

# Paint systems for earthquake affected buildings



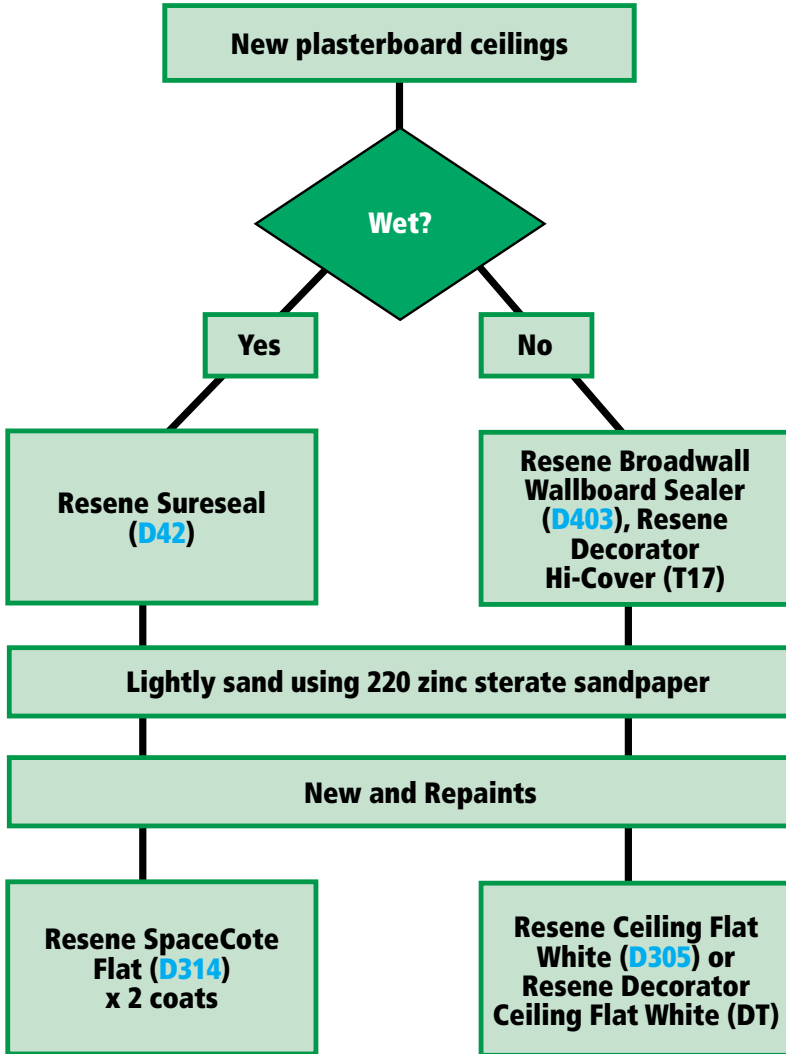
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# Resene

the paint the professionals use

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# Painting ceilings



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## Notes:

- Cut in the edges of the ceiling and scotia beadings, making sure to allow to leave a margin wide enough to roll to. If the walls are going to be painted after the ceilings, allow to paint down the walls. This makes it easier to cut in the walls neatly.
- Roll the ceilings across the rooms from the principal light sources.
- An extension pole makes the job much easier.
- Shift furniture to make the job easier.

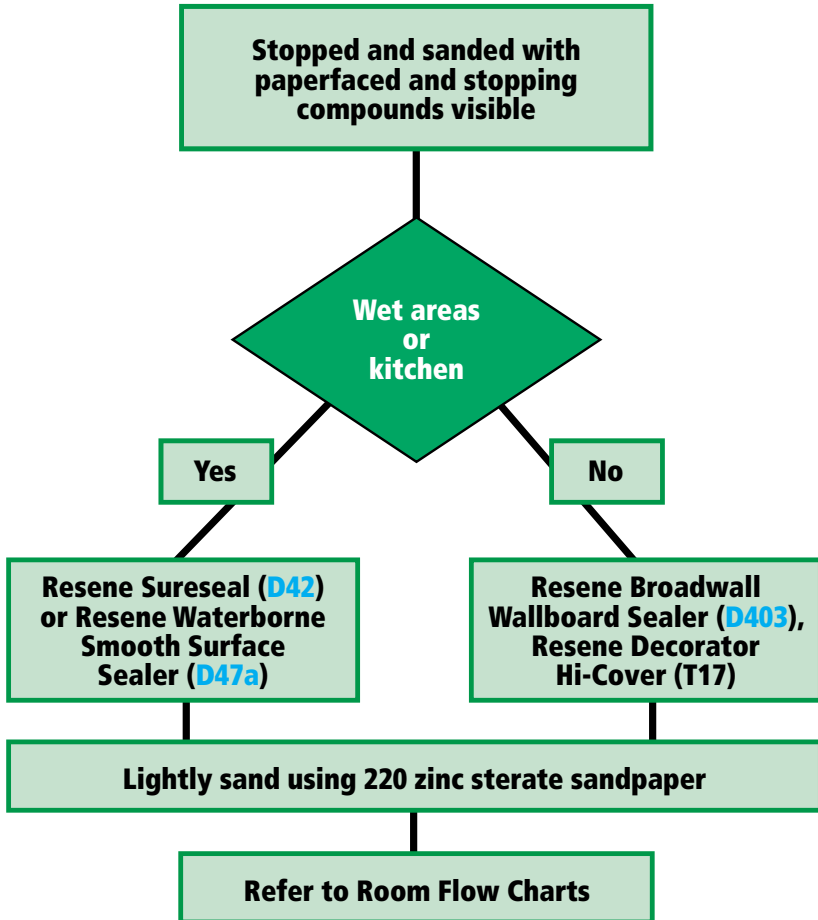
### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 35-50mm Legend or Resene Icon brush and/or cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Roller handle and tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Turps for Resene Sureseal
- Zinc sterate 220 grit sandpaper

