10. PROTECTION OF WORK

It shall be the painting contractor's responsibility to protect his work, and the work of all other contractors during the time his work is underway. He shall be responsible for any and all damage to the work or property of others caused by his employees or himself.

11. WORKMANSHIP

(*a*) Before any painting is done, all surfaces shall be clean, smooth and free from dust, dirt, grease, mortar, rust and other foreign substances and all parts where paint remover has been used shall be washed off with turpentine or benzine.

(*b*) All paint shall be evenly spread and thoroughly brushed out.

(*c*) No coat of paint shall be applied on a wet or damp surface and in no case until preceding coat is dry and hard.

(*d*) No painting shall be done on outside work in extremely cold, frosty, foggy or damp weather. Painting done in winter weather shall be done only when the temperature is above 50°F. and when all surfaces are dry.

PART II—Materials

12. GENERAL

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

The following materials are covered in these specifications: white-lead, colors in oil, linseed oil, Lead Mixing Oil, wall primer, turpentine, drier, varnish, shellac varnish, putty and red-lead.

13. MIXING

All paint shall be mixed at the job in a manner to assure the proper incorporation of the ingredients and in conformity with formulas as given hereinafter.

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*) *Wall Primer*
All wall primer shall be Dutch Boy wall primer.

(*g*) *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.

(*h*) *Drier*
All drier used shall be pure drier of Dutch Boy brand which conforms to Type I of the latest Federal Specifications for liquid paint drier.

(*i*) *Varnish*
All varnish shall be the best grade of floor varnish, the product of an approved manufacturer and suitable for mixing with white-lead as specified.

(*j*) *Shellac Varnish*
All shellac varnish shall be free from rosin and shall be composed of a pure gum shellac cut in pure denatured alcohol, using four pounds of gum to one gallon of alcohol.

(*k*) *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 sashes, the pigment content may include 10 per cent of powdered litharge.

SECTION B

Application

1. PAINTING NEW EXTERIOR WOOD

(*a*) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(*b*) Door and window casings, mullions, etc. shall be sanded to remove loose edges left by sanding machine. All surfaces shall be free from slivers, splinters, etc.

(*c*) After priming coat is dry, knots and sappy streaks shall receive one coat of shellac varnish brushed out thin and all cracks, nail holes, etc. shall be puttied 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 shall be primed with Formula No. 1 and receive two additional coats, using Formulas No. 2 and No. 3, respectively.

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

FORMULA NO. 1

Priming Coat—New Exterior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	4 gallons	4 gallons
Pure turpentine	1¼ gallons	2 gallons
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 9 gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA NO. 2

Second Coat—New Exterior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	1½ gallons	1½ gallons
Pure turpentine	1¼ gallons	1½ gallons
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 6 gallons of paint which covers about 900 square feet per gallon, one coat.

*If boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pint.

FORMULA No. 3

Finish Coat—New Exterior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gallons	3 gallons
Pure turpentine	.....	1 quart
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 6¼ gallons of paint which covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

2. REPAINTING EXTERIOR WOOD

(*a*) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(*b*) (If any portions of old paint must be removed and surface re-primed, here list and describe such surfaces and their treatment.)

(*c*) After the first coat has dried sufficiently, nailholes, cracks, etc. shall be puttied 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 shall receive two coats of paint, using Formulas No. 4 and No. 5, respectively.

(*f*) (If colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials should be added to both coats of paint. Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here).

FORMULA No. 4

First Coat—Repainting Exterior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	2 gallons	2 gallons
Pure turpentine	1¾ gallons	2 gallons
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 7 gallons of paint which covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

*If boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pint.

FORMULA No. 5
Finish Coat—Repainting Exterior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gallons	3 gallons
Pure turpentine		1 quart
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 6 ¼ gallons of paint which covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

3. PAINTING BRICK, STUCCO, STONE OR CONCRETE

(*a*) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(*b*) Unpainted stucco or concrete which has not been allowed to age 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 the stucco or concrete to dry before priming.

(*c*) Unpainted brick work shall be brushed vigorously with a wire brush to remove efflorescence 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 shall be corrected with putty.

(*d*) (If brick is to be lined, it should be so specified here.)

(*e*) Previously painted stucco, concrete, brick or stone surfaces shall be dry-brushed before painting. If the old paint is blistered, cracking or scaling, the surfaces shall be brushed vigorously with a wire-brush before painting.

(*f*) Unpainted exterior brick, stucco, stone or concrete surfaces or all such surfaces which have been wirebrushed to remove completely the old paint, shall be primed with Formula No. 6 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 7 for the second coat and Formula No. 8, *flat finish*; 9, *semi-gloss finish*; or 10, *gloss finish*, for the finishing coat. (Previously painted surfaces on which the old paint is in good condition do not require the priming coat.)

(*g*) (Interior brick, stucco, stone or concrete surfaces should be painted the same as interior plaster. See Paragraph (*f*), Page 11.)

