

PAINTERS GUIDE

TEL: +268 518 6200

FAX: +268 518 6201

info@starpaint.co.sz

***"Put some colour in your
life"***

The painters guide to:

Painting Masonry Surfaces

Section

1

1. Potential problems with masonry sealer

Masonry surfaces include brick and cement plaster. In some instances gypsum-based or skim coatings are also used. These surfaces provide specific challenges for the painter:

- a) Most masonry surfaces are weak, friable porous and sandy.
- b) Cement plasters are seldom aged enough to allow the alkaline lime to neutralise with carbon dioxide from the air. The surface is alkaline a consequence.
- c) Moisture and damp are often present during and after application of paint. This can prevent good film formation as well as cause blistering in the dry paint. It is good practice to locate and remove all sources of water ingress into a structure before painting. A reputable

waterproofing contractor should be capable of doing this. Promac Paints has a full range of waterproofing products. Contact Promac Paints for more information.

d) Efflorescence can be a problem on bricks. This is due to water carrying soluble salts from within the brick to the surface.

e) Fading and discolouration sometimes occurs when painting cement plaster as well as gypsum plaster. This is normally due to lime or alkali attack on the finishing coating the case of cement plaster primer as a barrier film between the plaster and the topcoat. On gypsum, a white patch often develops if the plaster is painted with a waterborne product before the gypsum has been adequately cured. The white effect is due to soluble sulphate being extracted into the wet paint. It tends to bleed through subsequent coatings as well. The solution is to ensure the plaster cures overnight before painting and that a sealer such as bonding liquid should be applied. This prevents extraction of soluble material into the finishing coat.

2. Standard surface preparation method

This is the critical part of any painting project: poor preparation is the principal cause of coating failure. Cement plaster should be strong and hard. If it is not, this indicates a poor sand/cement/water mixture. Painting over poor plaster will usually result in flaking, blistering and efflorescence defects-, which are not due to quality of the paint system.

1. Brush off all loosely bound sand particles.
2. Open out any cracks using a sharp knife.
3. Seal all cracks or surface imperfections using promac bondseal. Leave to dry for 2 hours.
4. Fill all cracks or surface imperfections using promac crack fix, leave to dry for 4 hours. Sand the surface till smooth.
5. If surface is highly porous or friable, apply promac bond seal over the entire surface.

IMPORTANT

1. Always use penetrating sealer such as promac bondseal if the surface of the masonry (especially cement or gypsum) is friable. This will strengthen and reduce the possibility of coating failure.
2. The use of Gypsum based and skim coatings are NOT recommended by promac paints. These materials have inadequate flexibility and wet strength and should not be used. Promac Paints recommends the use of promac crack fix for this application.
3. For fibre-cement boards, or lower porosity surfaces, it is recommended that promac bondex ia applied in place of bondseal.

3. Primer

Selection

A.

Top Coat: Enamel

Primer: Promac Plaster Primer
Alkali-resistant barrier to protect enamel system.

Undercoat: Promas universal undercoat
aids overall coating integrity.

B.

Top Coat: Acrylic (waterborne)

Primer: Promac plaster primer
water-resistant barrier to protect acrylic system.

Undercoat: Promac GP – filler coat
available in a range of textures smooth as well as rippled.

4 Finishing Coats

Use the highest quality that you can afford. It is well known that the higher quality paints give the best durability and this, then results in the lowest cost in the long term. Promac paints has a full range of finishing coats ranging from matt to high sheen acrylics as well as enamels.

The painters guide to:

Painting Tiled Roofing

Section

2

1. **A guide to painting roof tiles**

Roof tiles are usually made from cement or (less commonly) clay. Cement tiles are prone to carbonation due to the effects of carbon dioxide and water in the atmosphere. This forms a very weak acid called carbonic acid that extracts the cement from the surface of the tiles and produces a weak, friable surface layer, which becomes more severe as the tile ages on the roof. Clay tiles do not have this problem, but they tend to be highly porous which can lead to poor curing of the paint film.

