

# WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOUSE PAINTS AND PAINTING! ©

*A COAT OF HOUSE PAINT isn't much thicker than a sheet of paper. Yet this thin paint film can effectively resist extreme heat and cold, sunlight, rain and snow, chemicals and bacteria. It can, if it is applied properly. However, if the surface conditions are poor, and the application is poor, the paint cannot perform up to its potential. The following information may help you understand more about painting...to get the most out of your paint investment.*

## BASIC TYPES OF HOUSE PAINTS

**OIL BASE PAINTS** use linseed oil, alkyd resin, or a combination thereof as the binder. They are thinned with paint thinner, not water. Oil base paints have a thicker film than latex types which helps provide somewhat better hiding power. They produce better adhesion over chalky, glossy or hard surfaces. However, oil base paints tend to erode, or wear down faster than latex paints.

**LATEX PAINTS** use latex materials as the binder. They are water thinned. The dry latex film is thinner and more flexible than an oil base film, and it erodes at a slower rate. The latex film has "breather" properties which help reduce moisture blistering. Latex paints feature water clean-up of equipment, easy brushing, fast drying and superior fade resistance. They may be applied over a slightly damp surface, such as painting after a rain, where as oil base paints require an absolutely dry surface for painting.

## WHAT IS REALLY IN THE PAINT CAN?

**PAINT CONSISTS OF** pigments, vehicles, binders, driers and color. The pigments create the hiding power (the ability of the paint to develop a uniform color over the surface). Pigments also protect the surface from sunlight damage. The vehicle contains the binders and driers, and allows the paint to convert from a liquid in the can to a solid, dry film on the painted surface. The binders, either oil base or latex types, hold the pigments and colors together on the surface once the driers have evaporated.

**THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS** in paint are the pigments and the vehicles. The basic pigment for good hiding is titanium, particularly important in white, light and medium colors. Titanium is a very expensive pigment. Other pigments are combined with titanium to add certain performance properties to the product. However, an imbalance of these pigments can cause poorer performance, such as brittleness, excessive chalking (and appearance of fading), and reduced hiding power. High performance products, the top lines from respected quality manufacturers, contain a higher percentage of titanium, and the proper blend of other pigments, to produce significantly superior products.

Vehicles can also vary in strength and durability. In latex base paints, for example pure, high quality acrylic resin is considered the best binder. It is the most expensive latex. Paints can be made with other, less expensive latexes, or acrylic can be blended with other latexes, to create a less expensive product, while the cost is reduced, the performance is reduced likewise.

**PROPER FORMULATION** of a house paint, and use of quality chemicals, contribute to a superior product...but that is not the whole story. The manufacturing process is very important. Combining chemicals at precisely the right time in the process is necessary to create the proper reactions. And grinding the components together, at precisely the right speed and time, contributes to the proper texture of the product. This insures easy brushing, good mileage (the amount of area the product will cover), and the leveling and finished appearance of the paint. This processing requires more time, and experienced technical personnel, which does add to the cost of producing a superior product.

**THE BEST PRODUCTS** apply more easily, cover more area per gallon, have a smoother surface for better appearance and less dirt accumulation (which is damaging to the paint film), have superior hiding power, create a better surface for repainting when necessary, have less tendency to fade, look better and last longer, and maintain their flexibility when more coats of paint are applied over them (which is extremely important to the success of future painting projects). The idea that "paint is paint, they're all alike," is simply not true. *All paints are not created equal.*

**QUALITY PAINT MANUFACTURERS CHECK THEIR PRODUCTS** constantly; from incoming raw materials, to monitoring each production step right through to the finished product. Before the paint batch is released for packaging, it goes through another series of quality control tests. The quality and reliability of these products are exceptional. In fact product related problems with house paints are

very rare indeed. *Most house paint problems are the result of poor surface conditions and/or poor application.*

On most homes, house paint problems are minor. But it is to your benefit to understand how problems can develop, and how they can be avoided and cured. When the quality is built into these paints, it's how they are used that determines how well they can perform.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY OF PAINT TYPES

**WHY DO PAINTS HAVE A LIMITED LIFE SPAN?** One would think that a thick, hard coating would last a long time on wood siding... Just the opposite is true. Exterior wood surfaces are constantly moving...as the wood expands, contracts, swells and shrinks with changes in moisture and temperature. A thick, hard film actually cracks under this stress, and becomes dislodged from the surface. This is what happens when too many coats of paint are allowed to build up on the surface. The ideal paint film must be sufficiently thin and elastic to move as the surface moves. To accomplish this...to maintain elasticity, prevent film buildup, and provide a paintable surface for the next coat of paint, the paint film is specifically designed to erode, in a slow, controlled manner, while still protecting the surface.

