

Your Record

To determine how much paint you will need, measure the total area and divide by 400. (One gallon of paint will cover approximately 400 square feet of smooth siding. Rough cut siding requires about twice as much paint.)

Area below the roofline	perimeter x height = (A+B+A+B) x C
Gables	height of peak x 1/2 length of base, D x 1/2 A
Trim	(Doors and window frames)
	If trim is to be the same paint as the siding, you simply use the total siding area figure. If the trim is to be a different paint, figure the area of windows and doors separately and deduct from the siding area.
Gutters	Estimate that a foot of length is a square foot of area.
Shutters	Measure the total area and add to siding or trim area.

RECORD

	Porter Paints Stain No.	Color	Amount
Siding			
Trim			
Shutters			
Ext. Metal			



PORTER PAINTS

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Surface Preparation

New Wood

Allow new, unpainted wood to dry out.

As soon as new wood is exposed to the weather, it should be primed. If unpainted wood has been allowed to weather for any length of time (one month in winter, two months in summer), it should be sanded down to fresh wood and primed for best adhesion.

Seal knots and sap streaks with STA-KIL™ or shellac thinned 25% with denatured alcohol. This should stop the rosin from bleeding through. (But some lumber being used these days is so green, you may have a real problem eliminating all bleed-through.)

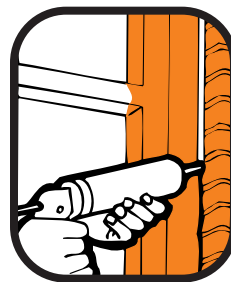
Apply primer and allow to dry. Alkyd/oil primers should dry 2 to 7 days before recoating. Acrylic primers can usually be recoated the same day.

After the primer has dried overnight, caulk all cracks, crevices and seams. This is to prevent moisture getting in behind the paint film.

With hammer and nail set, drive all protruding nails about 1/8" below the surface. Fill the nail holes with putty or glazing compound after the primer has dried overnight.

Pre-primed Siding

Because there are many kinds of pre-primed siding and pressed fibre siding, consult the manufacturer's directions and your Porter Paint Store for the proper treatment.



Previously Painted Wood

The best, quickest and easiest way to prepare a house for repainting is to remove all chalk, dirt, pollutants and mildew by renting a pressure washer. An average house can be cleaned in 3 to 4 hours with it. (Hosing down with the garden hose doesn't clean your siding any better than your car. Some kind of pressure is required: with a brush or a rented washer.)

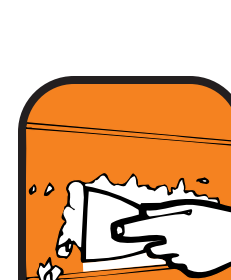
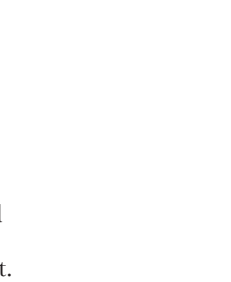
For the longest wear from the finish coat, always use a primer. However, with a paint film that has chalked or weathered away (but not down to bare wood) and is free of excess chalk, you may choose to apply only a finish coat. In some of the conditions listed below, you will also need to spot prime.

Loose, Flaking and Peeling Paint

Scrape or wire-brush, then smooth the surface by sanding with fine sandpaper. Apply primer to areas of bare wood.

Undersides of Overhangs and Protected Areas

Pollutants in the air tend to condense on these surfaces, which are not washed by rain. The pollutants must be removed by pressure washing (you can rent a pressure washer), or by washing with a solution of 1 part laundry bleach to 3 parts water and then rinsing thoroughly.



"Bleeding" Knots and Sap Streaks

Scrape the loose paint away and sandpaper with medium sandpaper until the edges of the bare spots are smooth. Dust thoroughly and apply a coat of STA-KIL shellac thinned with 25% denatured alcohol. Allow to dry four hours, then apply primer.

