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GLD 31839

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 100 E. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Architects Specifications

for Application of Paint and Varnish

There are probably no phases of building construction for which it is as difficult to write specifications insuring satisfactory results, as for painting and varnishing. A good paint alone does not insure the best results. An architect must rely on at least two main factors—upon a superior manufactured paint, and a Master Painter Contractor of recognized ability and standing. If both paint and painter are wisely chosen, in conjunction with complete specifications, satisfactory results may be definitely assured.

The specifications given here are divided into groups, according to the surfaces which require painting, and each group is preceded by a brief description of the products and factors conducive to the best results. Various methods of application are discussed, and the necessary precaution outlined.

A general specification is given for painting each type of surface and this is followed by one or more specifications stipulating the use of suitable Certain-teed products. Those specifications designated as "alternatives" cover the use of Certain-teed products which we deem second choice to paints previously specified for that surface.

No effort has been spared to make these specifications o practical value to the architect—in the selection of the most suitable materials, and a thorough understanding of each specific problem, as well as in the proper supervision and inspection of the work.

Painting Exterior Wood Surfaces

With *Certain-teed* House Paints

It is the careful selection of raw materials—the proven skill of manufacturer—the up-to-date processes and modern equipment that build up the high quality of Certain-teed paints.

The design of Certain-teed House Paints is based entirely upon actual performance. Extensive exposure tests under widely varied climatic conditions, together with reports received on the performance of our paints all over the world, have enabled us to design and manufacture a Certain-teed line of house paints that give outstanding value. The high standards of production assure lasting satisfaction.

Certain-teed House Paint White and the base for the Tints contain white lead, zinc oxide, and re-inforcing inert pigments ground in pure linseed oil and turpentine dryer proportioned primarily for durability without cost limitation. So designed, they impart not transient but lasting beauty, which will prolong the original freshness of the finished structure. Colors used in Tints and Shades are selected for strength, fastness to light, and fineness of texture.

APPLICATION

Thinning

Exposure tests also have demonstrated the great importance of proper application and the proper thinning of the various coats for different types of surfaces. Woods differ greatly in their texture, porosity, and ability to absorb paint, and for this reason we have worked out thinning directions which will meet the requirements of practically every type of wood and which must be followed to insure maximum performance. Extreme care is used in selecting and testing the purity of the raw materials used in Certain-teed House Paints; in justice to this care, we ask that the architect make sure that only pure raw linseed oil and pure turpentine are used for thinning the various coats as specified.

Good Bonding

The first coat of paint must secure and retain a firm bond with the uncoated surface and succeeding coats must bond firmly together. The causes or conditions which usually harm paint are those which prevent the secural or retention of this bond.

Water, or moisture, is one of the chief offenders. Its presence or entrance behind the paint film, i. e., between the structural surface and the first coat of paint, will weaken or destroy the bond in proportion to its amount. The effects on the paint vary from tackiness or non-drying of a freshly applied film to peeling, blistering, and cracking of dried and aged built-up films. Good paint is inherently waterproof at its exposed surface and resists the entrance of moisture through the film during its life. For the same reason a good paint film will resist the escape of the moisture from the underside, and blistering or peeling is the result.

Some of the most common means by which water may be present at the time of painting, or subsequently through infiltration, are:

1. Wet or frosty weather.
2. Unseasoned lumber.
3. Wet plaster.
4. Open joints or cracks.
5. Sub-soil water.
6. Faulty gutters and spouts.
7. Leaky roofs.
8. Lack of porch floor ventilation.

A. I. A. File No. 23-C

Additional copies of these forms will be furnished on request.

May 8, 1935

CLC31840

Brushing or Spraying

Both methods of application will yield satisfactory results in the hands of experienced mechanics who know which method is more adaptable. Many surfaces, such as the wood trim of brick structures, cannot be sprayed to advantage, or satisfactorily, while others, such as large, unbroken wall surfaces may often be sprayed at a large labor saving with results equal to a brushed job. The following specifications have thinning directions which apply to either method.

SPECIFICATION NO. 1

Specification for Exterior Painting over New Wood

(Employing recommended first choice Certain-teed Products)

General

(a) Certain-teed House Paint No. 448 Outside White for the first or priming coat, and for the remaining coats, Tint No. ——, (or Tints Nos. —— and ——), (or colors selected by the Architect) shall be used in conjunction with pure raw linseed oil and pure turpentine as hereinafter specified.

NOTES: The following list of Certain-teed House Paints are recommended from which the Architect may select the tints desired and insert the numbers in the above specification, Paragraph (a).

Exterior Painting, New Wood, using: No. 448 Outside White and Tints Nos. 401, 402, 404, 406, 408, 409, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 418, 419, 424, 425, 434, 440, 441, 444, Certain-teed House Paint.

(b) No paint shall be applied during inclement weather, such that, when application is made according to the best practice of the art, excessive dampness, cold, heat, or wind might harm the appearance or durability of the paint. Likewise, no paint shall be applied under any other conditions which might harm the paint, such as before the interior plastering has dried or before the lumber has become properly dried out and seasoned.

(c) The surface shall be cleaned of all removable dust, grease, grime, wax, tar, or mildew before applying paint.

(d) All knots and sappy streaks shall be given a coat of white shellac before applying the priming coat, or, if these contain excessive sap which cannot be held back by shellac alone, they shall be charred with a blow torch, and then given a coat of shellac.

(e) Each coat of paint shall be allowed sufficient time (ordinarily 48 hours) to become dry and hard before applying the next coat.

Priming Coat *(for all but sappy and resinous woods)*

(f) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. 448 shall be thinned with 3 pints pure raw linseed oil and 1 quart pure turpentine. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Special Priming Coat *(for sappy and resinous woods)*

(g) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. 448 shall be thinned with 2 quarts pure turpentine or 1 quart each of pure turpentine and solvent Naphtha (Benzol) or Toluol. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Second Coat *(also third coat in case of four coat job)*

(h) All nail holes, open joints and cracks shall be carefully puttied with pure linseed oil—whiting putty before applying second coat. Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. ——shall be thinned with 1 quart pure turpentine. Average covering rate, 700 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Another cause of failure through destruction of the paint bond is the sappy and oily exudation from certain soft grades of woods such as yellow pine, cypress, cedar, and redwood. If the special provisions given in Certain-teed specifications and label directions for painting over these difficult woods are followed, a successful paint job will be assured in the majority of cases.

Dust, dirt, grease, grime, mildew, and loose paint naturally will prevent bonding unless removed before painting.

Finishing Coat

(i) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. —— shall be thinned with 1 pint pure raw linseed oil. Average covering rate, 600 square feet per gallon of paint used.

NOTES: The following list of Certain-teed House Paints (of the deeper shades) are recommended, from which the Architect may select the shades desired.

Exterior Painting, New Wood, using: Shades Nos. 426, 431, 435, 437, 438, 439, 443, 446, Certain-teed House Paint.

The first coat on new wood should contain considerable lead and zinc pigments for best durability. Since deep shades cannot be obtained with a large percentage of white pigments, we strongly recommend the use of Certain-teed House Paint No. 404 Steel Gray, containing mostly lead and zinc pigments, for the first coat only.

If choice of color is from the above list of deeper shades, Paragraph (a) of Specification No. 1 should be substituted by the following paragraph (a¹).

(a¹) Certain-teed House Paint, No. 404 Steel Gray for the first or priming coat, and for the remaining coats, Shade No. ——, (or, Shades Nos.—— and ——), (or, colors selected by the Architect) shall be used in conjunction with pure raw linseed oil and pure turpentine as hereinafter specified.