**EROSION (WEATHERING) IS A RESULT** of sunlight and moisture breaking down the paint film and washing it away. The better the quality of the paint, the more slowly the erosion takes place. However, the degree of exposure to sunlight has a direct affect on the life cycle of any paint film. Protected areas of the house will look better longer than exposed areas, and will require painting less often.

**NORMAL PAINTING CYCLES** for various types of exterior finishes, shown below, assume that quality products are used, and exposure is normal, with the same exposure for each type.

Oil base house paints - recoat every 5-6 years.

Latex base house paints - recoat every 6-10 years.

\*Semi-transparent stains - recoat every 2-3 years.

\*Oil Base heavy-bodied stains - recoat every 3-4 years.

\*Latex heavy-bodied stains - recoat every 4-5 years.

\*First applications of stains on bare wood may require recoating sooner than subsequent applications.

Poor surface preparation, improper application, or lower quality products will reduce these cycles considerably.

**FADE RESISTANCE IN HOUSE PAINT COLORS** has improved greatly over the years. However, certain colors still resist fading better than others. Usually the clear sharp primary colors (reds, blues and yellows) have a tendency to fade faster than muted, greyed or "umbered" colors, such as earthtone colors. In the deeper color range, ready-mix colors (which are ground into the paint in the manufacturing process) have better fade resistance than "store tinted" custom colors.

## SWITCHING PAINT TYPES ON YOUR HOUSE

**IT IS USUALLY BEST** to continue applying the same type of paint when repainting. Rarely is oil base recommended over latex paints, although latex may be applied successfully over oil base if the prior coat is in good condition. A primer may be recommended. A qualified paint dealer can advise you on the proper finish for the surfaces and conditions involved.

**HOUSE PAINTS MAY BE APPLIED OVER MOST EXTERIOR STAINS**, unless the stain contained wax in the formula. When painting over a stain, a primer is often recommended. However, staining over paint is not considered good painting procedure by most manufacturers.

**ALUMINUM AND VINYL SIDING** can be painted. These prefinished materials eventually break down, like the finish on your automobile, and require painting. If the surface is badly deteriorated, a primer may be recommended, followed by a finish coat of latex paint. Manufacturers recommendations vary, so ask your paint dealer for the proper paint to use.





## PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

**PAINT PERFORMANCE IS AFFECTED BY** five basic factors.

1. The nature of the surface to which paint must be applied.
2. The preparation of the surface to hold paint properly.
3. The correct application of the paint.
4. The extent of weathering exposure.
5. The quality of the paint.

The following information will help you understand how these factors affect paint, and how they can be controlled, to get the maximum performance from your paint investment.

**THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF PAINT** is to protect the surface. We tend to think of paint as primary decorative, and it does have this benefit. But without paint, wood would not be a popular, economical building material. Unprotected wood will weather, deteriorate, twist, crack and rot. Paint provides a continuous, protective film over the wood to shield it from the deteriorating affects of sunlight and moisture.

**MOISTURE IS THE WORST ENEMY** of both wood and paint. Moisture can attack the surface from the exterior in the form of dew, rain, snow or ice. or it can enter the wood from behind in the form of water vapor created inside the home by cooking, washing, showers, humidifiers and such. Once moisture enters the wood in excessive amounts, two things can happen.

The moisture can be vaporized and drawn to the surface by heat from the sun. The vapor pressure is considerable. Just as steam pressure in a boiling kettle can push up a heavy lid, this vapor pressure can push the paint from the surface, causing blistering and peeling.

Moisture changes in the wood can cause the swelling, shrinking and cracking. This distortion can rupture the paint film. Once the paint film is cracked, more moisture can enter very readily and the problem becomes worse.

**BLISTERING FROM VAPOR PRESSURE** can be controlled by reducing the moisture content in the wood. Proper use of exhaust fans will help. Venting the siding (with small louvers in the siding) will permit air flow between the siding and insulation, which will carry out the moisture vapor. After venting, allow the wood to dry thoroughly (several weeks). Then sand down the blistered paint, spot prime any bare wood, and topcoat. Blistering can also be caused by painting in the hot sun, or on a hot surface. Avoid this by "following the sun" around the house when painting.

