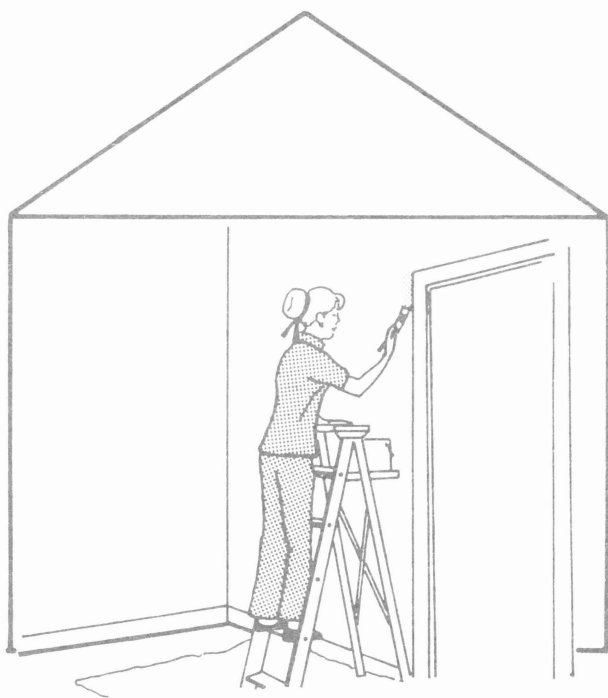


YOU CAN DO IT!

Interior Painting

**PAINTING WALLS
AND CEILINGS**



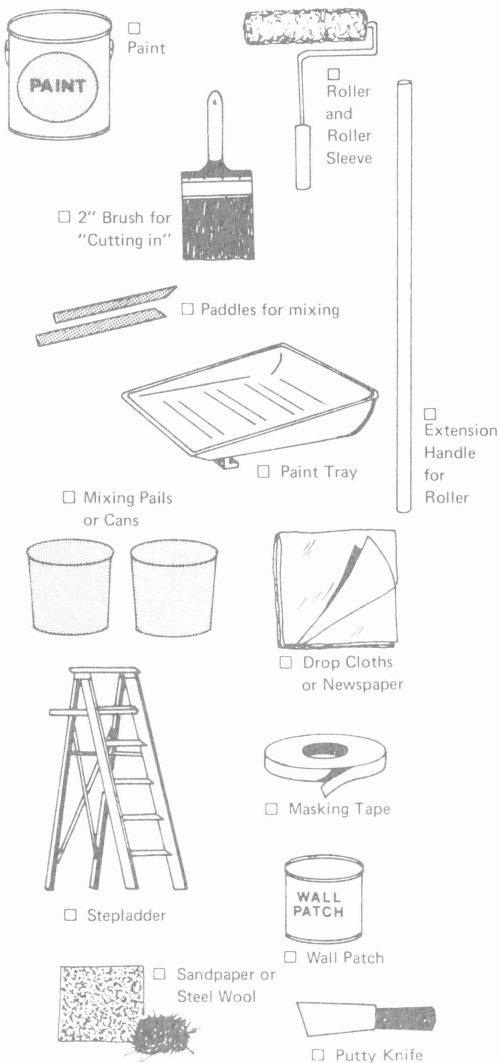
THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
J. E. Hutchison, Director, College Station, Texas

YOU CAN DO IT!

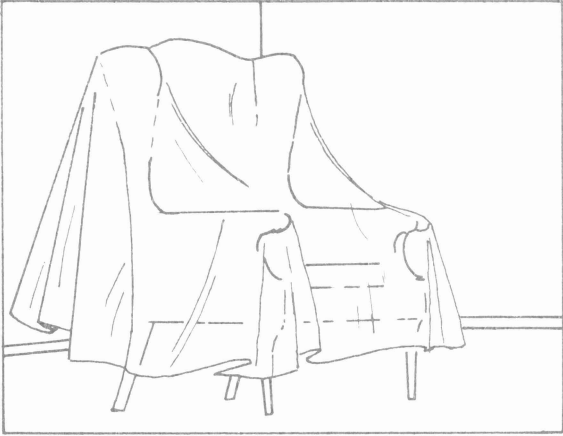
Interior Painting

PAINING WALLS AND CEILING

Extension Housing and Home Furnishings Specialists
The Texas A&M University System



