

# Resene

## Professional development programme™



Exterior  
cementitious



Resene

the paint the professionals use



## New unpainted concrete

Wash down with Resene Paint Prep and Housewash to remove dirt, oils and other contaminants

Fill cracks and voids

- Cracks under 1mm, use Resene Brushable Crack Filler
- Cracks over 1mm, use Selleys No More Gaps exterior formulation or similar
- Holes and voids, use either Resene Jointflex or an approved masonry filler

Prime using Resene Concrete Primer

Refer to topcoat systems flowcharts

**NOTE:** Resene Limelock may be used on new concrete and plaster to enhance the cure and hold back limestaining. It is most effective when applied during the construction stage.

# Resene Professional development programme

- How long has the concrete or plaster had to cure?
- Does it have any cracks or voids that will need filling?
- How large are they?
- Do you have any waterproofing issues?
- How big is the area to be painted and how smooth (or rough) is the surface?

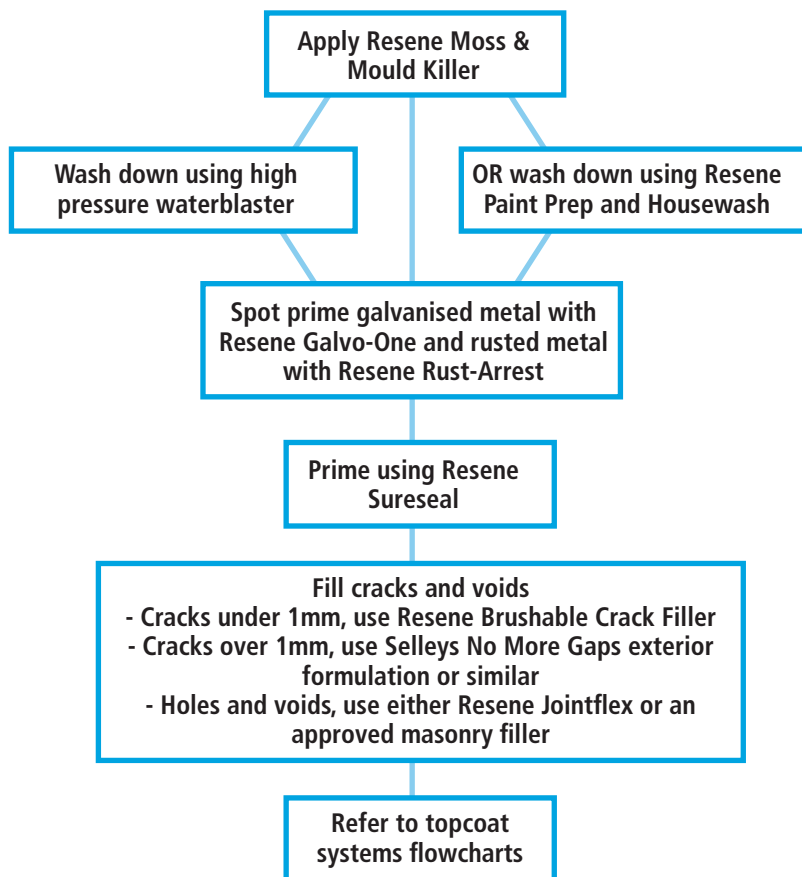
## New unpainted concrete

- Concrete (and thickly applied plasters) may take up to 28 days to fully cure and, unless Resene LimeLock is used, should not be painted before this time.
- Curing and release agents will need to be removed from concrete before painting. In most cases Resene Paint Prep and Housewash will do the job, but for stubborn release agents a stronger product like Resene Emulsifiable Solvent Cleaner should be used.
- Plasters, masonry finishes and cement sheets will collect dust and windblown contaminants, such as salt, on the surface. A thorough wash and hose down should be sufficient to remove plaster dust etc from the surface.
- Concrete will sometimes have minor cracks and bug holes. These are best filled with plaster, such as Rockcote Multistop, or alternatively an epoxy, such as Resene Epox-O-Bond. Use a spatula or 35-50mm broad knife.
- Plasters and masonry may have small hairline cracks caused as the plaster dries. It is often difficult due to the rough nature of the surface to use a filler, so use Resene Brushable Crack Filler or Resene X-200 brushed into the cracks.
- Apply Resene Concrete Primer before filling any cracks or voids.
  - Applying fillers is easier if the surface is sealed.
  - The primer will make it easier to identify cracks to be filled.
- Resene Limelock is recommended for new plasters and masonry. Resene Concrete Primer will help prevent subsequent limestaining. When dark colours are used, allow at least 7 days before overcoating Resene Limelock.
- Think carefully about the surface. Textures will use (lots) more paint.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Old unpainted cementitious surfaces – in good condition



- What is the condition of the surface?
- Does it have any moss, mould or lichen present?
- Are there any cracks or voids that will need filling?
- Do you have any waterproofing issues?
- What is the approximate size of the area to be painted – how smooth (or rough) is the surface?