Mildew and Dirt

If "dirt" on the surface bleaches white when you wash it with laundry bleach, it's mildew! To kill and remove mildew, wash the area with a mixture of one part bleach and three parts water. If dirt remains, wash with non-sudsing detergent. Rinse thoroughly.

Cracked, Loose Putty

Remove all cracked and loose putty from windows and millions with a stiff putty knife. Be sure to clean putty crumbs out of the grooves. Prime. Then apply new putty or glazing compound.

Wooden sash that is badly weather-beaten and extra dry should have a primer brushed into the putty grooves after the old putty is cleaned out. Let the primer dry to 24 hours and then apply new putty or glazing compound.



Highly Weathered Wood

Sand down to bare wood and coat with a primer.

Cracks and Openings

These might admit moisture behind the paint film, so nail up loose boards and seal up openings between siding and window frames, door frames, chimney and cornice, between steps, porches and foundations and wherever else you see crevices. Apply a primer, let it dry overnight and then caulk.

Glossy Areas

When is a surface too glossy to paint? Generally speaking, if *you're* ready to paint your house, the house is ready. The only areas still too glossy will be under the eaves and other protected places. "Rough up" these surfaces with sandpaper for better adhesion to the paint.

Heavy Chalking Surface

If, when you rub your fingers over a painted surface, a lot of white powder (chalk) comes off, the surface is too chalky to be repainted. Remove excess chalk by washing with a non-sudsing detergent such as Soilax and rinse thoroughly with a garden hose.

If applying an acrylic finish coat over an old alkyd/oil paint film, you will get much better results if you bond or "tie down" excess chalk with Porter's acrylic bonding primer.

Too Many Coats of Paint

In rare cases where too many coats of paint are causing the film to crack or peel, it may be necessary to remove all the old paint. Consult your Porter Paint dealer as to the best method for your particular situation.

Oil, Grease and Wax

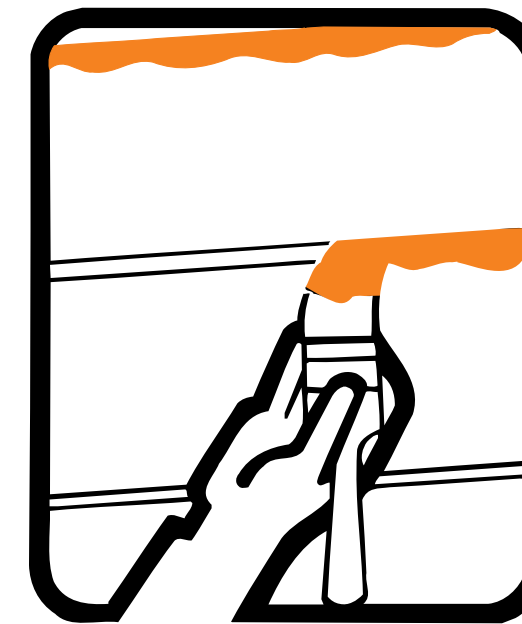
Remove with non-sudsing detergent such as Soilax and rinse thoroughly with clear water.

Rusty Nails

Replace with aluminum nails. Use hammer and nail set to drive the nails 1/8" beneath the surface.

Apply primer and let dry overnight, then fill the nail holes with putty or glazing compound.

Painting Exterior Wood



PORTER PAINTS

We Earn Our Stripes Every Day!™

The Success Of Your Paint Job Depends On



The best paint in the world isn't going to last long if you slap it on mildewed, dirty siding. Or apply it to a surface for which it was not intended. Or to a surface that is still glossy.

If the last paint peeled off because of too much moisture inside the house, another coat isn't going to do any better unless you first solve the moisture problem. Good surface preparation can be wasted effort if you apply the paint to siding that is broiling in the sun.

If you side-step any one of these three steps—proper surface preparation, proper paint, proper application—you jeopardize all your hard work. So take a minute now to consider what is involved in *your* exterior paint job.

First—some simple explanations for the newcomer to do-it-yourself painting.

There are basically two types of paint today: latex and alkyd/oil. There are advantages to each.

