

# The Paint

There are many different combinations of Porter products to meet any metal painting need. Your choices will depend on whether the metal is indoors or out, whether it is a wear surface, how glossy a finish you want, and how much effort and money you want to invest in the job.

The following products have been selected to help you narrow your choices. Consider them your “best bets.”

Preps and primers are the same for steel, iron, galvanized metals and aluminum, exterior and interior, wear and non-wear surfaces. The finish coats are different.

## Preps

**Porter METALPREP or Porter GALVAPREP**

## Primers

**Porter Fast Drying Metal Primer**

White. Fast drying. Any latex, alkyd or oil finish coat.

**Porter Galvanized Metal Primer**

White. Actually changes the polarity of galvanized metal, for better adhesion. Must use water-based finish coat.

**Porter GLYPTEX™ Zinc Chromate Primer**

Red. Any latex, alkyd or oil finish coat. (When the color and low sheen is suitable, this primer makes an excellent finish coat.)

**Porter RUST-SCREEN®**

White. Fast Drying. For bare or galvanized metal. For interior or exterior use. Top coat with latex alkyd or oil based products. Easy clean-up with water.

**Porter Acrylic Bonding Primer For Aluminum Siding**

Finish coat should be gloss or low-sheen acrylic.

## Finish Coat

**You can choose the type paint you want:**

acrylic, alkyd or oil (as long as it is suitable for the primer used).

**For metals with a non-wearing surface:**

(Such as siding and gutters)

**Porter Acrylic Gloss Exterior Paint**

**Porter Super Acrylic™ House Paint**

**Porter Super Exterior Paint**

Oil. Full gloss. Exterior use only.

**Porter GLYPTEX Enamel**

The finest alkyd gloss enamel on the market. (But it is not recommended for very large areas, like walls, because the film is brittle and large metal surfaces tend to flex.)

**For metals with a wear surface:**

(Such as furniture, toys and railings)

**Porter GLYPTEX Enamel**

The finest alkyd gloss enamel on the market.

**Porter Alkyd Enamel**

**Porter GLYPTEX Eggshell**

Alkyd with satin finish. Interior only.

**For other interior metals:**

**Porter Acrylic Eggshell**

## ✓ Check List

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter pre-paint product     | <input type="checkbox"/> Painting shield |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter primer                | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandpaper       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter finish paint          | <input type="checkbox"/> Wire brush      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porter thinner or turpentine | <input type="checkbox"/> Paint scraper   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3" brush, roller, or spray   | <input type="checkbox"/> Steel wool      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint pot and hook           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponge          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ladder                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Water bucket    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drop cloths                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Soilax          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Masking tape                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure washer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean-up cloths              |  |

# Surface Preparation

Any surface, new or old metal, must be thoroughly dry and free of rust, dirt and grease before applying primer and finish coat. If it is not free of rust, the rust must be made inert.

## Previously Painted Metal

If the old paint is smooth and even, has not failed (peeled or cracked) and is adhering tightly to the metal surface, you can simply wash off the dirt and repaint. To insure adhesion and to eliminate crawling of the finish coat, the surface should be lightly sanded before painting. (A primer is not necessary.)

Aluminum siding should be thoroughly washed down. The best, quickest and easiest way to prepare aluminum siding for painting is to use a pressure washer to remove all chalk, dirt, pollutants and mildew. You can rent a pressure washer and easily clean an average size house in 3-4 hours.

All loose paint should be removed by scraping or wire brushing and those affected areas treated like bare metal.

Old, crusty paint coatings, heavily scaling paint or deep rust should be cleaned by sandblasting, flame-cleaning or power wire-brushing. The surface is then treated like bare metal.

## Bare Metal: Steel and Iron

Remove *all* rust by sanding, scraping, or wire brushing. Then remove oil, grease and wax with Soilax solution and rinse thoroughly.

Or you can simply remove loose rust and other foreign matter and then treat the surface with Porter METALPREP, which converts active rust to inert iron phosphate, removes oil and grease and slightly etches the surface, for better adhesion. Use an old brush or sponge to apply METALPREP and always wear gloves.