The most critical part of any painting project is the surface preparation, because poor preparation is the principal cause of coating failure. The object of surface preparation is to provide a strong, sound surface before applying any paint.

Both types of tiles can be prepared in the same way. The first step is to thoroughly wash the surface using water and a strong brush. This should remove all loose bound sandy particles and any poorly adhering paint coatings. A high-pressure water jet is recommended for this purpose. The roof must then be rinsed with clean water and left to dry out. The moisture content should be below 15% before any coating is applied. Measure this using a moisture meter.

The condition of the cleaned surface should now be checked: By pressing adhesive tape, such as masking tape firmly onto the dry surface quickly. Examine the underside of the tape. If no coating is removed and no dirt or chalky material is apparent on the underside of the tape, the surface is suitable for painting. It is also good practice to check the porosity of the surface before painting. Apply a droplet of water and note how quickly it absorbs into the surface. If it is readily absorbed into the tile, then the first coat of paint must be diluted 20% with water (for example, add five litres to a 20 litre container of pro-roof).

If a powdery layer is removed by the tape, the surface is chalky, and should be coated with Promac Bondex prior to applying the roof paint. It may not be possible to remove all sandy particles, but it is recommended to apply Promac Bond to seal any residual particles.

If the paint coating is removed, the surface under the coating is weak; strip the existing paint film and repeat the cleaning process. If Promac Bondex has been applied to the surface, it must be left to harden for at least two hours before continuing with any further application. Promac Pro-Roof is applied to the prepared surface using a roller (wool or Propile type), brush or by airless spraying. Two coats are recommended for optimum durability and the quality of the finish, but the first coat must be allowed to cure for at least two hours before applying the final coat. To calculate the amount of paint needed, one must estimate the plan area of the roof by measuring the length and breadth of the walls – multiply this area by 1.5 – and then estimate the paint quantity needed by dividing the estimated area by 7. This will produce a slight excess of paint, which is useful for touch up work, should this become necessary.

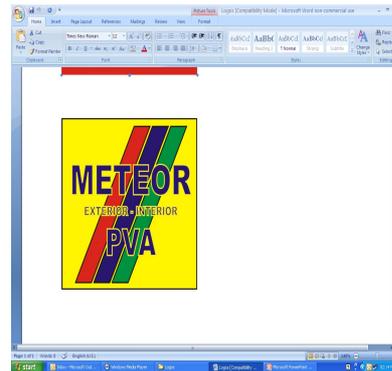
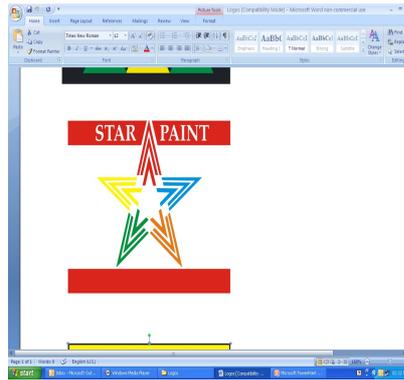
Pro-roof is a range of waterborne roof paints which is non-chalking, acid rain-resistant and weather-resistant. It provides a tough, durable, medium sheen finish, and is available in all colours

2. The 'do's and don'ts' to obtain a quality finish

- a) Never apply paint if rain is forecast or expected during the day of application.
- b) Only apply paint after 08h00 in summer or 10h00 in winter, to ensure that the roof is not too cold or damp
- c) It is recommended that the paint is applied before 12h00 to avoid excessive roof temperatures and to allow the paint to harden sufficiently before any afternoon rain may occur.
- d) Always use the same batch number for touch up work. This reduces colour or sheen variations which otherwise may be visible on the painted roof. Promac Bondex is a unique, specially formulated penetrating sealer for chalky and less porous surfaces, it seals and binds chalky surfaces such as old paint coatings to allow painting with acrylic finishing coats.

Contact Star Paint for further information as well as details on your nearest stockists.

