

Resene

✓ Popular Paint Systems

Interior walls

This document is an edited version of the Resene Best System Selling training notes provided to Resene staff and is provided to enable you to gain a greater understanding of the substrates and paint systems you may encounter in your decorating project. It is impossible to cover all decorating scenarios in a single document, so if you are in doubt about any aspect of your project please contact Resene for assistance.



Resene

the paint the professionals use

Primers and sealers



Resene Broadwall Surface Prep (see Data Sheet D807)

The best way to describe Resene Broadwall Surface Prep is as a hybrid paint and plaster mix. It is not designed to seal the wallboard but to improve the finish, therefore Resene Broadwall Acrylic Wallboard Sealer or Resene Sureseal will still need to be applied after the Resene Broadwall Surface Prep.

- Improves the level of finish from Level 4 to Level 5.
- Easy to apply using a hi solids roller.
- Will sand to a very smooth finish.



Resene Broadwall Acrylic Wallboard Sealer (see Data Sheet D403)

- Suitable for new paperfaced plasterboard (most commonly called GIB® Board in New Zealand and Gibrock in Australia).
- Excellent adhesion to the plasters used for jointing wallboards and the paperface itself.
- Does not raise the paper.
- If applied well will require little sanding.



Resene Sureseal (see Data Sheet D42)

Resene Sureseal is a solventborne pigmented sealer that has a wide variety of uses including on paperfaced wallboards. However with the improvements in waterborne technology it is usually only recommended in the following areas:

- Old yellowed wallboards, as these stains will migrate through a fully waterborne system.
- Water stained wallboards.
- Where wallboards show stain marks left by felt pens, biros etc.
- After wallpaper has been stripped to hold back any paste residue or stains from the aged wallboard.
- Wet areas, such as bathrooms and kitchens, as Resene Sureseal presents a better barrier to stop steam damaging the wall and ceiling linings therefore preventing flaking. Resene Waterborne Smooth Surface Sealer may also be used on new paperfaced plasterboard in wet areas if a waterborne sealer is preferred.



Resene Waterborne Smooth Surface Sealer (see Data Sheet D47a)

- May be used on new paperfaced plasterboard in wet areas in place of solventborne Resene Sureseal.
- May be used on composite linings, such as laminates like as Formica® or melamine.
- May be used on polyurethaned veneers, plywood etc.
- Unlike Resene Sureseal it will not hold back stains.

Resene ✓ Popular Paint Systems

Interior walls



Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer (see Data Sheet D406)

We used to get a lot of complaints that our paint would be sticky after painting over vinyl wallpaper. This is because the plasticisers in the paper that keep the vinyl paper flexible when it is rolled up would migrate through the paint and cause it to become sticky.

Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer seals in any plasticiser in the wallpaper surface ready for topcoating. It is not required on Nylex or Scandatex wallcoverings.



Resene Quick Dry Acrylic Primer Undercoat (see Data Sheet D45)

- General purpose primer.
- Ideal for spot priming fillers and sealers.
- May be used on small areas of paperfaced plasterboard but is not ideal.

Topcoats

Painting interior walls is actually very straightforward and you will most likely use one of the following paints as well as the key accessories necessary to complete the job professionally.



Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen (see Data Sheet D311)

- Waterborne low sheen with an enamel-like finish.
- Very easy to apply by brush or roller.
- As it contains spheromers, which act like tiny ball bearings, 'cutting in' is faster and more accurate.
- Very tough and easy to keep clean.
- Has a very low side sheen – perfect in critical light areas that also need a washable finish.
- May be used on skirting boards because it is tough enough to withstand knocks from vacuum cleaners etc.
- The colour chips on many of our colour cards are made using Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen.



Resene Zylone 20 (see Data Sheet D37)

- A dead flat interior wall paint
- Very easy to apply when brushing or rolling.
- Part of the Resene low-odour range.
- Washable, but marks are not as easy to remove as they are from Resene Zylone Sheen and Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen.
- Has a luxurious, velvet look, particularly striking in strong, deep colours.

Resene ✓ Popular Paint Systems

Interior walls



Resene Zylone Sheen (see Data Sheet D302)

- Low sheen acrylic.
- Very easy to apply both brushing and rolling.
- Part of the Resene low odour range.
- Marks are easily removed.
- Available in white and colours tinted from white in 10 litre pails.
- Not as tough as Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen.



Resene Lumbersider (see Data Sheet D34)

- Satin general purpose acrylic paint.
- Very easy to apply using a brush or roller.
- Very well established with a strong customer following.
- Good cleanability.
- Slightly higher gloss and has more side sheen than Resene Zylone Sheen and Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen.
- Available in 10 litre pails in selected colours.
- Used in virtually all testpots.



Resene Enamacryl Metallic (see Data Sheet D309a)

- A unique waterborne enamel metallic wall paint – available in a range of colours.
- Must be applied over appropriate Resene Lumbersider or Resene Zylone Sheen basecoat.
- Best effects achieved by spraying.
- May be brushed using a 'crows foot' technique.
- Lightly textured surfaces, such as Resene Sandtex, are an ideal base for a metallic topcoat.



Resene Magnetic Magic

- Applied in two coats, Resene Magnetic Magic is ideal for areas where you might like to use magnets to display notices, children's drawings etc.
- Must be overcoated with Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen, Resene Zylone Sheen or Resene Blackboard Paint for a magnetised blackboard.



Resene Sandtex (see Data Sheet D72)

- Available in two variants, Standard and Superfine.
- May be used to create textured effects.
- Has a light texture, which reduces the effects of critical light.
- Use to recreate plastered, stone or Mediterranean finishes.

Things to consider when planning an interior project:

1. What room or rooms are being painting?

This will help identify the issues you may need to address, in particular:

- Is critical lighting likely to be an issue? Unlikely in bedrooms, but may be a significant problem in hallways, stairwells and in large living areas.
- Is steam likely to be an issue? Most modern homes with open plan kitchen/living areas have excellent ventilation systems but the tougher the paint system the better.
- Are children or pets likely to give the paint finish a hard time?

2. What is on the walls at present?

- Walls that have been painted previously are relatively straightforward to repaint.
- If you are painting over wallpaper it is more than likely going to be vinyl coated therefore you must use Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer to prevent the topcoat from going sticky.
- Unpainted wall linings or unpainted paperfaced plasterboard yellows with age and will stain waterborne systems so Resene Sureseal must be used.

3. What condition are they in?

Answer these questions to help determine what surface preparation and accessories are required.

- Are there small holes (from picture hooks) scratches and dents that need filling? They will need to be filled with Rapid Filla.
- Are there water stains, pen and crayon or grease marks? These will need to be sealed with Resene Sureseal.
- Are there gaps between skirtings, scotias and architraves? They will need to be filled with Selleys No More Gaps.
- If painting over wallpaper are there any areas of lifting paper? These will need to be reattached with Selleys Aquadhere.
- Will you need to strip the old wallpaper?

4. Are there any critical lighting issues?

- This occurs when either natural or artificial light casts shadows on the walls.

5. Have you decided on a colour or a colour scheme?

- Don't forget to try a testpot or testpots first.

6. Will you be undertaking the work yourself?

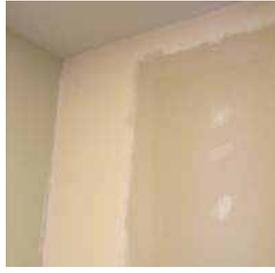
This will have a direct bearing on the key accessories and add-ons you will need.

7. Are you planning more painting projects in the near future?

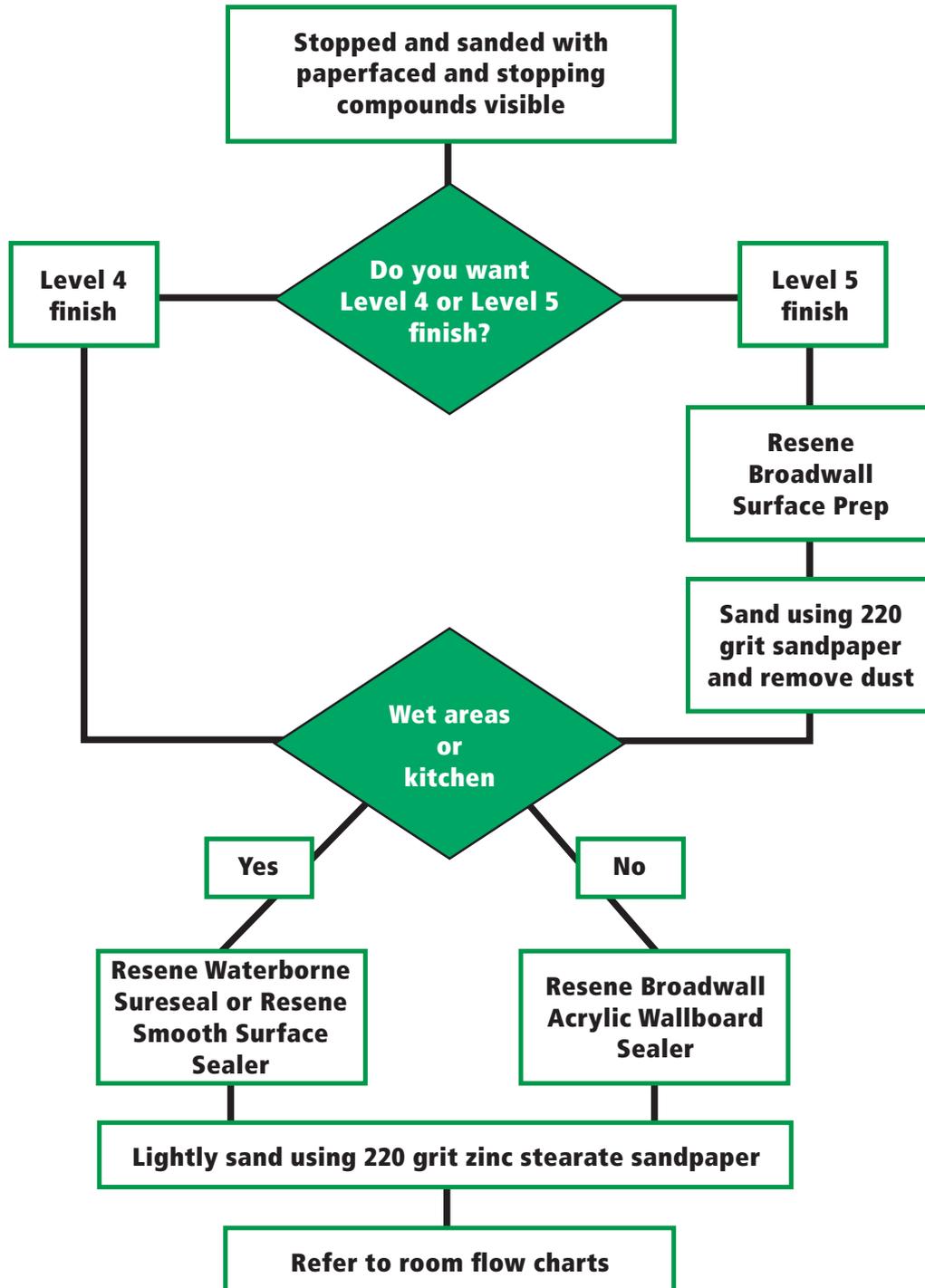
If you have a large or ongoing painting project invest in better quality accessories, say an aluminium extension pole instead of a wooden one, and in add-on accessories like dropsheets that make more sense and represent better value the more work that is being undertaken.