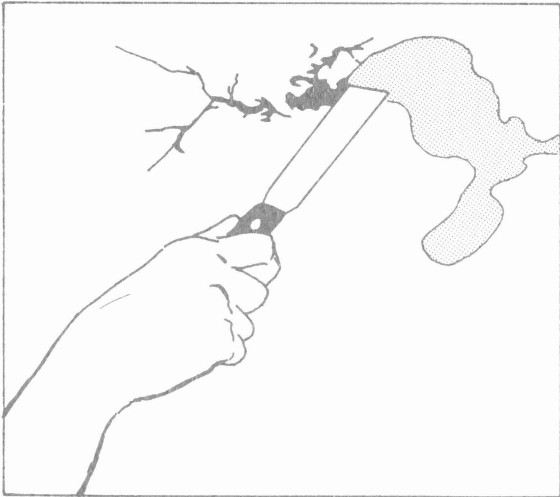
GETTING READY TO PAINT



Cover Floor and Furniture

Cover furniture and floor coverings with plastic drop cloths. Remove pictures, mirrors, drapes, switch plates and all hardware. Loosen lighting fixtures or cover with masking tape. These may be replaced the same day.

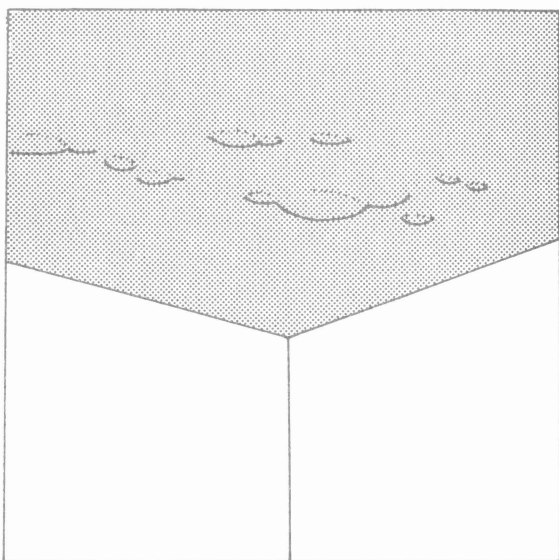
Use strips of masking tape to fasten screws to the fixtures they go with. Identify each piece by its location with felt-tip marker.



Patch Cracks

Before painting, fill cracks and nail holes with spackling compound or plaster. Use spackling materials for small hairline cracks. Smooth before it completely

dries. Apply compound with a putty knife, an old kitchen knife or your finger. Sand smooth when dry until even with the wall. Paint over patches before applying the finish coat or they will show through your one or two coats of paint. If you use ready-mixed spackling compounds with a vinyl base, omit a primer on the cracks. Read the directions on spackling compounds to see which product allows omitting the primer coat. Use patching plaster for larger cracks. Follow manufacturer's directions. Thoroughly sand all patches before painting.

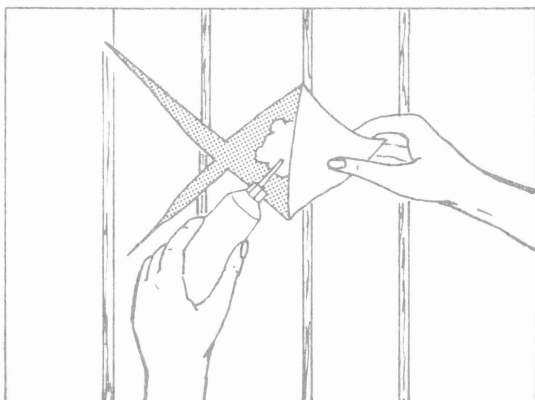


Peeling Walls and Ceiling

Remove loose or peeling paint. Blend edges by sanding. Wash with detergent and water, rinse well, let dry and spot-prime with wall primer and sealer. Prime entire wall or ceiling with wall primer or sealer before finishing with paint.

Wallpaper

To assure the finest job possible, remove old wallpaper. Painting over wallpaper greatly increases the difficulty of its eventual removal. After all paper is removed, wash wall thoroughly with hot soapy water, rinse well, let dry and follow directions for bare wall exposed.

