



PAINTING specs

Tools Needed:

Drop Cloth or Tarp
Scraper
Brushes
Caulk & Caulk Gun
Roller Handles
Hammer
Rollers
Nails
Roller Extensions
Hose
Roller Trays
Pressure Washer
Ladder

Exterior Painting: Remove loose, peeling paint with a high pressure nozzle on a garden hose, or a pressure washer. If scraping is necessary, make sure the surface is damp. Do not leave paint chips on the ground around the house. Spread drop cloths and dispose of them when done.

Interior Painting: Clean surface with damp rag prior to painting. Do not sand or scrape. Be especially careful on doors, door frames, window sills, and window frames. Wear gloves when scraping or handling materials you suspect may have lead based paint, and thoroughly wash hands before eating or drinking.

PREPARATION

Thoroughly clean the exterior surfaces to be painted to remove all dirt, dust, cobwebs, wasp nests, and loose paint. Use a high pressure nozzle on a garden hose, or a pressure washer. If unfamiliar with using a pressure washer, always approach the work from a distance of at least 5 feet, and spray at an angle; never spray straight on. These machines can rough up the surface of the wood, even blast through siding if not careful.

- Be sure interior surfaces are free from dust & dirt. Pay special attention to kitchen walls to make sure they are free from soot and grease build up.
- Scrape any remaining loose paint. NEVER use sand paper (see Caution)
- Re-nail loose siding, replace damaged or rotted siding.
- Prime bare wood.
- Caulk around doors, windows, and other gaps before final coat.

Use drop cloths to cover shrubs, sidewalks, porches and any other areas to protect from paint drips and spills.

TIP: It is not necessary to remove all old paint, only the loose and peeling paint. It is OK to paint over old paint that is fully adhered to the surface.



TIP: If painting wooden screen frames, use masking tape and newspaper so as not to get paint on the screen fabric.

- Be sure paint is stirred well.
- Choose an appropriate size brush with synthetic bristles; wide for general application, narrow for trim and tight places.

TIP: If using latex paint, dampen the brush before use. Paint will be less likely to dry on the brush.

- Paint windows and trim first, then siding. Work from the top down.
- Avoid painting in direct sun.
- Do not overload the brush with paint. Dip bristles 1/3 down into paint and tap side of the can to remove excess paint.
- For short breaks, wrap brush in plastic bag and put it in a cool place.
- For longer breaks, wrap in aluminum foil or plastic wrap and store in refrigerator.
- If painting a large, flat area (interior walls & ceilings, exterior soffits, exterior T1-11 siding) consider using a roller.
- Thoroughly clean all paint “drips and chips” from client’s house.

Roller Tips:

- Choose rollers that are made of synthetic fibers.
- Choose correct nap size; short napped for smooth surface, longer napped for rough surface. If using latex paint, moisten before use. Don’t paint too quickly to avoid splattering.
- To make clean up easier, consider using a kitchen trash bag or plastic sack over a roller paint tray. When finished, simply take the tray out of the bag and throw the bag away.

CLEAN UP

- Before cleaning brushes and rollers, remove excess paint by “painting” sheets of newspapers.
- For latex and acrylic paint, clean with water. For oil base paint, use the appropriate thinner, being careful not to get any on your skin.
- Clean your brushes, trays, etc. before returning to base camp.
- Be sure all lids are hammered down tight on paint buckets.
- Wrap everything in plastic to protect your vehicle.