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheet
- Extension pole
- Masking tape (for light switches and painted skirting boards)
- Pole sander (if a large renovation project is underway)
- Resene PaintShield cardboard floor protector

# New plasterboard walls



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## Notes:

- Paperfaced plasterboard is produced in several differing grades. Some are reinforced for added bracing strength, have additional waterproofing for wet areas or are thicker for soundproofing etc. The paper itself is easy to paint, but most issues occur because of the differences between the plaster stopping and the wallboard paper.
- The quality of the wall linings are measured on a scale of 0 to 5, a measure of how smooth and blemish free the wall is, which determines where the wall linings should be used. The better the surface finish the higher the cost.
- Level 3 is used under textured coatings and heavy wallpapers, such as Anaglypta.  
Level 4 is the most common recommendation on painted walls where a low sheen or flat finish is to be used. However the joints will be highlighted in critical light conditions.  
Level 5 is the best finish and requires a plaster skim coat or application of Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal (D807). Is recommended in critical light situations and where gloss or semi-gloss paints are used.
- Paperfaced plasterboard stoppings will need a light sand using zinc sterate 220 grit sandpaper. This will generate a lot of annoying dust.
- If using Resene Sureseal a light sand is needed to remove nibs and paper wicks from the surface.

### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 35-50mm Legend or Resene Icon brush and/or cutting in brush
- Hi solids roller for Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal
- Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal for Level 5
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Roller handle and tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Turps for Resene Sureseal
- Zinc sterate 220 grit sandpaper

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheet
- Extension pole
- Masking tape (for light switches and painted skirting boards)
- Pole sander (if a large renovation project is underway)
- Resene PaintShield cardboard floor protector

# Repainting hallways, stairways, bedrooms and living areas

Using a soft cloth, wipe the walls down using Resene Interior Paint Cleaner or mild detergent and warm water

Fill all dents, defects and holes using Selleys Rapid Filla and lightly sand

Large repairs may need sealing with Resene Quick Dry primer (D45)

Use No More Gaps on any cracks between the walls and skirtings and/or scotias

We recommend 2 coats of Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen (D311) or Resene Zylone Sheen standard or VOC Free (D302)

Alternatively, apply 2 coats of Resene Decorator Low Sheen (T5)



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## Things to consider:

- **What room or rooms are being painted?**
- **What is on the walls?**
- **What condition are they in?**
- **Are there any critical lighting issues?**
- **Have you decided on a colour scheme?**
- **Are you doing the work yourself?**
- **What is the size of the room(s)?**

## Notes:

- Hallways and stairwells are typically the worst for problems caused by critical light, especially stairwells as they often have high windows and horizontal joins in the wall linings.
- There will often be dents and knocks caused by frequent use and the relatively confined spaces.
- The actual surface area to be painted is often smaller than people initially believe as there are usually plenty of doors and in older houses, high skirting boards.
- Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen is the best system as it takes knocks and scuffs better than Resene Zylone Sheen or Resene Lumbersider (D34) and is better than both if there are any critical light issues.