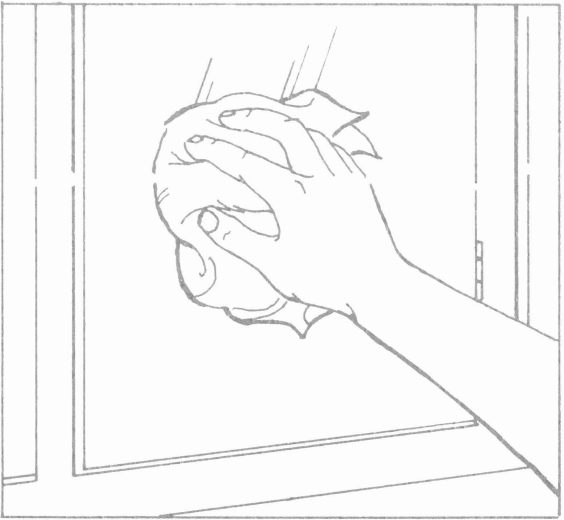


If you paint over wallpaper, the paper must be firm and even. Paste down all loose sections. Metallic colors such as silver or gold "bleed" (show through wall paint). Do not paint over them. Check other colors by wiping with a damp white cloth to see if the color comes off.



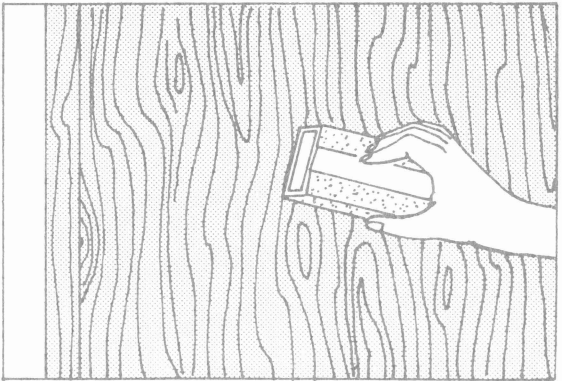
Cleaning Walls and Ceiling

Dust your walls. Wash walls to remove dirt and grease if necessary. Remove mildew stains and kill spores by washing the wall with any household bleach or cleaner.



Glossy Surfaces

Wash glossy surfaces such as enamel or varnish with a strong TSP (tri-sodium phosphate) solution and rinse well.

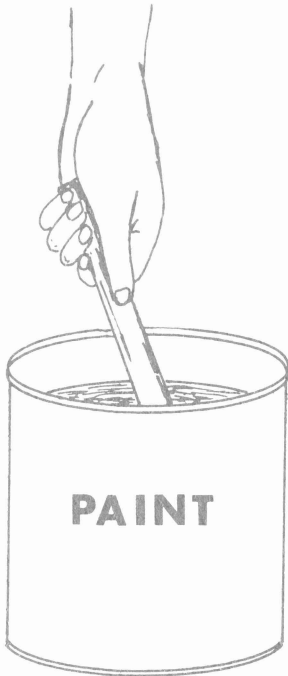


Wood Surfaces

Scrape any loose paint or varnish, then sand smooth and remove dust. Apply primer, primer-sealer or undercoat if needed, following manufacturer's directions. When dry, sand lightly, dust thoroughly and apply primer before finish coat. Do all sanding with the grain of the wood.

READ LABEL, MIX PAINT

Read manufacturer's directions for mixing instructions. Most paints must be mixed well; however, some others should not be mixed.



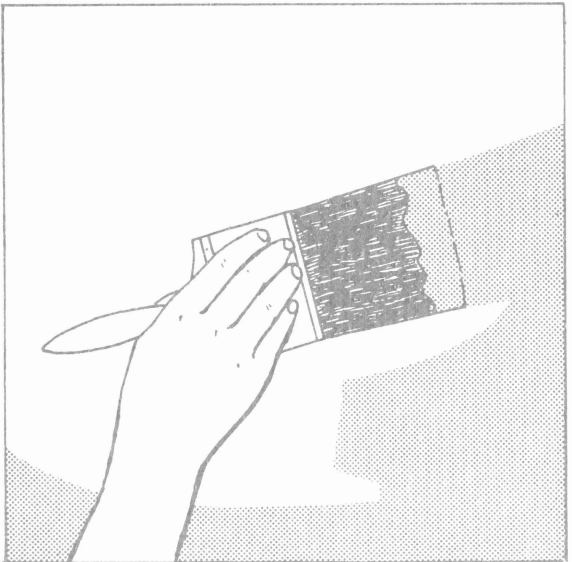
If the paint needs mixing, have your paint dealer do it on his machine when you buy the paint. Before painting, check the paint to see if it is well mixed. Stir with a paddle to see if the heavy pigment has settled to the bottom of the can. If so, pour most of the liquid into another can. Stir the thick part until smooth. Do not stir in a circular motion; stir from the bottom of the can to the top. Add a little of the liquid you poured off and stir. Repeat until evenly mixed. Thin only under special conditions. Thin water-base paints with water and oil-base paints with turpentine or thinner.