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The painters guide to:

Painting Gutters Down Pipes & Galvanised Roofing

Section

3

1. A guide to painting galvanised roofs, down pipes and gutters

What is galvanised iron? Galvanised iron is steel that has been dipped into molten zinc metal. This increases the corrosion resistance of the steel. The resulting material has a bright silver colour and is highly resistant to red rusting. Old galvanised iron may lose the protective zinc coating and red rusting may then occur. The surface of zinc metal oxidises rapidly to form a protective carbonate/oxide layer, which protects the zinc from further damage. This layer causes most paint failures because it can be relatively weak. This results in paint flaking. Zinc metal also inhibits the curing of enamel paints. This is the main cause of poor adhesion of enamels applied directly to galvanised iron without the correct primer. Waterborne acrylic paints such as Promac Pro-roof adhere well to clean galvanised iron and have superior exterior durability compared to enamels. However galvanised iron is prone to “white rusting” in humid or corrosive environments and a properly designed primer (e.g Promac Promogrip Galv Primer) is necessary for long term durability.

2. Surface preparation

This is the critical part of any painting project: poor preparation is the principle cause of coating failure. It is very important to remove surface dirt, grease and other contaminants as well as loose paint coatings and surface oxidation (e.g. dull, matt grey surfaces) in order to ensure optimum adhesion and durability of the paint system. The necessary steps are as follows:

1. Wash the surface thoroughly using water and a strong brush. This should remove all loosely bound contaminants and any poorly adhering paint coatings. Use a spatula or flat blade to check adhesion of any existing paint coatings. A high pressure water jet is recommended.
2. Apply Promac Grannozinc to any exposed metal. This dissolves surface oxidation and helps to remove any oily contamination. Leave in contact with the roof for five minutes maximum, and then rinse the roof with clean water, leave it to dry out. Apply the primer within two hours of cleaning to avoid possible re-contamination of the surface.

3. Check the adhesion of any existing paint coatings by pressing adhesive tape (e.g. masking tape) onto the dry surface. Pull the tape off the surface, inspect the underside of the tape if no coating is removed or no dirt or chalky material is on the tape the surface is suitable for painting. If a powdery layer is removed (painted surfaces only) or paint surface is chalky apply Promac Bondex. If sandy particles are removed or surface is dirty then re-wash the surface. If a paint coating is removed or the surface under the coating is weak then strip the paint film and repeat the process.

4. Prime exposed metal using Promac Promogrip Primer (Galvanised) and cure for at least two hours before continuing. If red rusting is present, then Promac Uniprime is specified.

3. Calculating how much paint is needed

1. Estimate the plan area of the roof by measuring the length and breath of the walls.
2. Multiply this area by 1.25.
3. Estimate the litres of paint needed by dividing the above by 7.
4. One litre of paint will cover approximately 30m of 30mm radius downpipe of gutter. This hsolud produce a slight excess of paint, which is useful for touch up work as required.

4. Paint application

1. IBR or corrugated roofing: Apply primer or Pro-Roof to the prepared surface using a roller (wool or "Propile type); brush or by airless spraying. Two coats are recommended for optimum durability and quality of finish. Allow the first coat to cure for at least two hours before applying the final coat.
2. Gutters or Downpipes: Apply primer or Promac Pro-Roof to the prepared surface by brushing. A small foam roller (e.g. Vestron type) may also be used.

5. Other Important Information

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3. It is recommended that the paint is applied before 12h00 to avoid excessive roof temperatures and to allow the paint to harden sufficiently before any afternoon rain may occur.

4. Always use the SAME batch number for touch up work. This reduces colour or sheen variations which otherwise may be visible on the painted roof. **Promac Bondex is a unique, specially formulated penetrating sealer for chalky and less porous surfaces, it seals and binds chalky surfaces such as old paint coatings to allow painting with acrylic finishing coats**

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The painters guide to:

Painting Concrete Paving & Floors

Section

4

1. Introduction to painting concrete paving & floors

Floor coatings are specially designed to tough and abrasion resistant. Special properties such as acid and oil resistance may be required for certain floors, e.g. in garages and workshops. Cast in situ concrete is often used for driveway and other paving applications. This material is often not cured properly (i.e using impermeable membrane such as polythene cover) and subsequently the surface layers fail to cure adequately and a sandy; friable surface is produced.

