

Prepare Prime Paint

If you have already seen our guide to professional decorating issued in February 2016 edition, in this part you will find valuable advices on how to achieve the best possible results in painting. Refer to the Feb 2016 Edition for the guidance on paint and tools selection. Prepare- Prime- Paint are three steps which if executed in professional manner will guarantee the desired wall finish.

1. PREPARE

Surface preparation is the primary task to achieve the high standard of painting finish. It often consists of stripping existing wallpaper or using warm water and scratcher to remove it. Heat gun, stripper or stripping paste can be used to strip off the paint from wooden parts. Washing the surface is also essential to remove the old adhesive. Next step is to fill cracks between edges in walls, ceilings, skirting. We recommend using the light filler. In the case of woodwork filling cracks and sanding will improve the smoothness of the surface. Sanding of walls can be done with the sand paper or sanding plate while the old paint on woodwork is recommended to be removed





entirely. Remember to protect all areas exposed to splashing with foil sealed with tape.

Masking off with tapes is another step that will help to achieve smooth edges and avoid paint bleeding. Masking off areas like corners and edges of walls, ceilings, floors, skirting and covings is of particular importance. Remember that masking tape won't adhere properly to dirty or damaged areas what can lead to paint bleeding.

How to achieve clean lines for walls and ceilings?

Use masking tape along all requires length, always use tape in 30cm lengths stuck tighter as longer tape tends to extend. Avoid stretching of the tape as this will cause gaps and poor adhesion.

How to use masking tape to achieve clean lines?

First of all, apply the paint extending the area where the line is required. When the paint dries up stick the masking tape and covers the part where the edge is necessary with the second layer of the paint (paint along the edge). It is often called bleed line - if not done paint bleeding might occur under the masking tape. It works as an additional seal against paint bleeding under the tape. The second colour will not bleed in, and the edge of the paint is the edge of the line. Overlap the location of the tape line with the second colour. Remove the tape at a 90-degree angle before the paint dries.

ACRYL-PUTZ® FS20 Finisz

Finishing plaster

High quality ready-to-use putty for final and finishing smoothening of walls and ceilings applied by hand or mechanically. During application it preserves a stable consistency and therefore can be used for a long period of time. Not used, hermetically sealed maintains applicable properties for further use. After drying it is easy to grind and maintains very good durable parameters. It leaves a snow-white and ideally smooth painting surfaces.

ACRYL-PUTZ® FS20 FINISZ contains a special polymer resin which improves its durable pa-

rameters significantly and determines excellent adhesive properties of the putty to the surface.



SNIEZKA LATEX

LATEX PRIME EMULSION FOR INTERIORS (matt, white)

Sniezka GRUNT thanks to its special components is applied with thick layer and levels roughness and colour of the surface. It penetrates the surface enhancing adhesive properties of the surface coating and diminishes its use.

Using Sniezka GRUNT will contribute to decrease costs of painting since only one layer of prime paint and one layer of surface paint is usually necessary to gain the desired effect. It is especially recommended when painting plaster cardboard panels for the first time and rough surfaces. It has excellent covering properties to be used upon cement, cement and lime, wood and wood-based surfaces either residential premises or public or industrial facilities.





2. PRIME

Primers are base coats that protect the surface and provides the base for further painting. There is a selection of oil-based or water-based primers and specially designated for masonry, plaster or tiles. Another type of base coat is undercoat mainly used with woodwork or oil-based paints to build on capacity.

There are several reasons why priming is so important, for instance, to increase absorption, strengthen the substrate surface and improve adhesiveness of the topcoat paints. Primers create a waterproof barrier so is especially essential in humid rooms. Priming can be performed by using paints and priming agents or primer fillers. Thanks to the unique formula, they can level up differences in the texture and colour of the substrate. Application of primers contributes to decreased use of topcoat paints, which consequently reduces performance costs since the desired effect can be obtained by just one painting.

Priming is intended for first painting of cardboard gypsum panels and substrates of non-uniform texture, cement plasters as well as cement and lime ones used inside of residential areas, public and industrial facilities. Each new wall ought to be covered by a priming agent. If, however, the wall has been previously painted, priming might not be necessary. In order to check it, we can carry out a simple test

which is to rub the wall by using our palm. If a thin layer can be found on our palm, it indicates the necessity to prime the wall. It's recommended to do this test in a few spots and check them by using our palms.

While using primers, it's worth bearing in mind that too excessive amount of a primer might 'glaze' the wall, which might prevent from further painting. This is because the substrate is not absorptive and the product dries out on the surface.



It's recommended to start priming from difficult-to-reach spots and corners. The product must be applied onto the surface by a paintbrush or a small roller (10-15cm width). The remaining surface of wall ought to be painted by using a large roller (18-25cm width), by beginning from wall corners and moving left or right. The paint must be applied ver-

tically, top-bottom, to cover the whole surface. To avoid the occurrence of streaks, the last application must be carried out from top to bottom.

Only then can we proceed with further painting works. It's crucial to keep to requirements regarding drying time of particular agents before application of others. The final effect of wall painting depends on used agents and the way of their use.

3. PAINT

We will advise checking the manufacturer's instructions for conditions that should be in the room during the paint application. Humidity and temperature will affect the final finish. It is recommended to paint in the well-ventilated areas with the optimum temperature of 18-25 degrees Celsius. Too dry air will cause paint to dry up more quickly what causes streaks and coating defects.





Never cover wet areas with the paint. Always wait until the primer or undercoat dries properly. Paint applied to the damp areas loses its adhesion.

To avoid stains or coat defects always use paint from top to bottom or with the so called “v” technique. Coating next part of the walls should always be done when the paint is still wet. Stop painting only when the whole surface is covered with the layer of paint.



Another important tip is to avoid pushing the roller firmly to the surface as this can cause visible roller tracks and smudges. Always invest in high-quality brushes. Bear in mind that the roller should

be chosen correctly to the type of paint and is good to invest in tools suggested by manufacturer. Also, on the roller itself, you will find descriptions concerning for what kind of paint the product is designated.

Poor quality paint or mixed with too much water will have poor coating properties, and more layers might be required to achieve the desired finish.

Always start painting from the ceiling and when dried proceed to walls. While painting ceilings start off by applying paint with the brush from the corners and hard to reach areas around lamps, ledges, stucco work and ventilation grilles. The even remaining parts of the surface paint with the roller. Apply the second layer of the paint in vertical stripes to the previous one to achieve an entirely painted surface with no visible streaks. **You can find valuable advice in our Feb 2016 issue here at issuu.com/ibbbuilder or visit www.sniezka.pl**

(Source: Śnieżka)