8. How big are the walls?

- This is important to work out the quantity of paint needed.



New paperfaced plasterboard walls



New paperfaced plasterboard walls

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. It 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 stearate 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
- Resene Broadwall Surface Prep for Level 5
- Roller handle and tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Turps for Resene Sureseal
- Zinc stearate 220 grit sandpaper

Add-ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Dropsheet
- 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

**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 using 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper

Seal water stains, crayon and pen marks with Resene Sureseal

Apply Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer

Refer to room flow charts

Painting over wallpaper (in good condition)

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 prior to painting.



- Some edges may need sticking down and this is best done with Selley's 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

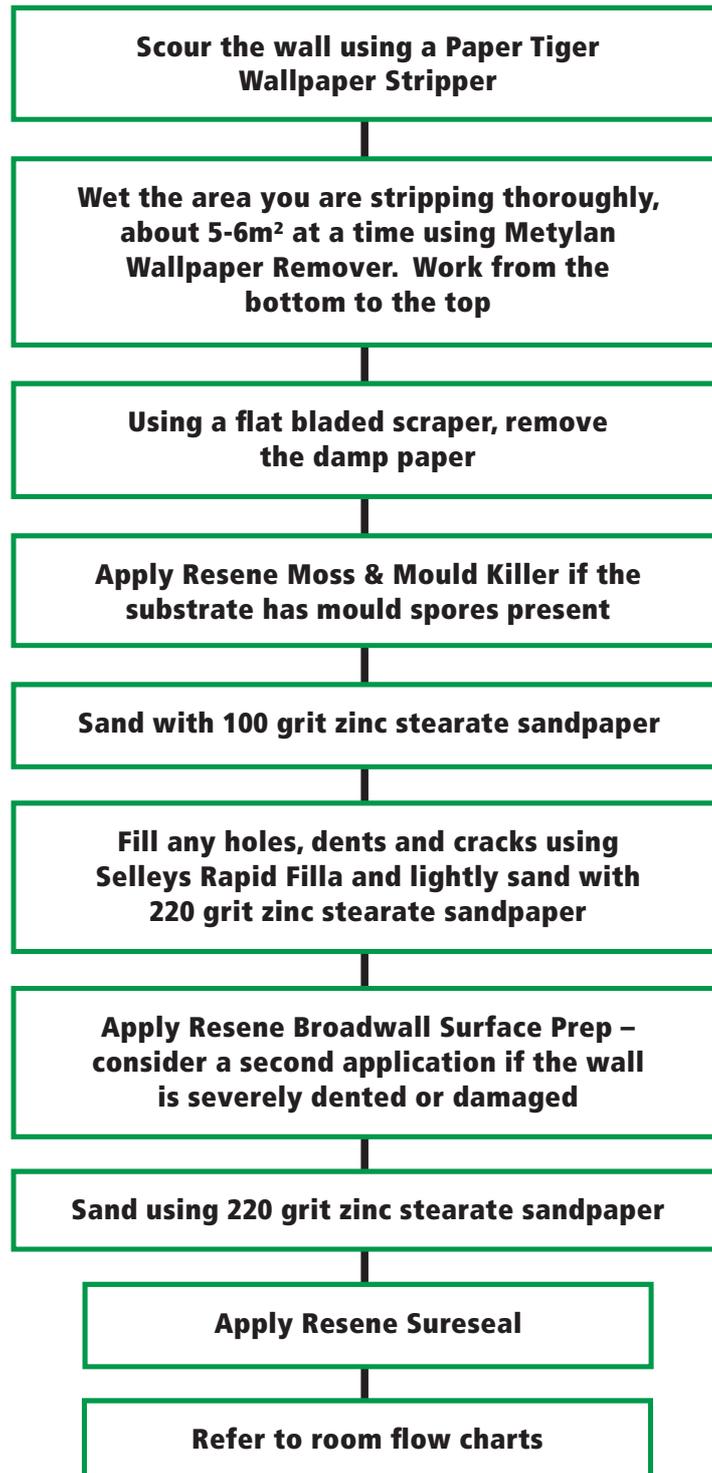
- 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper
- Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer
- Selley's Rapid Filla

Add-ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Dropsheet
- Masking tape
- Resene Enamel Undercoat if required
- Resene Sureseal if required
- Turps



Stripping old wallpaper



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 Metylan 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 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.
- Steam strippers are available for hire. If you have large areas to strip you should consider this option.
- We have an arrangement with Hirequip (in NZ) 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

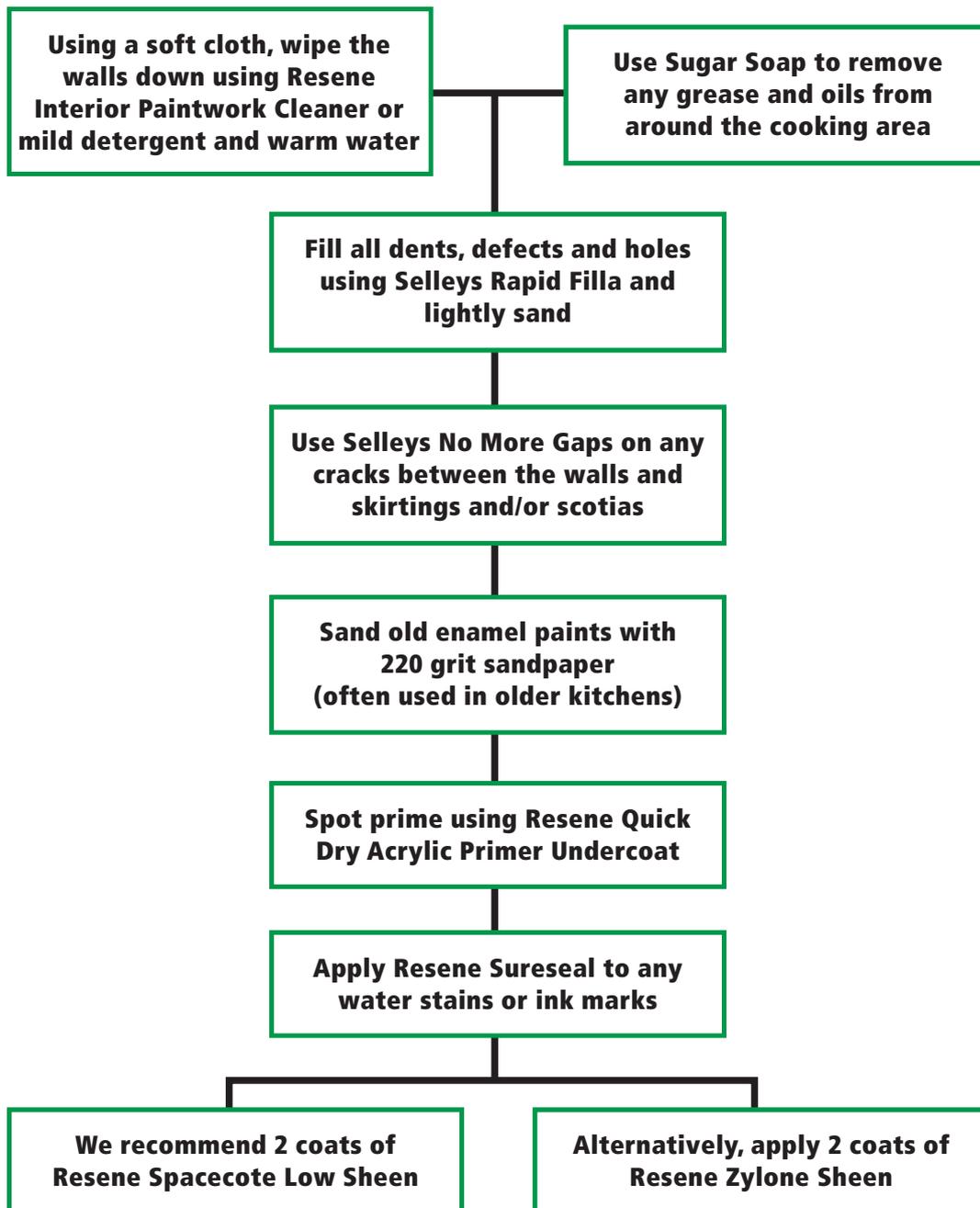
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • 100 grit zinc stearate sandpaper | • PAL No.4 roller sleeve |
| • 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper | • Paper Tiger |
| • 25mm flat bladed scraper | • Resene Broadwall Surface Prep |
| • 35-50mm Resene Supa brush | •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

Add-ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| • Aluminium extension pole | • Pole sander |
| • Good heavy duty dropsheet | |



Repainting kitchens and living rooms – including open plan



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

Repainting kitchens and living rooms – including open plan

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 and much more so than Resene Zylone 20.
- 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 are much tougher than Resene Ceiling Paint and should be recommended particularly in the kitchen area but should be avoided for walls that may require regular cleaning.