2. Surface preparation

This is the critical part of any painting project: poor preparation is the principal cause of coating failure. The object of the surface preparation is to provide a strong surface before applying any paint. The necessary steps are as follows:

1. Wash the surface thoroughly using water and a strong brush. This should remove all loosely bound particles and any poorly adhering paint coatings. A high pressure water jet is recommended.
2. Rinse the floor with clean water and then leave it to dry out. The moisture content should be below 15%. This can be measured using a moisture metre.
3. Check the adhesion of any existing paint coatings by pressing adhesive tape (e.g. masking tape) onto the dry surface. Pull the tape off the surface and inspect the underside of the tape.
 - No coating removed: no dirt or chalky material on tape surface: is suitable for painting
 - Powdery layer removed, Surface is chalky: apply Promac Bondex.
 - Sandy particles removed Surface is friable: rewash the surface.
 - Paint coating removed Surface under the coating is weak: strip the paint film and repeat the cleaning process.
4. If Promac Bondex has been applied to the surface, leave it to harden for at least 2 hours before continuing.

3. Paint Application

1. Acrylic coating system:

Apply promac Bondex to the surface, leave to cure for at least two hours, then apply Promac Allgaurd to the surface using a roller (wool or Propile type) brush or airless spraying. Two coats are recommended for optimum durability and quality to finish. Allow the first coat to cure for at least two hours before applying the final coat.

2. Epoxy coating system:

Mix the two components (4 epoxy base + 1 hardener, by volume). Add 15% lacquer thinners. Apply to the surface using a brush or mohair (roller). Leave to cure overnight without diluting the paint. Note that this product has a pot life. If its consistency starts to thicken do not use the product.

3. Enamel Coating System:

Apply Promac plaster primer using a mohair (enamel) roller or brush. Leave to cure overnight then apply Promac Stoep Enamel using a mohair (enamel) roller brush.

4. Comparison of coating systems

Product	Type	Gloss Level	Specific Properties	Interior/Exterior use
Allgaurd	Acrylic waterborne	Medium Sheen	Exterior durability Paving & driveways	Both
Propox	Epoxy enamel, twin pack	High gloss	Chemical & abrasion resistance	Interior only
Stoep Enamel	Polyurethane alkyd	Semi-gloss	Lower cost than epoxy resistant as epoxy enamel	Interior/exterior Shaded areas

5. Other Important Information

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3. It is recommended that the paint is applied before 12h00 to avoid excessive roof temperatures and to allow the paint to harden sufficiently before any afternoon rain may occur.
4. Always use the SAME batch number for touch up work. This reduces colour or sheen variations which otherwise may be visible on the painted roof. **Promac Bondex is a unique, specially formulated penetrating sealer for chalky and less porous surfaces, it seals and binds chalky surfaces such as old paint coatings to allow painting with acrylic finishing coats**

The painters guide to:

Painting Wood with Varnish or Paint

Section

5

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1. Introduction

Wood has a natural beauty that is usually enhanced by the use of transparent coatings called varnishes. Wood has to be protected from damage by water, sunlight and abrasion. There are various varnishes for different end – uses:

1. Exterior Varnish	Promac timberthane	Available in Gloss, suede and colours. Contains UVlight absorbers and linseed oil for superior wood protection
2. Interior Varnish	Promac Coapl Varnish	Available in gloss only
3. Interior floor varnish	Promac polygloss/polysilk	Polyurethane modified for extra toughness. Excellent for floors and table and chair surfaces.
4. Interior Floor solid colour	Promac Stoep enamel	Polyurethane modified for extra toughness
5. Solid colour, int/ext	Promac Prosilk	Polyurethane modified non-drip semi gloss enamel
	Promac super gloss	High gloss enael for interior/exterior use
	Promac Walldex	Medium sheen acrylic with excellent exterior durability
	Promac Provelvet	High sheen with excellent exterior durability.