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

FORMULA No. 6
Priming Coat—Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**4 to 5 gallons	**4 to 5 gallons

The above formula makes from 7 to 8 gallons of paint which covers about 200 square feet per gallon, one coat.

*If boiled oil is used, reduce drier to ½ pint.

**The minimum amount of Lead Mixing Oil should be used when the greatest amount of hiding is desired.

FORMULA No. 7

Second Coat—Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**3 to 4 gallons	**3 to 4 gallons

The above formula makes 6 to 7 gallons of paint which covers about 400 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 8

Third Coat—Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete
(Flat Finish)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**3 to 4 gallons	**3 to 4 gallons

The above formula makes 6 to 7 gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 9

Third Coat—Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete
(Semi-Gloss Finish)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**2 to 3 gallons	**2 to 3 gallons
Spar varnish	1 gallon	1 gallon

The above formula makes 6 to 7 gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 10

Third Coat—Brick, Stucco, Stone or Concrete
(Gloss Finish)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gallons	3 gallons
Pure turpentine		1 quart
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 6¼ gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

**The minimum amount of Lead Mixing Oil should be used when the greatest amount of hiding is desired.

*If boiled oil is used, reduce the drier to ½ pint.

4. PAINTING INTERIOR WOOD

(*a*) (Here list and describe surfaces to be painted.)

(*b*) New woodwork shall be cut smooth with sandpaper where required and dusted clean before priming.

(*c*) Old painted or varnished woodwork that shows bad cracking, checking or scaling shall be stripped by means of a good paint and varnish remover, and then cleaned with benzine or turpentine. Woodwork that is greasy 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 white-lead 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. 11 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 12 for the second coat and Formula No. 13, *flat finish*; or 14, *semi-gloss finish*) for the finishing 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*) (If colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials should be added to the last two coats of paint. Specifications of colors and where they are to be used should be stated here).

FORMULA NO. 11
Priming Coat—Interior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gallons	3 gallons
Pure turpentine	1¾ gallons	2 gallons
Dutch Boy liquid drier	1 pint	1 pint

The above formula makes 8 gallons of paint which covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA NO. 12
Second Coat - Interior Wood

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	3 gallons	3 gallons

The above formula makes 6 gallons of paint which covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA NO. 13
Third Coat - Interior Wood
(Flat Finish)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	3 gallons	3 gallons

The above formula makes 6 gallons of paint which covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

required and cleaned clean before

cracking, checking or scaling shall be
and then cleaned with benzine or
should be scrubbed clean with tur-

filled with white-lead putty after the

paint has been removed completely, shall
additional coats, using Formula No. 12
semi-gloss finish) for the finishing coat.
in good condition do not require the

a prepared enamel for the third or

tinting materials should be added
where they are to be used should be

	HEAVY PASTE
100 pounds	100 pounds
3 gallons	3 gallons
1½ gallons	2 gallons
1 pint	1 pint

8 gallons of paint which
per gallon, one coat.

	HEAVY PASTE
100 pounds	100 pounds
3 gallons	3 gallons

6 gallons of paint which
per gallon, one coat.

	HEAVY PASTE
100 pounds	100 pounds
3 gallons	3 gallons

6 gallons of paint which
per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA NO. 14
Third Coat—Interior Wood
(*Semi-Gloss Finish*)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	50 pounds	50 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	1½ gallons	1½ gallons
Dutch Boy wall primer	3 gallons	3 gallons

The above formula makes 6 gallons of paint which covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

5. PAINTING INTERIOR PLASTER

(*a*) (Here list 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 opened up in dovetail shape clear to the lath and soaked with water. The filling plaster shall be leveled off even with the adjoining plaster surfaces, and when dry shall be sandpapered smooth.

(*d*) Walls that have been calcimined shall be washed until all calcimine is removed before applying any paint.

(*e*) Where new plaster to be painted is not properly aged, the surfaces 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 priming.

(*f*) All plaster not previously painted shall be primed with Formula No. 15 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 16 for the second coat and Formula No. (17, *flat finish;* or 18, *semi-gloss finish*) for the finishing coat. (Plaster previously painted does not require the priming coat.)

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

(*h*) If colors other than white are to be used, the necessary tinting materials should 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.)

FORMULA NO. 15
Priming Coat—Interior Plaster
*Dutch Boy wall primer

Dutch Boy wall primer covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

(or)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**4 to 5 gallons	**4 to 5 gallons

The above formula makes 7 to 8 gallons of paint which covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

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

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

FORMULA No. 16
Second Coat—Interior Plaster

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**3 to 4 gallons	**3 to 4 gallons

The above formula makes 6 to 7 gallons of paint which covers about 806 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 17
Third Coat—Interior Plaster
(Flat Finish)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**3 to 4 gallons	**3 to 4 gallons

The above formula makes 6 to 7 gallons of paint which covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 18
Third Coat—Interior Plaster
(Semi-Gloss Finish)

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	50 pounds	50 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	1½ gallons	1½ gallons
Dutch Boy wall primer	3 gallons	3 gallons

The above formula makes 6 gallons of paint which covers about 800 square feet per gallon, one coat.