## Old unpainted cementitious surfaces – in good condition

- Old unpainted cementitious surfaces will be contaminated with moss and mould, windblown salt and other contaminants. They will also be powdery and most likely dirty. This is why we recommend Resene Moss & Mould Killer and a thorough clean by either waterblasting or a thorough scrub using Resene Paint Prep and Housewash.
- We recommend Resene Sureseal because it will:
  - Hold back any salt staining that could occur.
  - Bind the surface up if it is powdery or eroded.

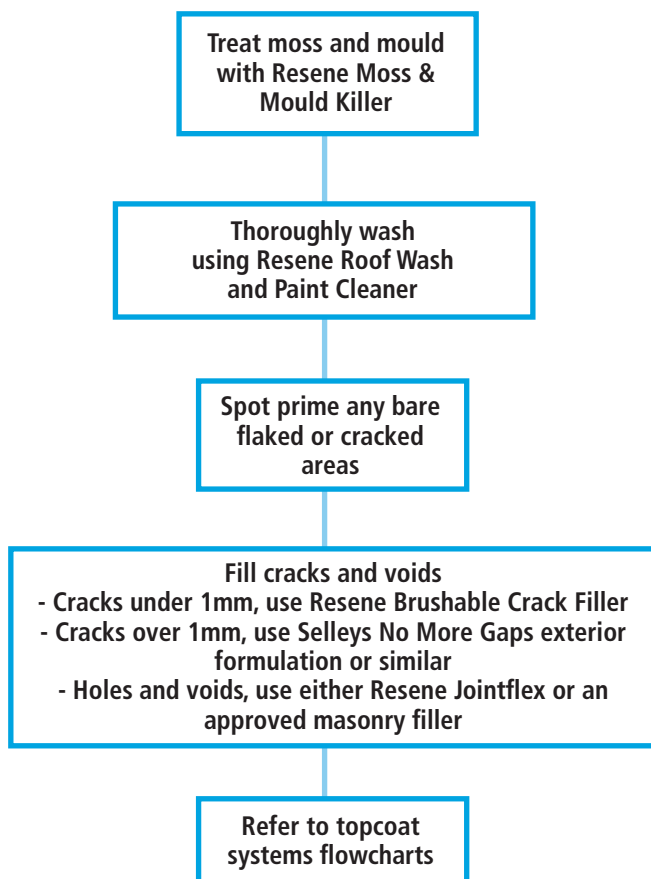
While Resene Concrete Primer could be used instead, Resene Sureseal provides a 'belt and braces' approach.

- Spot prime galvanised flaking areas with Resene Galvo-One and rusted metal with Resene Rust-Arrest or Resene ArmourZinc 120 if the rust can be removed easily.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Previously painted – in good condition



- What is the condition of the surface?
- Does it have any moss or mould present?
- Are there any cracks or voids that will need filling?
- What is the approximate size of the area to be painted - how smooth or rough is the surface?

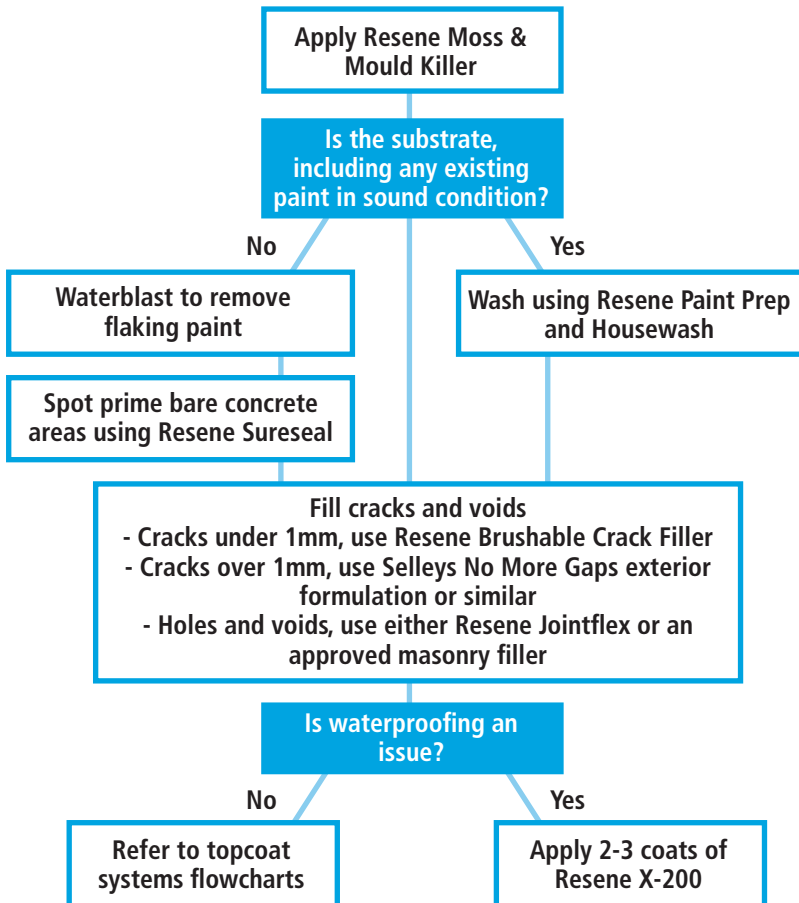
## Previously painted – in good condition