Key accessories essential to complete the job

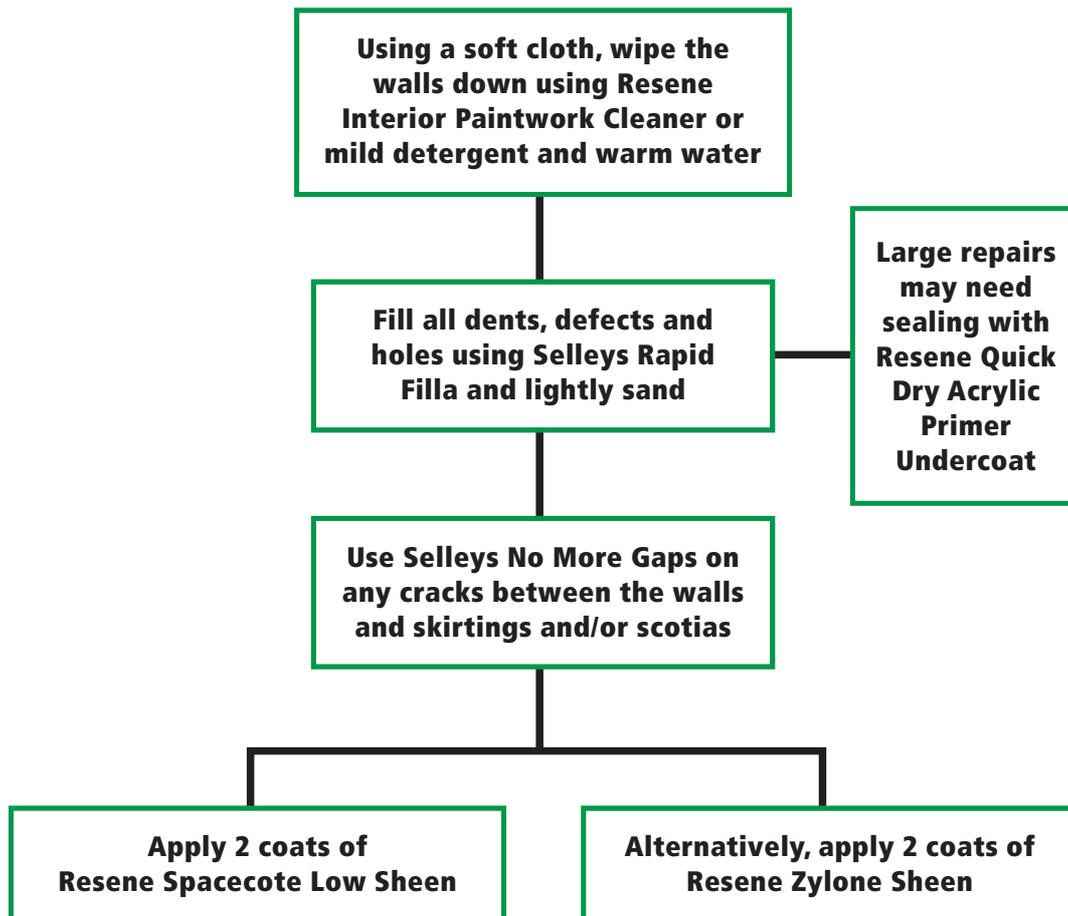
- 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper
- 35-50mm PAL Legend or Haydn Genius brush and/or a cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner (concentrate)
- Roller handle and paint tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Selleys Rapid Filla

Add-ons – to make the job easier or quicker

- Dropsheet, carpet guards, meths (for clean up on light switches etc)
- Extension pole for roller (aluminium if doing a lot of decorating)
- Masking tape
- Pole sander
- Rubber gloves (for use with the caustic Sugar Soap)
- Selleys Sugar Soap



Repainting hallways, stairways and living areas



An average room will use about 4 litres of paint.

Repainting hallways, stairways and living areas

- 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:

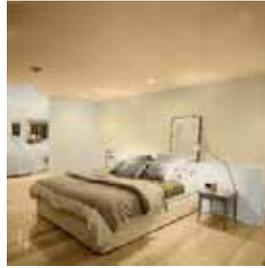
- Hallways and stairwells are typically the worst for problems caused by critical light, especially stairwells as they often have high windows and horizontal joins in the wall linings.
- There will often be dents and knocks caused by frequent use and the relatively confined spaces.
- The actual surface 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 and is better than both if there are any critical light issues.

Key accessories essential to complete the job

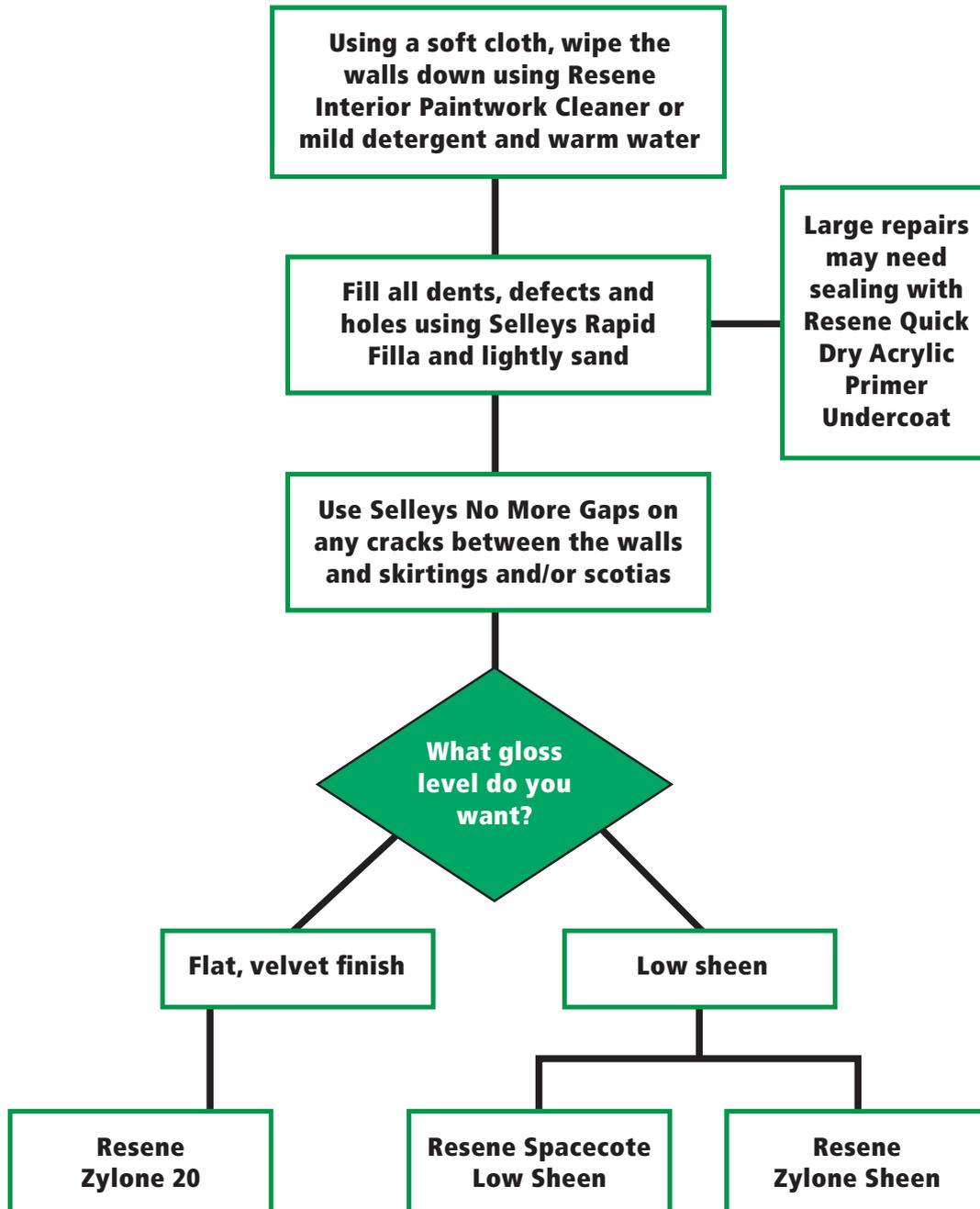
- 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper
- 35-50mm PAL Legend or Haydn Genius brush and/or cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner (concentrate)
- Roller handle and roller tray
- Selleys No More Gaps
- Selleys Rapid Filla

Add-ons – to make the job easier or quicker

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



Repainting the master bedroom or dining room



A typical dining room or bedroom will use about 4 litres.

