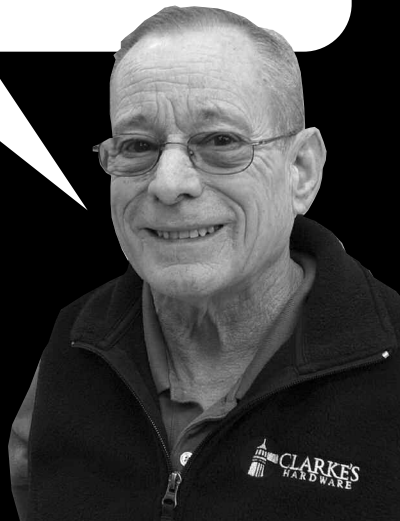


“A good painting job is 90% preparation”



Most people want to start by painting the room right out of the can. But the better way to do it is inside this flyer. Preparation is the key to the best results.

Notes

My name is:

Call me if you have a question:

(603) 526-2800

*Thanks for shopping at Clarke's Hardware where we have **“What you need.”** and show you **“How to do it.”***

*And remember the five P's when painting,
Proper Preparation Prevents Poor Performance.*



CLARKE'S
HARDWARE

What you need. How to do it.

What you need to know about

Interior Painting



What you need.

- Cleaning Solution (TSP Tri-Sodium Phosphate)
- Sponge mop & bucket
- Safety goggles and rubber gloves
- Sand paper & sanders
- Spackle & spackle knife
- Masking tape - to cover
- Tape to paint straight edges
- Tape for designs
- Paint
- Paint Stirring Stick(s)
- Paint bucket (plastic) & roller trays
- Paint ladder & hooks for bucket
- Paint overalls & gloves
- Brushes & rollers (broad coverage & trim)
- Tarp or plastic sheets
- Large contractor bags
- Clean up (Goof Off)
- Quickie Retouching System
- Caulking and caulking guns
- Cloth rags or box of paper rags
- Razor blades for windows
- Wire cleaning brush
- Throw away brushes
- Shellac base primer for knots
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

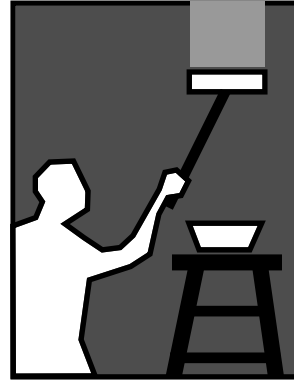
How to do it.

TIP: Always open a window to allow for ventilation when you are working inside.

STEP 1: Cleaning

Before you paint it, clean it. You know how grime builds up on your windows when you Spring clean...especially if you had smokers in the house. Well, imagine years of accumulation on your walls.

Use a cleaner like TSP (Tri-Sodium Phosphate). Follow directions for mixing. Apply to surfaces with a sponge mop. Let dry. Rinse with clear water. Wear safety goggles and rubber gloves to protect your eyes and skin.



STEP 2:

Spackling & Caulking

Fill any nail holes and cracks in wall with spackle, allow to dry.

STEP 3: Sanding

Sand rough areas and spackled or caulked areas. This makes a smoother finish and will make paint adhere better.

STEP 4: Taping

Tape items like door handles and fixtures so paint will not get on them. Remove tape as soon as possible, preferably before paint is dry. A little work now saves a lot later.

STEP 5: Covering & Protecting

Make sure you cover the floor and other items like the toilet and plants with plastic sheets. Tape in place so they don't shift.

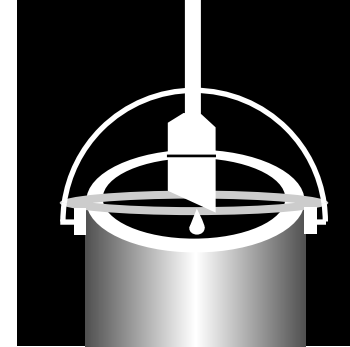
STEP 6: Painting

Use the appropriate primer (possibly tinted for darker colors). It allows for better coverage of your finishing paint so it looks more solid, it dries faster and it will save you money because the more expensive finishing coats will go further.

Paint the ceiling first. Finish it before doing the walls.

Clean up as you go. It is easy with water base paint. Keep a plastic bucket of water and wash a "box of rags" handy.

TIP: Only paint directly from a small container. Pour paint into a plastic bucket with a handle. Closing the lid on the original paint can avoids accidents and spills. Put a rubber band around the handle to clean off your brush and put excess paint back in the bucket through a paint strainer.



STEP 7: Clean Up Safely

Throw all water-base paints into large contractor bags for quick clean up. Handle oil-base paints carefully and be concerned with spontaneous combustion.

STEP 8: Touch Ups

While you have the paint open, put each color in a touch-up can for easy touch ups later.

TIP: Store touch-up and cans of paint in a heated basement, not an unheated garage where it may freeze.

**Remember the five P's when painting,
Proper Preparation Prevents Poor Performance.**