**TOBACCO-LIKE STAINS** appearing on the siding are the result of the water soluble dyes in the cedar or redwood boards having been activated by excessive moisture. These are drawn to the surface by heat from the sun and migrate into the paint film. Staining, often followed by blistering, is most likely to first occur near the bathroom, kitchen or laundry areas where the most moisture is generated within the house. To correct this, exhaust/ventilate properly as you would for blistering (above). Wash off the stain, coat the area with an oil primer, and then topcoat.

**CRACKING PAINT** may also be a symptom of excessive moisture...usually found near butt joints in the siding, joints in the window trim, nail holes, loose glazing around window glass, or on the overhang or fascia...where ice and water can work behind the surface to distort the wood and crack the paint film. Sand off the cracked paint, repair the areas, then topcoat. The object is to create a smoother, watertight surface to block the future entrance of moisture.

**PAINT PEELING ON AN OVERHANG CAN BE CAUSED** by painting over a surface which is too hard or glossy. The topcoat will not adhere properly. This condition is not uncommon on overhangs where the prior coat cannot weather properly, due to the lack of exposure, and a "cornflake" type peeling results.

Improper cleaning of the overhang, to remove the chemicals and salts collected on the surface, will create an adhesion problem with subsequent coats of paint. To prevent these problems, wash and rinse the overhang. Sandpaper the hard, glossy surface, and apply an oil base primer before topcoating. Overhangs constructed of plywood can become chronic "peelers" (see "Different Wood Types Vary" below). Excessive moisture from ice jams and leakage, can easily develop in the overhang area, causing the paint to peel.

"**ALLIGATORING**," or "cross grain" cracking of the paint, may be caused by building up too many coats of paint, resulting in loss of elasticity of underlying coats. The paint films cannot expand and contract with changes in the surface, and cracking results. Another cause may be applying the paint over a surface which is too hard or glossy, and poor adhesion results. Painting an extremely hard coating over a soft undercoat may also cause cross grain cracking. This situation normally occurs on older homes, with a considerable amount of paint built up over the years, and various types of oil base paints had been applied. Complete removal of the paint to bare wood, priming and topcoating is the best solution.

**CHECKING**, or paint cracking in the direction of the grain pattern of the wood, is usually caused by loss of elasticity of the paint films. They cannot expand and contract with changes in the substrate, and eventually crack. Complete removal and repainting is recommended.

**TOO MANY COATS OF PAINT** will usually result in the checking or alligatoring described above. When you are tempted to repaint because the surface looks "dingy" or could stand "freshening up," you may be applying another coat of paint before the existing coat has weathered out sufficiently. Check the painting cycles (shown above). It is best to let the paint weather for at least two-thirds of the cycle before recoating. Usually, a good washing of the siding will remove dirt, chemicals and chalk, and help restore the original appearance of the paint. This is definitely recommended over repainting too frequently. Using latex house paints, which have a thinner, more elastic dry film, can help eliminate excessive film build up problems over the years.

**USING A POOR GRADE PAINT BRUSH**, which leaves deep grooves in the film from coarse bristle marks, can create weak areas in the film which can crack more readily.

**A BUILD UP OF DIRT** on the paint surface from dust, tree sap, chemical sprays (such as lawn, garden or tree sprays), can create two problems. It will effect adhesion of the topcoats of paint if not cleaned properly before painting. The accumulation of these elements on the surface is not always clearly visible, or easily detected. Washing before painting is an important precaution. Always rinse thoroughly after washing.

Secondly, dirt on the surface can collect moisture (from dew and rain) and airborne chemicals, and hold these against the surface, giving them a chance to attack the paint film. The smoother the surface, the less chance this can occur. Natural rain washing helps reduce these buildups. But there are areas of the house which should be hand washed periodically to prevent dirt accumulation. Quality paints, which are processed with additional "grinding," provide a smoother film, which aids in controlling potential problems of this nature.

**WRINKLING OF THE PAINT FILM** usually occurs when the topcoat is applied over an undercoat which is not thoroughly dry. The surface coat dries before the prior coat, causing wrinkling. Applying a hard finish topcoat over a very soft undercoat can also cause wrinkling. Application over a very hard, glossy surface, or painting in the hot sun, or painting over a surface which is too cold, can cause wrinkling.

