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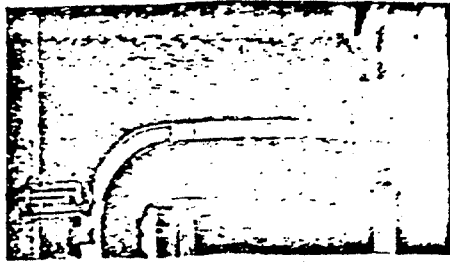
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WHITE-LEAD

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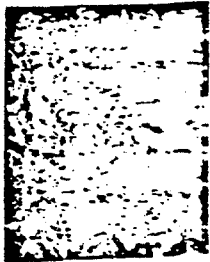
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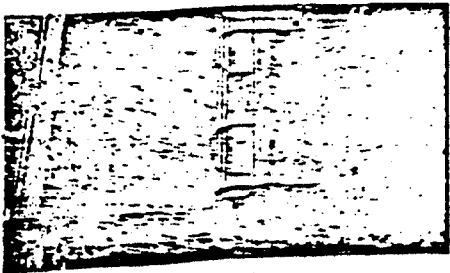
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THE SPONGE TYPING TOOL



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The sponge typing tool is a device used for typing on a typewriter. It is made of a soft, porous material, such as sponge, and is designed to be placed over the typebars of the typewriter. The sponge typing tool is used to create a soft, muffled sound when the typewriter is operated, which is useful for typing in quiet environments or for creating a specific sound effect in a recording.

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WHITE-LEAD
P. DITING

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PAINTING THE PAINT

One of the most important factors in the life of a building is the protection of its exterior surfaces. The most common method of protection is the application of a paint. The quality of the paint and the way it is applied are the two most important factors in determining the life of the paint.

PAINT CHOICE

The first step in the selection of a paint is the choice of the type of paint. There are two main types of paint: oil-based and water-based. Oil-based paints are more durable and longer lasting, but they are more expensive and more difficult to apply. Water-based paints are less expensive and easier to apply, but they are less durable and shorter lasting.

PAINT APPLICATION

The second step in the selection of a paint is the choice of the way to apply the paint. There are two main methods of application: brush and roller. Brush application is more precise and allows for more control over the thickness of the coat. Roller application is faster and easier, but it is less precise and can result in a less uniform finish.

PAINT MAINTENANCE

The third step in the selection of a paint is the choice of the way to maintain the paint. There are two main methods of maintenance: regular cleaning and repainting. Regular cleaning is the most important part of paint maintenance. It should be done at least once a year, and more often if the paint is in poor condition. Repainting is also important, but it should be done only when the paint is no longer in good condition.

PAINTING THE PAINT

Each of the following four paint formulas will make about one gallon of paint.

REPAIRING: OUTSIDE WOOD

1 lb. of white lead
1 lb. of zinc white
1 lb. of red lead
1 lb. of yellow ochre
1 lb. of black
1 lb. of brown
1 lb. of green
1 lb. of blue
1 lb. of purple
1 lb. of pink

REPAIRING: INSIDE WOOD

1 lb. of white lead
1 lb. of zinc white
1 lb. of red lead
1 lb. of yellow ochre
1 lb. of black
1 lb. of brown
1 lb. of green
1 lb. of blue
1 lb. of purple
1 lb. of pink

REPAIRING: OUTSIDE METAL

1 lb. of white lead
1 lb. of zinc white
1 lb. of red lead
1 lb. of yellow ochre
1 lb. of black
1 lb. of brown
1 lb. of green
1 lb. of blue
1 lb. of purple
1 lb. of pink

REPAIRING: INSIDE METAL

1 lb. of white lead
1 lb. of zinc white
1 lb. of red lead
1 lb. of yellow ochre
1 lb. of black
1 lb. of brown
1 lb. of green
1 lb. of blue
1 lb. of purple
1 lb. of pink

PAINTING THE PAINT

Since the paint is now in the hands of the painter, the next step is to apply the paint. The first step in the application of the paint is the choice of the type of paint. There are two main types of paint: oil-based and water-based. Oil-based paints are more durable and longer lasting, but they are more expensive and more difficult to apply. Water-based paints are less expensive and easier to apply, but they are less durable and shorter lasting.

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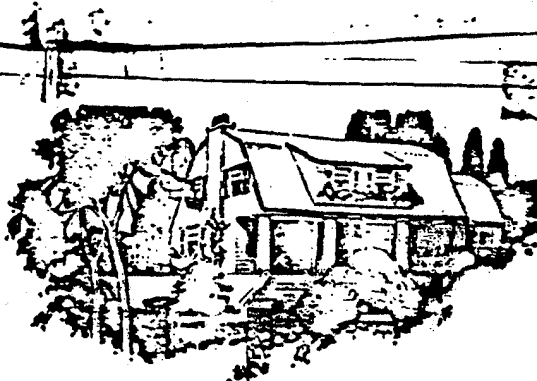
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*T*HE enclosed booklet on the subject of painting is sent you because we believe you are interested in improving and protecting your property.