Repainting the master bedroom or dining room

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)?**
- **Would you prefer a dead flat finish or one with a slight sheen?**

Notes:

- The luxurious velvety finish of Resene Zylone 20 is the ideal paint finish for most dining rooms.
- Both Resene Zylone 20 and Resene Zylone Sheen are low odour paints. This makes them suitable for bedrooms that will be occupied soon after painting.
- Resene Zylone 20 has an almost textural look and feel to it and could easily be mistaken for a limewashed paint finish or distemper. It imparts a particularly sophisticated and elegant look to a room when dark colours are chosen.

Key accessories essential to complete the job

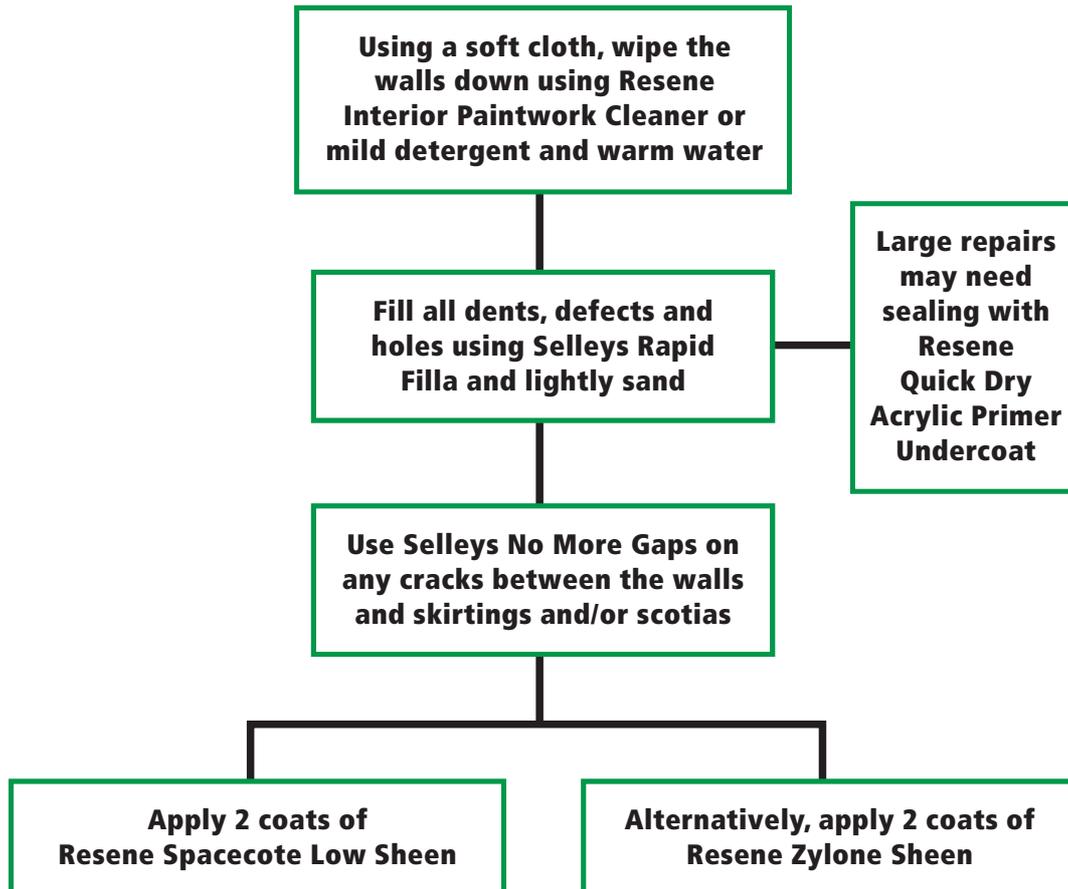
- 220 grit zinc stearate sandpaper
- 35-50mm PAL Legend or Haydn Genius brush and/or a cutting in brush
- PAL No.1 roller sleeve
- Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner (concentrate)
- Roller handle and roller tray
- Selleys Rapid Filla
- Selleys No More Gaps

Add-ons – to make the job easier or quicker

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



Repainting children's rooms



Repainting children's rooms

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)?**
- **Does your child want to make a feature of a particular wall or walls?**

Notes:

- Children's rooms are not really different to master bedrooms except they may get more wear depending on the age of the child and how much they are allowed to do in their room.



- Children are often more adventurous with colour and techniques and with their parents' permission they could use a metallic and/or Resene Pixie Dust on their walls.
- Also recognise that like kitchen areas there is a good opportunity for Resene Magnetic Magic as a first coat on a key wall before applying the topcoats.
- Resene Spacecote Low Sheen is ideal or Resene Enamacryl Metallic if a metallic finish is desired. If paint odour is an issue use Resene Zylone Sheen.
- For special effects you could try Resene Magnetic Magic, Resene Pearl Shimmer, Resene Pixie Dust or Resene Blackboard Paint. See the Resene KidzColour chart for colour and finish ideas.
- The Resene KidsColour chart allows adults and children to explore colour and design options tailored to children of all ages.

Key accessories essential to complete the Job

- 220 grit zinc stearate 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 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)
- Dropsheet
- Masking tape
- Meths for clean up around light switches etc
- Wooden extension pole (or aluminium if doing a lot of future painting)

Other Resene tools



EZYPAIN – Easy virtual painting, testing colour combinations using our extended gallery of typical houses and buildings or virtual painting your own home or project.

Resene EzyPaint is free from www.resene.co.nz and available on CD Rom instore.



RESENE IS COLOUR– Don't forget our instore colour library and free colour cards. Remember most colours are available in Resene testpots so you can try out your favourite colour on the area you are planning to paint.



Resene Paints Ltd:
Certified since 1996

Choose **Environmental Choice Products**. They are not only better for the environment, but strong paint odours may cause a raft of nasty side effects, from skin irritations to asthma, headaches and dizziness.

Environmental Choice products are a healthy choice!



RESENE COLORSHOP CARD – Enjoy special privileges and discounts.



RESENE SHOPCARD – Ask your Resene ColorShop staff member for a copy of the Resene Shopcard with their details so you can quickly contact the Resene ColorShop and staff member should you have any questions once you get home.

How much paint?

This is often made harder than it needs to be, as most rooms will need 4 litres of the topcoat to cover in two coats. You will generally use between 3 and 4 litres and as it will cost more to buy 3 litres or a 2 litre and a 1 litre tin than it does to buy 1 x 4 litre, it is generally best to buy a 4 litre pack.

If it is a large room, such as an open plan kitchen and living area, you will often find that the actual wall areas are small, with kitchen cupboards, windows and doors accounting for much of the space.



You may need more than 4 litres if it is a very large room or a room with a high stud, such as older Edwardian homes that have a 3-3.2m stud compared with modern homes, which typically have a 2.4m stud height.

The red 'square metre' display in Resene ColorShops is useful for visualising what a square metre looks like.



Feature walls

Most feature walls will use approximately 1 litre of paint - unless it is a large wall. Remember 1 litre will cover between 6-7m² (two coats).

Appendix

Glossary of terms

- **Architraves**
- **Block resistance**
- **Cracks and gaps**
- **Critical light**
- **Dents and holes**
- **Flush stopping**
- **Hardwear**
- **Joinery**
- **Nail holes**
- **Paperfaced plasterboard**
- **Scotias**
- **Sealers**
- **Side sheen**
- **Skirting boards**
- **Stud height**

General

- **Application advice**
 - How to paint interior walls
 - How to sand
 - How to wash down a wall
 - Rolling Resene Enamacryl Metallic
 - What order do I paint a room?
 - When not to paint
- **Brushware**
 - Choice of brushware
 - Cutting in
- **Cleaning your newly painted walls**

- **Common paint problems**
 - Picture framing
 - Roller marks
 - Substrate issues
 - Surfactant leaching
 - Water staining
- **Drying times**
- **Finishing touches**
- **Fire ratings**
- **Level 5 and Resene Broadwall Surface Prep**
- **Magnetic paint**
- **Mixing of paints**
 - Cleanability, burnishing
 - Commercial offices, shops, etc
 - Low odour paints
- **Quick reference chart for primers/sealers**
- **Resene Broadwall Surface Prep**
- **Resene Lumbersider inside?**
- **Rolling**
- **Scandatex wallcoverings**
- **Spray application**
- **Useful hints on colour**
 - Colour cards
 - How important are testpots
 - Resene EzyPaint

Glossary of Terms

Architraves

Architraves are the outer finishing boards surrounding door and window frames, extending onto the adjacent wall linings. Usually finished as part of the joinery unit.

Block resistance

Block resistance is the ability of a paint surface to resist sticking to itself, a critical requirement with joinery, particularly at the junction of doors and window sashes with their frames. Waterborne paints are generally thermoplastic (that is, they soften when warm) except that Resene Lustacryl, Resene Enamacryl, Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and Resene SpaceCote Flat exhibit similar block resistance characteristics to solventborne paints and are very well suited to painting these 'fiddly' areas as they are generally easy to apply, lower odour and have easy water washup.