- Typically repainting a sound paint system that has been applied over a cementitious surface is straightforward, because the substrate is inert and doesn't usually cause any stress on the paint, unlike substrates like timber. As a result there are generally only three areas that need addressing:
  - i) Mould and moss will need to be killed and removed – use Resene Moss & Mould Killer.
  - ii) While the surface may be power-washed it is easier to clean using Resene Paint Prep and Housewash. This is much more effective at removing surface chalking (old oxidised paint) from the old paint than waterblasting.
  - iii) Any cracks or holes that need filling may need either an application of Resene Brushable Crack Filler or a suitable filler, such as Selleys Masonry Filler.
- While sealants are unlikely to be needed on the concrete or cementitious substrate itself they may be required at the interface between the substrate and window flashings etc.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Cementitious surfaces cracked and/or leaking – painted or unpainted





- What is the condition of the substrate?
- Are there any waterproofing issues?
- Are there any cracks or voids that need filling?
- If painted, what condition is the paintwork in? Is it flaking?
- What colour do you have in mind?
- What is the approximate size of the area to be painted – how smooth or rough is the surface?

## Cementitious surfaces cracked and/or leaking – painted or unpainted

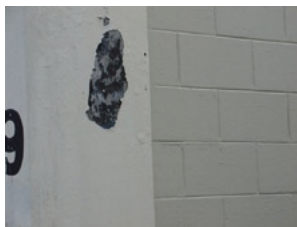
- Some very old buildings may originally have been coated in a limewash or similar very poorly bound paint. Typically they are very weak and friable and while waterblasting will remove the layers of paint, it may be a mammoth and unwanted undertaking.

The alternative is to thoroughly scrub and wash to remove the worst flaking areas, spot prime with Resene Sureseal and paint with Resene AquaShield, Resene X-200 or Resene Lumbersider.