NOTE: *Paragraphs (f), (g), (h), (i) of Specification No. 1 should be substituted by the following paragraphs (f¹), (g¹), (h¹) and (i¹).*

Priming Coat *(for all but sappy and resinous woods)*

(f¹) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. 404 shall be thinned with 3 pints of pure raw linseed oil and 1 quart pure turpentine. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Special Priming Coat *(for sappy and resinous woods)*

(g¹) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. 404 shall be thinned with 2 quarts pure turpentine or with 1 quart each of pure turpentine and solvent Naphtha (Benzol) or Toluol. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Second Coat *(also third coat in case of four coat job)*

(h¹) All nail holes, open joints and cracks shall be carefully puttied with pure linseed oil—whiting putty before applying second coat. Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. —— shall be thinned with 1 pint pure turpentine. Average covering rate, 700 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Finishing Coat

(i¹) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. —— shall be applied as received without thinning. Average covering rate, 600 square feet per gallon of paint used.

GL 031841

For Exterior Woodwork Previously Painted

Preparation of the Surface

The proper treatment of old painted surfaces should be left to the judgment and advice of experienced practical painters who are acquainted with the actual conditions. There are many types of paint failures, and consequently, many variable conditions of the surfaces which require repainting. As a first step, however, defective paint on old work must be scraped or burnt off before repainting; otherwise, the conditions described below may result.

Paint applied over a rough, cracked, alligatored, or peeled surface will have a broken film into which moisture may easily enter with consequent rapid failure.

A peeling surface, even though scraped free of turned up peels, may continue to peel beneath the new coat of paint because of the lack of adhesion, which was the original cause of peeling.

A soft, chalky surface, if not scraped or sandpapered, will absorb too much of the vehicle of the new paint for good adhesion.

Blisters, caused either by moisture getting behind the old paint film or by sap which has been drawn out by the sun, must be carefully scraped out; otherwise they are sure to cause peeling of the new paint.

SPECIFICATION NO. 2

For Exterior Painting over Previously Painted Wood

(Employing recommended first choice Certain-teed Products)

General

NOTES: *In the case of Alteration Work it will be necessary for the Architect to include Specification No. 1 as a part of this specification to cover all new exterior work.*

The following specification clauses cover only woodwork previously painted:

(a) Certain-teed House Paint, No. —— (or Nos. —— and ——), (or, colors selected by the Architect) shall be used in conjunction with pure raw linseed oil and pure turpentine as hereinafter specified.

NOTES: The following list of Certain-teed House Paints are recommended, from which the Architect may select the tints desired and insert the numbers in the above specification Paragraph (a).

Exterior Painting, Using: No. 448 Outside White and Tints Nos. 401, 402, 404, 406, 408, 409, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 418, 419, 424, 425, 434, 440, 441, 444, Certain-teed House Paint.

(b) No paint shall be applied during inclement weather such that, when application is made according to the best practice of the art, excessive dampness, cold, heat, or wind might harm the appearance or durability of the paint.

(c) The surface shall be cleaned of all removable dust, grease, grime, wax, tar, or mildew before applying paint.

(d) All old defective paint that is rough, cracked, alligatored, or peeling, shall be scraped or burnt off before repainting.

(e) Blisters, caused either by moisture getting behind the old paint film or by sap which has been drawn out by the sun, shall be carefully scraped out and given a coat of shellac, or, if sap is excessive, the blisters shall be charred with a blow torch and then given a coat of shellac.

(f) All soft, chalky surfaces shall be scraped or sandpapered before repainting.

(g) Each coat of paint shall be allowed sufficient time (ordinarily 48 hours) to become dry and hard before applying the next coat.

First Coat

(h) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. —— shall be thinned with 1 quart pure turpentine. If old paint is exceptionally chalky and porous, add 1 pint pure raw linseed oil in addition to the quart of turpentine. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Finishing Coat

(i) All nail holes, open joints and cracks, loose glazing putty, etc., shall be carefully puttied with pure linseed oil—whiting putty before applying finishing coat. Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. ——shall be thinned with 1 pint pure raw linseed oil. Average covering rate, 600 square feet per gallon of paint used.

NOTES: The following list of Certain-teed House Paints (of the deeper shades) are recommended, from which the Architect may select the shades desired.

Exterior Painting, using: Shades Nos. 426, 431, 435, 437, 438, 439, 443, 446, Certain-teed House Paint.

If choice of color is from the above list of deeper shades, Paragraph (h) and Paragraph (i) of Specification No. 2 should be substituted by the following Paragraph (h^1) and Paragraph (i^1).

First Coat

(h^1) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. —— shall be thinned with 1 pint pure turpentine. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of paint used.

Finishing Coat

(i^1) All nail holes, open joints and cracks, loose glazing putty, etc., shall be carefully puttied with pure linseed oil—whiting putty before applying finishing coat. Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. —— shall be thinned with one-half pint of pure raw linseed oil. Average covering rate, 600 square feet per gallon of paint used.

CLP 31842

Painting Exterior Wood Surfaces

With *Certain-teed* Paste Paints

(Employing recommended second choice Certain-teed Products)

In preference to ready-mixed paints, many Master Painters would rather use Paste Paints which they can reduce themselves to painting consistency with linseed oil, turpentine and Japan Dryer. For the architect who wishes to accede to this preference and specify a paste paint which is more than equal in all respects to the old standard white lead paste, and at a lower cost per square foot covered, we offer our line of Certain-teed Paste Paints.

These paints are prepared in white and the most popular tints and shades. The pigments of the white and base for tints contain Zinc Oxide 40%, Lithopone 40% and Reinforcing Inert Pigments 20%. All colors are ground in Pure Raw Linseed Oil. Japan Dryer must be added upon thinning and for this purpose Certain-teed No. 924 Master Painters' Japan Dryer is best suited. Any desired color may be obtained by tinting with one or more of the high strength Certain-teed C. P. Colors in Oil or Master Painters' Colors in Oil. Certain-teed Paste Paints differ from similar products in their heavy, easily reduced consistency which permits the addition of an unusually large amount of oil, yet gives dense hiding.

The painting contractor must be allowed some latitude in the thinning of paste paints to suit his best discretion for the work at hand. In general, the following thinning specifications will give best results on new or old work.

SPECIFICATION NO. 3

Specification for Exterior Painting over New Wood
or
Specification for Exterior Painting over Previously Painted Wood

General

(NOTE: *The Architect should here insert the various paragraphs under the heading "General"; from Specification No. 1 for New Wood, or Specification No. 2 for previously Painted Wood, Revising Paragraph (a) in either case to take care of the Certain-teed Paste Paints that may be selected.*)

Priming Coat

Each gallon of Certain-teed Paste Paint No. —— shall be thinned with 1 gallon pure raw linseed oil, one-half gallon pure turpentine, and ¼ pint of No. 924 Master Painters' Japan Dryer. Average covering rate, 800 square feet per gallon of reduced paint used.

Second Coat *(First Coat on Old Work)*

Each gallon of Certain-teed Paste Paint No. —— shall be thinned with ¼ gallon pure raw linseed oil, ¼ gallon pure turpentine, and ¼ pint of No. 924 Master Painters' Japan Dryer. Average covering rate, 750 square feet per gallon of reduced paint used.

Finishing Coat *(New or Old Work)*

Each gallon of Certain-teed Paste Paint No. —— shall be thinned with ¼ gallon pure raw linseed oil, ¼ pint pure turpentine, ¼ pint No. 924 Master Painters' Japan Dryer. Average covering rate, 700 square feet per gallon of paint used.

NOTE: *The Architect should include in his Specification for New Work the above three (3) paragraphs. In the case of Old Work it will only be necessary to include the last two (2) paragraphs, changing the heading as indicated in parenthesis.*

Painting Interior Wall Surfaces

With the Following *Certain-teed* Products

PRIMING: Certain-teed No. 938 Wall Sealer or No. 939 Super Primer and Sealer.