6. PAINTING WOOD FLOORS

(*a*) (Here list 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. 19 and shall receive two additional coats, using Formulas No. 20 and 21, respectively.

(*e*) All floors previously painted shall be touched up on worn places using Formula No. 20, after which they shall receive two coats, using Formulas No. 20 and No. 21, respectively.

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

(*g*) Underside of all new porch floors and the tongued and grooved edges of the boards shall receive one coat, using Formula No. 22.

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

FORMULA No. 19

Priming Coat—Wood Floors

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gallons	3 gallons
Pure turpentine	2¼ gallons	2½ gallons
Dutch Boy liquid drier	*1 pint	*1 pint

The above formula makes 6¼ gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 20

Second Coat—Wood Floors

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	½ gallon	½ gallon
Pure turpentine	2¼ gallons	2½ gallons
Dutch Boy liquid drier	½ pint	½ pint

The above formula makes 6¼ gallons of paint which covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 21

Third Coat—Wood Floors

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	½ gallon	½ gallon
Pure turpentine	¾ gallon	1 gallon
†Floor varnish	1 gallon	1 gallon
Dutch Boy liquid drier	½ pint	½ pint

The above formula makes 5¾ gallons of paint which covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

**If the floor is of hard wood, use ½ gallon less linseed oil in this formula.
*When boiled oil is used, reduce the drier to ½ pint.
†If the floor is exposed to the weather, use spar varnish instead of a floor varnish.

FORMULA No. 22
Underside of Porch Floors

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	3 gallons	3 gallons
Pure turpentine		1 quart
Dutch Boy liquid drier	1 pint	1 pint

The above formula makes 6¼ gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

7. PAINTING CONCRETE FLOORS

(*a*) 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.

(*b*) Previously painted concrete floors shall be wire-brushed to remove all loose paint.

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

(*d*) Unpainted concrete floors shall be primed with Formula No. 23 and receive two additional coats, using Formula No. 24 for the second coat and finished as specified in Paragraph (*e*). (Previously painted floors do not require the priming coat.)

(*e*) (Here specify whether floors are to be finished with floor enamel or waxed or varnished. If waxing or varnishing is specified, a third coat of paint mixed according to Formula No. 24 should first be applied.)

(*f*) (The undercoat of paint should 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.)

FORMULA No. 23
Priming Coat—Concrete Floors

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**4 to 5 gallons	**4 to 5 gallons

The above formula makes 7 to 8 gallons of paint which covers about 200 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA No. 24
Second Coat—Concrete Floors

MATERIALS	SOFT PASTE	HEAVY PASTE
Dutch Boy white-lead	100 pounds	100 pounds
Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil	**3 to 4 gallons	**3 to 4 gallons

The above formula makes 6 to 7 gallons of paint which covers about 400 square feet per gallon, one coat.

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

8. PAINTING METAL

(*a*) (Here list and des

(*b*) All metal surfaces brushes or by means

(*c*) Galvanized iron, cleaned with petrole

(*d*) All metal work sh for each coat; writing name and number in is wanted on exterior (Pages 6, 7), respecti second and third coat.

MATERIALS
Dutch Boy past
Dutch Boy raw
Pure turpentine
Dutch Boy liqu

The above 600 square per gallon

This paint we to the gallon

MATERIALS
Dutch Boy past
Dutch Boy lins
Dutch Boy lamp
Pure turpentine
Dutch Boy liqu

The above pounds per

*See Note A. Page

HEAVY PASTE
500 pounds
3 gallons
1 quart
1 pint

which

before being painted. If necessary to
washing with a solution of two pounds

brushed to remove all loose paint.
before the next coat is applied.
Formula No. 23 and receive two additional
finished as specified in Paragraph (e).
coat.)

last coat enamel or waxed or varnished.
same mixed according to Formula No. 24

approximate match with the desired finish
samples. Specifications of colors should be

Filler

PASTE — HEAVY PASTE
pounds — 100 pounds
gallons — **4 to 5 gallons
of paint which
gallon, one coat.

Filler

PASTE — HEAVY PASTE
pounds — 100 pounds
gallons — **3 to 4 gallons
ons of paint which
gallon, one coat.

ld be used when the maximum amount of

8. PAINTING METAL

(*a*) (Here 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 fluids have been used, shall be carefully cleansed with petroleum spirits before any paint is applied.
(*d*) All metal work shall receive three coats of paint as follows: (Here specify paint to be used for each coat; writing in the formulas if Dutch Boy paste red-lead is to be used, designating by name and number in the case of the Dutch Boy Liquid Red-Lead Paints. If a light-colored finish is wanted on exterior metal, specify for the second and third coat Formulas No. 2 and No. 3 (Pages 6, 7), respectively. If a light-colored finish is desired on interior metal, specify for the second and third coat, Formulas No. 16 and No. 17 (Page 12), respectively.)