Latex

is the resin used in water-thinned paints. Latex paint is the overwhelming favorite for a number of reasons. It generally lasts longer than alkyd/ oil, retains color and gloss better, chalks the least, resists mildew, blistering and peeling better and is easiest to work with. Latex goes on easily, cleans up with water, dries fast (which means less time for bugs, dust and dirt to settle in) and has little odor. Where moisture is a problem, latex will give better results because it allows moisture vapor to pass through the paint film from inside out.

Acrylic

is a superior form of latex. All Porter exterior latex paints for wood are acrylic.

Alkyd and Oil

paints are solvent thinned. Both turpentine and paint thinner are used as solvents.

Compared to acrylic, alkyd/oil offers better adhesion on a chalky surface. It penetrates wood and seals off stains better. It can be applied when the temperature is too low or too high for latex.

In other words, choosing the type of paint, like everything else to do with painting, is a matter of endless choices!

Flat and Exterior Gloss

Flat paint gives a low sheen and helps hide surface irregularities. Exterior gloss (which has a lower sheen than gloss enamel) looks better longer and is easier to clean than flat. Acrylic is available in both flat and exterior gloss. Alkyd/oil is available in exterior gloss only.

The Problem of Moisture

The cause of most exterior paint problems—blistering, peeling, chipping—is moisture under the paint film. This can be due to insufficiently cured lumber, too much moisture in the house, improper ventilation and a whole lot of other reasons. Unfortunately, you may need professional help to diagnose and/or solve a moisture problem.

Chalking

is a normal way for alkyd/oil paint film to wear away and present a good surface for repainting. Some exterior white paints are especially designed to chalk. Rain, in washing the chalk away, takes the dirt with it and so the paint is “self-cleaning.” White paints stay whiter. Of course, you would *not* use a high chalking paint where it would chalk down over unpainted brick or any dark surface.

Bases and Colorants

A few popular acrylic paint colors are pre-mixed in the can, ready to go. But most colors are created in the store by adding color ant (pigment) to a base. With Porter Paints' color system of bases and colorants, you have an almost unlimited choice of colors.

Primers

offer added protection to wood and will stick to surfaces that a finish coat will not. They are designed to seal the surface properly, control penetration of the finish coat and provide a uniform, non-absorbent film that will prevent “flat” spots in the finish coat. Primers are also designed for “high hiding,” so one finish coat will complete the job; and to be elastic, to allow expansion and contraction of the surface.

Always use the primer designed to go with the finish coat you have chosen. The primer should be tinted to match the finish coat, or close to it.

When to use a Primer

To obtain maximum life from your finish coat, always use a primer. An exterior paint job using one finish coat cannot compare to the quality of a two-coat system.

Of course, there will always be situations where you can get by with one coat. But you should not even consider “getting by” without a primer on unpainted wood, or badly weathered or worn surfaces, or when you want to change to an acrylic finish from an existing alkyd/oil finish with an old, chalky surface.

The Paint Application

Of course, always READ THE LABEL DIRECTIONS on the specific product you are using. Following are some general guidelines about application of the paint.

Dry or Damp Surface?

Alkyd/oil paint must be applied to an absolutely dry surface. After a heavy rainstorm, or when you've washed the siding, give the building several days to dry out. In case of early morning dew, start painting after the sun has had a chance to dry the moisture from the building.

Acrylic can be applied on a damp—but not dripping—surface.

Hot or Cold Weather?

Alkyd/oil should not be applied when the temperature is below 40°F. Acrylic should not be applied below 50°F. Do not paint with either type when the temperature is over 95°F or the relative humidity is over 85%.

Avoid painting in the hot summer sun. Paint on the shady side. The paint will be less apt to blister. (And so will you!)

Stir!

Stir the paint thoroughly even though it was mixed in the “shaker” in the store.

Use a Paint Pot!

It's easier to paint out of a pot than a paint can. And the can stays clean for re-sealing.

