

## Chapter 20 - Painting

### Things to Consider

<i>Components</i>		
Primer Porch Railing	Finish Paint	Exterior Doors

### Timing & Prerequisites

- There are 3 phases of Painting:
  - Interior Walls
  - Interior Trim
  - Exterior Trim
- The walls cannot be primed and painted until the drywall finishing is complete. Paint the walls before installing the flooring.
- The Interior trim cannot be painted until the flooring is installed; the finish trim has been installed; and the back caulking is complete.
- The exterior trim cannot be painted until the porch trim in complete.
- The House/Project Lead will work with the Habitat Supervisor to co-ordinate these volunteer activities.

<b>Materials Needed</b>	
<b>Interior Painting</b>	<b>Exterior Painting</b>
(1) 5 Gallon Bucket of Primer (2) 5 Gallon Buckets of Finish Paint Blue Painters Tape Rags Fast Drying Drywall Compound Roller Covers Drop Cloths	Sand Paper Bondo or Auto Body Filler White Exterior Paint Blue Painters Tape Drop Cloths Foam Roller Covers
<b>Painted Interior Trim</b>	<b>Stained Wood Trim</b>
(2) 1 Gallon Cans of Paint Blue Painters Tape Drop Cloths	Wood Stain Polyurethane Paint Thinner
<b>Stair Painting</b>	
(1) 1 gallon can of stair paint	

<b>Phase Specific Tools Needed</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	<b>Quantity:</b>

- Shop Vac
- Paint Roller Handles and Extension Poles
- Paint Roller Covers
- 4" Foam Roller Handles
- Paint Brushes – 2 ½"
- Roller Pans
- Roller Pan Liners
- Small Paint Containers
- Sanding Sponge
- Painters Benches
- Mudding Knife
- Putty Knife

## Activities

### Interior Walls

1. Prep the interior walls
  - First examine the ceiling and all corners and make sure all the sanding is complete. Touch up any areas that need it.
  - Check outlet/ switch openings and trim any jagged edges that may be present with a utility knife.
  - Clean spackle off of the window frames.
  - Patch any holes in the drywall using drywall mud before you begin priming. Put a piece of blue tape beneath the patch so others know not to begin priming there until it has dried and has been sanded.
  - Using a rag, wipe down the walls to get any excess drywall dust off the wall.
  - Shop vac the floors around the walls so you don't pick up dirt when you are rolling or painting near the floor. A broom and sweeping compound may be used if a shop vac is not available.
  - In the bathroom, use blue painter's tape to mask tub and be careful not to drip primer on tub. Wipe off with a wet rag if you do.
  - The windows do not need to be taped off. You will not need to cut-in the paint up to the windows as the edge will be covered by door stop molding.
  - If the stairway skirt boards are still not covered, mask off these boards.
2. Paint the walls.
  - Apply one coat of primer and two finish coats. Allow 2 hours between coats.

- Mix the paint thoroughly. Stir the paint throughout the day.
- Work in teams of 2, 3 or 4. One or two persons use the brush to “cut in” the top edge and corners; while one or two other persons start with the rollers.
- When cutting-in the corners and top edges, paint the 6” of the wall closest to the edge. Painting a wide strip will allow the person using the roller to cover their area without touching the ceiling or adjoining walls. Do not allow much time to elapse between the time the cut-in work is complete and the time the roller work is complete.
- When rolling, apply even pressure with the roller to avoid streaking. Apply the paint in a “W” pattern; then roll it out in a back and forth motion in the opposite direction; then finish the area off with a back and forth motion in the original direction. Do NOT let the roller touch the ceiling. Do NOT let the roller touch the floor. If the roller touches the floor, wash out the roller immediately.
- Clean any streaks or paint drips before they dry.
- Allow at least ½ hour to clean brushes and roller handles. You may wrap rollers with plastic if the job is not finished and you are going to lunch. Dispose of the roller covers at the end of the job. Make sure all roller handles and brushes are thoroughly cleaned when you are done.

### **Interior Trim**

1. Prep the interior trim.
  - Check for nail holes and fill with some fast-drying spackle.
  - Wipe down all of the trim. Remove all dust and debris.
  - Tape off the walls around the trim with blue painters tape.
  - Place drop cloths over all laminate flooring.
  - Remove the doors and tape the hinges.
2. Paint the trim.
  - Paint the door frames first taking care not to get paint on the adjoining trim until you are ready to paint it.
  - Paint the baseboards continuously from one end to the other. Do not stop in the middle and allow the paint to dry before continuing.
  - Apply 2 coats to all of the trim.

### **Basement Steps**

1. Prep the Steps.

- Scrape off the mud and debris. If sanding is required, use a dust mask.
  - Tape off the walls.
  - Cover basement floor with a drop cloth.
2. Paint the Steps.
    - Paint the risers first. Start at the top and work towards the bottom.
    - Paint the treads in two parts. Paint one side and let it dry before painting the other side. This will allow you to paint from top and escape from the basement when you are done. When painting the second side, overlap the middle by several inches.
    - Only apply one coat.

### **Exterior Doors**

1. Prep the Exterior Doors
  - Check door for any dents or flaws. If there are any, they must be filled in with Bondo.
    - ◆ Sand the dent down to bare metal.
    - ◆ Mix the Bondo per the directions on the package.
    - ◆ Let the Bondo dry (usually about 20 minutes).
    - ◆ Sand to a smooth finish.
  - Tape off door hardware, particularly the hinges and weather stripping with blue painters tape. The lockset can be taped or removed.
2. Paint the Exterior Doors
  - Paint both sides of door with exterior paint.
    - ◆ Paint the inserts using a 2 ½" paint brush.
    - ◆ Paint the stiles and rails with a foam roller.
  - Mix the paint thoroughly.
  - Allow at least 2 hours to dry and then apply the second coat.

### **Exterior Trim**

1. Prime construction lumber.
  - Before assembling the porch railings or kick plates, apply primer to the balusters, 2x4s, 1x4s and 1x8s.
  - Paint each side individually and allow them to dry. Watch for drips on the adjoining sides.
2. Prep the Porch Beams, Porch Railings, Kick Plate (if installed) and Brick Molding
  - Tape off any vinyl siding and porch floor areas that come in contact with the wood to be painted, using blue painters tape.

- Fill any holes with wood putty and sand smooth when dry.
  - Apply latex caulk to Smart Trim seams.
  - Place a drop cloth over the floor area beneath and near the railings.
3. Paint the Porch Beams, Porch Railings, Kick Plate and Brick Molding
- Paint all railings and posts on both porches with white exterior paint using a 2 ½" paint brush. (they should have already been primed before installation)
  - Start with the porch beams and work down. This will allow for controlling paint drips.
  - When the paint has dried (usually about 4 hours) complete a second coat of paint.

## **Tips & Techniques**

Reminders:

**You do not need to paint all the way to the floor. The last inch and a half will be covered by base molding and therefore does not need to be primed or painted.**

**You do not need to paint all the way to the windows. The last ¾" will be covered by a door stop molding.**

**Finish the ceiling or wall you are working on before starting a new wall, breaking for lunch or going home.**

**Make sure you prime the entire area. It is easy to miss areas that have drywall mud on them since it is the same color as the primer. Always double check that there is a good coat throughout the room.**

**Remove all remaining primer to the basement so it doesn't get confused with the eggshell finish paint used for the final coats.**

## **Quality Assurance Checklist**

**Double check the walls looking for spots that did not get painted; bumps; or dirt which got into the paint.**