ENAMEL UNDERCOATER: Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel Undercoater.

FLAT FINISH: Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint.

EGGSHELL FINISH: Certain-teed Finish, Semi-Gloss Finish or Interior Gloss Finish or Quick Drying Enamel.

HIGH GLOSS FINISH: Certain-teed Decorative Enamels.

PLASTIC FINISH: Certain-teed Plastic Paint.

GLD 31843

The requirements of high grade wall finishes are vastly different from those of exterior house paints. If the delicate beauty of wall finishes is to endure they must withstand the rigors of washing, cleaning and abrasion which are sometimes destructive, just as the action of the weather on house paints. Furthermore, wall finishes are usually applied over plaster, a building material differing markedly from wood in ability to absorb paint and to bond with it. Plaster also has chemical action on paint because of the alkali in its composition. Many a beautiful wall decoration has become unsightly too soon because of peeling brought about by unsuitable paints.

Faulty plastering can cause poor results in the following ways:

1. Insufficient gauging plaster, which means excessive lime in the finishing coat, will cause the formation of thin shrinkage or map cracks. The primers specified will seal many of these, but if the paint finish is to be eggshell or high gloss, it is necessary to apply an intermediate coat of thin glue size in order to entirely prevent these from showing.

2. Incomplete slaking of the lime used in the putty coat will cause blisters and pops which may occur some time after the painting has been completed and if so, the paint coating will naturally blister and pop because of being bonded to the plaster. No paint provisions can be made to prevent this occurrence. Very often the paint is unjustly blamed for this plaster fault.

3. Soft plaster caused by dry-outs, sweat-outs, or freezing may cause peeling because the paint cannot bond properly on soft crumbling plaster.

4. Hot spots caused by excessive lime in the putty coat may saponify and destroy the bonding qualities of the priming coat. Such plaster should be washed previously to painting with a neutralizing solution of 2 pounds of Zinc Sulphate dissolved in a gallon of water. Allow to dry thoroughly before painting.

The following requirements have met the test of practical usage, and, if carried out by experienced painters, will insure perfect results over reasonably good plaster.

Priming Coat

Like all paint finishes, the most important coat of wall finishes is the priming coat. First, it must penetrate well into the wall surface and secure a complete bond even with hard, well troweled plaster. The extremely faulty use of a non-penetrating size, such as gloss oil, is to be discouraged. Second, it must be resistant to the action of moisture so that it will not lose its bond. A glue wall size should never be used as a primer because it easily softens in the presence of moisture; there is no objection to a thin coat of glue size, after the oil priming coat, for the purpose of sealing map or air line cracks. Third, it must dry with a flat finish so as to offer a good "tooth" for perfect bonding with the following coat. All these requirements are fully met by Certain-teed No. 938 Wall Sealer. In addition, the primers specified accomplish such appreciable hiding that one less coat is necessary for complete hiding.

Pointing Up

New walls should be carefully pointed up before priming. Cracks should be widened to at least ¼" and holes and cracks filled flush to the surface with plaster of paris and sandpapered. Pointed places on old painted walls should be shellaced, and then touched up with the paint to be applied so as to prevent the repairs from showing.

Flat Finish

Certain-teed Flat Wall Paints are available in a wide choice of the modern, soft pastel tints. Their easy brushing and flow make it comparatively simple to attain a smooth, satiny finish, yet they may be as readily stippled. "Tiffany" blends or flat mottled effects may be obtained over them by means of No. 938 Wall Sealer used as a glazing liquid in conjunction with Master Painters' Colors in Oil. While the hard flat finish of these paints can be easily and frequently washed, the application of a thin starch coating over the final coat will facilitate washing and is to be recommended. (See Specification No. 4 for new work and Specification No. 4A for old work.)

Eggshell Gloss Enamel Finish

The modern trend of office wall decoration is toward the use of soft toned, non-glaring eggshell finishes. Certain-teed Interior Gloss Wall Finishes meet this demand with their delicately tinted smooth films of soft lustre. Bathrooms and kitchens of homes, too, are made unusually attractive by the use of either the non-yellowing white or one of the tints. Hospitals are learning to appreciate the superiority of eggshell finishes over the high gloss because of the restful effect of the diffused light upon the eyes of the patients. (See Specification No. 5.)

High Gloss Enamel Finish

Wherever a high gloss white finish of extreme permanence is desired, no finer enamel can be obtained than Certain-teed No. 25 White Decorative Gloss Enamel. This enamel is safely specified for the finest work. It has a durable, tile-like finish that resists abrasion and chipping to the utmost, and it has unusual covering capacity with remarkable hiding power.

Plastic Relief Finish

To obtain distinctive effects, Certain-teed Plastic Paint is used with economy in one simple operation. May be applied successfully over any type of surface because of its excellent bonding properties. Wall paper should be tight to the wall; Kalsomine must be entirely removed. Requires no sizing or glazing unless a gloss finish is desired. Priming coat necessary only over new plaster or wall paper. May be tinted with various shades of Colors in Oil—interesting effects obtained with brush, sponge, rag, etc.

A. I. A. File No. 25-C PAINT AND VARNISH

SPECIFICATION NO. 4

Specification for Painting New Interior Walls—Flat Finish

(Over New Plaster, Gypsum Wall Board, Beaver Board, or Canvas Lined Surfaces)

General

(a) All paint materials used shall be Certain-teed paint products, and only pure turpentine shall be used as a thinner.

(b) All removable dust, grease, grime, wax, pencil and crayon marks, etc., which would be harmful to the paint, shall be removed before application.

(c) All holes and cracks shall be carefully raked out and then filled flush with plaster of paris and sandpapered.

(d) No paint shall be applied to damp walls—nor shall paint be applied unless the temperature of the walls remains above 60° F. during application and drying.

(e) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden before applying the next.

(f) Application shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the paint.

Priming Coat

(g) Shall be a mixture of equal parts by volume of Certain-teed No. 938 Wall Sealer and Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint, color selected by the Architect or No. 939 Super Primer and Sealer.

Second Coat *(also third coat in case of four coat job)*

(h) Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint, color selected by Architect, shall be applied as received except when slight thinning with pure Turpentine is necessary to replace evaporated thinners.

NOTE: *Because of the excellent hiding properties of Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint, only 1 coat is usually required after the priming coat in order to obtain perfect hiding. If a Plain Stipple Finish is desired for the second or third coat, the Architect should add the following at end of above Paragraph (h):*

"After the second (or third) coat has set from 20 to 30 minutes, stipple with a stippling brush to a uniform mat finish."

NOTE: *Where it is desired to use a vari-colored stipple or Tiffany blend, use either of the following paragraphs for the Third Coat or Fourth Coat as the case may be.*

Finishing Coat—Vari-colored Stipple

(i) After the second (or, third) coat has dried, a sponge or rag textured stipple effect shall be applied as directed by the Architect, using Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint tints or Master Painters' Colors in Oil selected by the Architect.

Finishing Coat—Tiffany Blend

(i¹) After the second (or, third) coat has dried, a blended Tiffany finish shall be applied as directed by the Architect, using Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint tints or Master Painters' Colors in Oils selected by the Architect and No. 938 Wall Sealer as a blending liquid.

For Painting Previously Painted Wall Surfaces, Sized Canvas or Oil Cloth Covered Surfaces

The requirements for painted surfaces are practically the same as for new, unpainted surfaces except that the priming coat is usually unnecessary and careful preparation of peeled or repaired places is required so as to prevent striking in. The following Specification No. 4A should be used. Sometimes, old surfaces that have been painted a number of times with flat wall paints leave a spongy absorbent surface, require priming and exactly the same treatment as new plastered walls; in which case, Specification No. 4 should be used.