FORMULA NO. 25
Priming Coat—Metal Surfaces*
(Orange-Red)

MATERIALS	QUANTITIES
Dutch Boy paste red-lead	100 pounds
Dutch Boy raw linseed oil	1 7/8 gallons
Pure turpentine	1 1/2 pints
Dutch Boy liquid drier	1 1/2 pints

The above formula makes 4 1/4 gallons of paint which covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat. This paint weighs 26.1 pounds per gallon and contains 33 pounds of dry red-lead to the gallon of oil.

(or)

DUTCH BOY LIQUID RED-LEAD NO. 1
(Orange-Red)

This paint weighs 28 pounds per gallon, contains 33 pounds of dry red-lead to the gallon of oil and covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

FORMULA NO. 26
Second Coat—Metal Surfaces
(Light Brown)

MATERIALS	QUANTITIES
Dutch Boy paste red-lead	100 pounds
Dutch Boy linseed oil	1 7/8 gallons
Dutch Boy lampblack	3/4 pint
Pure turpentine	1 1/2 pints
Dutch Boy liquid drier	1 1/2 pints

The above formula makes 4 1/4 gallons of paint which weighs 25.9 pounds per gallon and covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

(or)

DUTCH BOY LIQUID RED-LEAD NO. 6
(Light Brown)

This paint weighs 26.8 pounds per gallon and covers about 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

*See Note A. Page 16.

FORMULA NO. 27
Third Coat Metal Surfaces
(*Black*)

MATERIALS	QUANTITIES
Dutch Boy paste red-lead	25 pounds
Dutch Boy lampblack	1 7/8 gallons
Dutch Boy prussian blue	½ gallon
Dutch Boy linseed oil	2 ¼ gallons
Pure turpentine	3 pints
Dutch Boy liquid drier	3 pints

The above formula makes 6 gallons of paint which weighs 11.6 pounds per gallon and covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

(OR)

DUTCH BOY LIQUID RED-LEAD NO. 5
(*Black*)

This paint weighs 11.6 pounds per gallon and covers about 700 square feet per gallon, one coat.

Note A The red-lead priming coats offered in these specifications are mixed on the basis of 35 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 seacoast.

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 Paint No. 16. Both are ready, 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 16 pounds of dry red-lead to one gallon of vehicle.

8-A. PAINTING METAL WHEN QUICK DRYING IS REQUIRED

Whenever conditions demand quick drying Dutch Boy Quick-Drying Red-Lead Primer should be specified

Dutch Boy Quick Drying Red Lead Primer is a straight red lead paint weighing 19 3 pounds to the gallon. Its quick drying properties are obtained through the use of a synthetic resin vehicle. It dries for recoating in from two to six hours. It is specially adapted for use in painting ships, water tanks and other equipment which cannot be conveniently kept out of service for an extended period.

Dutch Boy Quick Drying Red Lead Primer dries to a hard, firm, yet elastic film, uniform in thickness. It adheres tightly 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 inspection purposes succeeding coats can be tinted to brown by the addition of from ½ to 1 pint of lampblack per gallon. If the proportion is increased beyond 1 pint to a gallon, the lampblack should be ground in japan

	QUANTITIES
......	25 pounds
......	1¾ gallons
......	½ gallon
......	2¼ gallons
......	3 pints
......	3 pints

... which weighs 11.6 pounds ... per gallon, one coat.

... No. 5

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... Pure Red-Lead Paint No. 25 and Pure Red- ... paints, the former mixed on the basis of 25 ... the latter on the basis of 16 pounds of dry red-

... DRYING IS REQUIRED

... Boy Quick-Drying Red-Lead Primer should

... is a straight red-lead paint weighing 19.3 pounds ... are obtained through the use of a synthetic resin ... in five to six hours. It is specially adapted for use in paint- ... equipment which cannot be conveniently kept out of service

... Primer dries to a hard, firm, yet elastic film, uniform in ... holds well the paint coats applied over it, and will stand ... to the softening action of water. It may be used for ... succeeding coats can be tinted to brown by the addition of ... per gallon. If the proportion is increased beyond ½ pint to a ... ground in japan.

The Why *of Good Paint*

The preceding specifications are based not only on our own constant testing of paints and painting methods under actual service conditions but also upon the practical knowledge and experience of skilled painters. But no matter how carefully worked out they may be, the usefulness of these specifications to any particular individual depends chiefly on his acceptance of white-lead and red-lead as satisfactory paints for the job he is considering.

In other words, the specifications represent standard practices and it seems only logical to devote a portion of this booklet to a discussion of the facts upon which the recommendations are founded. In this way the picture will be complete. It will include the "why" as well as the "how" of specifying Dutch Boy paint products.

