

Home Timber and Hardware's range of painting tools and products make DIY interior painting a breeze. With proper preparation and attention to detail, you can have an interior finish that will continue to look great year after year.



TOOL CHECKLIST

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ladder (if required) | <input type="checkbox"/> Extendable handle (if required) | <input type="checkbox"/> Bucket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quality roller cover appropriate to paint type | <input type="checkbox"/> Cutting brush (tapered edge brush) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponge and cloth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roller and tray | <input type="checkbox"/> Paint mixer | |

MATERIAL CHECKLIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanding Block/Sponge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Primer Sealer Undercoat | <input type="checkbox"/> Dropsheet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plaster Crack Filler (if required) | <input type="checkbox"/> Painter's Tape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodfiller (if required) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar Soap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 160 or 180 Grit Sandpaper | |

HINTS & TIPS

CLEANING YOUR BRUSHES

- Wash the brush under a stream of water, then work the brush into the bottom of a bucket of clean water. Keep changing the water and repeating the process until the last of the paint is gone. Wash the brush in warm, soapy water before rinsing. Shake the brush out, straighten the bristles and leave to dry.

PLANNING



The most important thing of all is selecting the right paint for your project.

- Gloss and Semi-Gloss - reflect light and are mostly used on doors, trims and cupboards.
- Low Sheen - easy to clean and hides surface imperfections better than glossier finishes. Ideal for hallways, lounges, bedrooms and dining rooms.
- Flat paints - best at hiding surface imperfections, but are difficult to clean.
- When painting kitchens, bathrooms and laundries select a paint that has been specifically formulated for these wet areas.
- When selecting paint colours, it is a good idea to utilise sample pots and paint rough 300 x 300mm squares on the desired wall. Colours often look different in larger areas and different lights.

If you are still not sure what paint you should use, speak to your local Home Timber and Hardware expert.

PREPARATION



Picture 01



Picture 02

- Clear the room and cover the floor with dropsheets (*Picture 1*).
- Next, look for cracks and holes in the plaster walls and ceiling. Repair these by slightly overfilling with plaster crack filler, allowing to dry, then sanding back flush with the wall (*Picture 2*).
- Check all the woodwork, window frames, architraves and skirting boards for splits and nicks. Repair cracks with wood filler before sanding back.
- Sand back any peeling or flaking paint, or use a paint stripper or heatgun to remove heavy flaking. Use a sanding sponge for getting into nooks and crannies.
- Give all the walls a light rub down with grade 160 or 180 grit sandpaper. This creates a slightly rougher surface texture that helps the paint adhere to.
- Once everything is sanded, brush and wipe the walls down with a damp cloth and give the room a good vacuum. Ensure that surfaces are free from any dirt, dust or grease, by washing down with sugar soap.
- Apply a quality painter's tape along all the edges, where you don't want any paint.
- Remove the covers from the light switches and powerpoints. Ensure the wall is completely dry from washing before applying your Primer Sealer Undercoat to all the surfaces.

APPLICATION



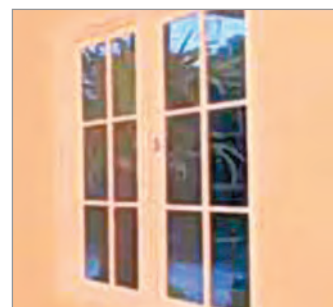
Picture 03



Picture 04



Picture 05



Picture 06

- Mix your paint thoroughly, then using a tapered edge cutting brush, start the "cutting in" process, painting along the edges of all the walls. Ceiling, skirting boards and architraves (*Picture 3*).
- Using a high quality roller cover appropriate to your paint finish, apply a generous and even amount of paint on it. With steady strokes, apply your paint working one square metre at a time. Roll the paint onto the surface using a close zig-zag motion. Re-roll the area with parallel strokes to even the paint out, finishing off in a vertical motion (*Picture 4*).
- Begin the next area of the wall a metre down, overlapping the wet edge of the previously completed area. Continue these steps working a square metre at a time until the surface is complete.
- When painting the trim or woodwork apply paint quickly in an even manner over a small section, laying off lightly into freshly painted sections (*Picture 5*).
- For colour consistency and durability, you'll need two coats. Make sure you allow sufficient drying time before applying the final coat. Repeat the application process.

This information is intended as a guide only. Please check with your council for any relevant laws before commencing any work. Always wear personal protection equipment and use tools safely.