**SAGGING CAN OCCUR** when the surface is too hard or glossy, the paint is applied too heavily, or has been thinned too much. When the surface is too cold, or the humidity excessively high (85% or more), normal drying is retarded, which causes the paint to run and sag.



**HEAVY CHALKING AND PREMATURE FADING** can be the result of applying paint over very porous or unsealed surface. The binders in the topcoat have soaked into the unsealed surface leaving the pigments exposed on the surface, to erode more rapidly. Thinning the paint too much, or applying it too thin, may have the same result. A poor quality paint will break down and fade more rapidly than a good quality product.

To check for excessive chalking, wipe your hand over the surface. If it is covered with chalk, don't paint directly over the surface. Wash and scrub the chalk off before painting. In more severe cases, where the surface is badly eroded, an oil base primer may be required before topcoating.

The development of chalk on the surface may cause the appearance of fading where a colored paint is involved. This is far more prevalent with oil base paints, which chalk more heavily than latexes. Before deciding to repaint, try washing the chalk off thoroughly. In many cases, the original color will be revealed, or nearly restored, and painting may not be necessary.

**DIFFERENT WOOD TYPES VARY** in their ability to hold paint on an exterior surface. Cedar and redwood hold paint well. Pine and fir do not hold paint as well for exterior applications. "Flat grain" cuts of almost any wood, cuts which reveal large areas of hard grain, create adhesion problems. Sappy or knotty portions of wood hold paint poorly. Plywood is a particular problem for exterior painting or staining because it has a relatively unstable surface when subjected to extremes of heat, cold and moisture. If you find a bad board or area of your house which is constantly peeling, check the wood for paintability and replace it if necessary.

**TREATING MILDEW GROWTH.** Mildew appears as a dark brown dirt colored substance on the surface, usually found in damp or shaded areas. To test for mildew, drop a little household bleach on the area. If it is mildew it will turn white or red. If it is dirt, the color will not change. To remove mildew from your house siding, scrub it off gently with a mixture of one cup of (non-ammonia) detergent and one cup of fresh household bleach to a gallon of water.

**DO NOT PAINT OVER MILDEW.** Clean the surface (above) just before painting to prevent the mildew from continuing to grow beneath the new paint. Latex paints have a greater resistance to mildew growth than oil base products. However, severe attacks of mildew may exceed the capability of mildewcides in paint to control the growth. Repeat cleaning may be necessary. Don't blame paint for mildew growth. Mildew is not caused by paint.

**PAINT PEELING ON PAINTED MASONRY** surfaces is usually caused by efflorescence; a condition where the soluble salts contained in the masonry materials are dissolved and carried to the surface by moisture, where they crystallize and push the paint off. These salt-like deposits can be easily seen, and should be removed before painting by wire brushing and scrubbing with a 5% muriatic acid solution (or pure vinegar), followed by rinsing with clear water. Since this situation may reoccur readily, any steps which can be taken to prevent moisture from entering the masonry (and migrating to the surface) provide the best solution.

If the masonry surface is unstable, such as bricks spalling or flaking, mortar "rewetting" or cracking loose, the paint will be carried off the surface and parts of the masonry material may be found on the back of the paint chips.

Masonry should be coated with an alkali resistant paint, such as a latex masonry paint to prevent the alkalis in the surface from "burning out" and discoloring the paint.

## WHAT PRIMING ACCOMPLISHES

**THE PRIMER HAS SEVERAL FUNCTIONS.** It creates a sealed surface. It creates the proper surface for maximum adhesion of the finish coats. It helps block staining of the topcoats from water-soluble dyes in the wood. Most manufacturers recommend an oil base type primer for use under both oil and latex paints. As the foundation for all future paint coats, a quality primer, properly applied, is very important.

**WHAT SURFACES REQUIRE PRIMING?** Bare wood requires priming. Heavily chalking paints should be sealed with a primer before topcoating. Hard or glossy surfaces should be sanded and primed (with an oil base primer) to improve adhesion of the topcoats. Nail heads which might rust should be spot primed. Metal surfaces usually require specific primers, depending on the metal involved. Use the exact primer recommended by the manufacturer to insure compatibility with the topcoats.