EXTERIOR PAINTING

Paint is specified for exterior surfaces to bring about a combination of benefits including preservation and better appearance. The exterior surfaces for which it is fittingly specified include practically all the common building materials . . . wood, concrete, brick, stucco, stone, metal. But no matter what the purpose nor what the surface, the man who pays the bill wants the paint that is specified and used to function longer than any other paint that might have been used. In short, he wants maximum paint life and, usually, minimum paint cost.

So it becomes the problem of those responsible for the specifications to merge these two requirements into realization. This can be done and has been done on numberless occasions through the selection of white-lead.

That is to say—white-lead has a long, proved background of practical use behind it. It takes years, as a rule, to prove whether a paint or a painting method is sound. There are plenty of instances where trouble has developed ten years after the wrong materials were employed or the wrong method followed. But white-lead has been used for many generations. Its qualities have been attested by thousands upon thousands of actual paintings and repaintings. Its performance thus becomes a matter of past knowledge and not a matter for future speculation.

This is why we can say that white-lead is a safe paint to specify and a safe paint to use, a statement which remains true not only under ideal laboratory conditions but in practical, every-day situations as well. In other words, white-lead is a paint with a generous margin of safety. Factors that may be beyond the specifiers control, such as poor weather conditions at the time of painting, are rendered less hazardous. Of course, such unfortunate happenings do affect the life and the appearance of any paint job but the more foolproof the paint, the less the damage.

White-lead has another important characteristic, too. It permits a custom-made paint. Just as the architect selects the building material that fits his purpose, so the architect or his painter, with white-lead, selects the mixture that fits the conditions at the time of painting.

For example, all building materials are not the same in the way they take paint. Not even all

This photograph of the siding on a double house tells its own story about paint. The owner of the left side of this double house "saved" money on the initial cost of his paint job. He paid $16 less than the owner on the right side who got a white-lead job. Both jobs were two years old when the picture was taken. The "cheap" paint job is through. The white-lead job is still good for plenty of service.

wood is alike. Neither do all exposures of a building affect the paint to the same extent. Nor are all climatic conditions equal in their influence on paint life and paint appearance. The foregoing specifications give proper formulas for all surfaces under average conditions and if followed to the letter should produce a long-wearing paint job that will retain its original fine appearance for a long time. But the competent painter will know from his experience what slight variations to make in the proportions of vehicle and pigment that will result in even longer life for the paint film. That's the advantage of hiring a skilled painting craftsman who knows how to use his head as well as his brush. It is a plus for the owner and a safeguard for the architect.

Another fact that should never be forgotten is that today's painting governs tomorrow's repainting. Paint must wear out . . . must be replaced sooner or later. How soon and how inexpensively depends on what is done now.

It is a simple, arithmetical truth that the longer repainting can be postponed safely, the less the cost per year for the original painting. It is likewise true that the cost of the repainting will be much less if the old surface requires no more preparation than dusting off loose dirt. That's all a white-lead job needs. White-lead wears down slowly and evenly . . . an action known as "chalking." One of its great advantages is that the surface is smooth and unbroken when it is time to repaint.

Any other type of paint wear, such as cracking and scaling, resulting in spotty disintegration of the paint, requires complete removal of what is left of the old film. This is a laborious task and a costly one—doubly irritating to the owner because it would have been unnecessary if the proper materials had been specified at the time the original paint was applied.

Whenever cost enters into the picture it is important to remember that the only painting cost worth considering is the cost per year. That's not saying that one should not "buy right" both the materials and the labor for the painting job. It is simply saying that neither the materials nor the labor should be bought because of "cheapness."

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It is easy to figure why. A paint job is made up of only these two elements, material and labor, and low quality in either or both is bound to decrease the life of the paint job, shorten the time between paintings and thus increase the cost per year. It is particularly risky to skimp on the materials because not even the most skilled applicator can make inferior paint stick long enough to justify its low price.

Take the case shown photographically on the opposite page. It is one of many that can be cited but it is especially apt because the two jobs are side by side on the same house. There is no question but that exposure and surface conditions were the same. The owner of the left side of this double house saved money on the first cost of the paint job. He paid $16 less than the other owner who got a white-lead job. When the pictures were taken both jobs were 2 years old. It is perfectly evident which owner got his money's worth and why he got it. Paint wear and cost per year tell the final story every time.

The specifications contained in this booklet also cover the use of red-lead for painting iron and steel surfaces. It requires little argument to prove that exposed surfaces of iron and steel need continual paint protection. Frequently, a few hours in the weather is enough to start rust on bare metal and once started rust never rests. Rust spots soon develop into damage spots and in a few months can seriously endanger an expensive structure.

Pure red-lead paint has the faculty of sticking so tight to metal that it becomes almost a part of the surface it covers. Red-lead has long been as prominent in the protection of metal as white-lead is in the preservation of wood and other surfaces. Most of the important structures in the world have had red-lead protection ever since the metal left the mill.

The long wear and resultant economy of Dutch Boy red-lead is a matter of record and the same arguments we have used to justify the specifying of white-lead apply with equal truth and force to this standard metal protecting paint. It is always to the best interests of the architect or engineer, the owner and the structure itself to specify red-lead paint—Dutch Boy red-lead paint—of proper type and formulation to fit the job to be done.