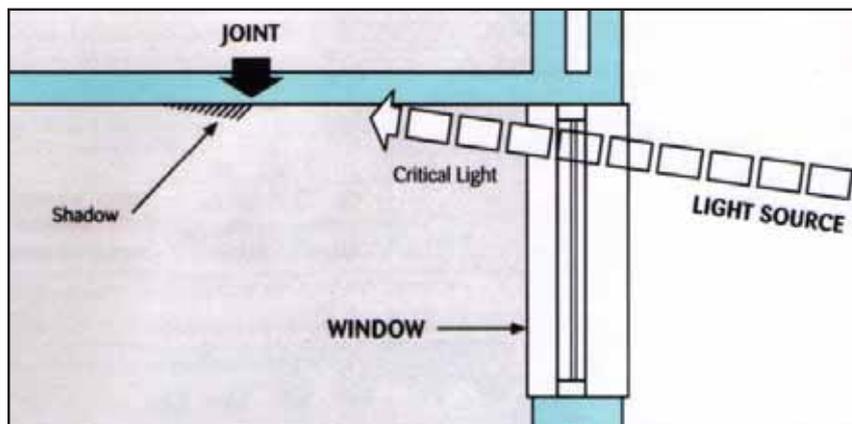
Cracks and gaps

Selleys No More Gaps is ideal for gaps on scotias, skirtings and door surrounds as it remains flexible. Cracks need stopping with plaster compounds, such as Polyfilla or Rapid Filla. Carefully read the instructions as they contain a lot of hints and information.

Critical light

Critical light is the effect natural or artificial light sources have on plain surfaces. Imperfections are highlighted but may be reduced by:

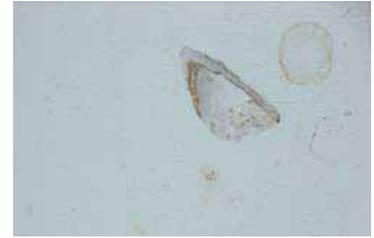
- Excellent wall preparation.
- Carefully using curtaining and/or lighting sources.
- Selection of suitable paint gloss levels - low gloss levels reduce the problem.
- Using a slightly textured surface, such as Resene Sandtex Superfine or Anaglypta wallpaper. Even the 'orange peel' finish that occurs from normal rolling will help significantly.



While this is an exterior shot, it demonstrates the effect of critical light on wall linings.

Dents and holes

Dents and holes also need to be filled. Larger holes in paperfaced plasterboard need 'backing' to support the surface filling. Vothole, Hole Repair Patch, Selleys Space Invader and Expanding Filler are ideal. Remember to finish flat and smooth by sanding once dry.



'Flush' stopping

'Flush stopping' applies to the finishing process and has 5 Levels of Finish, which are carefully described in AS/NZ 2589.1 1997 as a construction standard. A minimum of a Level 4 finish is required for painting or wallpapering, providing that lighting is non-critical.

Hardwear

In this context, hardwearing areas are those that are more likely to have people or pets touching or knocking the surface. Spaces such as rumpus rooms, hallways and children's rooms obviously need more robust and durable finishes than a master bedroom.

Resene paints wear very well and most surfaces are easily cleaned, particularly with the Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner.

Joinery

Joinery refers to the frames and sashes. Also the built-in elements, such as cupboards and shelving.



Nail holes

Nail holes from picture hooks and the like should be filled before painting, with a stopping compound, such as Selleys Rapid Filla. Care is needed to properly fill the hole, sometimes requiring a second layer due to shrinkage. Any overfilling must be sanded off prior to painting.

As a general rule picture hooks and the like should be removed and redone rather than painted around.

Paperfaced plasterboard

GIB® Board is the most common interior wall lining in New Zealand, while Gibrock is the most common wall lining used in Australia. They are paperfaced gypsum plasterboards and are available in a range of styles, ranging from sheets to reduce noise, increase strength and for use as resistant linings. The sheets are fixed to framing, either by nailing, gluing and/or screw fixing. The walls are then 'stopped', joints are filled with plaster and smooth finished.

Scotia

A scotia is the cornice or beading at the top of walls that forms the junction with the ceiling. When painted as part of the ceiling finish, it makes cutting in of wall paint much easier.

Sealers

It is necessary to 'seal' the surface to provide adhesion for coatings and to even out the porosity. Large patches on wall surfaces will require spot sealing. Small areas of filling and crack jointing generally don't need sealing prior to painting.

Side sheen

Side sheen is the appearance of gloss level. Generally the lower the side sheen, the less surface imperfections will be visible. Side sheen is generally measured when viewed at a 85° angle.



Skirting boards

Skirting boards are fixed to the bottom of walls at the floor and are typically finished in enamels, such as Resene Lustacryl semi-gloss waterborne enamel, due to the wear and tear they have to endure. Painting the walls with Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and including the skirtings is easy to do and looks good too. Any waterborne paint may be easily removed by wiping the skirting boards with meths or, alternatively, mask the leading edge.

Stud height

Stud height is the height from floor to ceiling, typically from 2.4m upwards. Many older houses are much higher, usually around 3m. It is important information to enable the quantities of paint to be properly estimated.

General

Application advice

How to paint interior walls

1. After removing and safely storing pictures, curtains and blinds and any other wall coverings, wash down the walls using a clean cloth and a mixture of Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner concentrate and warm water – alternatively you could use mild detergent. Any grease or oily marks may need to be removed with Sugar Soap or Jif.



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Interior walls

2. Remove any picture hooks etc. Here a hammer and wide bladed scraper to prevent denting the wallboards are used to lever the hooks from the wall.



3. Lightly sand any imperfections, including the nail holes.



4. Using Selley's Rapid Filla or similar, fill any holes or voids. However if the hole is too large then use with Vothole or Selley's Space Invader first.



5. Once dry, lightly sand to a flush finish.



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Interior walls

6. Fill any cracks – usually in the corners of the room or between the wallboards and the skirting board and/or scotia. Use Selley's No More Gaps and while it is still wet, remove any excess using a slightly damp rag or cloth.



7. You are now ready to paint but first dust the walls to remove any sanding dust and ensure the carpet and any remaining furniture is well protected.



You will need the following:

- PAL No.1 roller sleeve 180-230mm.
- A roller handle, tray and either a wood or aluminium extension pole.
- A 35-63mm standard or cutting in brush.

8. Wet the roller sleeve using freshwater and remove the excess water until it is damp to touch.

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Interior walls

9. Stir the paint until it is consistently mixed, then tip about 750mls to 1 litre into the roller tray. Work the roller thoroughly through the paint so it is ready to use.



10. Using the brush, cut in on the wall you wish to paint first. Work in one direction bringing the paint out about 5cm from the edge. A paint pot is an ideal container for this purpose.



11. Once completed start from the same end that you started cutting in from and aim to paint an area of approx 1 square metre at a time. If the wall is a shade over 2 metres high and you plan on doing 1 lineal metre before laying off you will need to fill the roller and apply two or three times. Apply the paint in a big 'W' pattern initially and then spread the paint out to cover the top half of the area before repeating on the lower portion or portions.



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Interior walls

12. Now carefully 'lay off' the wall, using an almost dry roller. Start about 40cm from the base of the wall and lightly roll down towards the skirting board, then roll back up and lightly remove the roller - you have now effectively laid off the bottom, less visible, section of the wall. Work along about 1 metre or so and overlap each 'lay-off' by quarter to a third of a roller sleeve.



Now lightly place the roller about 30cm from the scotia (top of the wall) and lightly roll up towards the top, taking care to avoid touching the ceiling or scotia.

Now lightly roll down the wall removing the roller about 20cm from the skirting board. Use the same side of the roller, the exception being when you make the final lay-off into the corner, again overlap by quarter to a third of a roller length.



13. Repeat the process until the wall is finished and continue around the walls of the room.

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Interior walls

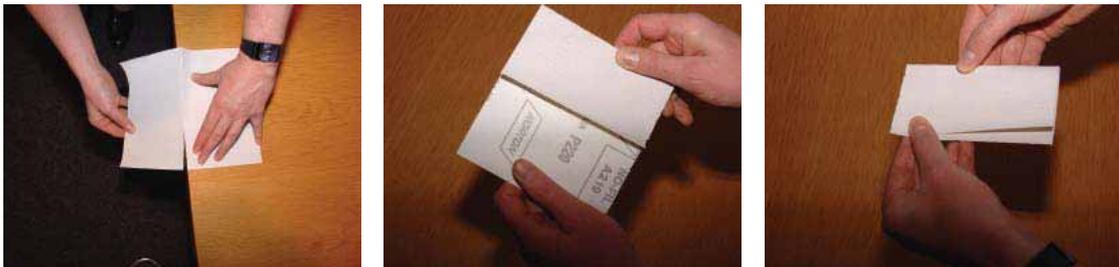
How to sand

We sell most of our sandpaper either as a roll (and we have different lengths available depending on the size of the job) or by the single sheet.

Most rolls of sandpaper will easily fit onto an orbital sander but when used manually the most effective way to use them is to:

1. Cut or rip a 21cm length of sandpaper (using scissors will ensure a straight edge).
2. Fold the sheet into three equal parts (in the example above they would be 7cm each).
3. You now have a three sided sheet of paper that is more stable and less prone to slipping than if the paper was folded in half only.
 - This may also be used with a sanding block.
 - Use smaller or larger sheets depending on what you are sanding.
 - We recommend zinc stearate (grey/blue in colour) paper as it clogs up less on interior walls.

When using a sheet of sandpaper follow the sequence below.



Pole sanders are a very effective way of sanding large wall areas quickly. They are essential if a new ceiling is to be painted.

It isn't usually necessary to sand a previously painted wall before painting, except where areas have been patched or if the surface is rough. A good clean down is critical.