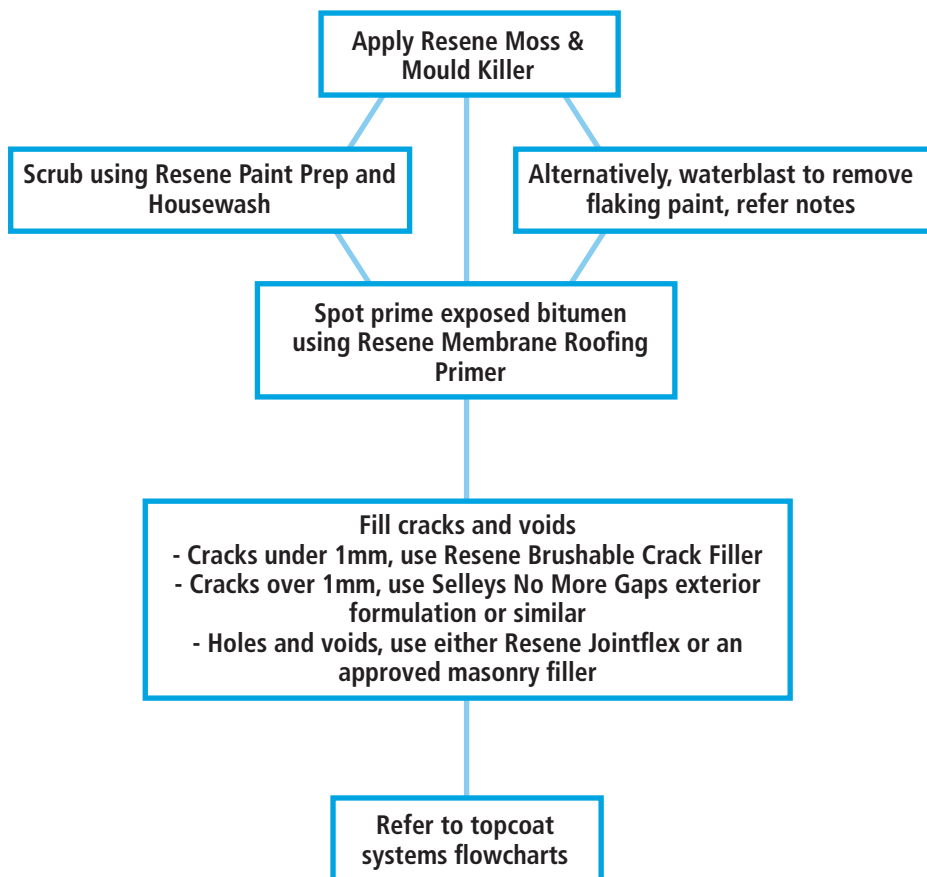


- If there is a black paint beneath the coating, this is most likely to be bitumen based and you should refer to the bituminous paints flowchart.
- We have combined unpainted with previously coated as there is no difference in terms of surface preparation except that instead of spot priming with Resene Sureseal a full coat may need to be applied.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work.  $\text{Factor} \times \text{Area}$  gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Previously painted over old bituminous paints/membranes



- What is the condition of the surface?
- Are there any cracks or voids that will need filling?
- What is the approximate size of the area to be painted – how rough (or smooth) is the surface?
- How much of the black bituminous coating is exposed?

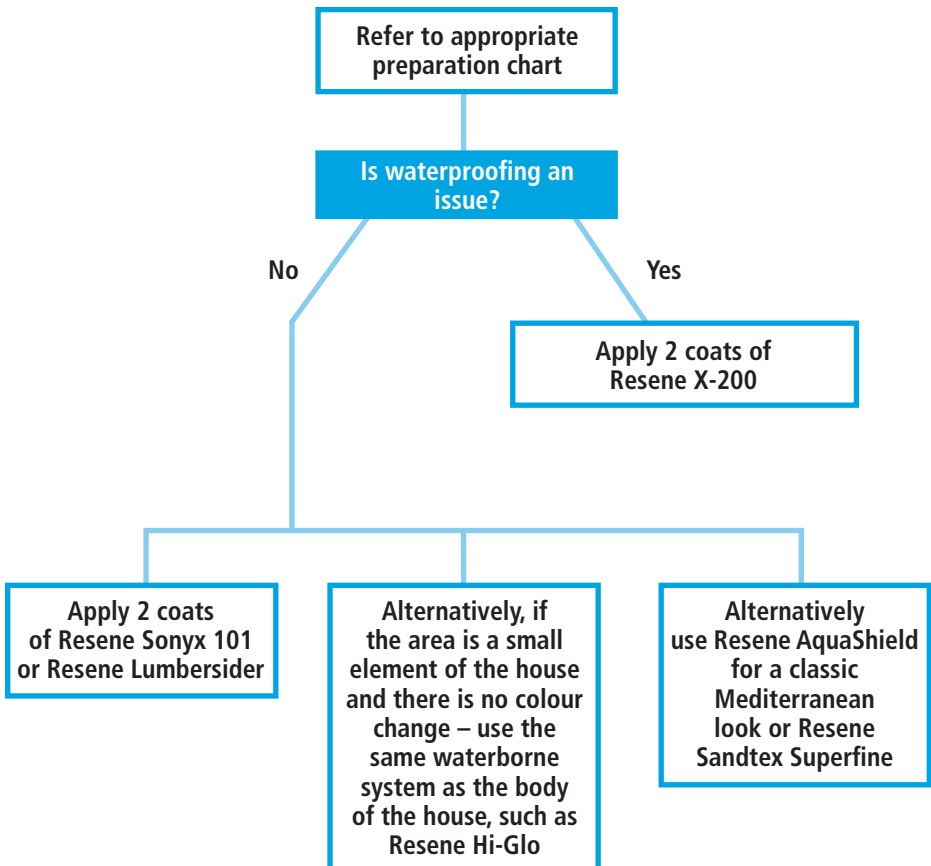
## Previously painted over old bituminous paints/membranes

