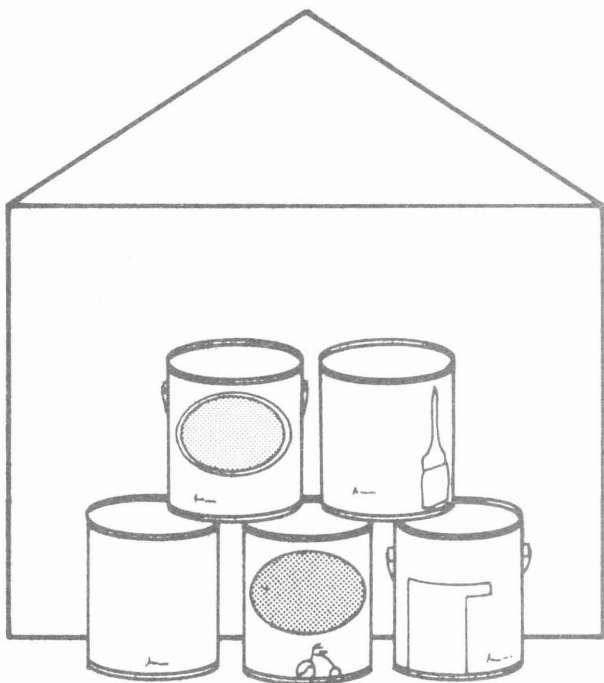


YOU CAN DO IT!

Exterior Painting

SELECTING PAINT



YOU CAN DO IT!

Exterior Painting

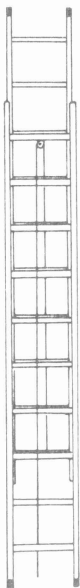
SELECTING PAINT

Extension Housing
and

Home Furnishings Specialists
The Texas A&M University System

EQUIPMENT

Use the following checklist to assure you have all the tools and accessories you need to do the job easily and properly:



Ladders—
Extension and Step

Drop Cloths



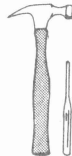
Pail Hook



Wire Brush



Masking Tape



Hammer and
Punch



Wide 4-in. Brush



Sash Brush



Putty Knife

- Exterior Paint
- Gutter and Eaves Paint
- Ornamental Ironwork Paint
- Trim Paint for Doors, Shutters, etc.
- Floor Paint for Porches, etc.
- Planks
- Wipe-Up Rags
- Solvent
- Roller and Pan
- Caulk
- Putty
- Sandpaper
- Brush Cleaner
- Brush Comb

For exterior painting choose between an alkyd, oil-base paint or a latex, water-base paint. Check these features when selecting paint that best fits your needs.

EXTERIOR OIL-BASE OR ALKYD-BASE PAINT

Apply these paints only to a completely dry surface in dry weather. Both require a paint thinner as a thinning and cleaning agent.

Benefits of the oil-alkyd group include:

- Recommended for doors, trim and hard-use surfaces because it is easier to wash and maintain the glossy surface
- Glossy surface which is smooth, rich-looking and tough with long-lasting beauty
- Easy to apply, with “leveling” characteristics
- Good adhesion to dry and clean surfaces
- Good ability to seal surfaces, especially hairline cracks, and prevent water penetration
- Built-in hiding power and good area coverage
- Resistant to peeling and chipping, fume and mildew discoloration
- Non-chalking colors that eliminate powdery washdown
- Self-cleaning white, with controlled chalking, that keeps surfaces bright
- Suitable for all exterior wood or metal

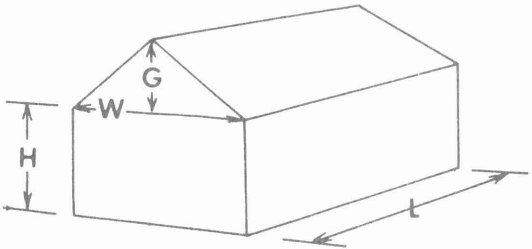
EXTERIOR LATEX, WATER-BASE PAINT

Benefits of latex, water-base paints include:

- Quick drying for less dirt and bug pickup
- Self-priming on all sound, painted areas and an even coverup over dry, powdery, oil-base or latex paints
- Durable flat finish
- Fast flowing on wet or dry surfaces

- Porous, allowing moisture to escape, reducing the likelihood of blistering and peeling
- Disappearing brush marks, lapmarks and touch-ups
- Easy to remove from tools and hands and to clean up splatters and spills by using warm, soapy water
- Suitable for applying to siding and trim of wood, asbestos shingles, stucco, brick, concrete, cement, asphalt or metal

HOW MUCH PAINT?



In estimating paint needs, consider three factors in deciding how much paint you need: (1) area to be coated, (2) number of coats and (3) surface condition. (Refer to the diagram above.)

The paint dealer will need the following information:

- Length of walls
- Width of walls
- Height of walls to eave line
- Width and height of gable
- Number of walls and gables of each measurement
- Condition of the surface
- Number of coats of paint

PRIMERS



A primer is a paint coating designed to form a film on which a finish coat of paint is applied. If the painted surface of your home is in good condition, no prime coat is needed. However, in isolated places, you may need to spot-prime.

Primers differ in purpose. Some are intended to add hiding power, while others insure proper adhesion of the finish coat. Primers for metal and masonry function as barriers. They inhibit undesirable chemical reactions between the surface and the finish coat of paint and limit absorption of the top coat by porous surfaces. Primers also help recondition worn or old paints for best repainting results.

It is important to read instructions on the paint can label carefully and use the primer recommended.

WHAT COLOR?

Choose colors that will make your home more attractive and ones you like best.

- Traditional browns similar to colors used by early craftsmen complement colonial styling.
- Charcoals and grays create an elegant look and are particularly effective for homes with blue or gray roofs.



- Yellows and golds go well with most shades of brick and stone, and they highlight shrubs and other landscaping.

- Warm and soft greens are especially attractive on yellow or buff brick, giving the serenity of a woodland setting.

- Pinkish browns and sand tones are for people who like the quiet relaxing mood created by the sea.

- Coppers, grays and browns bring out features for Spanish motifs.

- Cool and brilliant greens are refreshing for early American, traditional or modern homes.

- Contemporary colors can be used in pairs, for a "contrast in harmony." A soft color is used predominantly with a brighter color to accent architectural features (shutters, entryways or other trim).

Educational programs conducted by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service serve people of all ages regardless of socio-economic levels, race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

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