## Bare Metal: Galvanized Metals

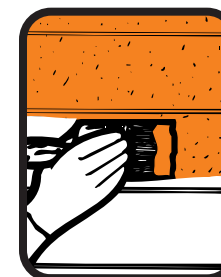
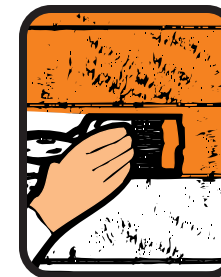
The oil film on new, galvanized metal must be removed before it is painted. Best results are achieved by leaving the metal exposed to the weather for six months to one year and then, if there is no rust, applying Porter GALVAPREP with an old brush or sponge. Be sure to wear gloves. GALVAPREP forms a zinc phosphate coating, which provides an ideal etched surface for paint adhesion.

However, if the galvanized metal has more than isolated pinpoints of rust, use Porter METALPREP.

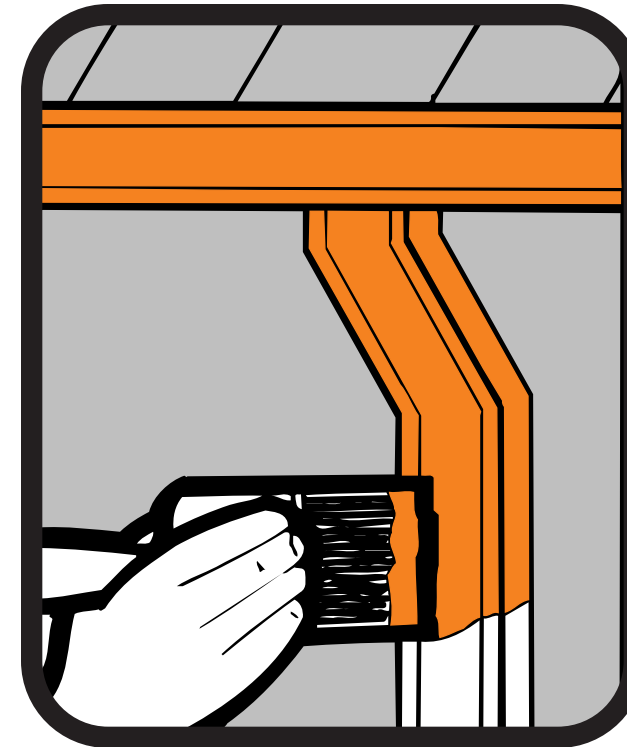
If you do not wish to wait for the new galvanized surface to “age,” you can clean the oil film off with Porter thinner or turpentine, or even a vinegar-water solution, then wipe with GALVAPREP.

## Bare Metal: Aluminum

After a few years exposure to the weather, aluminum will pit and oxidize. The surface will collect dirt and become unsightly. For the best appearance for a longer period of time, aluminum should be painted. New aluminum should first be treated with Porter METALPREP, to etch the surface slightly, for better paint adhesion. Weathered aluminum should be sanded with sandpaper or steel wool.



# Painting Metal



# A Successful Metal Painting Job Depends On



**How you prepare the metal for painting**



**The product you use**



**How you apply it**

All three of these steps are important in any painting job, but when you are painting metal, proper surface preparation is critically important.

The metals covered in this brochure are steel, iron, aluminum, and galvanized metals. This includes porch and stair railings, ornamental iron, gutters, furniture, toys, aluminum siding storm windows, and doors. For special painting situations, such as metal ceilings and roofs, consult your Porter Paint store or dealer.

*Following is some basic information for those unfamiliar with the special problems of painting metal.*

## Rusting

is the tendency of a metal to return to its natural state as an ore. It is largely due to electrolytic reactions that take place in the presence of moisture and air. Before painting, rust must be removed from the metal surface or made chemically or physical inert. Rust that is not removed or made inert before painting remains active, expands and ruptures the paint film from beneath. And, of course, eats away at the metal itself.

## Galvanized Metal

is steel that has had a coating of metallic zinc applied by an electrostatic process. Galvanized metal is coated with a thin film of oil, which must be removed before painting.

## Types of Paint

There are basically two types of paint today: 1) latex (acrylic) and 2) alkyd and oil. There are advantages to each, but your choice of acrylic, alkyd or oil will depend largely on whether the metal is interior or exterior and whether the surface is subject to wear.