SPECIFICATION NO. 4A

Specification for Painting Previously Painted Interior Walls—Flat Finish

(Over Old Paint, Sized Canvas or Oil Cloth Covered Surfaces)

General

(a) All paint materials used shall be Certain-teed paint products, and only pure turpentine shall be used as a thinner.

(b) All kalsomined surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and all kalsomine removed by washing, or scraping and brushing.

(c) All wall papered surfaces shall be examined to see that paper is tightly secured to the walls, where paper is loose, blistered; or if there exists too many layers of paper these shall be completely removed.

(d) All dust, grease, grime, wax, etc., shall be removed and where necessary shall be thoroughly washed off.

(e) Where surfaces to be painted are finished with a high gloss, they shall be well dulled, before application, with sandpaper or by sponging with a solution of ½ pound washing soda to the gallon of water.

(f) All blisters and loose paint shall be carefully scraped. All holes and cracks shall be carefully raked out and then filled flush with Plaster of Paris and sandpapered.

(g) No paint shall be applied to damp walls—nor shall paint be applied unless the temperature of the walls remains above 60° F. during application and drying.

(h) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden before applying the next.

(i) Application shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the paint.

Pointing Up

(j) After all the surfaces have been cleaned and repaired, and before the paint is applied, all places that have been scraped and those that have been pointed up or patched shall be coated with shellac and then with the paint which is to be applied.

First Coat *(or Finish Coat, in case of one-coat job)*

(k) After the spot coats have dried, Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint, color selected by Architect, shall be applied as received.

Second Coat

(l) Apply Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint, color selected by Architect, as received.

NOTE: *Plain Stipple, Vari-colored Stipple or Tiffany Blend may be specified for second coat. (See Paragraphs (h), (i), (j¹) and accompanying notes in Specification No. 4, and change above Paragraph (k) accordingly.)*

A. I. A. File No. 23-C

CLC 31845

May 8, 1935

SPECIFICATION NO. 5

Specification for Painting New Interior Walls—Semi-Gloss Enamel Finish

(Over New Plaster, Gypsum Wall Board, Beaver Board, or Canvas Lined Surfaces.)

General

NOTES: *If the entire job to be specified is to be Semi-Gloss Enamel Finish, the Architect should include the various paragraphs of Specification No. 4 under the heading "General."*

If only certain rooms or spaces are to be Semi-Gloss Enamel Finish, the following paragraphs can be added to Specification No. 4 under a separate heading "Semi-Gloss Enamel Finish."

Priming Coat

(a) Shall be a mixture of equal parts by volume of Certain-teed No. 938 Wall Sealer and Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel Undercoater. This coat shall be tinted by the painter with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, similar to the color of Finishing Coat or No. 939 Super Primer and Sealer.

Glue Size Coat

(b) Where the plaster surface is covered with tint maps or air cracks, and after the priming coat is dry and hard, apply a coat consisting of 1 pound Certain-teed Dry Wall Size, dissolved in 4 gallons of hot water, well brushed out when cold to avoid runs.

Second Coat

(c) Certain-teed No. 24, tinted by painter to approximately the same color as the Finishing Coat with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, shall be applied after the priming coat has been lightly sandpapered with 00 sandpaper.

Finishing Coat

(d) The second coat shall be sandpapered lightly with 00 sandpaper; then Certain-teed Semi-Gloss Finish, of color selected by the Architect, or tinted to selected color with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, shall be applied without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Plain Stipple Finish is desired, the Architect should add the following at end of above paragraph:*

. . . After the finishing coat has set from 20 to 30 minutes, stipple with a stippling brush to a uniform mat finish . . . .

NOTE: *Specification for Previously Painted Surfaces given in Specification No. 4A may be used for Repaint Work.*

SPECIFICATION NO. 6

Specification for Painting New Interior Walls—High Gloss Enamel Finish

(Over New Plaster, Gypsum Wall Board, Beaver Board, or Canvas Lined Surfaces.)

General

NOTES: *If the entire job to be specified is to be High Gloss Enamel Finish, the Architect should include the various paragraphs of Specification No. 4 under the heading "General."*

If only certain rooms or spaces are to be High Gloss Enamel Finish, the following paragraphs can be added to Specification No. 4 under a separate heading "High Gloss Enamel Finish".

Priming Coat

(a) Shall be a mixture of equal parts by volume of Certain-teed No. 938 Wall Sealer and Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel Undercoater. This coat shall be tinted by the painter with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, similar to the color of Finishing Coat or No. 939 Super Primer and Sealer.

Glue Size Coat

(b) Where the plaster surface is covered with tiny maps or air cracks, and after the priming coat is dry and hard, apply a coat consisting of 1 pound Certain-teed Dry Wall Size, dissolved in 4 gallons of hot water, well brushed out when cold to avoid runs.

Second Coat

(c) Certain-teed No. 24, tinted by painter to approximately the same color as the Finishing Coat with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, shall be applied after the priming coat has been lightly sandpapered with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a four coat job is desired, a third coat can be specified. Insert the following paragraph (d):*

Third Coat

(d) The second coat shall be sandpapered lightly with 00 sandpaper; then a coat, consisting of equal parts by volume of Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel Undercoater and Certain-teed Decorative Gloss Enamel, of color selected by the Architect or tinted to selected color with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, shall be applied without thinning.

Finishing Coat

(e) The second (or, third) coat shall be sandpapered lightly with 00 sandpaper; then Certain-teed Decorative Gloss Enamel, of color selected by the Architect or tinted to selected color with Master Painters' Colors in Oil, shall be applied without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Plain Stipple Finish is desired, the Architect should add the following at end of above paragraph:*

. . . After the finishing coat has set from 20 to 30 minutes, stipple with a stippling brush to a uniform mat finish . . . .

NOTE: *Specifications for Previously Painted Surfaces given in Specification No. 4A may be used for Repaint Work.*

SPECIFICATION NO. 7

Specification for Painting Interior Walls—Plastic Relief Finish

(Over All Types of Surfaces)

General

NOTES: *If the entire job to be specified is to be Plastic Relief Finish, the Architect should include the various paragraphs of Specification No. 4 under the heading "General" for new work, or those of Specification No. 4A for old work.*
If only certain rooms or spaces are to be plastic Relief Finish, the following paragraphs can be added to Specification No. 4 for new work, or Specification No. 4A for old work—under a separate heading, in either case, "Plastic Relief Finish":

Priming Coat

(a) Certain-teed No. 938 Wall Sealer shall be applied as received without thinning.

NOTE: *The above Priming Coat is only necessary over new plastered surfaces or on wall paper that is in sound condition.*

Finishing Coat

(b) Certain-teed Plastic Paint shall be tinted with Certain-teed Flat Wall Paints or Master Painters' Colors in Oil and textured as directed by the Architect, and in strict accordance with printed instructions for use of Certain-teed Plastic Paint.

CLD31846

A. I. A. File No. 25-C PAINT AND VARNISH

Certain-teed Architectural Finishes

Few other factors exert greater influence upon the harmony and unity of interior design than the completely finished standing trim and floor. For this reason, architects demand that the finest enamel and varnish products be applied by skilled finishers to emphasize the full beauty of the woods. Certain-teed Architectural Finishes are dependable and measure up to the most exacting requirements of craftsmen in every way.

Varnishing Interior Standing Trim and Floors with the Following *Certain-teed* Products:

Fillers: Certain-teed Paste Wood Filler for Open Grain Woods.
Certain-teed Liquid Wood Filler for Close Grain Woods.
Stains: Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stain.
Stain Sealers: Certain-teed White or Orange Shellac.
Gloss Rubbing Varnishes: Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish.
Flat Varnishes: Certain-teed Flat Varnish.
Floor Varnishes: Certain-teed Floor Varnish.
Wax: Certain-teed Paste Wax.
Varnish Stains: Certain-teed Varnish Stain.
Varnish Remover: Certain-teed Paint and Varnish Remover.
Crack and Crevice Fillers: Certain-teed Crack and Crevice Filler.