Elapsed Time Between Primer and Finish Coat

Allow 2, but not more than 7 days before applying the finish coat after an alkyd/oil primer. You can usually apply the finish coat the same day on most jobs if you choose an acrylic primer and finish. See the directions on the can of the particular paint you are using as to how long you can *delay* painting the finish coat after the primer.

Brush vs. Roller

There are rollers available now that do every kind of specialized work, so it is possible to do most of a paint job without a brush. The decision whether to use a brush or a roller is yours. But remember that with a brush you will get a thicker paint film. With a roller, you will get a more *even* coating, but you can also stretch the paint too thin over the surface. (Stretching the paint film too thin is an even more serious problem when using painting pads.)

You may use either natural bristle or synthetic bristle brushes with alkyd/oil paints but use only synthetic bristle brushes with acrylic paints. (The water in acrylic takes the oils out of natural bristles and they become unmanageable).

Using a Brush

Dip the brush about halfway into the paint. Withdraw it and tap it lightly against the inside of the pot to remove the surplus paint from both sides of the brush. Keep the brush well filled, but not overloaded. Always use the flat side, never the edge of the brush. This will give a better appearance to the paint job and the brush will last longer.

Maintain “wet” Edge

Whether using a brush or roller, it is very important to maintain a “wet” edge as you paint to eliminate lap marks.

If you have to start a new can in the middle of a wall, mix some of the new paint with the last of the old in the old can to ensure blending of colors.

Clean-up!

Clean your brushes and equipment immediately and store properly. It will help your next paint job. Seal the remaining paint carefully. A sheet of plastic wrap laid across the top of the can before replacing the lid, helps seal the can.

There are many different Porter Paints, each one formulated to have certain characteristics. The following are the most popular paints for exterior wood.

Acrylic

The best latex paint you can get is

Porter Super Acrylic House Paint (flat)

Porter ACRI-SHIELD® House and Trim Paint (flat and gloss)

Your next best choice is

Porter ACRI-MATTE™ 100

Porter Acrylic Semi-Gloss House Paint

Alkyd/Oil

The best alkyd/oil paint you can get is

Porter EASY HIDE™ House Paint

Check List

- Porter primer
- Porter finish paint
- Porter thinner or turpentine
- Drop cloths
- Paint pot and hook
- Ladder
- Masking tape
- Clean-up cloths
- 3” or 4” wall brush
- 1½” sash brush
- Roller and tray
- Roller cover
- Painting pad
- Detergent
- Sponge
- Water bucket
- Mildew remover
- Garden hose
- Power washer
- Hammer and nail set
- Caulking
- Caulking Gun
- Glazing compound or spackling compound
- Aluminum nails
- Putty knife
- Paint scraper
- Steel wool
- Wire brush
- Sandpaper

Procedures

Start with the SIDING

Begin at the top and work down. Paint the underside of the siding first, then the surface.

Your strokes should parallel the siding. (Horizontal siding, work with horizontal strokes, vertical siding with vertical strokes).

Finish a complete side, or at least to a door or window, before stopping for the day.

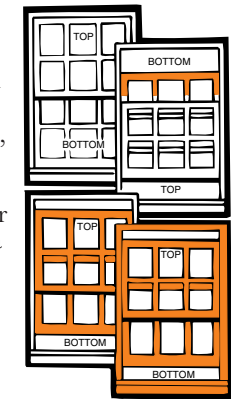


Next, do the WINDOWS

Lower the top sash and raise the lower sash to paint the “overlap” area on the lower sash. Then return the sashes to their normal position, but slightly ajar.

Paint the frames and crossbars, then the casings, sill and underside of the sill.

Leave the windows slightly ajar and operate them several times a day until the paint is completely dry.



Next, the DOORS

On panelled doors, paint the edges of the molding first, then the panel area, then the remaining area and finally the door edges.

Flush doors—paint around the edges and then fill in the center.



SHUTTERS

If the shutters and storm windows can be removed, paint them separately and replace when the rest of the job is all finished. Be sure the top, bottom and *back* sides of the shutters are painted.