- It was common practice well into the 1970s to waterproof concrete, masonry and concrete block buildings with a system comprising a bituminous (tar) basecoat and a waterborne topcoat – often many layers particularly of the bituminous basecoat were used. It was not until the introduction of Resene X-200 that these systems lost favour.
- Paints – even modern waterborne paints do not adhere well to bituminous paints – Resene Membrane Roofing Primer does. It also adheres to membrane roofing systems.
- The decision as to whether to waterblast or thoroughly scrub should be considered carefully. Both will clean the surface but waterblasting, particularly with high pressure will remove paint, which otherwise might not have needed to be removed.
- Bitumen is softer than waterborne paint and is more affected by heat. Therefore avoid mid-range and strong colours as this will cause the paint to crack and flake.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





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



- 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?

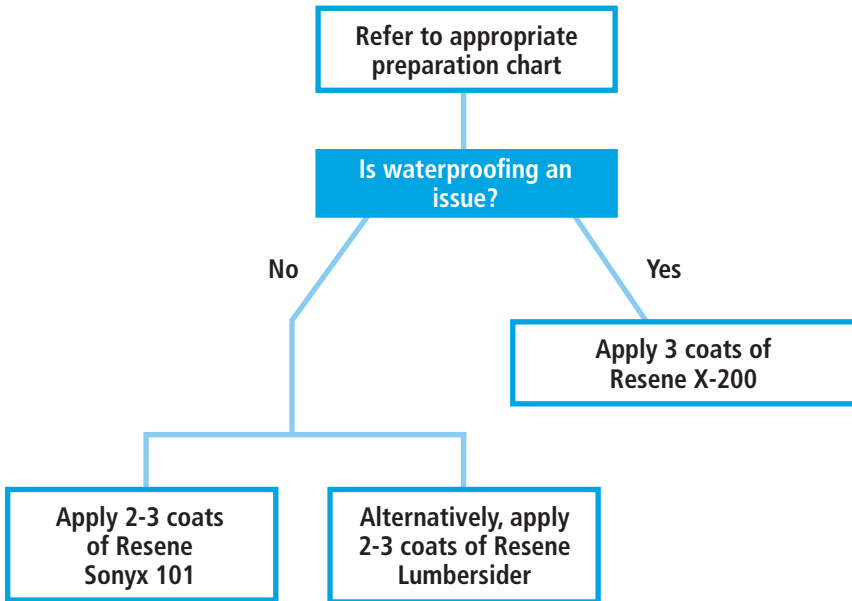
## Stucco, render, plaster, in-situ concrete and fibre cement

- These substrates are very common on New Zealand and Australian 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) could 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 could 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 these textured Monotek sheets, shown here under 'critical light conditions' – a flat paint like Resene Sandtex or Resene AquaShield should be used to minimise this effect.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Concrete blocks/blockwork



We often get requests for a clear finish on blockwork and concrete and while it is possible to apply Resene Multishield+, Resene F-10 Glaze or Resene Uracryl clear directly to blockwork it may be problematic. This is because any moisture that gets trapped behind the clear film will make the film cloudy. This effect will disappear as the surface dries. Because none of these products are applied thickly enough and blockwork has so many holes and voids it is inevitable that this will occur.



The best solution is to ensure the pointing (the plaster between the blocks) is of a high standard, ideally with added water repellent, and then saturate the wall with Resene Aquapel.

# Resene Professional development programme

- How old are the blocks?
- What condition are they in?
- Is waterproofing an issue?
- How large is the area to be painted?
- What colour do you have in mind?

