

Goggans LLC Homefront

Specializing in residential and commercial construction

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Do It Yourself: PAINTING

PREPARATION.

It's the key to good-looking, long-lasting results. A properly prepared surface is clean, solid and dry, without cracks and imperfections.

Bare Wood

- Fill nail holes, joints and cracks with patching paste.
- Sand smooth and remove sanding dust with a tack cloth.
- Prime all bare wood and patched areas with a PrepRite® Primer.

New Plaster Walls

- These must be clean and completely cured.
- Textured or swirl types and soft, porous or powdery plaster must be:
 - Treated with a solution of one pint household vinegar in one gallon of water.
 - Repeat the treatment until the surface is hard.
 - Rinse with plain water.
 - Let dry and apply PrepRite Primer.

New Drywall

- Panels must be securely nailed or glued in place.
- All panel joints must be taped and filled before painting.
- When joint cement and/or patching materials are thoroughly dry, sand smooth, wipe away dust, then prime.

Wallpaper

- Always remove wallpaper before painting. Use a chemical wallpaper remover or rent a steamer, if necessary.

Warning! Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD or your local health department.

- Once the paper is removed, wash off old adhesive. Rinse with water and allow the wall to dry before priming.

Previously Painted Surfaces

- Wash off dirt, grease, soap and oil buildup with the appropriate cleaner. Rinse thoroughly.
- Remove loose paint and powdery substances.
- Patch holes and cracks with spackling or patching compound. Allow to dry, then sand smooth.
- For glossy or nonporous surfaces, lightly sand to a dull finish or use an abrasive cleanser.
- Remove sanding dust or cleanser residue.
- Make sure to prime all bare areas prior to applying topcoat.

(Avoid "spot priming," which can result in a nonuniform appearance between primed and non-primed areas.)

Masonry, Concrete, Cement, Block

- All new surfaces must be cured according to the supplier's recommendations- usually about 30 days.
- Remove all form release and curing agents.
- Rough surfaces can be filled to provide a smooth surface.
- If painting cannot wait 30 days, allow the surface to cure 7 days and prime the surface with PrepRite® Masonry Primer.

Source: Sherwin Williams, 2008, www.sherwinwilliams.com

New Website Coming Soon!

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Call Shane Goggans at 657.0743 for more details.

We're the Ones for the Job!

Big or Small, we can handle it all!

- interior/exterior painting
- remodels & renovations
- ceramic tile installation & carpentry
- plumbing & electrical & replacement
- replacement windows

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Caulk Failure

Loss of caulk's initial adhesion and flexibility, causing painted caulk to crack and/or pull away from the surfaces to which it is applied.

Possible Cause

- Use of lower-quality caulk.
- Use of wrong type of caulk for particular application (e.g., using latex or vinyl caulk in areas where there is prolonged contact with water or considerable movement of the caulked surfaces).
- Not properly preparing or priming the surface prior to caulking.
- Applying too thin of a bead of caulk.

Solution

Use a top-quality, water-based, all acrylic, or siliconized acrylic caulk or sealant if prolonged contact with water is not anticipated. These caulks are flexible enough to adapt to minor fluctuations in the substrate (e.g. the surface that has been caulked), stretching in gaps that widen slightly over time. They also adhere to a wide range of interior building materials, including wood, ceramic tile, concrete, glass, plaster, bare aluminum, brick, and plastic.

Proper surface preparation requires a clean surface; remove all surface contamination, old cracked or brittle caulk, loose or peeling paint. In most cases, the surface should be primed to give the caulk a good surface to adhere to and to prevent the substrate from absorbing the liquid out of the caulk, which may cause improper drying and performance of the caulk.

Note: Pure silicone caulk should not be painted.

When using semi-transparent finishes, caulks will be visible. Where possible, use a colored caulk to reduce this visibility.

- ProSelect® 1550A Polyurethane Sealant
- 1230A Siliconized Acrylic Sealant
- C-1100A Siliconized Acrylic Caulk
- ProSelect® C-600 Tub & Tile Caulk
- Kitchen & Bath Silicone Sealant
- Window & Door Silicone Sealant