For the owner whose house needs painting, this book contains numerous suggestions regarding the proper paint to buy, the most artistic color schemes to consider and what to expect in the way of workmanship.

Good paint and good workmanship are always economical in the long run. We therefore urge you to select the paint materials which master-painters all agree represent the most satisfactory and longest-wearing job. Next, engage a painter whom you know to be reliable and experienced.

Having done this, you may rest easy as to getting results that will please you.

We hope you will find this booklet useful. If you need any further information on the subject of painting, write us.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

*Please take care to read the first chapter on the principles of painting.
It may give you some helpful suggestions.*



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Wet paint

DUTCH BOY
WHITE LEAD



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101

GET READY FOR
**SPRING
PAINTING**
*Carry a Complete
Stock*

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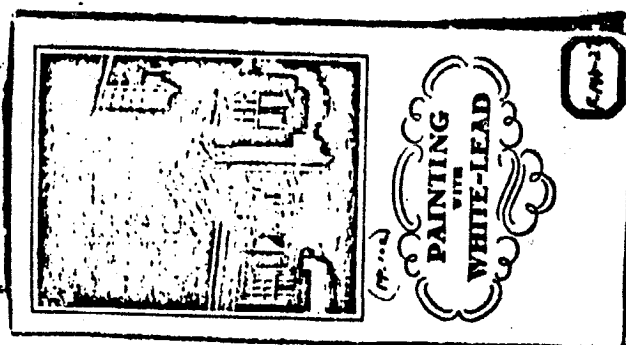
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PAINTING
WHITE-LEAD

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CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE MATERIALS

Dutch Boy paint has, of course, the reputation of being the best and longest lasting paint on the market. It is made in all colors and is available in quantities to suit the requirements of the individual customer.

HOW MUCH PAINT?

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MIXING GLOSS PAINT

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COCAINE SUPPLY TO CHINA

Products	Set Cost	End Cost
100 lbs. of wheat	\$1.00	\$1.00
100 lbs. of corn	.75	.75
100 lbs. of soybeans	.50	.50
100 lbs. of cotton	.25	.25

The above examples are for the regular market. When a crop is in short supply, the price will rise and the cost will be higher. For example, if the price of wheat rises to \$1.50, the cost of 100 lbs. of wheat will be \$1.50.

NEW PATRIOT BUREAU
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most kind of the same, a whole lot of things can
be done, and a great lot of things. In just about
any case, the new Patriot Bureau is just about
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The new Patriot Bureau is just about the same.

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MIXING FLAT PAINT

Be sure to measure in mixing flat paint for one gallon of water before adding any more paint. Add gradually the same as those given previously. Mixing "flat" paint is not a new and complicated thing. It is just as simple as mixing any other paint.

For example, as well as those for priming plaster and wood work, will make about one and a half of paint.

REPAIRING INSIDE PLASTER

100 and 1000

Black Pop. Declines and
Grows

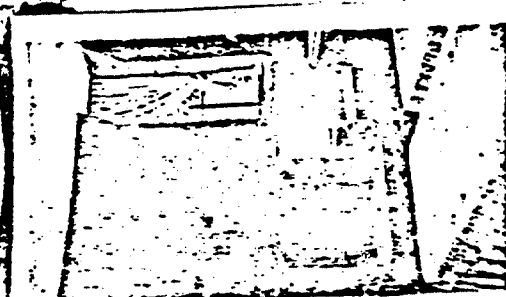
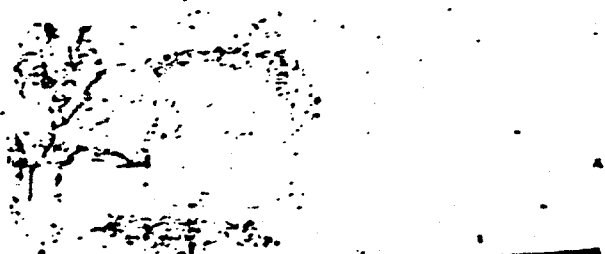
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—If the plates for census taken by the census taker in 1900 were placed in a pile, they would reach the top of the Washington monument. It is a fact that the population of the United States in 1900 was 76,000,000. The population of the United States in 1900 was 76,000,000. The population of the United States in 1900 was 76,000,000.