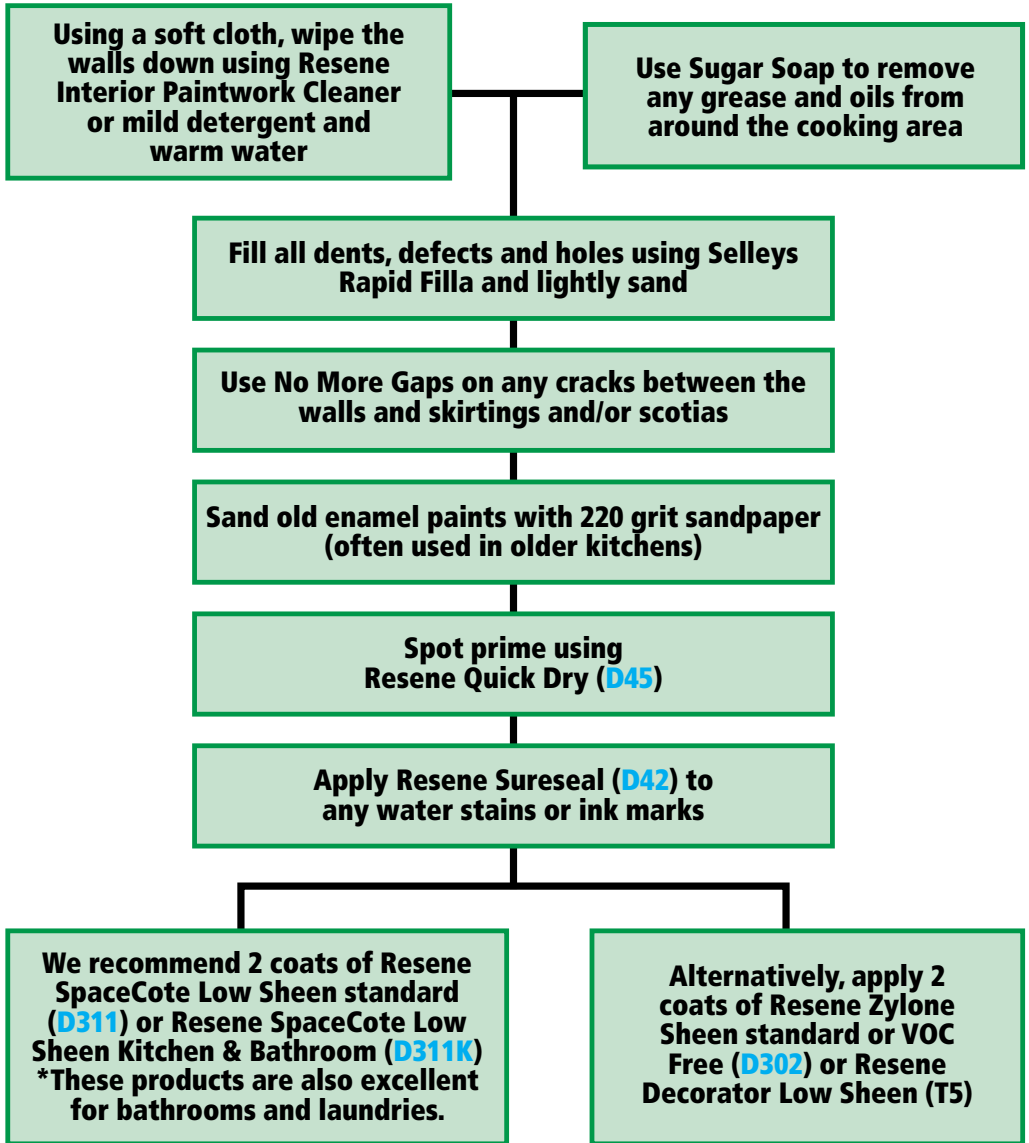
### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 220 grit zinc sterate sandpaper
- 35-50mm PAL Legend or Haydn Genius brush and/or cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner (Concentrate)
- Roller handle and roller tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Selleys Rapid Filla

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Carpet guard (if skirtings are also being done)
- Drop sheet
- Masking tape
- Meths for clean up around light switches, skirtings etc
- Wooden extension pole (or aluminium if doing a lot of future painting)

# Repainting kitchens and living rooms – including open plan



An average open plan kitchen and living room will use 4-6 litres of paint.



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## Notes:

- Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen is our best system as it is more hardwearing and easier to apply than Resene Zylone Sheen or Resene Lumbersider (D34) and much more so than Resene Zylone 20 (D37).
- As there are invariably shared walls it is important to use a paint that performs well in all areas. Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen is the best in this situation.
- Most modern kitchens have good ventilation and glass, tiled or stainless splashbacks in cooking areas. This means that a solventborne system is now not normally required.
- Grease and oil must be removed prior to repainting using Sugar Soap or a strong kitchen cleaner, such as 'Jif'.
- When dealing with ceilings it is important to remember that steam from kettles and cooking may become a problem for flat ceiling paints. Resene Zylone 20 and Resene SpaceCote Flat (D314) are much tougher than Resene Ceiling Paint (D305) and are recommended particularly in the kitchen area but should be avoided for walls that may require regular cleaning.
- Use Resene Lustacryl Kitchen & Bathroom (D310K) semi-gloss waterborne enamel on trim and joinery in bathrooms, kitchens and other wet areas. For a higher gloss finish use Resene Enamacryl (D309) gloss waterborne enamel.

### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 220 grit zinc sterate sandpaper
- 35-50mm PAL Legend or Haydn Genius brush and/or cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner (Concentrate)
- Roller handle and roller tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Selleys Rapid Filla

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- 220 grit zinc sterate sandpaper
- 35-50mm PAL Legend or Haydn Genius brush and/or a cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner (concentrate)
- Roller handle and paint tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Selleys Rapid Filla

## Painting over wallpaper (in good condition)

Carefully check and glue down any loose edges. Use Selleys Aquadhere PVA Glue

Fill all dents, defects and holes using Selleys Rapid Filla and lightly sand (use 220 grit zinc sterate sandpaper)

Seal waterstains, crayon and pen marks with Resene Sureseal (D42)

Apply Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer (D406)

Refer to Room Flow Charts

## Notes:

- Wallpaper in good condition is easy to paint but once painted, the wallpaper will be more difficult to remove.
- Some vinyl wallpapers will allow migration of plasticisers into the paint film and this will result in the paint remaining slightly sticky or tacky. Typically if a testpot is used during the colour selection process and it doesn't get tacky then our other coatings will also be fine. However it can take upwards of three weeks for this tackiness to become apparent.
- Use Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer over solid and paperbacked vinyl wallpapers.
- Very occasionally you may have an otherwise sound paper with a metallic printed pattern. This will need sealing with Resene Sureseal or Resene Enamel Undercoat (D44) prior to painting.
- Some edges may need sticking down and this is best done with Selleys Aquadhere PVA glue applied to both faces, left for at least 20 minutes and firmly pressed or rolled flat.
- Small bubbles, often only apparent after the first coat of paint may be cross cut with a sharp blade and the edges glued down.
- When stopping holes in wallpaper press in the surrounds with the handle of a putty knife prior to stopping the hole, otherwise you may be left with a lump on the surface.
- You may find the junction of the skirting and wall difficult to cut in because papers usually slightly overlay the junction and a relatively ragged edge results. Often it is best to paint the skirting board and the wall the same colour for the most even finish.