How to wash down a wall

Before painting it is important to remove any marks, fly dirt, dust etc from the walls to be painted. This shouldn't be too arduous and really only requires a gentle wash using a soft 'lint free' cloth (most kitchen cloths are fine for this purpose) and a mixture of either warm water and the Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner Concentrate or a mild detergent. Simply wipe the wall area down.

Sugar Soap should be used in kitchen areas to remove grease or if there has been a heavy smoker or smoky fireplace in the room. It is an alkaline based cleaner and needs caution and care when using.



Resene Enamacryl Metallic

The key differences between rolling a standard paint like Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and Resene Enamacryl Metallic are:

- Imperfections in the wall are highlighted due to the higher gloss of the metallic finish. A coat of Resene Broadwall Surface Prep could be considered especially if the wall is a feature. Alternatively apply a light texture, such as Resene Sandtex, first. This has the additional benefit of helping to disguise or avoid roller tracking of the metallic topcoat.
- The differences between rolled areas and brushed areas is more pronounced resulting in picture framing and is the reason behind masking door frames etc in order to get the roller as close to the edges and corners as possible.
- More time and care is needed when laying off.
- It must be accepted that rolling Resene Enamacryl Metallic will give a different look and finish to spraying and that there will inevitably be some imperfection, especially where a roller cannot be used for cutting in and in narrow areas between the door frame and the corner of the room.
- Resene Enamacryl Metallic will not take wear and tear as well as Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen so consideration should be given to applying a coat of Resene Multishield+ gloss so it can be more easily cleaned.
- Other than the above you will need the same key accessories as described earlier and on each room flow chart.

How to paint a room with Resene Enamacryl Metallic

1. Set up and prepare the walls as per the previous section on 'How to paint a room'. You will need the same application tools, roller sleeve etc.



2. Mask along the edges of door frames, skirting boards and scotias. Also consider removing light fittings, switches etc rather than cut in around them.

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Interior walls

3. Cut in as you would with a standard paint system. The accompanying photos mostly show the Resene Enamacryl Metallic being applied directly to old wall paint. This was done in order to highlight the product being applied. It is essential that a basecoat similar to the Resene Enamacryl Metallic colour is applied first.

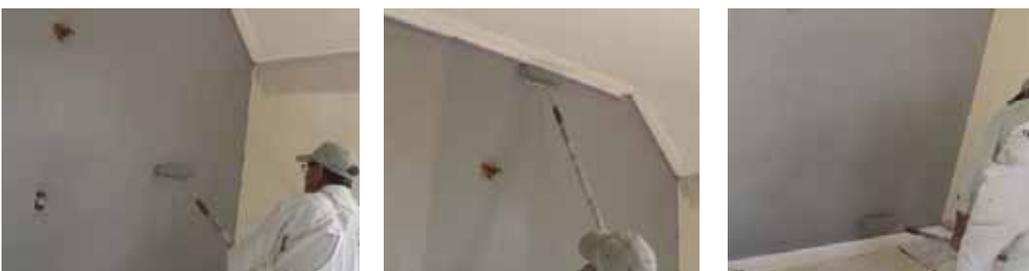


4. The application technique does differ from standard wall paints. First roll along the top of the skirting board and bottom of the scotia. It is okay to extend this along the length of the wall. This is to achieve a rolled texture rather than a brushed one - remember picture framing with Resene Enamacryl Metallic is a common problem.



5. Now apply the paint to the wall. Do not worry too much about how even or uneven the appearance is, the key is to apply plenty of material without any thin areas. It is very important to work quickly and to avoid letting the paint dry.

Spread the paint out in a vertical direction bringing the roller down and over the horizontal strip above the skirting board and below the scotia. Roll up and down several times without removing the roller from the surface to ensure an even spreading rate. Make sure the paint is even and applied at the recommended spreading rate. Avoid excessive heat and use Resene Hot Weather Additive if drying too quickly.



6. Once you have covered about 1½ - 2 lineal metres of the wall (about 3-5 square metres) carefully lay off with the roller. Use the same lay-off technique as you would for Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen but overlay each stroke by approx 50% (compared to 25-30%) for standard paints.

Use the same leading edge of the roller as much as you can or at least until you reach the opposite corners of the wall.



Use a nook and cranny roller (PAL No.1 sleeve) for small hard to reach areas – this will give a similar finish to the PAL roller and be more consistent than if you completed these areas with a brush. You may need to lay-off an area more than once but work quickly to maintain the wet edge. If you are worried, consider adding Resene Hot Weather Additive to the Resene Enamacryl Metallic. Rather than move around the room consider completing opposite walls first, this will allow you to get the roller closer to the corners.



What order do I paint a room?

Assuming that you are going to paint all surfaces in a room the sequence you would typically follow is:

- Ceiling
- Door frames, skirting boards
- Window frames and sashes
- Doors
- Wall areas

If the floor is to be varnished then this would be done early on in the process, usually before the skirting boards are painted.

When Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen is used the option exists to continue the wall colour and include the skirting boards.

When not to paint

Waterborne interior wall paints will have difficulty drying when it is raining, the temperatures are below 10°C and in the evenings when temperatures tend to drop quickly or anytime when it is cold and/or there is high humidity present.

Telltale signs are when paint applied an hour earlier is still wet to touch and when there is a lot of condensation on the windows. To remedy this you need heat and air movement – a fan heater is ideal. Unless they are externally vented, gas heaters may actually make it worse as they also release water into the atmosphere.

It may be just as difficult when it is too hot as this will speed up the drying time and make it very difficult to maintain a wet edge, which may result in roller tracking and a patchy appearance. To overcome this add Resene Hot Weather Additive and/or consider waiting for the cool of the day.

Brushware

The best quality brushware will outperform cheaper brushes. PAL Legend brushes and the Haydn Genius are outstanding value relative to quality. These brushes have synthetic bristles with split (or 'flagged') ends and an oval ferrule, enabling a much greater pickup of paint than flat brushware. The bristles have a degree of memory and even when badly used will recover their shape after a good wash in warm soapy water. If they get out of shape they may be reshaped after dipping them in very hot water.



Cheaper brushes are just that, however they are well suited to small jobs, although their ability to properly spread paint is compromised. They do not hold much paint, so it will take longer to complete the job. They are also prone to losing bristles in the new paintwork.

Choice of brushware

A brush is not only needed for cutting in, but also for any wall areas that are too small to run a roller across, such as between the wardrobe door frame and the corner of a room.

Selecting a brush or brushes will depend on how confident you are when it comes to cutting in, particularly against the ceiling or scotia and how much painting you plan to undertake in the future.



Tradespeople are confident enough to use a large brush, such as a 75mm or even 83mm, when cutting in. The key benefit is it holds more paint and they can cut in for longer before reloading the brush therefore saving time. A less confident DIY painter may prefer to use a small cutting in brush and maybe purchase a second larger brush for any broadwall areas.

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Interior walls

As a rule, a reasonable painter could easily manage a 35-50mm Legend or Genius brush for both painting and cutting in. Alternating a Resene cutting in brush and a 50-63mm Resene brush is an excellent compromise.



Cutting in

When rolling walls, the paint needs to be 'cut in' neatly to adjoining surfaces, such as the ceiling, scotia, skirting boards, door and window frames. This also applies to the corners of the room where the roller will not reach or where a feature wall is planned.

The more neatly you do this job the better the finish will be. Masking tape may also be used, particularly on skirting boards as this prevents getting roller splatter on them. As a hint many tradespeople also

carry a small artist's brush and some white ceiling paint to touch-up any misdirected roller marks or brushstrokes.

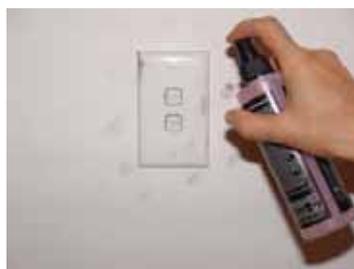
Cleaning your newly painted walls



While Resene wall paints may dry relatively quickly, it takes several weeks for them to reach their maximum hardness. This is why customers who try to remove marks from their walls too soon may damage the paint film.

Refer to the Resene Caring for your paint finish for cleaning recommendations.

The photo sequences below show two common marks being removed, a heel mark and grubby fingermarks. Simply spray on Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner, leave for 30 seconds and wipe clean. The walls were painted in Resene Spacecote Low Sheen eight weeks prior to cleaning.



Common paint problems



Picture framing

Picture framing is where the difference between where the paint is cut in with a brush and rolled is highlighted, usually very apparent around windows or doors in the middle of a room hence the name picture framing. It is most apparent in strong colours, which reflect light more, and where the roller doesn't go close enough to the edge.

This may be a problem for both experienced contractors who tend to use bigger brushes and for DIY customers.

While it may settle down after few days, in most cases the walls will need an additional coat of paint.

This problem is less likely to occur with Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and Resene Zylone Sheen given their uniformity of gloss level and is more common with stronger colours than off-whites.

Roller marks (tracking)

This is where the roller marks do not settle back into the paint film but remain as lines down the wall (tracking). This is often an issue for Resene Enamacryl Metallic but may also affect other interior wall paints. This may be caused by:



- Using the wrong roller sleeve. Resene recommends a 8mm fine dacron roller sleeve. This is by far and away the best for applying Resene waterborne paints onto flat smooth walls. Heavier nap rollers or lambswool do not perform as well and may result in a poor finish including obvious roller marks.
- Waiting too long before laying off.

If the paint has started to tack off before lightly over rolling the wall (laying off) it will leave marks. This may happen if it's too hot in the room (the addition of Resene Hot Weather Additive will help) or if you wait too long before laying off. Again this is more obvious with strong colours.