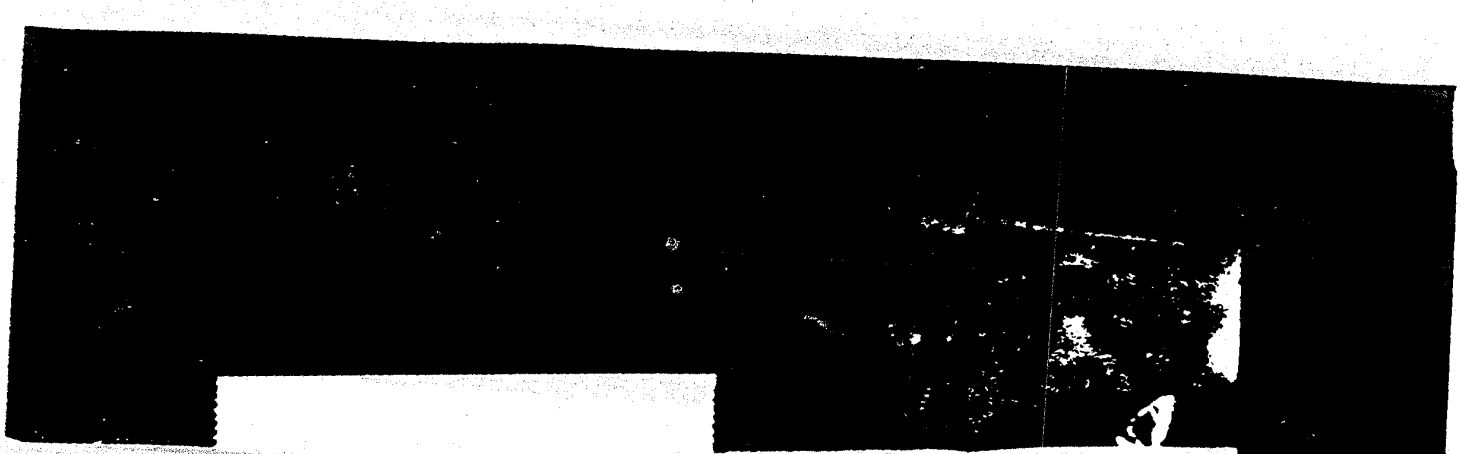
INTERIOR PAINTING

To properly choose an interior paint the standard for judging it must first be determined. On many jobs—probably on most jobs—the standard is appearance.

In this respect, white-lead is really in a class by itself. There is no other paint that gives quite the same effect—an effect which can best be described as a solid, rich beauty of finish. For many generations this quality has made white-lead the unquestioned choice for fine interiors. The elaborate decorations of church interiors, the impressive treatments of the important rooms in hotels and public buildings, the best effects in homes, all have been achieved with white-lead paint.

White-lead must necessarily bring this same beauty of finish, this same fine appearance to all interiors for which it is used.

Another factor related to appearance is color. So often it is imperative that an exact shade or tint of color be employed to effect the architect's purpose or to fit in with a particular structural design. White-lead, being a custom-made paint mixed on the job, can be tinted to just the right color with Dutch Boy colors in oil. The architect, the decorator and the owner will all receive the effect they want, not just something approximately like it.



On the other hand, the standard for judging the value of an interior paint might be durability. That is, the type of durability that will successfully withstand cleaning with soap and water as well as the ordinary wear and mechanical abrasion to which most interior surfaces are subject.

Here again, white-lead mixed as recommended in these specifications has unique advantages. The resulting flat paint produces a thoroughly "cleanable" surface—one that can be scrubbed as frequently as necessary to keep it in good condition. It is a flat paint that is daily demonstrating its durability under actual service conditions. The test illustrated on this page shows in graphic form just how much abuse this paint will take.

No interior wall surface is likely to be soiled with all of the materials used in this test, but you can expect the same "washableness," the same durability on every job done with Dutch Boy

There are times, just as in the specifying of outside paint, when cost becomes the all-important factor. Even on this basis white-lead has nothing to fear if all the phases of cost are considered. There are interior "flats" sold for a lower price per gallon, of course, but application has a vital influence on interior painting costs. Dutch Boy goes on so easily and levels out so smoothly that a man can paint more surface per hour. Thus the labor charge per square foot applied is lowered. Also, Dutch Boy white-lead covers at least 800 square feet per gallon on smooth plaster which makes it an economical paint from the standpoint of the quantity needed for the job.

So, no matter what the yardstick for selecting an interior paint may be, Dutch Boy white-lead will work out to the advantage of the man who foots the bill. It is a flat paint that will stand out against the field in any reasonable and fair test and one that the architect can specify with perfect confidence both as to its immediate satisfaction and its future performance.