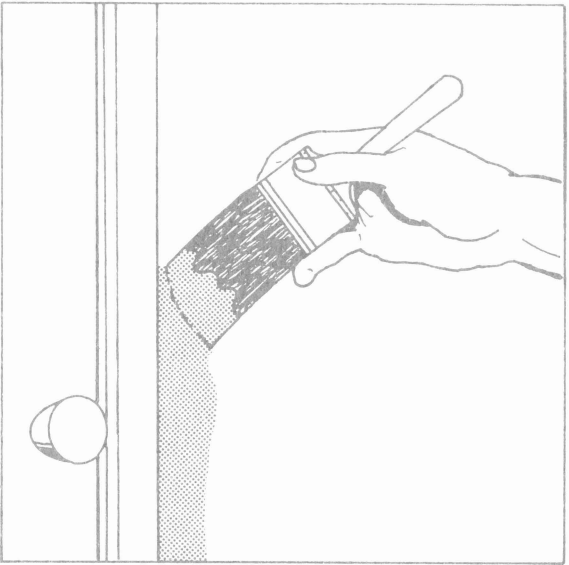
How to Use a Brush

Dip the brush down into the container to about one-third or one-half the length of the bristles. Slap sides of the bristles gently against the inside of the can. Then apply to the wall.



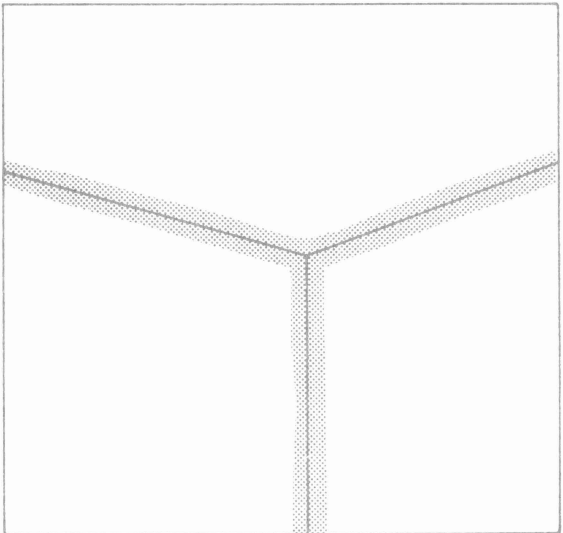
Hold brush comfortably near the base of handle and exert light pressure with your fingertips. Unload the brush with sweeping, crescent-shaped strokes in a small square area. Then finish-stroke all the same direction for uniform appearance. *Always* finish-stroke *into* the previously painted area, not out to the unpainted area.





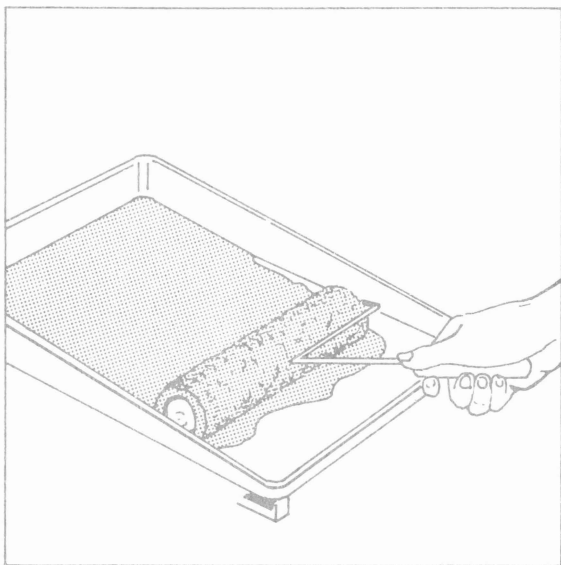
Cutting an Edge

If woodwork and walls are to be painted, enamel the woodwork first. Then apply a strip of paint around edges of woodwork, where wall and ceiling meet and down wall corners.



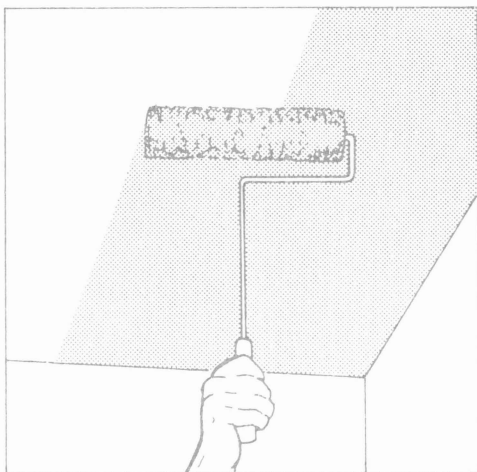
Where to Start

If ceilings and walls are to be painted, do the ceiling first.