2. Surface preparation

This is a critical part of any painting project: poor preparation is the principal cause of coating failure. The object of surface preparation is to provide a strong surface before applying any paint. The necessary steps are as follows:

1. Sand the surface using successively finer abrasive papers. Sand in the direction of grain, the use of a sanding sealer will improve the quality if the resultant finish.
2. Remove dust from the surface by wiping with a damp cloth (not wet) lint free.

3. Paint application

1. Clear varnishes:

Apply selected varnish to the surface, leave to cure overnight then lightly apply a second coat. Brushing is the preferred method. Further coats may be required over porous soft wood (e.g. SA Pine)

2. Solid colour top coats (enamels):

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Apply promac wood primer by brush or roller. Leave to cure overnight, and then lightly sand the surface before applying promac universal undercoat. Then lightly sand the undercoat and dust off. Apply the selected enamel topcoat and leave to cure overnight. Apply a second coat of topcoat for optimum quality of appearance.

3. Solid colour top coats (acrylic):

Apply promac wood primer by brush or roller. Leave to cure overnight, and then lightly sand the surface before applying selected acrylic topcoat and leave to cure for at least four hours. Apply a second coat for optimum quality of appearance.

4. Other Important Information

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The painters guide to:

Waterproofing & Treating

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Damp

Section

6

1. Principles of waterproofing

The objective of waterproofing is to stop water entering a structure. The best way to stop water ingress is good design: design for drainage to reduce the amount of water standing on a surface. Unfortunately buildings contain many flat, horizontal surfaces and also joints such as those between roof tiles and parapet walls, which can promote water entry. Cracking in masonry and leaking pipes are other problem areas.

2. Principles of damp-proofing

1. find the water source.
2. Insulate the water source (e.g. fix leaking taps and drains: apply waterproofing to parapet walls etc)
3. Leave the surface to dry out below 15% moisture content.
4. Remove old paint coatings down to sound bare plaster.
5. Apply paint system (Promac Palster Primer and selected finish coats)

2. Waterproofing systems

1. Fabric reinforced acrylic (Promac Proseal)

This utilises waterborne acrylic waterproofing impregnation of polyester non-woven fabric reinforcement. It allows complex shapes to be insulated. The fabric is a carrier of the acrylic waterproofing compound and the resultant effect is similar to canvas.

- a) Apply a thick coating of Promac Proseal to the clean prepared surface.
- b) Embed the fabric into the proseal while it is still wet. Press fabric down well and ensure no bubbles are formed.
- c) Apply a second coat of Proseal over the fabric, ensuring complete saturation of the fabric. Failure to do this, often results in blistering and poor waterproofing. Leave to dry, for at least four hours.
- d) Apply a third coat of Proseal and leave to dry for at least 4 hours. For optimum weather resistance, apply Promac Pro-Roof as a final coating.

2) Fibre-reinforced mastic (Promac Fibreseal)

This product contains special fibres that provide extra reinforcement and prevent the need for use of a reinforcing fabric. This product is applied as a thick layer by a towel to a clean, sound surface. Leave the product to cure overnight before applying weather resistant top coating (e.g. Pro roof, Walldex, Micaquartz etc. This product is excellent for waterproofing parapet walls and capping.

3) Water-repelling Fluid (Promac Pro repell)

This is a silicone based clear fluid that makes masonry surfaces water repelling. Liquid water does not wet treated surfaces and this prevents water entry into the surface. Water vapour can pass through the surface, therefore allowing the surface to dry out. The use of Pro Repell as a waterproof barrier under a paint system protects the coating system from water entering behind. This reduces the damp patch effect that can occur on some walls. Pro-Repell does not leave a varnish like film and is invisible. It does not bind friable or weak surfaces and does not function over gypsum or painted surfaces. Pro-Repell is ideal for treating face brick, ceramic tiles and concrete surfaces.