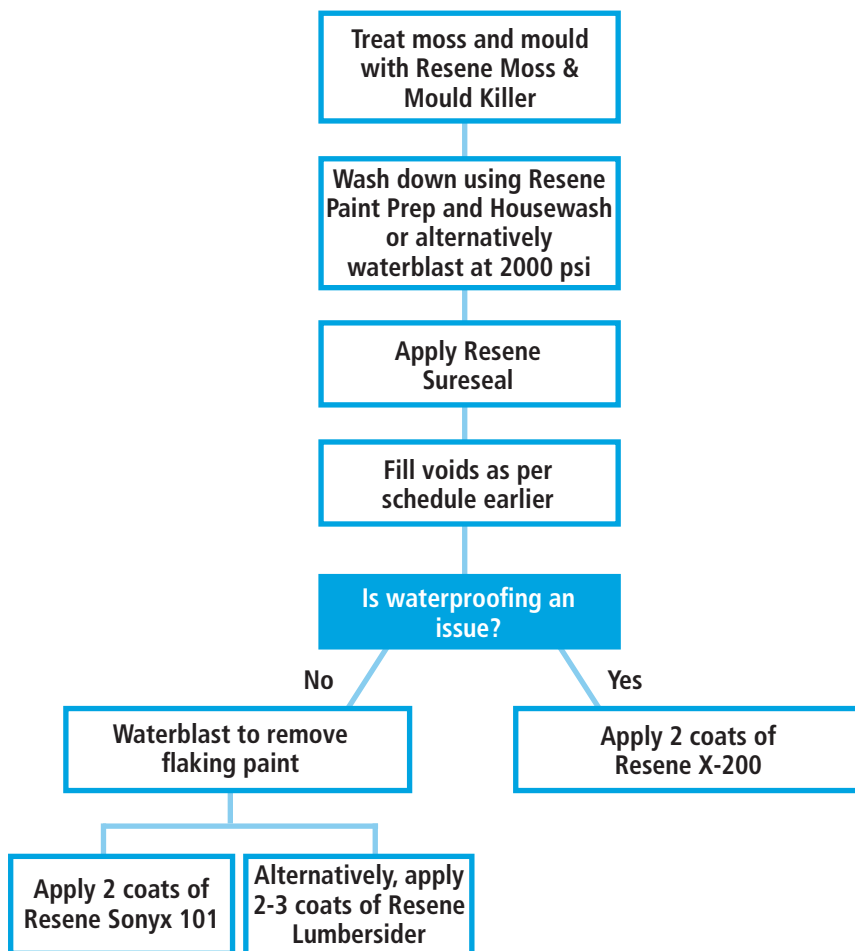
## Concrete blocks/blockwork

- Unpainted concrete blocks usually need waterproofing with Resene X-200. Resene recommend that three coats are applied to ensure that all the voids and holes in the blockwork are filled and therefore waterproofed.
- On new blockwork it is not usually necessary to use Resene Concrete Primer, however if the surface is old, use Resene Sureseal, even if three coats of Resene X-200 are to be used. This is to prevent salt staining, reduce surface porosity and ensure the surface is sound.
- Use two to three coats of Resene Sonyx 101 or Resene Lumbersider, however if either Resene Sureseal (old blockwork) or Resene Concrete Primer (new work) is used, only two coats of the topcoat will be generally needed. If using a red or yellow, a third coat of the topcoat may be required.
- Resene AquaShield may be used as an alternative to the above giving a flat finish with the outline of the blockwork showing through.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Brickwork





- Are the bricks old or new?
- What condition are they in?
- What sort of look or finish do you have in mind?
- How large is the area to be painted?

## Brickwork

- Painting over bricks either new or old is relatively straightforward. Resene generally recommend Resene Sureseal as a first coat to seal the bricks due to their high porosity and bind up old weak and friable pointing. It also serves to hold back potential salt staining on old brickwork.
- Many homes built in the 70s and early 80s were built using 'Clinker bricks', a normal brick with a rough outward facing profile. It is possible to chip the profile off and then plaster to achieve a monolithic finish, however this is not a project for the home handyperson.
- Bricks can look quite striking when painted.
- Resene X-200 is the ideal paint for bricks, even if there are no waterproofing issues, as it fills any small cracks and has a low gloss level, which suits a brick construction home.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.

