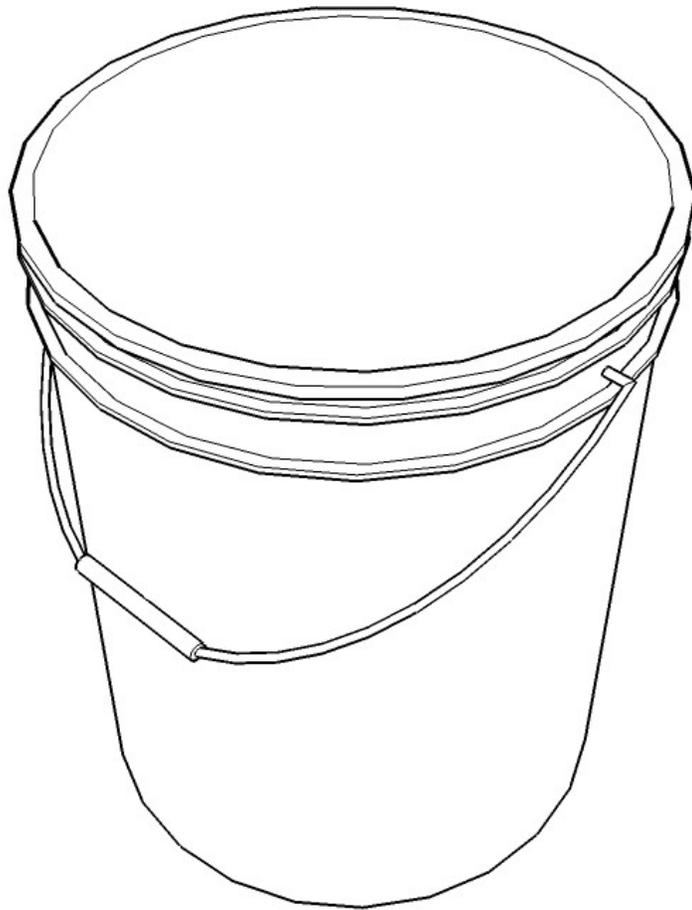


CCC Project Manual

PAINTING



How-To's

Painting Stewardship

- Watch out for drips! Be ready with damp cloths for any drips or mistakes you may make.
- Be VERY careful around bricks, concrete, or any other masonry. Paint will not come off of these surfaces!
- Avoid paint drying out! Keep lids on paint cans when you take a break for lunch.
- Conserve paint and keep brushes from getting messy: only dip the bottom third of a paintbrush's bristles into the paint. Wipe off the excess on the inner lip of the can.

How to Paint Exterior Surfaces

1. Do prep work first.
 - a. Replace any rotten wood on porches/steps.
 - b. If surface is very dirty (mildew, dust, dirt, etc.), use bleach and water to clean. Mildew will show through any new paint you apply, so make sure you clean first! Stains and bare wood should be sealed with primer if possible.
 - c. When surfaces are clean and dry, caulk all open cracks around window and door frames, casing, fascia, soffits, columns, railings, etc.
 - d. Tie back or prune any trees or shrubs that touch the house. Cover plants, shrubs, walks, railings, and other items with drop cloths.
 - e. Mix paint thoroughly.
2. When painting, work from the top down. This will keep drips below finished areas and avoids putting a ladder in wet paint.
3. Work horizontally as far as you can reach at each ladder position, but don't overextend!
4. Coat the gutter first, then the fascia boards, and then the soffit boards.
5. Next paint the siding.
 - a. Paint the bottom edge of siding first. Run a wet roller under a course of siding, and then follow with a brush to smooth the paint where courses overlap.
 - b. Paint the siding face next. Spread paint with the roller on the face of the siding, going with wood grain, keeping strokes long and level. Watch for drips on previously painted courses.
6. Try to paint exterior trim (windows casings, doors, door casings, shutters, etc.) last, but make sure you do this early enough in the day so they can be closed at night!
7. Surfaces may appear blotchy and uneven as paint is drying. Let the paint dry completely before worrying. If the dried paint is still blotchy, apply another coat.
8. Stop for the day at visual break points such as at a corner, door, or window to help avoid drying marks.