SPECIFICATION NO. 8

Specification for Varnishing Standing Wood Trim and Floors

(New Open Grain Woods)

(a) All materials used shall be Certain-teed products, and only pure turpentine shall be used as a thinner.

(b) All completed woodwork shall be carefully inspected by this Contractor before work is begun, and all defects which would prevent obtaining a satisfactory finish shall be reported to the Architect.

(c) The temperature of the room shall remain above 60° F. during the progress of the work, and rooms and woodwork shall be kept free of dust, dirt, wood shavings, etc.

(d) Proper care shall be taken that no work is done when the wood surface is damp or when a seepage of moisture or deposition from gas heat is likely to occur. All traces of oil grease, pencil and crayon marks, etc., shall be removed from the wood surface.

(e) Nail holes and cracks shall be properly puttied or filled so as to match the finish.

(f) The wood surface shall be properly prepared by sandpapering, and each coat, except the finishing coat, shall be sandpapered, when hard with 00 sandpaper.

(g) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden (usually 24 hours) before applying the next.

(h) Application shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the materials.

NOTE: *The following specification paragraphs are divided into two groups: (1) Natural or Light Oak Finish. (2) Stained Finish.*

Natural or Light Oak Finish

Filler Coat

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Natural (or, Light Oak) Paste Wood Filler, which has been thinned with pure turpentine to the proper consistency, and then wiped.

NOTE: *Select either of the following five finishes for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(j) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (j^1) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

Rubbed Varnish Finish

(j^1) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or oil).

NOTE: *If an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (j^2) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

Imitation Rubbed Varnish Finish

(j^2) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat, when hard, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (j^3) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(j^3) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours, apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

NOTE: *If a Waxed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (j^4) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

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Waxed—Shellac Finish

(j⁴) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply one coat Certain-teed 3 lb. Cut White (or, Orange) Shellac, thinned with ¾ gallon denatured alcohol to the gallon of shellac. After the shellac has hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

Stained Finish

Stain Coat

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stain, color selected by the Architect, evenly brushed on without wiping and allowed to harden 24 hours before filling.

Filler Coat

(j) After the stain coat is dry and hard, apply a coat of Certain-teed Natural Paste Wood Filler, which has been match tinted with the required Certain-teed Colors in Oil and proportionate Master Painters' Japan Dryer and thinned with pure turpentine to the proper consistency, and then wiped.

Stain Sealer

(k) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply one coat of Certain-teed 3 lb. Cut White (or, Orange) Shellac, thinned with ¾ gallon denatured alcohol to the gallon of shellac, as a sealing coat for the penetrating oil stain.

NOTE: *Select either of the following five finishes for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(l) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three, (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (l¹) instead of the above Paragraph (l).*

Rubbed Varnish Finish

(l¹) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

NOTE: *If an imitation Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (l²) instead of the above Paragraph (l).*

Imitation Rubbed Varnish Finish

(l²) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Floor Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired use the following Paragraph (l³) instead of the above Paragraph (l).*

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(l³) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, for all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish for all wood floors. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

NOTE: *If a Waxed Finish is desired use the following Paragraph (l⁴) instead of the above paragraph (l³).*

Waxed—Shellac Finish

(l⁴) After the shellac has hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 9

Specification for Varnishing Standing Wood Trim

(New Close Grain Woods)

General

(NOTE: Architect should insert here, Paragraphs (a) to (h) inclusive from Specification No. 8.)

NOTE: *The following specification paragraphs are divided into two groups: (1) Natural Finish (2) Stained Finish.*

Natural Finish

Filler Coat

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Liquid Wood Filler, without thinning.

NOTE: *Select either of the following five for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(j) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Finish is desired use the following Paragraph (j¹) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

Rubbed Varnish Finish

(j¹) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

NOTE: *If an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (j²) instead of the above Paragraph (j¹).*

Imitation Rubbed Varnish Finish

(j²) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired use the following Paragraph (j³) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(j³) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

NOTE: *If a Waxed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (j⁴) instead of the above Paragraph (j).*

Waxed—Shellac Finish

(j⁴) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply one coat of Certain-teed 3 lb. Cut White (or, Orange) Shellac, thinned with ¾ gallon denatured alcohol to the gallon of Shellac. After the shellac has hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours, apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

Stained Finish

Stain Coat

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stain, color selected by the Architect, evenly brushed on without wiping and allowed to harden 24 hours before sealing.

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Stain Sealer

(j) After the stain coat is dry and hard, apply one coat of Certain-teed 3 lb. Cut White (or, Orange) Shellac, thinned with ½ gallon denatured alcohol to the gallon of shellac, as a sealing coat for the penetrating oil stain.

NOTE: *Select either of the following five finishes for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(k) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Varnish is desired, use the following Paragraph* (k^1) *instead of the above Paragraph* (k).

Rubbed Varnish Finish

(k^1) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

NOTE: *If an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph* (k^2) *instead of the above Paragraph* (k).

Imitation Rubbed Varnish Finish

(k^2) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph* (k^3) *instead of the above Paragraph* (k).

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(k^3) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

NOTE: *If a Waxed Shellac Finish is desired use the following Paragraph* (k^4) *instead of the above Paragraph* (k).

Waxed—Shellac Finish

(k^4) After the shellac has hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 10

Specification for Varnishing Wood Floors

(New Close Grain Woods)

General

(NOTE: Architect should insert here, Paragraphs (a) to (h) inclusive from Specification No. 8)

NOTE: *The following specification paragraphs are divided into two groups: (1) Natural Finish (2) Stained Finish.*

Natural Finish

NOTE: *Select one of the following five finishes for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(j) Apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph* (j^1) *instead of above Paragraph* (j).

Rubbed Varnish Finish

(j^1) Apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

NOTE: *If an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired use the following Paragraph* (j^2) *instead of the above Paragraph* (j).

Imitation Rubbed Varnish Finish

(j^2) Apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph* (j^3) *instead of the above Paragraph* (j).

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(j^3) Apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

NOTE: *If a Waxed Shellac Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph* (j^4) *instead of the above Paragraph* (j).

Waxed—Shellac Finish

(j^4) Apply one coat (or, two) of Certain-teed 3 lb. Cut White (or, Orange) Shellac, thinned with ½ gallon denatured alcohol to the gallon of shellac. After the shellac has hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

Stained Finish

Stain Coat

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stain, color selected by the Architect, evenly brushed on without wiping and allowed to harden 24 hours before sealing.

Stain Sealer

(j) After the stain coat is dry and hard, apply one coat of Certain-teed 3 lb. Cut White (or, Orange) Shellac, thinned with ½ gallon denatured alcohol to the gallon of shellac, as a sealing coat for the penetrating oil stain.

NOTE: *Select either of the following five finishes for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(k) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Finish is desired use the following Paragraph* (k^1) *instead of the above Paragraph* (k).

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Rubbed Varnish Finish

(k^1) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

NOTE: *If an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired use the following Paragraph (k^2) instead of the above Paragraph (k).*

Imitation Rubbed Varnish Finish

(k^2) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (k^3) instead of the above Paragraph (k).*

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(k^3) After the shellac has hardened and has been sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, apply three (or, two) coats of Certain-teed Floor Varnish, without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except final coat, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

NOTE: *If a Waxed Shellac Finish is desired use the following Paragraph (k^4) instead of the above Paragraph (k).*

Waxed—Shellac Finish

(k^4) Apply a second coat of shellac, then after the shellac has hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 11

Specification for Re-finishing Previously Varnished Standing Wood Trim and Floors

NOTE: *This Specification covers only the re-finishing over old finished woodwork. If the Architect decides that it is necessary to entirely remove the old finish, he should select any one of the previous Specifications Nos. 8, 9, 10, that will meet his requirements, and shall include in its proper place the following additional paragraph under the heading of "General."*

(–) All the present finish on all interior wood trim and floors shall be entirely removed down to the bare wood with Certain-teed Paint and Varnish Remover, taking care that all traces of wax, left by the Remover, are entirely removed with turpentine.