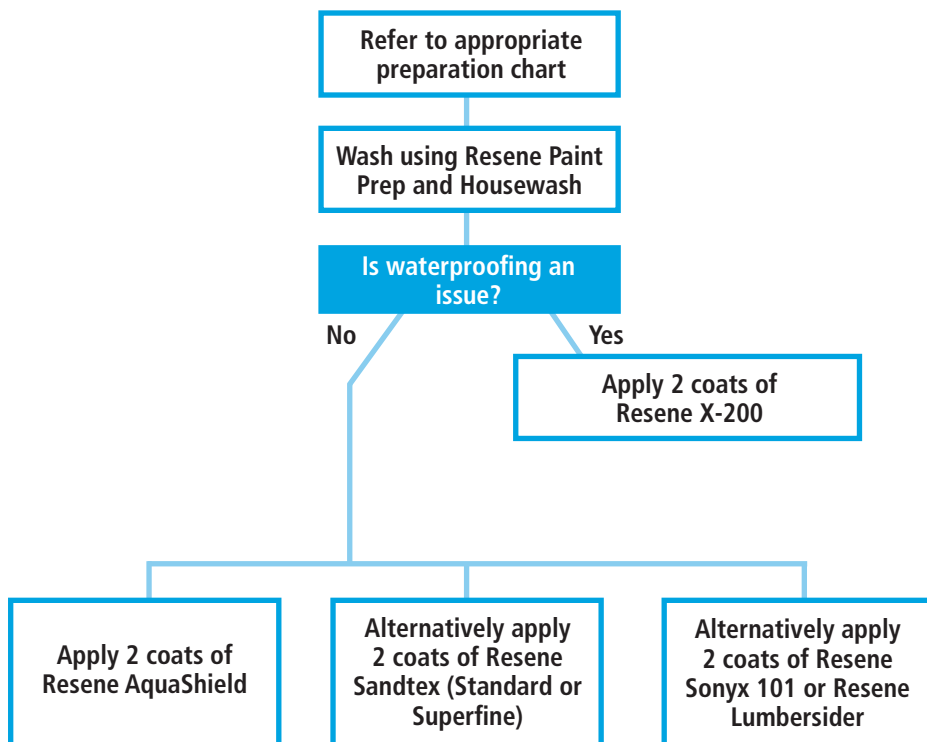


Clinker brick style.





## Mediterranean, monolithic, stucco and masonry



- Consider the style of the house.
- What condition is it in?
- What sort of finish or look are you looking for?
- Is critical light an issue?
- Is waterproofing an issue?
- What colour do you have in mind?

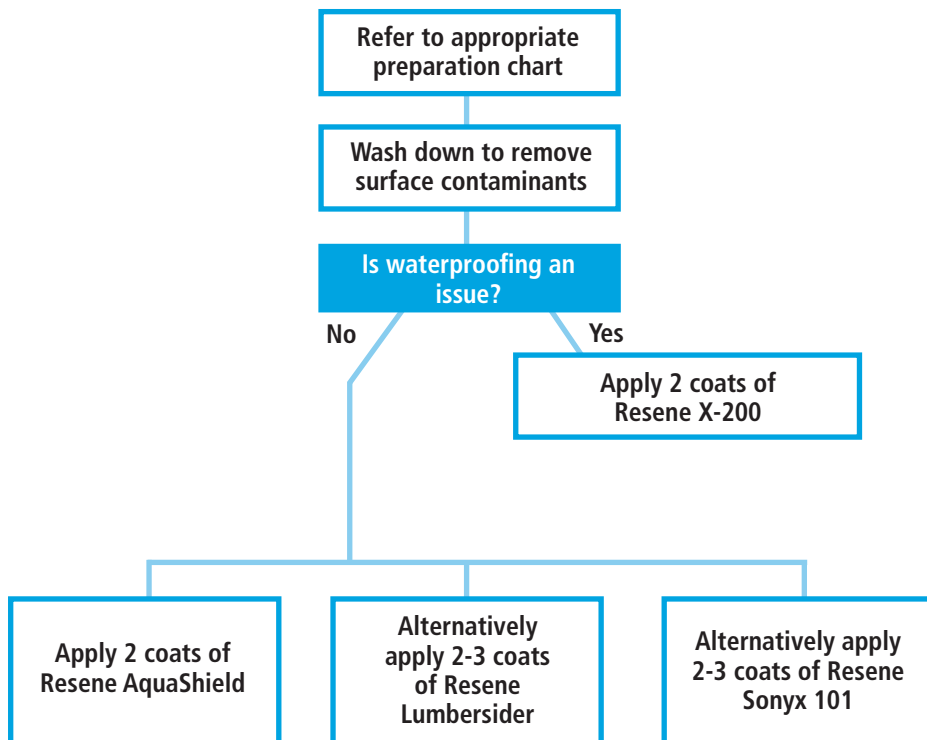
## Mediterranean, monolithic, stucco and masonry

- When a building or construction method is described as being 'monolithic construction' this is a reference to how it looks.
- Monolithic buildings may be any age including Art Deco and old masonry but in the main, it refers to modern construction and building types including EIFS systems like Rockcote, Harditex and plasterbased systems.
- Unless there are waterproofing issues, the choice of topcoat will be the same and dependant on the aesthetics of the building.
- Mediterranean homes are also monolithic but are used to describe a house that has small or no eaves and has a Mediterranean 'look' to it. Typically they are built using textures, plastered fibre cement sheets or plastered masonry. Actual Mediterranean dwellings were typically painted in flat or low sheen finishes and in Italy and Spain limewashes were common.
- Resene AquaShield replicates the look and style of the Mediterranean. It is dead flat and has a chalky aged look to it, but it is both durable and water resistant making it the ideal system for New Zealand and Australian masonry finishes.
- White Resene Sonyx 101 and Resene Lumbersider will both perform well on masonry. Many customers select Resene Lumbersider because of its lower gloss, which will help to disguise surface imperfections and is particularly suited to rougher older textures and Monotek systems.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Art Deco and heritage buildings



- What are you painting?
- What condition is it in?
- What sort of look or finish are you looking for?
- Is waterproofing an issue?
- What colour or colours do you have in mind?