The only way to fix the problem is to repaint using the correct roller sleeve and adding Resene Hot Weather Additive if the room is too warm.

Substrate issues

This is where imperfect substrates, such as wall-linings and stoppings, transfer through the paint surface, usually showing as patches or imperfections on the wall.

This will be exacerbated by critical light issues and is usually the result of poor wallboard plastering or spot filling.

Nail head popping is where the nails (or screws) used to hold the wallboard in place push outwards. This is the result of movement in the timber framing, usually as it dries out. Ironically this was part of the reason for moving to untreated timber framing, which is ultimately the issue with leaky homes.

These are not paint issues but substrate issues. To overcome this, you could do one or both of the following:

- Repaint with a lower gloss wall paint like Resene Zylone 20, but you will compromise some surface cleanability.
- Redo the wall but first use Resene Broadwall Surface Prep, possibly in a double application.



Surfactant leaching

For waterborne paints to dry properly, the surrounding air needs to be dry enough to allow water to escape from the coating. Serious problems may result from slow drying conditions, at worst a failure to dry at all. Often, long drying times result in surfactants accumulating at the coating surface and causing unsightly marking.

Usually these surfactants may be washed off with a lint free damp cloth. The problem is more noticeable with dark colours. Almost always the problem is caused by unsuitable cold or wet conditions during application. This is usually associated with poor ventilation and high humidity. It often occurs in bathroom situations.

Firstly it is better not to have the problem in the first place so open windows and get warm air flowing while the paint dries. However, if it has occurred then you may remove the problem by carefully washing the wall surface. The Resene Interior Paintwork Cleaner is ideal for this. Washing is best done within 24 hours. While walls may be washed after that time the surfactants may etch the surface. If this happens an additional coat of paint applied with better ventilation will be needed.

Details on this issue (and others) and how to overcome it are included in the brochure 'Caring for your paint finish'.

Water staining

Any water damage to ceiling panels or wallboards will result in water stains that are water soluble, particularly if they are the result of a leak behind the panels. They will migrate through a waterborne system and discolour the topcoat. Resene Waterborne Smooth Surface Sealer will not hold these stains back – they need to be sealed with Resene Sureseal or Resene Enamel Undercoat.

Drying times

Although many coatings state quite short recoating times, for example Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen may be recoated in 2 to 4 hours, the coating actually continues to dry and harden for a much longer time.

Initially the coating dries by evaporation of the (water) solvent followed by coalescence of the resin binders, therefore the performance of a coating is limited until this cycle is complete.

Although substrates may be recoated quite quickly with Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and pictures and wall-hangings may be hung up (carefully) the next day, the full benefits develop quite slowly and are only really evident after approximately 3-4 weeks. It is at this time that the coating becomes similar in hardness, abrasion resistance and cleanability to solventborne enamels.

At 1 week the paint is around two thirds (60%) of its toughness, at 2 weeks 80% and fully cured (100%) after 3-4 weeks therefore cleaning or washing newly painted surfaces should be left until later to minimise the risk of damage. This is true of all Resene interior coatings.

Finishing touches

Little details make all the difference to your painting project and when completed the clean sharp lines of a good cutting in job will always look better and more professional.

- Masking tape will help achieve a clean edge and a better finish.
- Cut up to the scotia reveal at the wall and ceiling junction as it is always in 'shadow' and any 'wobblies' won't be seen.
- It may be hard to cut in skirtings so consider painting the skirtings in the same product as the wall. This may result in slightly increased marking compared to the normal Resene Lustacryl semi-gloss waterborne enamel that would be recommended for trim and joinery.
- Light switches, door knobs and fittings look awful spotted with paint. The bits and pieces that can't readily be removed or masked are easily cleaned with meths on a cloth. This also works on the flat top edge of the skirting board.
- An hour or two getting ready, shifting furniture and planning the work is worthwhile as some things become really difficult once the painting has started.
- Furniture, floorcoverings and other surfaces need protecting from paint splashes and overspray, often caused when rolling walls.

Although newspapers on the floor work well enough for a small job, if you are painting a large area or a number of rooms purchase a good dropsheet. They are far easier to lay down and use than plastic sheeting and absorb more paint. It's okay to cover heavy furniture with light plastic or cloth covers.

- While Resene paints are much easier and pleasant to use than ever before, ensure good ventilation when painting. Simply opening the windows and doors not only makes the job far more pleasant, but really helps with the drying of paints.

If the room is particularly small or hard to naturally ventilate, a fan heater blowing into the area is far more efficient than trying to suck air out of a space.

Even inside, you still need to keep a watch on conditions, particularly with waterborne paints as they dry when the water content leaves the wet film.

Fire ratings?

The term 'fire rating' is often not well understood and confusion exists as to what the term means and how to use paint coatings to meet the requirements of the relevant fire regulations called for in the Building Code.

There are two types of parameters specified, fire rating and early fire hazard. Fire ratings are specified in time, such as a 30 minute fire rating. A fire rating applies to a complete or partial structure and requires the structure to retain its integrity for the specified time in the event of fire. Structural steel is the most common building element that is fire rated.

In contrast, early fire hazard testing provides information on a paint used over a designated substrate and provides information on ignitability (how easily a substrate will catch fire), spread of flame (how quickly a fire will spread once started), heat evolved (heat created by the burning substrate) and smoke emission (how much smoke is created when the substrate burns). Spread of flame (SOF) and smoke development (SD) are the key indices required under the Building Code.

Three categories may be used to classify paint coatings with regard to fire - standard paints, non-burning paints and intumescent paints. Non-burning paints are not commonly used here so will not be included in this section.

Standard paints applied at normal thicknesses contribute very little to fire properties of substrates. What this means is that the indices for the painted substrate are almost identical to the indices of the bare substrate.

Intumescent paints are designed to react with heat. They do this by melting, foaming or charring. This forms a thick protective insulating layer over the substrate.

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Interior walls



Painted wall linings in entrances and egress ways (hallways, stairwells etc) of commercial and public buildings (offices, schools, hospitals and hotels like the adjoining photo) must meet certain spread of flame and smoke development indices.

This is required so in the event of a fire people can escape the burning building without being overcome by smoke or flames arising from exposure of the wall lining to fire. There is no requirement under the Building Code for private dwellings to meet specified early fire hazard indices.

- i.) Fire ratings for wall linings are classified on a scale of 1 to 3.

The most important is Class 1, which is the highest rating and as described earlier is for egress ways and exits.

- ii.) Resene have a number of paint systems that have a Class 1 rating over 9.5mm paperfaced plasterboard, these include:

Substrate	Primer/sealer	Topcoat
9.5mm paperfaced plasterboard	Resene Broadwall Acrylic Wallboard Sealer	Resene Zylone Sheen x 2
9.5mm paperfaced plasterboard	Resene Broadwall Acrylic Wallboard Sealer	Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen x 2
9.5mm paperfaced plasterboard	Resene Sureseal	Resene Zylone Sheen x 2

It is important to note that it is the system tested that has the rating not the components of it. Swapping elements, for example substituting a different sealer or a different brand will void the rating.

See the Resene fire indices summary on the Resene website for a full list of fire ratings.

- iii.) It is accepted by the testing authorities that colour doesn't affect the rating.
- iv.) When it comes to repainting additional coats of Resene Zylone Sheen or Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen will neither enhance nor reduce the fire rating of the substrate.



- v.) Resene Fireguard is an intumescent paint that is designed to improve the fire rating of the substrate over which it is applied. It may be overcoated with Resene Zylone Sheen or Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen.

We have Resene Fireguard tested over substrates that have an inherently high rating, such as MDF.

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Interior walls

Steel, when used as a support in buildings (columns etc) must have a fire rating, but this differs from the ratings described earlier in that it refers to how long the steel will remain rigid (and therefore hold the roof or second storey up) before it buckles from the heat of the fire. This is usually expressed by a time rating. For example a commercial building in New Zealand or Australia needs to have a 30 minute rating on a steel support column under a roof. In contrast, on an oil rig, a 2 hour rating is required.

Altex Coatings sell a range of intumescent paints mainly for steel under the Firetex brand.

Level 5 Finish and Resene Broadwall Surface Prep

A Level 5 finish is necessary for all gloss and semi-gloss finishes and for most premium finishes. A full surface of plaster 'skim' coating over the entire surface is required to reduce uneven surface irregularities, such as the difference between paperfaced plasterboard and the plaster stopping. Resene Broadwall Surface Prep is an ideal choice – a hybrid plaster-paint that's really easy to apply and sand. A coat of Resene Broadwall Acrylic Wallboard Sealer or Resene Sureseal is required prior to painting, particularly to reduce porosity and improve adhesion of the topcoats.

Magnetic paint



Resene Magnetic Magic is an iron containing paint that may be overcoated with a standard paint system, ideally Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen or possibly Resene Blackboard Paint.

Small lightweight magnets and in particular the flat fridge magnets may be used on the wall to hold up paper, photos, etc. just as you would on a fridge.

The key is not to expect it to hold too much weight.

This is ideal for a kitchen wall or the wall in front of a child's homework desk. Remember you only need to 'magnetise' the wall or walls you plan on using as magnetic spaces. Attach magnetic strips to the back of posters for best adhesion or use rare earth magnets as they tend to work best.