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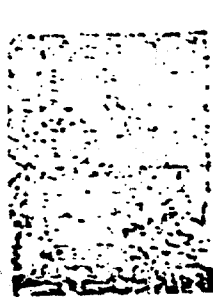
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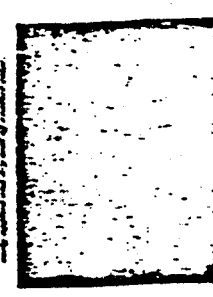
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THE
BUILDING
FACADE



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TINTING THE PAINT

The quantities of colors-in-oil required to produce the various colors shown in this folder are given below. Colors-in-oil may be purchased, either in tubes or cans, at the store where you buy the white-lead. As colors-in-oil of different brands vary in strength, the formulas are necessarily approximate. It is best, therefore, to add colors-in-oil gradually in tinting paint, making frequent comparisons with the sample being matched. White-lead added to tinted paint will lighten the color. More tinting material will deepen it.

COLOR FORMULAS

(Based on tinting 100 lbs. of Dutch Boy white-lead. Reduce quantities of colors-in-oil proportionately for smaller amounts of white-lead.)

- 1—1 lb. french ochre.
- 5—4 oz. lampblack; 8 oz. medium chrome yellow; 6 oz. medium chrome green.
- 7—1 lb. lampblack; 1 lb. chinese blue.
- 8—1 lb. lampblack; 1 lb. chinese blue; 5 lbs. medium chrome green.
- 10—1 lb. medium chrome yellow; 2 lbs. french ochre.
- 11—2 oz. lampblack.
- 12—2 oz. lampblack; 2 oz. venetian red.
- 14—35 lbs. french ochre.
- 15—35 lbs. french ochre; 1 lb. lampblack; 2 lbs. venetian red.
- 20—8 oz. medium chrome yellow; 2 oz. medium chrome green; 1 oz. lampblack.
- 21—8 oz. lampblack.
- 22—2½ lbs. medium chrome yellow.
- 23—2½ lbs. medium chrome yellow; 12 oz. lampblack.
- 28—1 oz. lampblack; 1 lb. french ochre; 3 oz. medium chrome yellow.
- 709—100 lbs. venetian red; 40 lbs. indian red; no white-lead.
- 33—4 oz. medium chrome yellow.
- 35—4 oz. venetian red; 2 oz. medium chrome yellow.
- 37—4 oz. venetian red; 2 oz. medium chrome yellow; 1 oz. lampblack.
- 38—8 oz. medium chrome yellow.
- 39—8 oz. medium chrome yellow; 1½ oz. medium chrome green.
- 40—8 oz. medium chrome yellow; 1½ oz. medium chrome green; 1 oz. lampblack.
- 42—1 oz. chinese blue; 4 oz. medium chrome green.
- 45—9 oz. french ochre; 2 oz. lampblack; 1 oz. venetian red.
- 45—6 lbs. french ochre.
- 48—6 lbs. french ochre; 1½ oz. lampblack; 3 oz. venetian red.
- 52—½ oz. chinese blue; 1 oz. medium chrome green.
- 54—1 oz. lampblack.

PAINTING INSIDE WOOD

When interior wood is being painted for the first time, it should receive a priming coat mixed on the basis of 10 pounds white-lead†, 2½ pints raw linseed oil*, 2½ pints turpentine, ¼ pint drier. Then finish with two coats of paint, using the formula specified for repainting inside plaster as the second coat and as a final coat one based on 20 pounds of white-lead†, 3 pints of flatting oil and 1 pint of pale varnish (suitable for enamel). If the wood has been painted before omit the priming coat.

PLASTIC PAINT

Dutch Boy white-lead, combined with whiting and Dutch Boy flatting oil, makes an ideal plastic paint. This type of plastic paint produces a wall finish of modified texture (see color reproduction of sample in this folder) which is in keeping with the trend away from excessively rough surfaces.

It is made with materials that are stocked by every paint dealer and has the additional advantages of being relatively low in cost as well as easy to apply. Moreover the finish, like all white-lead and flatting oil effects, is of high quality, can be washed readily and is extremely durable.

White-lead and oil plastic paint is mixed according to the following formula, only one coat being used: 100 pounds Dutch Boy white-lead (heavy paste), 22 pounds dry whiting, 1½ gallons Dutch Boy flatting oil, 1 gill drier.

First break up or thin the white-lead with 3 quarts or half the flatting oil specified. Do the same with the whiting. Then combine both mixtures and stir in the drier. The resulting paint, although heavy, will brush out with comparative ease after which it may be textured.

The paint may be tinted prior to its application or have colors-in-oil worked into it while it is still wet on the wall. It sets up overnight. New plaster walls should be primed in the usual way before the coat of plastic paint is applied.

* See note on previous page.

† See note on previous page.

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