General

(a) All materials used shall be Certain-teed products, and where necessary only pure turpentine shall be used as a thinner.

(b) Remove all wax, grease, oil, moisture, dirt, etc., before proceeding with the re-finishing work.

(c) All stains shall be bleached with Oxalic Acid solution taking care to rinse the surface free of Oxalic Acid with clear water after bleaching has been accomplished.

(d) The temperature of the rooms shall remain above 60° F. during the progress of the work, and the rooms and woodwork shall be kept free of dust, dirt, etc.

(e) Proper care shall be taken that no work is done when the wood surface is damp or when seepage of moisture or deposition from gas heat is likely to occur.

(f) Nail holes and cracks in all wood trims shall be properly puttied or filled so as to match the finish. The cracks in all wood floors shall be filled with Certain-teed Crack and Crevice Filler, match tinted with Certain-teed Colors in Oil and Master Painters' Japan Dryer.

(g) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden (usually 24 hours) before applying the next.

(h) Application shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the materials.

NOTE: *The following specification paragraphs are divided into two groups: (1) Clear Varnish Finish, (2) Varnish Stain Finish.*

Clear Varnish Finish

NOTE: *Select one of the following four finishes for the final finish.*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(i) After the previously finished surfaces of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply one coat (or, two coats) of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, on all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish on all wood floors.*

*NOTE: *In the case of two coat work, add the following to above Paragraph (i):* Sandpaper the first coat, when hard, with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *If a Rubbed Finish is desired, use either of the following Paragraphs: (i^1), or (i^1a) instead of the above Paragraph (i).*

Rubbed Varnish Finish (One Coat Job)

(i^1) After the previously finished surfaces of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply one coat of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, on all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish on all wood floors. When the varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

Rubbed Varnish Finish (Two Coat Job)

(i^1a) After the previously finished surface of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply two coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, on all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish on all wood floors. Sandpaper the first coat, when hard, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

NOTE. *When an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired, use the following Paragraph (i^2) instead of the above Paragraph (i).*

Imitation Rubbed Finish

(i^2) After the previously finished surfaces of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply one coat (or, two coats) of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, on all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish on all wood floors. Sandpaper (each coat) when hard with 00 sandpaper, and apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish without thinning.

NOTE: *If a Waxed-Varnish Finish is desired, use either of the following Paragraphs: (i^3) or (i^3a) instead of the above Paragraph (i).*

Waxed—Varnish Finish (One Coat of Varnish)

(i^3) After the previously finished surfaces of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply one coat of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, on all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish on all wood floors. When the varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

Waxed—Varnish Finish (Two Coats of Varnish)

(i^3a) After the previously finished surfaces of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply two coats of Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish, without thinning, on all wood trim and Certain-teed Floor Varnish on all wood floors. Sandpaper the first coat, when hard, with 00 sandpaper. When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours apply a second coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then ploish for the final finish.

Varnish Stain Finish

NOTE: *Select one of the following four finishes for the final finish:*

Gloss Varnish Finish

(i) After the previously finished surfaces of all wood trim and floors have been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, one coat of Certain-teed Varnish Stain, color, as selected by the Architect. After the varnish stain has properly hardened, it shall be sandpapered with 00 sandpaper, then a coat of Certain-teed Floor Varnish applied on floors and Certain-teed Interior Spar Varnish on trim.

NOTE: *If only one coat is desired, omit the last sentence in above Paragraph (i).*

Rubbed Varnish Finish

(i^1) If a Rubbed Finish is desired, add the following to above Paragraph (i):

..When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, it shall be rubbed with pumice stone and water (or, oil).

Imitation Rubbed Finish

(i^2) When an Imitation Rubbed Finish is desired, add the following to above Paragraph (i):

..Sandpaper the work when hard and apply a coat of Certain-teed Flat Varnish, without thinning.

Waxed—Varnish Finish

(i^3) If a waxed Varnish Finish is desired, add the following to above Paragraph (i):

..When the final coat of varnish has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Paste Wax and then polish. After 24 hours, apply a second coat of Certain teed Paste Wax and then polish for the final finish.

Enameling Interior Standing Trim and Floors

With the following *Certain-teed* Products:

Undercoaters for Trim

Certain-teed Enamel First Coater.
(Alternative) Certain-teed Quick Drying First Coater.

Gloss Enamels for Trim

Certain-teed Decorative Enamel.
(Alternative) Certain-teed Interior Gloss Finish.
(Alternative) Certain-teed Quick Drying Enamel.

Floor Enamels

Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel.

Crack Fillers

Certain-teed Crack and Crevice Filler.

The following enameling specifications call for Certain-teed Decorative Enamel with Certain-teed Enamel First Coater, our highest grade enamel products, on standing trim. This enamel is available in the non-yellowing Snow White Gloss—the quality cannot be exceeded. Alternatives are: The Certain-teed Interior Gloss Finish consisting of the Gloss White, and a wide choice of tints; also the Certain-teed Quick Drying Enamels available in numerous tints and shades. The Interior Gloss finishes are similar to the Decorative Enamel but less costly. The Quick-Drying Enamels are of the best quality and have the added property of 4 to 6 hour drying which makes them comparable in speed of drying to the brushing lacquers, while being infinitely easier to apply and much more durable.

Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamels are not only very elastic and tough, but also dry quickly so that they may be walked on within from 6 to 8 hours after application.

SPECIFICATION NO. 12

Specification for Enameling Standing Wood Trim

(New Woodwork)

General

(NOTE: Architect should insert here Paragraphs (a) to (h) inclusive from Specification No. 8.)

NOTE: *Because of the dense hiding of Certain-teed Enamel First Coater, it is possible to procure perfect hiding in three coats, but if a greater depth of finish is desired, four coats should be specified.*

Three Coat Work

First Coat

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, one coat of Certain-teed No. 24 First Coater (tinted with Master Painters' Colors in Oil as directed by the Architect).

NOTE: *Enamel finish is seldom used over open grain woods, but should these be used, it is necessary to specify paste wood filler before the first coat.*

Second Coat

(j) After the first coat has properly hardened, sandpaper with 00 sandpaper. Then apply, without thinning, a coat consisting of a mixture of 1 gallon of Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel First Coater and 1 quart of Decorative Enamel, (tinted with Master Painters' Colors in Oil as directed by the Architect).

Third Coat

(k) After the second coat has properly hardened, sandpaper with 00 sandpaper. Then apply, without thinning, a finished coat of Certain-teed Decorative Enamel, (color as selected by the Architect).

NOTE: *Rubbed Finish may be specified after final coat as in Specification No. 10, Paragraph (j^1).*

Four Coat Work

First and Second Coats

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, two coats of Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel First Coater, (tinted with Master Painters' Colors in Oil as directed by the Architect). Sandpaper each coat with 00 sandpaper.

NOTE: *Enamel finish is seldom used over open grain woods, but should these be used, it is necessary to specify paste wood filler before the first coat.*

Third Coat

(j) After the second coat has properly hardened, sandpaper with 00 sandpaper. Then apply, without thinning, a coat consisting of a mixture of 1 gallon of Certain-teed No. 24 Enamel First Coater and 1 quart of Decorative Enamel (tinted with Master Painters' Colors in Oil as directed by the Architect).