How to Paint Interior Surfaces

1. Do prep work first.
 - a. Mildew and smoke stains will show through any new paint you apply, so make sure you clean first with water and bleach!
 - b. Remove light bulbs, fixture covers, receptacle cover plates, etc.
 - c. Use drop cloths to cover furniture as well as the floor, carpeting and woodwork. Paintbrushes sometimes drip and rollers emit a fine spray of paint that settles over the room like dust. If possible, move furnishings from the room completely.
 - d. Tape off the edges of windows and other surfaces you don't want painted with painter's tape.
 - e. Mix paint thoroughly.
2. When you begin painting, work from the top down, starting with the ceiling. Then walls, moldings, and floor. Make sure you use the correct paint for each job.
3. Use a paintbrush to paint ALL corners and edges. This is called "cutting in" the corners. Do this BEFORE using a roller on the walls.
4. If you use a roller, load the roller and apply the paint in a large W shape, beginning in a corner near the ceiling. Then roll back across the W to fill it in.
5. Try to apply at least two coats of paint, allowing the first coat to dry thoroughly before applying the second.

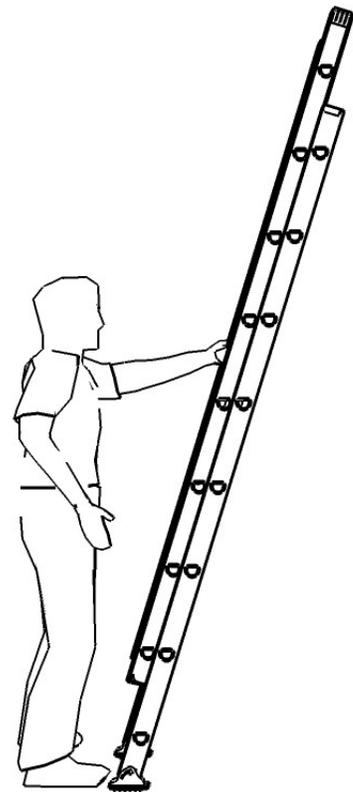
How to Paint Odd Surfaces

- **Masonry** – When painting concrete block, brick, or stucco, you can expect to use more paint on the surface than on a wood surface. A rough-surface brush (7-8 inches wide) or a long nap roller are ideal for applying latex paint.
- **Stucco** – Stucco will definitely require multiple coats for even coverage. This coat will not require as much paint to cover the same surface.
- **Metal** – When painting metal that has never before been painted, prime it with a metal primer. If the metal has been painted and paint film is tightly bonded to the metal, paint over the metal with regular house paint. When painting metal, watch carefully for runs and sags in the fresh paint. Use a fairly dry brush or roller when you paint metal surfaces.

Painting

Ladder Safety

- Place the ladder on a solid, even surface. Lock the spreaders into place before ascending. Make sure stepladder legs are fully open.
- Do not set up a ladder too steep or too shallow! To make sure you have the correct angle, stand on the ground, with your feet just in front of the feet of the ladder. Hold out your arms in front of you. If your arms are touching the ladder, the angle is good. If your arms extend past the ladder, it is too steep. If your arms don't reach the ladder, it is too shallow.
- A common accident is when the ladder tips sideways due to reaching out too far to one side, placing feet incorrectly, tripping and slipping, defective/makeshift ladders, or failing to fold out the ladder properly.
- Inspect the ladder to make sure it's in good condition. Ensure that rungs are solid and securely fitted in the stiles. Make sure the spreaders are in good shape and lock in place.
- Stepladders are designed to be used in the open position.
- Never climb onto the top two rungs of a stepladder. If you need to climb higher, get a longer ladder.
- When climbing up or down, always face the ladder and keep both hands on the side rails.
- Do not carry tools or materials with your hands while ascending or descending.
- Do not reach too far in any direction. Climb down and reposition the ladder.
- Never use a metal ladder around energized electrical circuits, even light fixtures. Take care to avoid touching electrical wires when moving or setting up a ladder.



Paint Clean-up

1. Make sure you do cleaning AWAY from natural water sources (creeks, streams, ponds).
2. Wipe paint off the handle with a rag. Soak the brush with water.
3. Use a wire brush to push the paint out of the bristles. Force the water/paint out of the brush squeezing the bristles together.
4. Shake the brush vigorously to force out any remaining paint and water.
5. If you're using oil-based paint, use mineral spirits or paint thinner to clean up. Use GOJO to clean skin. DO NOT USE GASOLINE to clean skin or equipment.

Disposal

Disposing of unused paint is a MAJOR PAIN! Disposal methods vary by community. Most dumping sites will NOT accept paint in liquid form. You can stir in kitty litter works to harden paint so it can be taken to a local dump. But be warned: it takes a LOT of kitty litter and a LOT of time!