4. Surface Preparation

This is a critical part of any painting project: poor preparation is the principal cause of waterproofing failure. The surface must be sound and free from dirt loose particles, oils etc.

1. Brush off all loosely bound sand particles
2. Open out any cracks using a sharp knife
3. Seal all cracks or surface imperfections using Promac Bondseal. Leave it to dry for 2 hours.
4. Fill cracks or surface imperfections using Promac crack fix. Leave it to dry, for 4 hours, sand the surface smooth.

5. If surface is highly porous or friable, apply Promac Bondseal over the entire surface.

NB: This does not apply to the use of Pro Repell.

5. Other Important Information

1. NEVER apply paint if rain is forecast or expected during the day of application.
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3. It is recommended that the paint is applied before 12h00 to avoid excessive roof temperatures and to allow the paint to harden sufficiently before any afternoon rain may occur.
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QUICK GUIDE

To

GENERAL PREPARATION OF

NEW AND OLD SURFACES

1. EXTERIOR PLASTER AND CONCRETE

a) As most materials used in construction are alkaline in nature and may contain salts and other organic material it is of utmost importance that these should be fully dried out before any paintwork commences.

b) Old surfaces where water leakage and faulty damp courses were repaired must also be allowed to dry properly.

Efflorescence (crystallisation of soluble salt on surface) must be removed every 7 to 14 days with dry, coarse cloth. Painting should not commence until growth has stopped.

c) Algae, moss, lichen and mould-growth must be removed by scraping and brushing. Wash down with mixture of 1 part household bleach and 4 parts water. After a period of 24 to 48 hours wash and scrape down to remove debris and dead growth. Use protective clothing when working with bleach)

d) Old powdery, blistering and scaling paint surfaces must be prepared properly to obtain a firm base for new coats. This can be obtained by chipping, scraping and wire brushing of the surface. Apply one coat of STAR BONDING LIQUID before commencing to paint.

SURFACES PREVIOUSLY PAINTED WITH EMULSION/PVA

e) Poor, powdery and scaling old surfaces must be treated as in 1d above. If previously painted with lime wash, remove all before priming. Prime with 1 coat STAR UMS-82 BONDING PRIME UNDERCOAT.

Recommended finishing coats:

STX- STAR MICA

SGP- SUPER GP ACRYLIC

SURFACES PREVIOUSLY PAINTED WITH ALKYD/OIL PAINTS

f) Very poor surfaces must be completely stripped and treated as "new work". Where surfaces are in good condition, remove loose dirt by scraping and wire brush. Prime bare areas and fill cracks. When repainting with emulsion paints (PVA) the whole area must be sanded to provide adhesion for emulsion paints.

NEW SURFACES

g) Surfaces must be clean and dry. Remove all loose dirt and mortar by wire brush and scraping. Make good all cracks and minor defects. Allow to dry then prime as follows:

PVA and Emulsion paint do not require priming. Where surfaces are very porous apply 1 coat STAR FILLA COAT.

If painted with GLOSS ENAMEL apply 1 coat STAR BONDING PRIME UNDERCOAT.

2. INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

NEW UNPAINTED CEMENT SURFACES

a) Ensure all surfaces are dry. Remove all loose dirt, mortar and plaster. Make good all cracks and allow to dry.

Prime as follows:

Water Based Paint (PVA) does not need a primer. For surfaces of high porosity apply 1 coat STAR FILLA COAT.

If painted with STAR HIGH GLOSS or EGGSHELL ENAMEL, apply one coat alkali resistant UMS-82 BONDING PRIME COAT.

PREVIOUS PAINTED WITH ALKYD/OIL BASED PAINTS

b) Very poor surfaces must be completely stripped and treated as "new work". Where surfaces are in good condition, remove loose dirt by scraping and wire brush. Prime bare areas and fill cracks. The whole area must be sanded to provide adhesion for emulsion paints. Apply paint as in 3a.