**HOUSE PAINT PRIMERS SHOULD BE TOPCOATED WITHIN SIX WEEKS** of application. Primers are not weather resistant (that is the function of the finish coats), and if they are allowed to erode, they lose their sealing properties. If this occurs, apply another coat of primer before topcoating. The same is true of factory primed siding (below).

**"PREPRIMED" SIDING SHOULD BE PRIMED AGAIN.** New preprimed siding which has been in storage and/or exposed on the house for several weeks may lose sealing properties and proper adhesion. Paint peeling usually does not occur immediately, but may begin two or three years later, after the siding has gone through the winter/summer expansion and contraction cycles and the adhesion has been completely disrupted. Paint manufacturers have found that priming new preprimed siding again, before topcoating, helps eliminate many of the topcoat peeling problems.

**BRUSHING THE PRIMER** is the recommended method of application, working it into the surface for maximum penetration and adhesion. The more porous the surface, the more primer is needed to seal properly. Thinning the primer excessively, or applying it too thin, reduces the sealing properties, which can shorten the life of the topcoats. Oil base primers should be applied to a completely dry surface

## CORRECT APPLICATION OF HOUSE PAINTS

**BEFORE YOU START PAINTING** read the directions on the paint can label. Information is provided there to guide you in proper surface preparation and application. Note the "spreading rate" for the product. If the directions call for 450 sq. ft. per gallon coverage, estimate how much area this will be on your siding and apply the paint so one gallon is used up covering the area. This insures that the proper thickness of film is being applied.

**CHOOSING THE RIGHT APPLICATOR** - brush, roller, pad or sprayer may be a matter of personal preference, but keep in mind that the purpose of the applicator is to apply the paint smoothly and evenly over the surface at the right film thickness. Cheap applicators won't do a good job of this; the life span of the paint will be shortened, and the appearance, after weathering a few years, will be unsatisfactory. You simply can't get a good paint job with a poor applicator.

**APPLYING THE PAINT CORRECTLY** has a tremendous effect on the finished job. No paint is going to look very good, or last very long, if the application is poor. Because painting looks so easy, you may be surprised that there are special techniques used with the various types of applicators which help produce an even, good looking appearance in less time, with far less effort. An experienced paint dealer can show you these techniques in a few minutes (just ask), and this could result in your painting or staining project looking better for years longer.

**WORK ACROSS THE SURFACE PROPERLY.** Plan to paint only two or three boards at a time, running the full length of the boards without stopping. On horizontal siding, for example, plan to paint from one corner of the house right across to a natural stopping point, such as another corner, or a door or window. By painting only two or three boards running their full length, you will be able to maintain a "wet edge" on the paint, so each new brushful can be blended back into the wet paint without double coating.

Double coating occurs when the paint begins to dry, and the next brushful is actually applying a second coat. It can no longer be blended back into the drying paint to achieve a uniform film thickness. This results into two coat coverage in some areas, and one coat coverage in other areas. Lap marks develop, and often shiny areas occur where two coats have been applied.



As the paint begins to weather out, over the years, a patchwork appearance in the color may develop, due to the thick and thin uneven application. This can occur as readily with stains as it does with house paints.

Plan to paint or stain vertical siding using the same strategy as mentioned above...coating only as many boards as you can handle comfortably, while maintaining a wet edge, and working the full length of the boards top to bottom.

## SPECIAL SURFACES AND COATINGS

**WOODEN DECKS** may require more maintenance than regular siding or trim surfaces. Stain is the most desired finish on wood decks. However, stains have very little abrasion resistance, and will wear off quickly under foot. Moreover, stains do not have the longevity of paints. These two factors result in the need for more frequent coating.

Some "pressure treated" wood for decks may be quite hard. Stain will not penetrate as readily which affects the color, drying and wearing properties of the stain. Allowing the wood to weather a few months before staining will help create a more suitable porosity in the wood surface.

Oil base stains are recommended for decks, stairs and railings...rather than latex stains. *Latex stains should not be used on flat surfaces* where standing water can collect.

**CLEAR, VARNISH TYPE FINISHES** are often desired for a natural finish in exterior doors, lawn furniture and such. However, because there are no pigments in these finishes, sunlight (ultra violet) can penetrate the finish, attack the wood surface, and break down the varnish film rather quickly. Where exposure to direct sunlight is severe, discoloration can occur along with film and surface break down. Urethane type varnishes stand up somewhat better, but require extensive surface preparation for successful recoating. Clear finishes are not very successful where direct exposure to prolonged sunlight is involved.