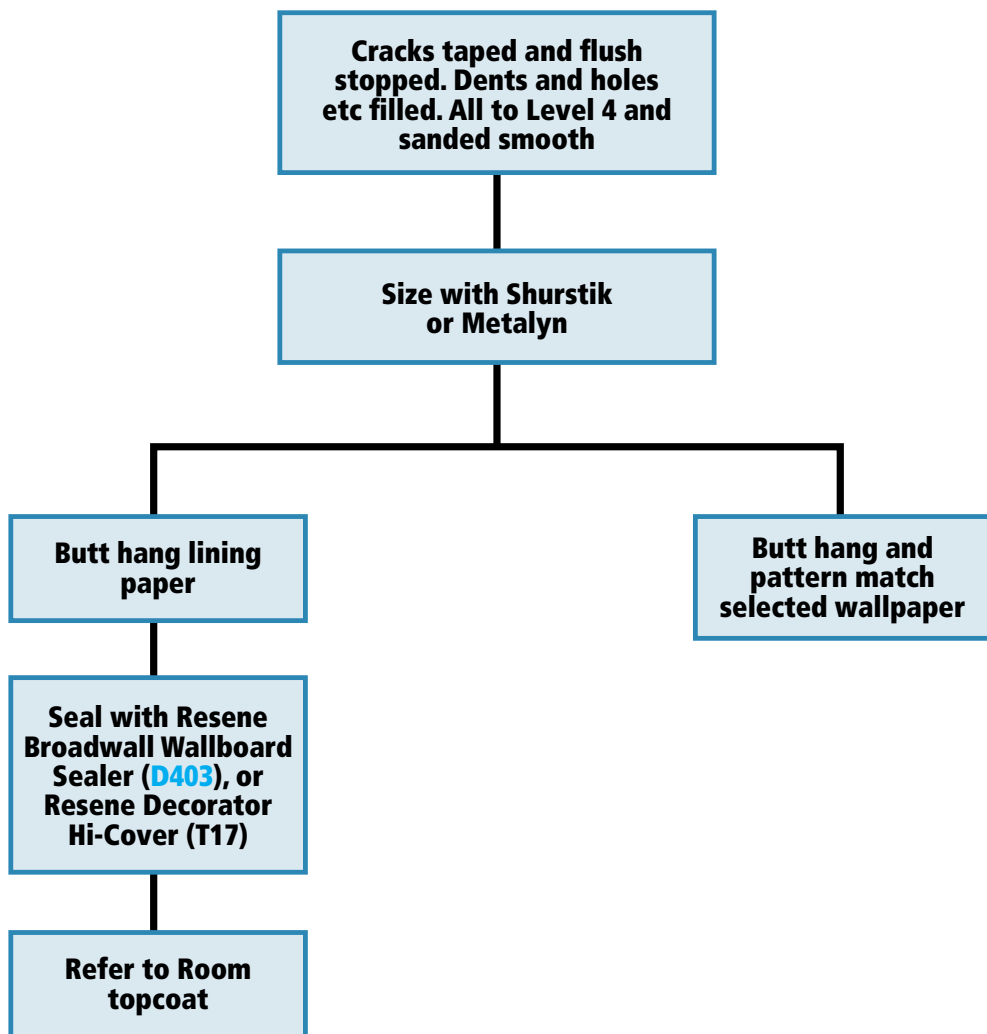
### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 220 grit zinc sterate sandpaper
- Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer
- Selleys Rapid Filla

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheet
- Masking tape
- Resene Enamel Undercoat if required
- Resene Sureseal if required
- Turps

## Repaired damaged plasterboards



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## Notes:

- Plasterboards or GIB Board®/Gyprock® often need lining paper applied before painting to correct surface differences.
- Patterned wallcoverings are excellent and very cost effective for difficult wall surfaces. You can combine a paint on anaglypta wallpaper with your favourite paint/colour and finish to get the benefit of the wallpaper textured with a painted final finish.
- Read the 'How to paper' information in store or on the Resene website. Wallcoverings are easy to do, particularly the newer 'paste the wall' options.