This test illustrates the remarkable sturdiness of white-lead flat paint. For a full week, a Dutch Boy painted panel was tacked down on the floor in front of a busy doorway . . . walked over by hundreds of shuffling feet. Then it was taken up and smeared with everything that ordinarily soils walls . . . pencil marks, grease smudges, shoe blacking, mercurochrome, lipstick and ink. After that, this dirty, defaced, mistreated surface was washed with a sponge, washing powder and cold water. The photograph on the right clearly shows the result. The panel cleaned perfectly without damage to the paint.

The Dutch Boy Line

A complete line of paint products is marketed under the Dutch Boy trademark. It includes nearly all the materials needed for painting any type of surface-interior or exterior.

To the architect or engineer this Dutch Boy line offers a definite check on the quality of every brushful of paint. Inferior materials—even those used as sparingly as colors in oil or liquid drier—sometimes impair a paint's protective or decorative qualities to a degree out of all proportion to their volume percentage.

Each Dutch Boy product is of the same high quality as the basic materials . . . white-lead and red-lead. Each is a tested product . . . tested in the laboratories of science and of practical experience. Although intended primarily for use together, each also stands, on its own merit, as the finest material available for the purpose.

The full Dutch Boy line simplifies the preparation of specifications—they can be made "Dutch Boy" throughout. Furthermore, the presence on the job of their brilliant orange and black containers facilitates inspection.

WHITE-LEAD

"Good paint's other name" is a statement often made in referring to Dutch Boy white-lead. But it is more than just a slogan. Actually it expresses the experience of thousands of architects, owners and master painters who have specified or applied Dutch Boy white-lead on many thousands of buildings . . . who have watched Dutch Boy withstand years of weather exposure . . . who have seen Dutch Boy beautify the finest interiors.

Today, white-lead is accepted as the standard in quality paint. The specification of it is recognized as an assurance of a quality paint job—one that protects both an owner's property and his pocket-book.

Dutch Boy white-lead is available in two forms—heavy paste and ALL PURPOSE SOFT PASTE. While the two are identical in quality and make the same amount of paint, ALL PURPOSE SOFT PASTE contains a small quantity of pure gum spirits of turpentine which makes it more convenient to use. It mixes easily and quickly. It saves the time and labor of the painter.

Both forms of white-lead can be used for all jobs . . . on interior as well as exteriors . . . for flat or eggshell as well as gloss finishes . . . are sold in 100-lb. steel kegs and 50, 25 and 12½-lb. steel pails.

LINSEED OIL

The vehicle is an important part of any paint film. Its function is to bind the pigment particles together. It determines the drying qualities of the paint and, to a considerable extent, its ease of application. Experience has shown that from all these points of view, linseed oil is the ideal paint vehicle

Dutch Boy linseed oil is clear, uniform and well settled. Since it is easy to adulterate linseed oil but difficult to detect the adulteration, the safest procedure in preparing specifications is to specify a brand of known purity and quality.

Three types of strictly pure linseed oil raw, boiled and standoil type are marketed under the Dutch Boy trademark.

Dutch Boy raw linseed oil is the filtered oil obtained by crushing the finest grade of flaxseed. Besides filtering, the oil is permitted to stand for a long period so that impurities may settle out.

Dutch Boy boiled linseed oil is oil which has been put through a heating process during which certain drying compounds are added. It is thicker than raw oil and hastens the drying action of paint.

Dutch Boy Standoil Type linseed oil is pure linseed oil which is treated by a special process. It is called "Standoil Type" because it is similar to the boiled oil made by the Dutch and long employed in preparing high-grade enamels. Its use gives improved gloss and better leveling qualities to white-lead paint, reduces the tendency toward dirt collection and helps prevent paint troubles due to absorbent, weathered surfaces.

All three types are sold in 1 gallon cans and 5 gallons drums *sealed at the factory* as a guarantee of purity

LEAD MIXING OIL

Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil is a companion vehicle to Dutch Boy linseed oil. It was developed for a particular purpose—to provide an oil which would mix perfectly with white-lead for the sealing and decoration of all porous surfaces—plaster, wallboard, concrete, brick and stucco whether on the interior or exterior.

A special virtue of white-lead paint made with Lead Mixing Oil is its sealing quality. It stops suction on plaster and wallboard and on exterior stucco, concrete and brick. It fills up fine firecracks and forms a film that is resistant to water and moisture penetration

It dries to a soft flat finish. The surface is free from brushmarks or shiners. It retains its good appearance, despite frequent washing and every day wear and tear

Paint made from Lead Mixing Oil has the easy working qualities characteristic of white-lead and linseed oil. It tints and brushes out easily. It hides well and spreads far. It produces a solid, durable finish and gives real economy

Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil is available in *sealed* 1 gallon cans and 5 gallon drums

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5 gallons drums—*sealed at the factory* as a guarantee

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t made from Lead Mixing Oil has the easy working characteristic of white-lead and linseed oil. It tints hes out easily. It hides well and spreads far. It a solid, durable finish . . . and gives REAL economy. ch Boy Lead Mixing Oil is available in *sealed* cans and 5 gallon drums.