Fourth Coat

(k) After the third coat has properly hardened, sandpaper with 00 sandpaper. Then apply, without thinning, a finishing coat of Certain-teed Decorative Enamel (color selected by the Architect).

NOTE: *Rubbed Finish may be specified after final coat as in Specification No. 10, (j^1).*

SPECIFICATION NO. 13

Specification for Enameling Wood Floors

(New Work)

General

(Note: Architect should insert here Paragraphs (a) to (h) inclusive from Specification No. 8.)

First, Second and Third Coats

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, 3 coats of Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel, color as selected by the Architect. Sandpaper the first and second coats with 00 sandpaper.

Note: *Enamel finish is seldom used over grain woods, but should these be used, it is necessary to specify paste wood filler before the undercoats.*

SPECIFICATION NO. 14

Specification for Enameling Previously Finished Wood Trim and Floors

General

(a) All materials used shall be Certain-teed products, and when necessary only pure turpentine shall be used as a thinner.

(b) Remove all wax, grease, oil, moisture, dirt, etc., before proceeding with the re-finishing work.

(c) The temperature of the rooms shall remain above 60° F. during the progress of the work, and rooms and woodwork shall be kept free of dust, dirt, etc.

(d) Proper care shall be taken that no work is done when the wood surface is damp or where a seepage of moisture or deposition from gas heat is likely to occur.

(e) Nail holes and cracks in all wood trim shall be properly puttied or filled. The cracks in all wood floors shall be filled with Certain-teed Crack and Crevice Filler, match tinted with Certain-teed Colors in Oil and Master Painters' Japan Dryer.

(f) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harde before applying the next.

(g) Application shall be made in a workmanlike manner according t the nature and requirements of the materials.

Note: *It is usually only necessary to specify one coat of the appropriate enamel*

In case a decided change of color is required, or the surface is very unsightly, a priming coat of Enamel First Coater should be specified for trim and two coat of Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel for floors.

One Coat Work

Finish on Trim

(h) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, one coat of Certain-teed Decorative Enamel (color as selected by the Architect) on all wood trim.

Finish on Floors

(i) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, one coat of Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel (color as selected by the Architect), on all wood floors.

Two Coat Work

Priming Coat on Trim

(h) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, one coat of Certain-teed Enamel First Coater (tinted with Master Painters' Colors in Oil as directed by the Architect), on all wood trim.

Finish Coat on Trim

(i) After the priming coat has hardened, it shall be sandpapered with 00 sandpaper; then apply, without thinning, a finishing coat of Certain-teed Decorative Enamel (color as selected by the Architect), on all wood trim.

Finish on Floors

(j) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply, without thinning, two coats of Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel (color as selected by the Architect) on all wood floors. The first coat, when hard, shall be sandpapered with 00 sandpaper.

GLD31852

Painting Cement Floors

For Exterior and Interior—Use the Following *Certain-teed* Products

Surfacer: Certain-teed Floor Varnish.
Paints: Certain-teed Cement Floor Paint.

Cement floors have always offered one of the most difficult painting problems, for an ordinary floor paint or enamel which might give good service on a wood floor will wear off from areas of heavy traffic on a cement floor within a few weeks. This rapid disintegration is largely caused by the lack of resiliency in the floor and by the fact that small particles of the cement become loosened, even though coated with paint, and then act as a most severe abrasive. Furthermore, cement floors are often subjected to moisture under infiltration pressure (any large amount of which will cause peeling of any paint or enamel), having a continuous, non-porous film, even though it is highly resistant to the action of water in the form of dampness. In some cement floors, free alkali is another destructive factor.

The use of Certain-teed Floor Varnish as a surfacer or undercoater will insure maximum binding of the detachable cement particles and maximum resistance to the action of moisture. The Certain-teed Cement Floor Paints are very impervious to water and alkali, and sufficiently tough to withstand heavy traffic for protracted periods. Good elasticity and water resistance also fit them for use on exterior cement floors of all kinds. An added advantage is their 6 to 8 hour speed of drying.

SPECIFICATION NO. 15

Specification for Painting Exterior or Interior Cement Floors

(New or Old Work)

General

(a) All materials used shall be Certain-teed products approved by the Architect.

(b) Applications shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the materials. No paint shall be applied during inclement weather, such as excessive dampness, cold, heat or wind.

(c) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden before applying the next.

Preparation

(d) Remove all wax, grease, oil, dirt, etc., from the surface of the cement floors.

(e) The cement floors shall be perfectly dry. If there is any indication of free alkali in the cement, or if it is suspected to be present, the Architect shall be notified before work is begun.

(Note: *If the alkaline condition is not too severe, a wash of 4 lb. Zinc Sulphate to a gallon of water will neutralize it sufficiently, but a severe alkaline condition cannot be remedied in this or any other way. The best test for determining whether or not a paint will stay on the floor without being destroyed by the alkali is to apply portions of it on a number of small scattered areas, and to observe if the paint deadens and crumbles from the action of the alkali within a period of two weeks.*)

Priming or Surface Coat

(f) After the cement surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply one coat of Certain-teed Floor Varnish without thinning.

Finishing Coat

(g) After the priming coat has properly hardened, apply, without thinning, one coat (or, two coats) of Certain-teed Cement Floor Paint, color as selected by the Architect.

Painting Exterior Concrete and Stucco Walls

With *Certain-teed* Concrete and Stucco Paint

Stucco and concrete walls require paint protection from the weather just as much, if not more than wood because of the greater porosity which allows penetration of moisture into the structural beams with consequent swelling and cracking of the stucco and concrete. Certain-teed Concrete and Stucco Paint is designed to particularly penetrate into the surface thereby providing an excellent waterproof bond which protects and preserves the surface against the elements of the weather. In order to obtain the most satisfactory results the directions as printed on each container must be followed.

SPECIFICATION NO. 16

Specification for Painting Exterior Stucco Walls

General

(a) The reducer used shall be of Certain-teed Products manufacture in conjunction with pure boiled linseed oil and turpentine as hereinafter specified.

(b) Applications shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the material. No paint shall be applied during inclement weather, such as excessive dampness, cold, heat, or wind.

(c) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden before applying the next.

Preparation

(d) Remove all wax, grease, oil, dirt and all loose particles of stucco and concrete from the surface of the walls.

(e) The walls shall be perfectly dry. If there is any indication of free alkali in the stucco or cement, or if it is suspected to be present, the Architect shall be notified before work is begun.

Note: *If the alkaline condition is not too severe, a wash of 4 lb. Zinc Sulphate to a gallon of water will neutralize it sufficiently, but a severe alkaline condition cannot be remedied in this or any other way. The best test for determining whether or not a paint will stay on the walls without being destroyed by the alkali is to apply portions of it on a number of small scattered areas and to observe if the paint deadens and crumbles from the action of the alkali within a period of two weeks.*

First Coat

(f) If the wall surface has been prepared and cleaned as specified apply one coat of Certain-teed Concrete and Stucco Paint thinned with three gallons of Concrete and Stucco Reducer to the gallon of paint and brush well into the surface.

Second Coat

(g) After the first coat has properly hardened, apply one coat of Certain-teed Concrete and Stucco Paint thinned with one quart of Certain-teed Reducer and one quart of turpentine to the gallon of paint.

Third Coat

(g) After the second coat has properly hardened, apply a finishing coat of Certain-teed Concrete and Stucco Paint thinned with one quart of boiled linseed oil to the gallon of paint.

GL031853

Painting New or Previously Painted Exterior Wood Floors of Porches and Decks

With the Following *Certain-teed* Products:

Primer: Certain-teed House Paint No. 402 Gray Tint.
Finish: Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel.

Certain-teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamels consist of pigments ground in a quick-drying, extremely elastic and durable varnish vehicle. Their durability for exterior exposure is dependent, however, upon proper priming of the wood.