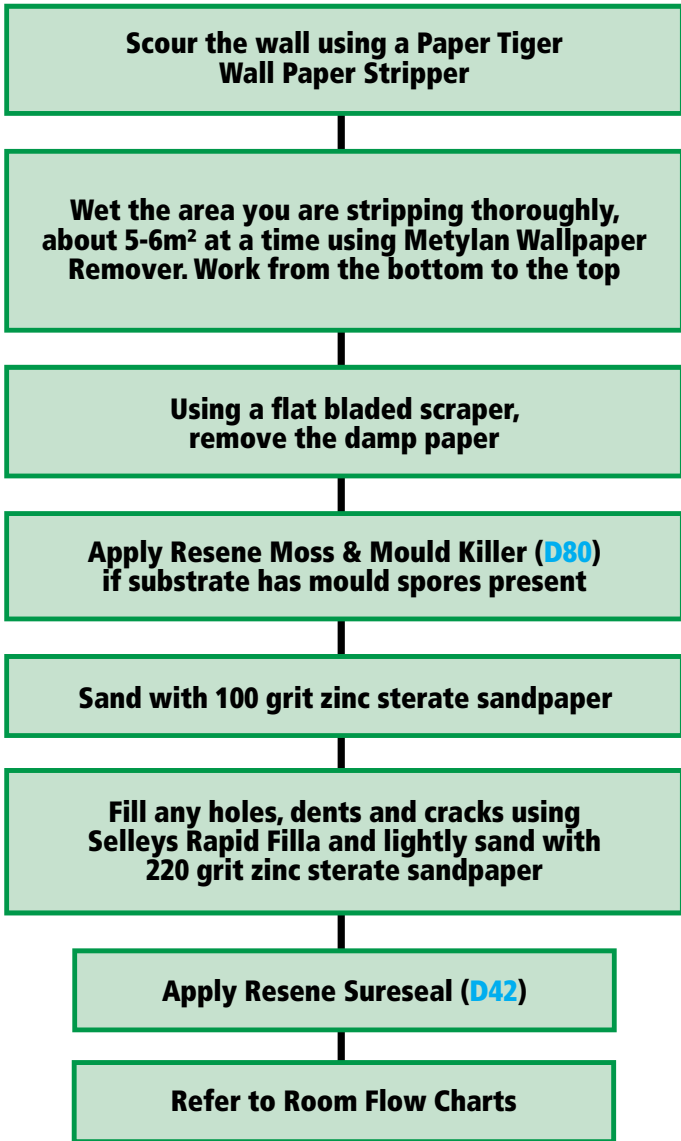
### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- Plumb bob and stringline
- Smoothing brush
- Water bath for pasted paper
- Shurstik/Metalyn size/paste
- Sharp knives and blades
- Tape measure etc

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Good steps for access
- Pasting table

# Stripping old wallpaper



## Notes:

- Wallpaper manufacturers recommend that paperfaced plasterboard walls are sealed with Resene Sureseal before the wallpaper is hung to enable walls to be stripped more easily at a later date although this good advice is not always followed. Wallpaper is often hung over the top of previous papers making stripping more difficult and time consuming.
- Mix the Metalyln and warm water and apply using a brush (a household brush will be fine) and/or a garden sprayer.
- The key is to ensure the wallpaper is thoroughly soaked with the stripper. Cuts made by the Paper Tiger allow the mixture to penetrate the paper (and layers of paper) more easily.
- Lay old towels against the skirting board to prevent moisture entering the carpet. **You will need to be especially careful if using Resene Moss & Mould Killer as any spills, splashes or drips will bleach the towels and carpet.**
- Use a combination of a 75mm broad knife scraper and a 25mm scraper for corners and difficult to remove areas.
- Areas where plaster has been used to fix holes etc on old wallpaper are very difficult to remove.
- Once the paper is removed the surface will be less than perfect and holes and gouges caused by the scrapers will need to be filled.
- After filling Resene recommend Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal to improve the surface before painting. This may require a second coat.
- The walls will need sealing and as some glues, moisture and even the aged paperfaced plasterboard may stain through a waterborne system, **always** use Resene Sureseal after applying the Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal.
- Steam strippers are available for hire. If you have large areas to strip you should consider this option.
- We have an arrangement with Hirepool allowing Resene customers to receive a 10% discount on the hireage charge upon presentation of their Resene ColorShop Card.

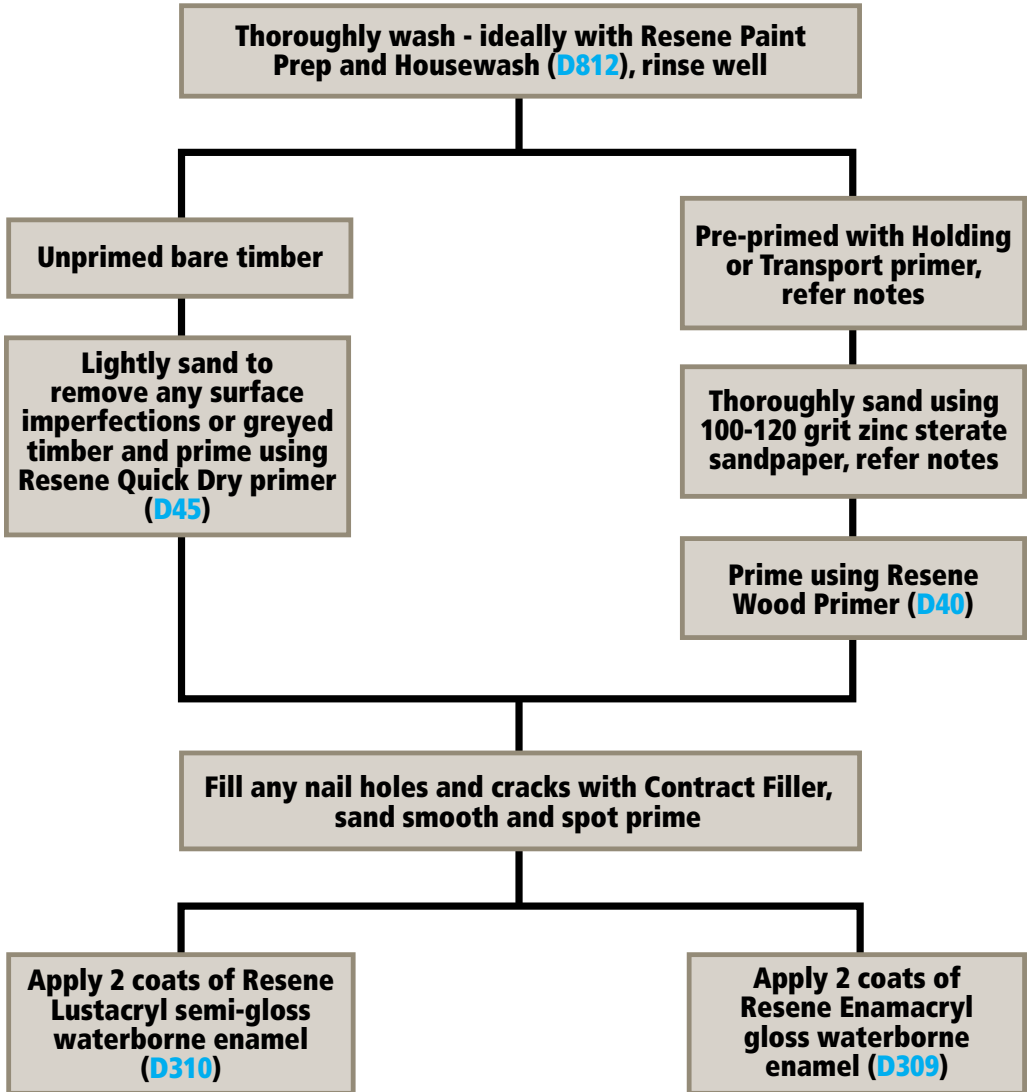
### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 100 grit zinc stearate sandpaper
- 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper
- 25mm flat bladed scraper
- 35-50mm Resene Supa brush
- 75mm broad knife scraper
- Hi solids roller sleeve
- Metylan Wallpaper Liquid Stripper
- No.4 roller sleeve
- Paper Tiger
- Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal
- Resene Sureseal and Turps
- Roller handle and tray
- Selleys Rapid Filla