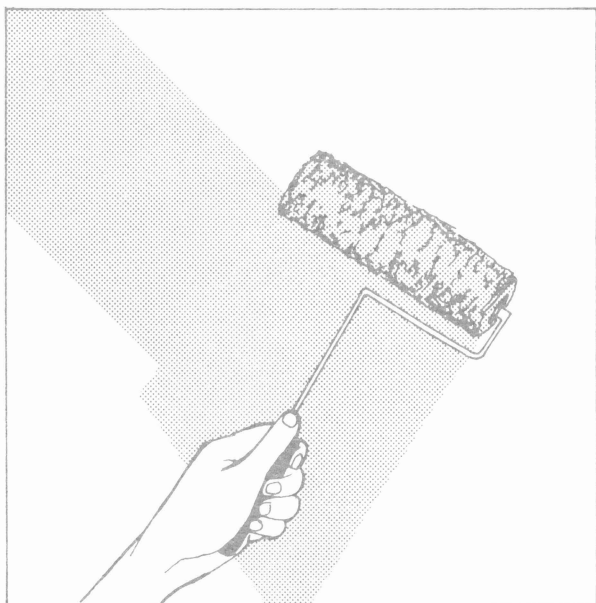
How to Fill a Roller

Roll the roller slowly into well or lower end of tray. Roll back and forth until roller is well covered with paint. Roll back onto ridges in slanted upper portion of tray and lightly roll back and forth to remove excess paint.



Ceilings

Use a ladder or long-handled roller to paint ceilings. Always start in a corner and work down the width of the room. Paint as wide a strip as possible. Avoid spinning roller by going too fast.



How to Use a Roller

Paint a large "V" or "W" in a 2- to 3-foot-wide area of wall. Then roll crosswise to spread paint evenly; finish with light up-and-down strokes. Do not move roller too quickly because it will spray droplets of paint everywhere.

Painting Walls

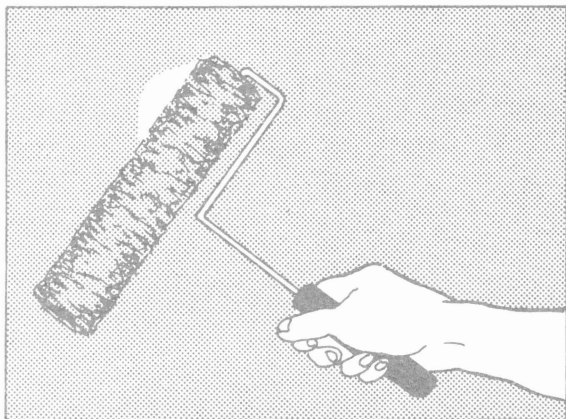
When painting walls, start in one corner. Complete rolling paint on by rolling up to the strips you previously painted in corners and around woodwork.

HELPFUL HINTS

- o If a large area of spackling-compound wall repairs has been sanded, clean with a vacuum cleaner or a dampened rag. Considerable dust can be generated.

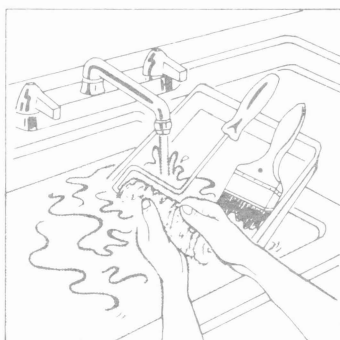
- o If using the handy, inexpensive plastic drop cloths, limit their use to furniture. Paint spills on plastic sheets are too easily tracked around the house, and the plastic sticks to shoe soles, especially rubber ones. Paper, canvas or other fabric drop cloths are most practical on floors, or use several thicknesses of newspaper.

- o Mask baseboards before painting, or use a piece of galvanized metal or aluminum with a straight edge to protect wall-to-wall carpet.



Touching Up

You may have missed a spot. If a roller is used, go over the spot with very light, slow strokes. If you were brushing, use the tip of the brush to cover the missed area.



Cleaning Up

Clean brushes or rollers immediately after use. Good brushes and rollers are worth caring for. Brushes and rollers used in oil-base paints come clean with turpentine followed by detergent and water. Clean brushes and rollers used with water-base paints by using detergent and warm water.

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