Mixing of paints

No two cans of paint will ever be exactly the same when they are tinted so if you need more than one can of the topcoat:

1. Use a large bucket and intermix the cans together (this may be a little messy but is actually the standard recommendation for professional painters).
2. Use one can for the first coat and open the next can for the second coat.
3. Never start a new can halfway through a wall. Open a new can at the corner. That is, finish one wall completely and then start on the next wall with the fresh can of paint if you believe you will run out partway through. This also applies when cutting in. The other suggestion is to start adding the second can when you are three quarters of the way through the first can.

Cleanability – Scrubbability – Burnishing

Fully dried and cured paints are tough but remember that the level of gloss will have a bearing on how easily marks are removed. Low sheen levels are usually achieved by increasing the amount of pigment in the paint with matt finishes containing the highest level. They mark more easily and also burnish (or polish) from surface contact.

Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and Resene SpaceCote Flat are exceptions, where the low sheen and flat finishes are achieved by very small regular 'Spheromers', a very small, spherical shaped acrylic pigment that is also extremely tough and abrasion resistant.



When fully cured, Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and Resene SpaceCote Flat develop an enamel like hardness, are easily cleaned and are well suited to all interior surfaces, including wet areas.

Resene has developed our interior paints so that common marks and blemishes may be easily removed. Generally these are oil based marks, such as scuff marks from the rubber soles of shoes and the slightly greasy fingermarks from around light switches.

Commercial offices and shops

There will always be some differences between painting an office or shop as opposed to a living room or hallway, however these differences are minor.

In terms of recommended systems, simply make a judgement as to how much wear and tear the walls are likely to take and select a system accordingly.

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Interior walls

In most cases, particularly bars and restaurants, Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen will be the best system but there will be instances where Resene Zylone Sheen will be preferable. One of the most common reasons for this is that Resene Zylone Sheen is available in 10 litre pails in selected Resene Total Colour System colours.



Low odour paints

Resene paints are mostly low odour. This doesn't mean there is no smell at all but the odour associated with Resene Zylone Sheen, Resene Zylone 20 and Resene Ceiling Paint is inoffensive and barely noticeable. It would not be an issue for children to sleep in a room the same day that it was painted with any of these products.

Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen and Resene Lumbersider have a bit more odour but again this is hardly offensive.

This is actually a positive as it promotes ventilation as paint needs air movement for it to reach its full cure.

Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen takes approximately 3-4 weeks to reach its ultimate hardness. This is as simple as opening a window and allowing the air to circulate, ideally with warm air. A fan heater will help the paint cure more than a passive heater.

Today's paints do not have the strong ammonia smell that earlier waterborne paints and solventborne enamels had.

Low odour paints like Resene Zylone Sheen offer some useful advantages:

- Rooms become serviceable and may be occupied much sooner than with traditional waterborne paints or solventborne enamels.
- Offices and work spaces may be painted during office hours instead of incurring higher costs and the security issues associated with opening buildings after hours.

It is not only more pleasant for the person painting but also safer.

Primers and sealers

	Use area	Why needed	Issues
Resene Broadwall Surface Prep D807	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On paperfaced plasterboard to improve the level of finish. May be used over most existing waterborne paint systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will hide surface imperfections. Use after stripping wallpaper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be applied in a high build 5m² per litre to be effective.
Resene Broadwall Wallboard Sealer D403	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New paperfaced plasterboard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needed to seal and provide a good base for subsequent paint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great in tandem with Resene Broadwall Surface Prep to improve the quality of the surface before painting.
Resene Quick Dry Acrylic Primer Undercoat D45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For spot priming fillers and re-glued wallpaper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good general purpose primer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be used to seal small areas of paperfaced plasterboard, though not ideal.
Resene Sureseal Pigmented Sealer D42 (Turps thinned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New walls in kitchens and bathrooms. Over stains (water stains, felt pens etc). Over metallic flecked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has good moisture resistance. Will improve waterborne systems in areas where steam could be an issue. Will hold back most stains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sometimes you need two coats for bad stains. Not recommended over wallpaper as the solvents contained in Resene Sureseal may attack the wallpaper glues and cause lifting.
Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer D406	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On vinyl wallpapers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plasticisers in the vinyl wallpaper may migrate to the paint film and cause tackiness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a strong odour.
Resene Waterborne Smooth Surface Sealer D47a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laminated wall linings, such as Formica® or Lammiwall. Resene Sureseal alternative over new paperfaced plasterboard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For adhesion to very smooth surfaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surfaces must be sanded with 150-180 grit sandpaper.

Resene Broadwall Surface Prep



Resene Broadwall Surface Prep is a hybrid paint plaster designed to provide a premium surface for painting particularly when critical lighting problems are anticipated or for resurfacing after stripping wallpaper.

It is very easy to apply, just paint on to a dry, well cleaned substrate using the PAL hi solids roller sleeve at a spreading rate of 5 square metres per litre.

Roll as close as practical to the edges of the scotia, skirting board and corners. There is usually no need to cut in with a brush. Subsequent light sanding will blend the Resene Broadwall Surface Prep into the wall edges.

When dry it is very easy to sand. The fine dust is harmless but messy so wear a dust mask during sanding.

As Resene Broadwall Surface Prep is a filling (or smoothing) system, the surface is quite porous and needs to be sealed prior to application of finishing coats. Resene Broadwall Surface Prep is a relatively inexpensive way to significantly improve the painted finish of interior walls.

Resene Lumbersider and why it is so popular on interior walls

During the 60's and early 70's, people thought to decorate interior walls meant they would end up hanging wallpaper as it was predominantly all that was available. Paperfaced plasterboard was a relatively new product and provided a superior finish.

Around this time many more colours became available, more notably the Resene BSS2660 (101) colour range, due to the adoption of tinting systems and improvements in colour technologies. Previously most paint was premixed and only a limited number of shades were possible.

At this time Resene had two products available, PVA semi-gloss and a PVA flat paint. (Resene PVA Semi-Gloss and Resene Matt Latex). PVA's were generally softer than modern waterborne paints and had relatively poor adhesion.

Architects soon started using paperfaced plasterboard as the preferred interior wall lining and many wanted a paint finish, however they were soon dissatisfied with the quality of the paint available. Matt Latex marked just by looking at it while the semi-gloss finish was too glossy and while easier to clean highlighted imperfections far too much.

It wasn't long before Resene started recommending a previously exterior only product, Resene Lumbersider, for interior walls and it rapidly took off, very soon becoming Resene's top seller.

But all things have their time, and while Resene Lumbersider is still our top seller Resene Zylone Sheen and particularly Resene SpaceCote Low Sheen have been developed especially for interior paperfaced plasterboard so are our best recommendation.

Rolling

Rolling a wall is actually straightforward simply follow the photo sequence 'How to paint a room' earlier in the appendix.



We recommend the PAL No.1 roller, a 8mm fine dacron sleeve. This is suitable for most interior wall surfaces, including Anaglypta and other lightly textured wallcoverings.

In most cases we recommend a 230mm roller, however you may prefer a lighter weight roller, in which case a 180mm sleeve or even the PAL longreach roller, which uses the same sleeve material as the PAL No.1 would be ideal.

Wash the sleeve before use with freshwater as this will help remove any loose fibres and lint that may otherwise end up in the paint.

The roller should then be spun to remove excess water. Ideally the roller should be slightly damp before dipping into the paint.

Rollers are difficult to wash clean and for short periods may be stored (full of paint) in a sealed plastic bag. This also saves lots of time and effort.



Use an extension handle, not only is the reach improved but laying off is much easier as a result and the roller is easier to control. A wooden pole will suffice for most situations but an aluminium pole, while more expensive, is a good investment if you are planning a lot of painting, especially ceilings.

Scandatex Nylex wallcoverings



Scandatex is 'almost' the generic name for the range of woven glass wallcoverings. It is available in 1 metre wide rolls upwards of 50 metres long and is primarily targeted at the commercial market.

Scandatex needs to be painted and needs a lot of paint at that, up to twice as much per square compared to a standard wall finish.

When painted the woven glass is tough and hardwearing making it very popular for demanding institutional and commercial use.

It is also forgiving of poor substrates such as Level 3 wallboard finishes. It does however have quite a commercial look. It is probably not ideal for residential or DIY use, where Resene would recommend the Resene Paint-On wallcovering range instead.

Spray application

When paint is sprayed it will result in a smoother, more perfect looking paint finish. Sometimes the finish is too perfect. The reason for this is that without the roller texture (resembling an orange peel), imperfections in the substrate will be highlighted more readily.

This is important as Winstone Wallboards have started to recommend rolling instead of spraying the topcoats to ensure some roller texture is achieved. Another option is to spray a wall normally and then 'back roll' it (usually a two person job) to achieve the desired orange peel effect.

Useful hints on colour

Colour cards

The Resene Total Colour System aims to deliver any colour in any product from interior wall paints to exterior roof paints through to industrial and high performance coatings like Resene Uracryl.

How important are testpots?

A must really, especially for inside walls. Either brush out onto a sheet of cardboard and hold up to the corner or paint directly onto the wall. View at different angles and more importantly under different lights, such as daylight versus artificial light and so on.



Resene EzyPaint

Resene EzyPaint is virtual painting software that may be downloaded free from the Resene website or borrowed or purchased on CD from any Resene ColorShop

The software will help you visualise colour scheme options on your own project and will help you to decide the direction of the colour, such as a purple blue instead of a pastel blue or reds instead of greens and help you to create colour combinations.

Do not rely on the software to choose between very similar colours on the programme as people's computers and home printers have different colour settings. Use it to narrow down your colour choices and then use Resene testpots to confirm your favourites.

Remember, if you need advice or information for your decorating project don't hesitate to contact Resene for further assistance.

Resene

the paint the professionals use

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