COLORS IN OIL

Colors in oil are concentrated color pigments used for tinting white paint. Some are natural earths. Others are chemical compounds.

For accurate tinting, colors in oil should have a true clear tone. This facilitates the matching of color chips or of paint already applied and insures pure clean tints. They should have a high tinting strength so that a minimum quantity of color is needed to produce a given tint. The pigment particles should be of an extreme fineness to insure even coloring and rapid dispersion in the paint.

Care in the selection of pigments and thorough grinding (backed by over seventy-five years of color-making experience) guarantee that Dutch Boy colors in oil possess all these qualities.

Dutch Boy colors in oil are specially made for tinting white-lead paint. They come in a soft paste form and can be mixed into the paint without thinning. They disperse rapidly. There is no lumping or streaking. Thus they save time and labor for the painter.

There is a wide range of colors in the Dutch Boy line. They come in airtight, friction top 1 gallon, 1 quart and ½ pint cans and in 2-ounce tubes.

WALL PRIMER

Dutch Boy wall primer is the ideal sealer and paint coat combined. In one coat it not only stops the suction of even the most absorbent wall board but it also hides discolored spots and smudgy surfaces.

Dutch Boy wall primer works easily under the brush and penetrates the surface sufficiently to give proper anchorage. It makes a perfect foundation for later coats of white-lead flat. It requires no special thinners or special colors.

Dutch Boy wall primer is sold in 1 quart and 1 gallon cans and 5 gallon kits.

LIQUID DRIER

Drier that acts too rapidly may cause skin-drying and wrinkling. If it works too slowly, dirt and dust collect, discoloring the job.

Dutch Boy liquid drier is a dependable drier made especially for use with Dutch Boy white-lead. Its action is neither too fast nor too slow. It is an unusually strong drier of the best known composition properly balanced to bring about efficient drying. The contents of every container are exactly the same, uniform in strength and uniform in results produced. It will not curdle or discolor the paint.

It is sold in ¼ pint, pint, quart and gallon cans.

RED-LEAD

Red-lead paint is the standard coating for the protection and preservation of iron, steel and other metal surfaces. No other paint thus far developed, either in the laboratory or the field, has proved to be its equal for this purpose. Properly mixed and applied, it remains for many years as an unbroken, closely adhering coating, sufficiently elastic to follow the movement of the metal surface as it expands and contracts with temperature changes. This extreme durability is not only desirable from the technical standpoint, but it makes red-lead by far the most economical paint for the permanent maintenance of large or small metal structures of all types.

Just as pure red-lead excels other paint materials as a protection for metal, so does highly-oxidized red-lead—that is, red-lead containing more than 97% Pb_3O_4—excel other red-leads with a lower true 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 thus is more durable and more resistant to destructive atmospheric influences.

Only this better type of red-lead, containing more than 97% Pb_3O_4, is used in the paste or ready-to-use red-lead paints sold under the Dutch Boy trademark.

Dutch Boy paste red-lead is highly oxidized red-lead ground in pure linseed oil. It is sold in 100-lb. kegs, 50, 25 and 12½ lb. steel pails.

Dutch Boy Liquid Red-lead No. 1 (orange red) is a heavy-service ready-to-use paint mixed on the basis of 33 lbs. of dry red-lead to a gallon of linseed oil. It is unexcelled for all metal surfaces exposed to the weather and especially for surfaces that have to withstand extreme exposure conditions. Sold in 20-gallon drums, 5 gallon kits and quart and gallon cans.

Dutch Boy Liquid Red-lead No. 6 (Light Brown) is similar to No. 1 except for the addition of a small amount of carbon black. It was designed for use as a second coat, its light brown color facilitating inspection. Sold in 20-gallon drums, 5 gallon kits and gallon cans.

Dutch Boy Liquid Red-lead No. 7 (Dark Brown) is similar to No. 6 but contains more carbon black. It may be used either as a second coat or a finishing coat. Sold in 20-gallon drums, 5 gallon kits and gallon cans.

Dutch Boy Liquid Red-lead No. 5 (Black) is a long-oil black paint designed for finishing coat purposes. It has better drying properties than are usually found in paints containing a large volume of carbon black. It is especially valuable as a finish coat in industrial localities where soot and gas in the atmosphere result in an immediate discoloration of light-colored paints. Sold in 30 gallon drums, 5 gallon kits and gallon cans.

Dutch Boy Quick-Drying Red-Lead Primer is a special type of red-lead paint designed for use when the available drying time is short. It dries for recoating in from two to six hours, may be painted over the same day if necessary. It contains nothing but pure highly-oxidized red-lead ground in a synthetic resin vehicle. In addition to its quick-drying properties, this primer has excellent protective qualities. It adheres tightly to metals, is elastic and resistant to water and abrasion. It holds well any paint applied over it. It can be used for either brush or spray application and is self-leveling, a feature which produces a film of very uniform thickness. Sold in 20 gallon drums, 5 gallon kits and gallon cans.