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Aluminium extension pole
- Good heavy duty Drop sheet
- Pole sander

# New wooden windows, doors and joinery



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## Notes:

- Most new windows come pre-primed and are coated in the same pre-primers as weatherboards. Unfortunately the same quality issues also arise – refer to the section on new weatherboards.
- If windows are puttied (as opposed to using a timber bead) wait until it is firm to touch before proceeding to the painting stage – usually after 10 days, unless a synthetic fast drying putty has been used.
- It is important to paint the top, bottom and inside edges of the window to ensure a good moisture seal and help reduce swelling. **We strongly recommend the full three coat system is applied to these areas.**
- Traditional full gloss solventborne enamels used to be our only recommendation for exterior joinery however because of the significant increase in U.V. resistance that the waterborne enamels have and their ease of application they are now preferred.
- A full gloss solventborne enamel can still be used – refer later flowchart, however the waterborne equivalent would be expected to perform better.
- While the basis of some debate we recommend that windows are completed before the weatherboards and that the edges or scribes (see photo) are painted the same colour as the window frames rather than the weatherboard colour if different.



### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- Resene Paint Prep and Housewash
- A good quality brush is recommended
  - 35-50mm Legend Cutting in brush
- Contract filler for nail holes
- Exterior No More Gaps to seal edges
- 120 grit zinc sterate sandpaper for preparing, transport primers and 180 grit for sanding fillers etc.
- Paint pot to decant into
- Scraper to remove excess dry paint from window
- Resene Galvo-Prime (500ml is usually enough) for galvanised flashings

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheets
- Resene Hot Weather Additive for hot dry conditions
- Masking tape
- Turps if Resene Wood Primer is needed
- Painter gloves (good for sanding and painting)
- Resene MoulDefender

# Repainting wooden windows, doors and joinery

Treat moss and mould using Resene Moss & Mould Killer (D80)

Thoroughly wash and scrub using Resene Paint Prep and Housewash (D812), a Scotchbrite pad is ideal

Sand any flaking paint and inside facings of the window and frame

Spot prime using Resene Quick Dry primer (D45) or Resene Wood Primer (D40)

Replace any putty using Red Devil synthetic putty, fill any nail holes etc, spot prime putty using Resene Wood Primer (D40) after allowing 24 hours to cure

We recommend 2 coats of Resene Lustacryl semi-gloss waterborne enamel (D310)

Alternatively for high gloss finish recommend 2 coats of Resene Enamacryl gloss waterborne enamel (D309)



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## Notes:

- The best way to wash and prepare windows is to use Resene Paint Prep and Housewash and **3M** scourer or Scotchbrite pad, which is effective at reaching edges and recesses of windows.
- Although not always done, the top, internal and bottom faces of the window should be painted.
- Hack out and replace putty that has dried out and come loose – we recommend Red Devil or Bostik Synthetic putty as they can be primed within 24 hours with Resene Wood Primer and then painted with Resene Lustacryl or Resene Enamacryl. Traditional putty needs to cure for two weeks.
- The inside faces will need sanding to 'de-gloss' them. Old enamel paint not exposed to U.V. light (the inside faces of windows and frames in particular) gets harder and more brittle over time and will need thorough sanding before painting. The exposed faces will need washing to 'de-chalk' if the paintwork is sound.
- Substrates that are exposed at a 45 degree angle to the sun are subject to twice the level of U.V. attack that a vertical or horizontal surface will. In the same way that our nose will get sun burnt more quickly than our cheeks. This is why the top edge of a window sill will deteriorate more quickly than other painted surfaces.
- We recommend Resene Lustacryl as its lower gloss conceals imperfections more effectively than the higher gloss Resene Enamacryl.

### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- Resene Moss & Mould Killer
- Resene Paint Prep and Housewash
- Scotchbrite pad
- A good quality brush is recommended
  - 35-50mm Legend Cutting in brush
- Contract filler for any cracks or nailheads
- 100-120 grit zinc stearate sandpapers for preparing and 180-220 grit for sanding fillers etc.
- Paint pot to decant into
- Red Devil Putty and Putty Knife if needed
- Scraper and spare blades to remove excess dry paint from window

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheets
- Resene Hot Weather Additive for hot dry conditions
- Resene Galvo-One for spot priming galvanised iron flashings
- Turps for Resene TimberLock, Resene Galvo-One or Resene Wood Primer if needed
- Painter gloves (good for sanding and painting)
- Resene MoulDefender

# Painting timber, weatherboards and linea in good condition

Treat moss and mould with  
Resene Moss & Mould Killer  
(D80)

Wash and scrub using  
Resene Paint Prep and  
Housewash (D812)

Sand any flaking paint using  
120-150 grit zinc sterate  
sandpaper

Spot prime using Resene  
Quick Dry primer (D45)

Fill any holes and gaps,  
lightly sand filled areas  
with 220 grit sandpaper  
and reprime with Resene  
Quick Dry primer (D45)

2 coats of Resene  
Sonyx 101 semi-gloss (D30)  
or Resene Lumbersider  
low sheen (D34)

2 coats of  
Resene Decorator  
Acrylic Gloss (T3)



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## Notes:

- Resene Sonyx 101 is our recommended topcoat for Linea. As there are often imperfections in the boards that Resene Hi-Glo will highlight. Resene Lumbersider is an option especially if the boards are in poor condition with lots of filled nailheads, joins etc or if a more rustic look is preferred.
- Linea weatherboards utilise innovative ceramic technology to produce a very durable, movement and moisture resistant substrate – and is an ideal substrate for painting as it overcomes many of the movement related issues inherent in timber.
- Its lack of movement and inertness mean that strong colours can be used without the risk of warping and shrinkage – problems common to timber weatherboards. As a result it is proving popular with designers and architects wishing to use stronger colours on their designs.
- While they arrive at a building site primed they will need spot priming for any nail holes, cut edges and any sanded areas.
- For maximum durability we recommend three topcoats are applied - this increases the coverage and therefore durability over sharper edged profiles.
- To extend colour durability still further a coat of Resene Multishield+ (flat, satin or gloss) can be applied (usually over Resene Lumbersider).
- Repainting older fibre cement weatherboards such as Hardiplank and Weathersider is usually straightforward. Our recommended topcoat is Resene Lumbersider. For preparation information and what to do if they contain asbestos refer to your Resene ColorShop.

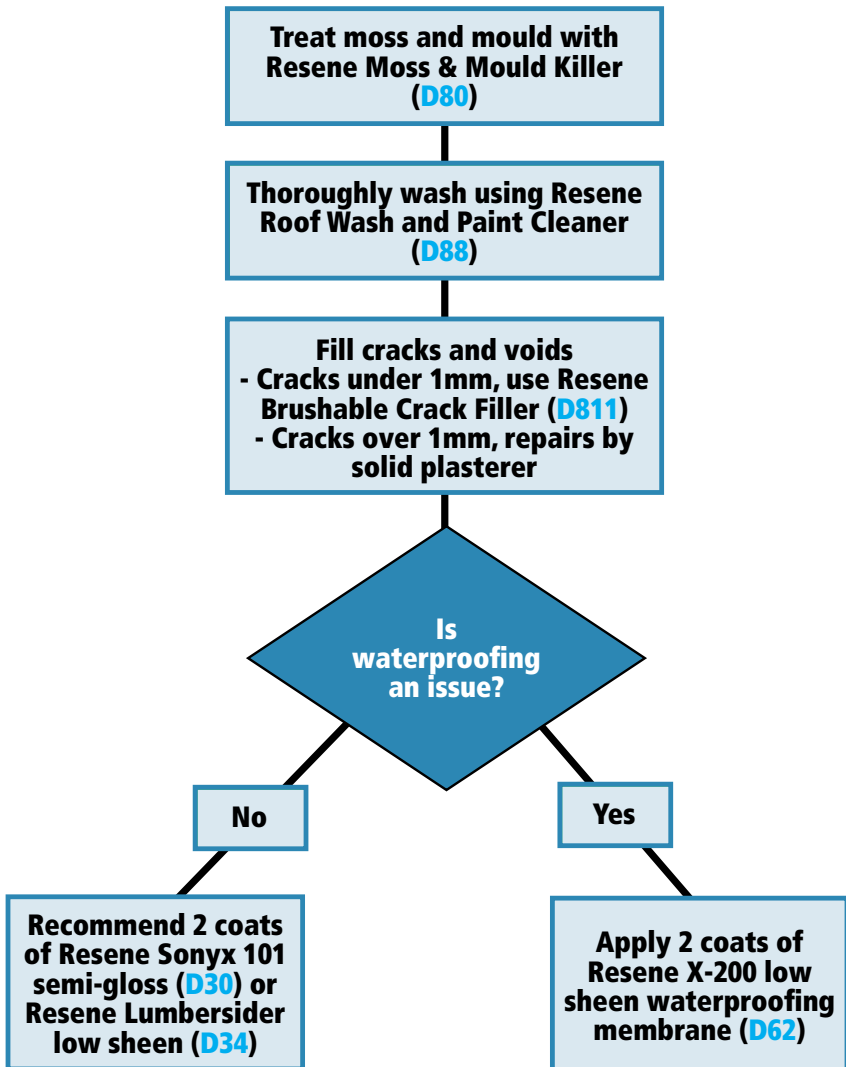
### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- Resene Paint Prep and Housewash
- A good quality brush is recommended
  - 75-83mm Legend brush for men
  - 63-75mm Legend brush for women
- Contract filler for any cracks or nailheads
- Exterior No More Gaps
- 220 or 180 grit zinc stearate sandpaper for sanding fillers etc.
- Paint pot to decant into if using 10 litre pails