## Latex

paint is water-thinned. Latex is the name of the resin used in the paint.

## Acrylic

paint is a superior form of latex paint. It generally lasts longer on a non-wear surface than alkyd or oil, retains color and gloss better and is easiest to work with. It 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.

## Alkyd and Oil

paints are solvent-thinned. Both turpentine and paint thinner are used as solvents. Alkyd and oil provide a harder wearing surface and can be applied when the temperature is too low or too high for acrylic.

## The Extra Step in Painting Metal

Where wood and other surfaces generally require only primers and finish coats, metal surfaces usually require an additional, preliminary step. This is the application of a pre-paint product that removes and/or deactivates rust and also creates an etched surface for good paint adhesion.

This pre-paint product is mild acid and should be used according to the label directions only.

## Is a Pre-paint Product Always Necessary?

It is highly recommended, for *both* new and old metals, if you want to achieve the best results.

## Is a Primer Always Necessary?

Absolutely! A primer is essential in painting bare metal. There are different types of primers, each designed to prevent rust and provide a proper surface for the finish coat. In some cases, a certain type of primer requires a certain type of top-coat. Unlike primers for wood surfaces, metal primers are not tinted.

## How Many Finish Coats?

For maximum protection of a wear surface, two finish coats should be used. If there is little wear, one finish coat may be sufficient.

# Application

Following are some *general* guidelines for painting metals. Before starting an actual job, of course, READ THE DIRECTIONS on the can label.

Primers should be applied immediately after the metal surface has been properly prepared to prevent oxidation. Allow plenty of time for primers and finish coats to dry before applying the next one. See the directions on the paint cans for specific times.

## Hot or Cold Weather?

Alkyd and oil paints should not be applied when the temperature is below 40°F; acrylic below 50°F. Do not paint with either type of paint 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.

## Stir!

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

## Brush, Roller, or Spray?

Choose the method *you* find most efficient. For railings, furniture, and gutters, a brush is recommended.

You may use either natural bristle or synthetic bristle brushes with alkyd and oil paints, but only synthetic bristle brushes with acrylic. (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.

## Use a Paint Pot

It's easier to paint out of a pot than a paint can. The can stays clean for resealing. And if you're on a ladder, you have a free hand for holding on.

## Maintain a “wet” Edge

as you paint, to eliminate lap marks. Always brush INTO the wet edge, not away from it. When you stop painting, always stop at a corner or edge.

## Clean-up!

Clean your brushes and equipment immediately and store properly. It will help your next paint job.



With latex paints, clean your equipment with soap and water and let dry. With alkyds and oils, clean with thinner, then soap and water. Wrap brushes in paper to maintain their shape.

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.

## Keep the Painting Shield Clean

A metal, plastic, or even cardboard shield is very helpful in keeping a clean, neat edge, but you must wipe it clean each time you move it or you will “track” paint with it.

## Aluminum 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.

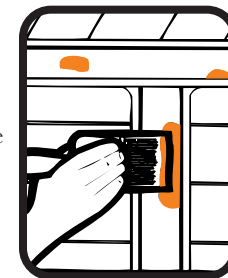
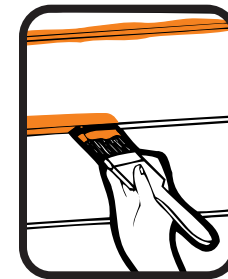
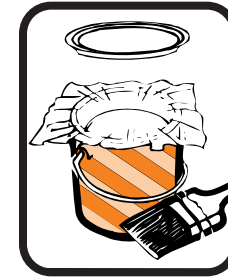
## Gutters

Ideally, when you see a spot on a metal surface where the paint film has been broken, you should prime and paint that spot. This is especially true of gutters. They may look “spotty” until the time comes to do a complete job on them, but they will last a lot longer.

The top lip of the gutter should be painted so it will not rust and cause rust streaks. Painting the *inside* of the gutter will add years to its life.

## Wrought Iron

Use a long nap roller cover and roll slowly and carefully.



## 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

## RECORD

	Porter Paints Paint No.	Color	Amount
<b>Siding</b>			
<b>Gutters</b>			
<b>Furniture</b>			



### PORTER PAINTS

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