**TEXTURED PLYWOOD** is difficult surface to maintain. The surface veneers tend to be unstable; subject to cracking under the stresses of moisture and temperature changes. The fine cracks which develop in the surface allow moisture to enter, and paint peeling eventually develops. The most successful coating is an oil base stain. Sealing the edges of the plywood panels will help stop moisture from migrating through the surface. Stain is less susceptible to peeling than paint, but requires recoating more often, and has less fade resistance than paint.

**HARDBOARD SIDING**, particularly the "untempered" grades are susceptible to moisture problems. Also the fibers on the surface can dislodge easily, carrying the paint film off the surface as the fibers break loose. Thorough, careful priming with an oil base primer is important to help stabilize the surface. Follow with latex paint topcoats. Even if the siding is preprimed, prime again before painting (See above **MOISTURE IS THE WORST ENEMY** and **"PRE-PRIMED" SIDING SHOULD BE PRIMED AGAIN.**) Smooth hardboard siding should be painted, not stained.

## USING COLORED PAINTS OR STAINS

**PERFECT MATCHING OF COLORS**, from one paint product to another, is not always possible. Even though various paint products may be tinted to a given color with exactly the same tinting colorants, these paints may not match exactly; the color density and surface texture differs, which changes the appearance of the color from one product to another.

Flat finish products appear to have a different color than gloss finish products, although tinted the same, because light reflection off the surfaces differs.

Latex products cannot always be matched precisely to oil base products because the vehicles are entirely different.

When "cross-product" color matching becomes necessary, to get the right products for various surfaces on your house, please be aware that variations can occur over which your paint manufacturer and dealer have no control. The beauty of the finished project is not adversely affected by these variations because the eye is used to seeing variations in any solid color due to the influence of light and shadows, and changes in surface texture.

**WHEN YOUR PROJECT REQUIRES MORE THAN ONE CONTAINER** of paint, such as two or three gallons of a color, be sure to mix them together before painting. This will eliminate any possible variation in color between containers, which would be quite apparent as the paint dries on the surface. (Paint is produced in "batches," similar to dye lots in fabrics and carpeting, or "run numbers" in wallpaper. Any of these can vary from one production run to another.) Stir the paint thoroughly before and after mixing the containers, to insure a uniform mixture.

## EXPENSIVE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY INEXPENSIVE PAINTS

**THERE ARE THREE SIMPLE RULES** to follow in getting a good paint job; prepare the surface properly, apply the paint correctly, and use a good paint product. Using a good paint product without proper preparation or application will get poor results. Good surface preparation and application, but using a cheap paint, will also get poor results. Unfortunately, that cheap paint, once it is on the surface, may be the *cause of future paint problems*, and not easily remedied.

**INEXPENSIVE PAINTS** are prone to develop loss of film integrity, adhesion and elasticity. This can cause premature fading, cracking and peeling with future coats of paint. When problems occur, usually the last coat of paint gets the blame (regardless of quality or brand), and the tendency is to switch brands and apply more paint. This will not solve the problem. Removal of all paint down below the problem coat, or down to bare wood and then repainting is the proper solution. This can be more expensive than using quality products to begin with.

**CHEAP HOUSE PAINTS MAY COST MORE** at the time of application. Usually they do not cover as many square feet per gallon, so more paint is required. Hiding power is usually less, which may require two coats instead of one to cover properly. And they do not stand up as well to weathering, which can result in painting more often. "Economy paints" can be very expensive.

**QUALITY PAINT MANUFACTURERS ARE CONCERNED** about how their products perform. They look for a competitive advantage based on superior product performance, not on low prices. They strive to make the best paint possible, but it is the user's responsibility to prepare the surfaces and apply the products properly.

The above information is intended to provide a basic understanding of what paint can do, and what it cannot do, on exterior surfaces...what problems can develop, and how they can be avoided or corrected. The proper use of paint products is important to both the homeowner and manufacturer, so maximum product performance and satisfaction can be achieved.

This brochure is a compilation of data from the Mautz Paint Co. Research and Development laboratory, government and trade association publications, and information supplied to the consumer by other paint manufacturers. It is limited in scope to include the more common situations encountered in maintaining the exterior or a painted home. Specific situations should always be discussed with an experienced paint dealer, to insure the proper diagnosis is being made, and the correct products and procedures are recommended.

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