Exposure tests and practical usage have proved that paints or enamels with varnish vehicles are unfitted for use as primers on exterior wood, because proper penetration and bonding for best durability cannot be secured. The be primer that can be used is a lead-zinc paint with an a linseed oil vehicle, containing no varnish.

Since No. 402 Gray Tint House Paint meets this requir ment and because the color is suitable for use under ar of the Floor, Porch and Deck colors, it is specified for us as a primer over new wood and as a spot coat over wor spots on old wood.

SPECIFICATION NO. 17

Specification for Painting Exterior Wood Porch or Deck Floors

(Over New or Previously Painted Wood)

General

(NOTE: *Architect should insert here—any or all paragraphs under the heading "General" from Specification No. 1 for New Work, or those from Specification No. 2 for Old Work.*)

NOTE: *Use the following paragraph for New Wood.*

Priming Coat

(—) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. 402 Gray Tint shall be thinned with 3 pints pure linseed oil and 1 quart pure turpentine. Apply one coat well brushed into the wood.

NOTE: *Use the following paragraph for previously painted wood.*

Spot Coat

(—) Each gallon of Certain-teed House Paint No. 402 Gray Tint sha be thinned with 3 pints pure linseed oil and 1 quart pure turpentin Apply one coat on all worn spots well brushed into the wood.

NOTE: *Use the following paragraph after either the Priming Coat or Spot Coa*

Second and Third Coats

(—) After allowing at least 48 hours for the first coat to harden, Certain teed Floor, Porch and Deck Enamel, color as selected by the Architec shall be applied with a full flowing coat as received without thinning allowing at least 24 hours between coats.

Staining Exterior Wood Shingles

With *Certain-teed* Shingle Stains

The pleasing attractiveness of stained shingles on sidewalls or roofs is quickly lost and replaced by a most dilapidated ugliness unless the best stains are applied in the proper manner.

Certain-teed Shingle Stains penetrate deeply into the shingle fibres which become permeated with a fungus inhibitive, weather resistant coating that retains its origina freshness of color for years without the usual famila fading and streaking.

Proper application involves a dip coat of at least two thirds of the shingle from the butt end and a brush coa after the shingles are laid.

SPECIFICATION NO. 18

Specification for Staining Exterior Wood Shingles

Dip Coat

(a) Dry shingles shall be dipped singly, butts down, for two-thirds their length in unthinned Certain-teed Shingle Stain, color selected by Architect, and allowed to dry in loose piles for 24 hours.

Brush Coat

(b) After laying of the dried, dipped shingles, a brush coat of Shingl Stain shall be applied by brushing the butts liberally then laying off th stain evenly over the entire surface without excessive runs.

A. I. A. File No. 25-C

May 8, 193

GL031854

Varnishing Exterior Woodwork

With the Following *Certain-teed* Products:

Fillers: Paste Wood Filler for Open Grain Woods—Certain-teed Paste Wood Filler.
Liquid Wood Filler for Close Grain Woods—Certain-teed No. 938 Sealer.

Stains: Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stains.

Stain Sealers: Certain-teed No. 938 Sealer.

Varnishes: Certain-teed Universal Varnish, Certain-teed Outside Spar.

The comparatively quick perishing of exterior varnish finishes over wood is a well-known fault which has baffled varnish manufacturers and master painters for years. Even the associated lumber interests are now carefully studying the problem so as to determine which woods can be best varnished and how to do it for most satisfactory results.

Research, however, both scientific and practical, has done much towards effecting a solution of this problem. Data derived from practical usage and from exposure tests conducted by the Certain-teed laboratories have established the following facts among others:

1. Open grain, hard woods, which can be well filled with paste wood filler, hold a durable varnish finish much longer than soft, close grain woods, especially those containing a large proportion of sap streaks.
2. Varnish finishes tend to fail more quickly over close grain woods if the priming coat of varnish contains too high a percentage of gums; in other words, a durable, long oil spar varnish, suitable for a finishing coat, is unsuited, because of too high a gum content, for use as a primer over close grain woods.

The following specifications are based upon the above facts and others relative to design of product, scientifically established by Certain-teed chemists in conjunction with practical varnish finishers. Consequently, these specifications may be relied upon to be entirely practical not only as to products specified but also as to procedure.

SPECIFICATION NO. 19

Specification for Varnishing Exterior Woodwork

(New Open Grain Woods)

General

(a) All materials used shall be Certain-teed products, and only pure turpentine shall be used as a thinner.

(b) All completed woodwork shall be carefully inspected by this Contractor before work is begun and all defects which would prevent obtaining a satisfactory finish shall be reported to the Architect.

(c) No varnish products shall be applied during inclement weather such that, when application is made according to the best practice of the art, excessive dampness, cold, heat, or wind might harm the appearance or durability of the finish.

(d) Nail holes and cracks shall be properly puttied or filled so as to match the finish.

(e) The wood surface shall be properly prepared by sandpapering and each coat, except the finishing coat, shall be sandpapered, when hard, with 00 sandpaper.

(f) Sufficient time shall be allowed for each coat to dry and harden, usually 24 hours, before applying the next.

(g) Application shall be made in a workmanlike manner according to the nature and requirements of the materials.

NOTE: *The following specification paragraphs are divided into two groups: (1) Natural or Light Oak Finish. (2) Stained Finish.*

Natural or Light Oak Finish

Filler Coat

(h) after the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Natural (or Light Oak) Paste Wood Filler, which has been thinned with pure turpentine to the proper consistency, and then wiped.

Varnish Coats

(i) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply three coats of Certain-teed Universal Varnish (or Certain-teed Outside Spar Varnish), without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. Allow at least 24 hours between coats.

Stained Finish

Stain Coat

(h) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stain, color selected by the Architect, evenly brushed on without wiping and allowed to harden 24 hours before filling.

Filler Coat

(i) Apply a coat of Certain-teed Natural Paste Wood Filler, which has been match tinted with the required Certain-teed Colors in Oil and proportionate Master Painters' Japan Dryer, and thinned with pure turpentine to the proper consistency, and then wiped.

Stain Sealer

(j) After the filler coat is dry and hard, apply one coat of Certain-teed No. 938 Sealer, without thinning, and allow to dry at least 24 hours before varnishing.

Varnish Coats

(k) Apply three coats of Certain-teed Universal Varnish (or Certain-teed Outside Spar Varnish), without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. Allow at least 24 hours between coats.

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GL031855

SPECIFICATION NO. 20

Specification for Varnishing Exterior Woodwork

(New Close Grain Woods)

General

NOTE: *Architect should insert here, Paragraphs (a) to (g), inclusive, from Specification No. 19.)*

NOTE: *The following specification paragraphs are divided into two groups: (1) Natural Finish. (2) Stained Finish.*

Natural Finish

Filler Coat

(h) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as above specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed No. 938 Sealer, without thinning, and allow to dry at least 24 hours before varnishing.

Varnish Coat

(i) Apply three coats of Certain-teed Universal Varnish (or Certain-teed Outside Spar Varnish), without thinning. Sandpaper each coat when hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. Allow at least 24 hours between coats.

Stained Finish

Stain Coat

(h) After the wood surface has been prepared and cleaned as abo specified, apply a coat of Certain-teed Penetrating Oil Stain, color selecte by the Architect, evenly brushed on without wiping.

Stain Sealer

(i) After the stain is dry and hard, apply one coat of Certain-teed No. 93 Sealer, without thinning, and allow to dry at least 24 hours befor varnishing.

Varnish Coat

(j) Apply three coats of Certain-teed Universal Varnish (or Certain teed Outside Spar Varnish), without thinning. Sandpaper each coat whe hard, except the final coat, with 00 sandpaper. Allow at least 24 hour between coats.

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