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheets
- Resene Hot Weather Additive for hot dry conditions
- Painter dusting brush
- Sanding blocks
- Painter gloves (good for sanding and painting)
- Resene MoulDefender

# Stucco, render, plaster, in-situ concrete and fibre cement



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## Things to consider:

- **What is the condition of the substrate?**
- **Is critical light an issue?**
- **Do you have any waterproofing issues?**
- **Will you be painting the rest of the house in the same colour?**
- **What colour do you have in mind?**
- **Are you doing the work yourself?**

## Notes:

- These substrates are very common on homes. Mostly they will already be painted and either form part of the house's exterior (most chimneys are masonry) or they will be the majority of the home's cladding.
- Even if a house or part of a home isn't leaking, Resene X-200 makes an ideal topcoat for most masonry and stucco. It has a low sheen, durable finish, will fill any hairline cracks and has a wide colour range available in 10 litre pails.
- You may have a small element, such as a chimney or the exposed concrete base of the house, to paint. Assuming you do not intend highlighting this with a different colour to the body of the house, such as weatherboards – then use the same topcoat system as the rest of the house.
- Resene AquaShield or Resene Sandtex (particularly the Superfine version) can be used on an old chimney or concrete basement assuming they were to be painted a different colour to the rest of the house. It can be an attractive feature and will continue to look good years into the future.
- Any gloss will accentuate joints and imperfections as is the case with textured Monotek under 'critical light conditions' – a flat paint like Resene Sandtex (**D71**) or Resene AquaShield (**D601**) should be used to minimise this effect.

### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- 50-75mm Legend or Haydn Ultimate brush
- Extension pole (depending on access)
- Fillers as per schedule
- PAL No.2 or No.3 roller sleeve
- Resene Paint Prep and Housewash

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Drop sheet/s
- Masking tape – for around windows etc

# Repainting roofs in good condition

Treat moss and mould with  
Resene Moss & Mould Killer  
(D80)

Wash thoroughly using  
Resene Roof Wash and Paint  
Cleaner (D88) to remove  
any contaminants, mould  
etc. Lichen may need to be  
scraped off

Spot prime any bare  
areas with Resene  
Galvo One primer (D41)

Recommend 2 coats of  
Resene Summit Roof  
satin (D315)

Alternatively 2 coats  
of Resene Crown  
Roof gloss (C8)



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## Things to consider:

- **What sort of roof do you have?**
- **Do you know how old the roof is?**
- **Do you live close to the sea, say within 500 metres?**
- **Is access a problem?**
- **What is the floor area of your house?**
- **Do you have any moss, mould or lichen on the roof?**
- **Do you have any rusted areas?**
- **What colour do you have in mind?**
- **Have you considered Resene CoolColour paints?**

## Notes:

- Existing roofs in good condition simply need thorough washing with Resene Roof Wash and Paint Cleaner to remove chalking, dirt and salt deposits, followed by a good rinse with clean water. Remember to disconnect spoutings if rainwater is collected.
- Consider using a Resene CoolColour to minimise heat retention if selecting a dark colour.
- Resene Moss & Mould Killer will be needed if there is any moss and mould present, often where trees overhang roofs. Lichens will need to be scraped off.

### Key accessories essential to complete the job

- PAL corrugated roller kit (if painting corrugated iron)
- Resene black 75-100mm brush for cutting in flashings and the ends of sheets, Haydn Genius or PAL Legend if painting longrun on trough section
- Resene Hot Weather Additive
- Resene Roof Wash and Paint Cleaner
- Roller extension pole
- Turps for Resene Galvo One

### Add ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Gloves
- Hand cleaner
- Paint pots (especially when 10 litre pails are bought)
- Scraper to remove lichen
- U.V. protection roller





## Painting checklist

### You will need:

- Extension pole
- Lint-free cloth
- Paintbrush
- Paint pot
- Putty and fillers
- Roller
- Roller tray
- Sandpaper
- Tac rag
- Turps

### You may need:

- Brush cleaner
- Dust mask
- Gloves
- Masking tape
- Paint stripper
- Painter's gloves
- Pole sander
- Putty knife
- Rags
- Resene Hot Weather Additive
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner
- Resene Moss & Mould Killer
- Resene Paint Prep and Housewash
- Scrapper
- Steel wool
- Window scraper

## Papering checklist

### You will need:

- Bucket
- Ladder
- Layoff brush
- Paper smoother
- Paper tiger stripper
- Paste brush
- Plumb bob
- Scissors
- Size
- Snap knife
- Sponge
- Stripping knife
- Sugar soap
- Trim guide
- Wallpaper paste
- Wallpaper trough

#### Need help? Just ask.

Our experienced staff are keen to give you the professional advice you need to get the results you want.

# Resene

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Call 1800 738 383  
or visit [www.resene.com.au](http://www.resene.com.au)

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