WATER BASED PAINTED AREAS

c) If previous coating is loose and powdery remove such to ensure that remaining paint is solid and firm. This is done by scraping and wire brush. Prime whole area with STAR UMS-82 BONDING PRIME COAT.

Good and sound areas should be clean and dry. Make good cracks and allow to dry.

Finishing with Emulsion Paint: No further primer required.

Finishing with HIGH GLOSS and EGGSHELL ENAMEL: Apply 1 coat of STAR UNIVERSAL UNDERCOAT.

3. WOODWORK

PAINTED WITH GLOSS OR EGGSHELL ENAMEL

a) Surfaces must be clean and free of oil, grease, mortar droppings and other contaminants. The moisture content of the wood should be 12 - 18 %. Higher percentages may slow down drying which will cause the paint to blister and the development of "wet rot". Sand down to smooth surface. Knots and resinous areas must be treated to prevent staining of further coats.

b) Prime hard and soft woods with STAR PINK WOOD PRIMER.

Resinous wood should be coated with STAR ALUMINIUM PAINT, as this will prevent slow drying and discolouration.

Priming is best done by brush, which insures that the primer is worked into the grain of the wood.

c) Fill all cracks, holes, joints and imperfections with wood stopping. Ensure that exterior quality WOOD FILLER is used for exterior timber.

Apply 1 coat STAR UNIVERSAL UNDERCOAT followed by 2 coats of required finishing coat.

WITH CLEAR VARNISH FINISH

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d) Prepare as previously but instead of applying primer apply one thinned coat CLEAR VARNISH (10% Turps). Allow to dry for 12 hours. Sand lightly with 320-grid paper. Remove dust and apply second coat of unthinned CLEAR VARNISH. If higher gloss is required, a third and fourth coat may be applied.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED OR VARNISHED WOOD

e) When old paint is in poor condition, strip completely with fast acting STAR PAINT REMOVER. Rinse clean with water, allow to dry, sand down, and then treat as new wood.

Old paint in good condition must be sanded down, bare patches primed. Apply two coats of required finishing coat.

WOOD TREATED WITH CARBOLINIUM OR CREOSOTE

f) This should not be painted as paint will not dry and surface will discolour. Aged surfaces may be painted after priming with: 2 coats STAR BITUMINOUS ALUMINIUM

4. METAL

This is general information on metal surface preparation or the application of paint. As the lifespan of a paint film on metal depends greatly on the preparation of the surface and the harshness of the environment, it is recommended that advice should be obtained from STAR PAINT technical department prior to selection of the paint system to be used.

NEW UNPAINTED IRON AND STEEL

Where no rust is present, remove grease and oil by washing surface with White Spirit, Xylol or Toluol. Exchange rags frequently to avoid contamination.

Where rust and mill scale are present, sandblast or wire brush to remove such. Prime clean and dry surfaces with one coat STAR SELF ETCH PRIMER. It is of utmost importance that priming is done immediately after cleaning. This is to prevent the iron and steel from rusting again.

Apply 1 coat STAR ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER.

Finish with 2 coats STAR HIGH GLOSS ENAMEL.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED IRON AND STEEL

Remove scaling and blistering paint by scraping and wire brush. Prime bare patches with Star Zinc Chromate Primer.

Where old coating is very poor, remove such with Star Paint Remover and treat as "NEW IRON AND STEEL".

NEW GALVANISED IRON AND STEEL.

Remove manufacturers protective coating with Star Galvanised Clean. Ensure not to damage Zinc coating. Apply one coat Star Zinc Chromate or Star AQUAPHOS primer.

Finish with 1 coat Alkyd or Acrylic Roof Paint.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED GALVANISED IRON AND STEEL

Remove all loose and flaking paint with wire brush and scraping. If surface is very poor remove all the paint.

Proceed as per 4d.