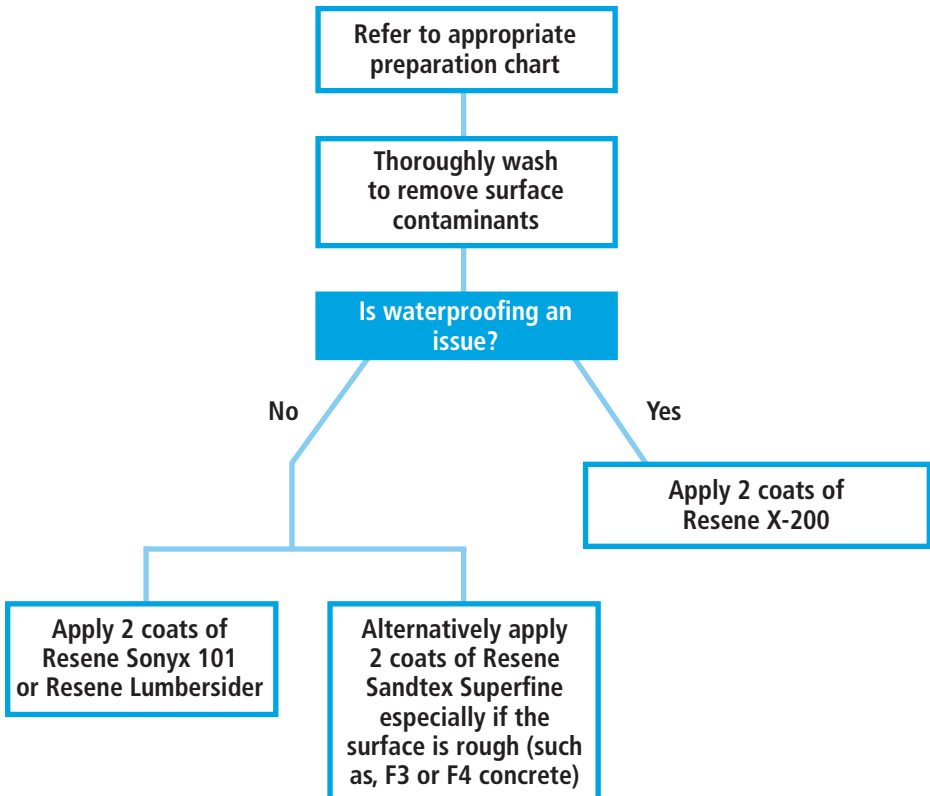
## Art Deco and heritage buildings

- Many old buildings were coated in limewash, which is both friable (poorly bound) and weak. While inevitably they have been repainted over the years problems often arise when waterblasting. The coating is so weak that the painter will quite literally need to blast the whole lot off – something to be avoided. That's why Resene generally recommend thorough washing. If the paint is very badly flaking, then complete removal and priming with Resene Sureseal may be the only option.
- Resene X-200 is a finish in itself and generally doesn't require overcoating, with the following exceptions:
  - i) When you want to highlight features on the building, this may be easily done by overcoating with Resene Sonyx 101 or Resene Lumbersider.
  - ii) When the colour isn't available in Resene X-200. If the building leaks or has the potential to then coat it in Resene X-200 first – usually in a shade that will require only one topcoat of Resene Sonyx 101 or Resene Lumbersider to achieve coverage.
  - iii) When you are painting a leaky building but want the look or finish of products like Resene AquaShield or Resene Sandtex, use Resene X-200 first then follow with your preferred specialist coating.
- If Resene X-200 is used it must be applied without an extension pole so the paint is forced into cracks and voids – something you cannot do with an extension pole due to the angle of pressure when an extension handle it used.
- The best look for these buildings is Resene AquaShield – it is both in keeping with the style of the era and performs exceedingly well.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Commercial – precast and in-situ concrete, fibre cement panels, tilt slab



- i) An optional glaze coat of Resene Multishield+ may be applied to increase durability and dirt resistance.
- ii) Resene Uracryl clear glaze may be used as an anti-graffiti glaze coat.

# Resene Professional development programme

- How is the building is constructed?
- What colours do you have in mind?
- What sort of look or finish are you looking for?
- Is waterproofing an issue?

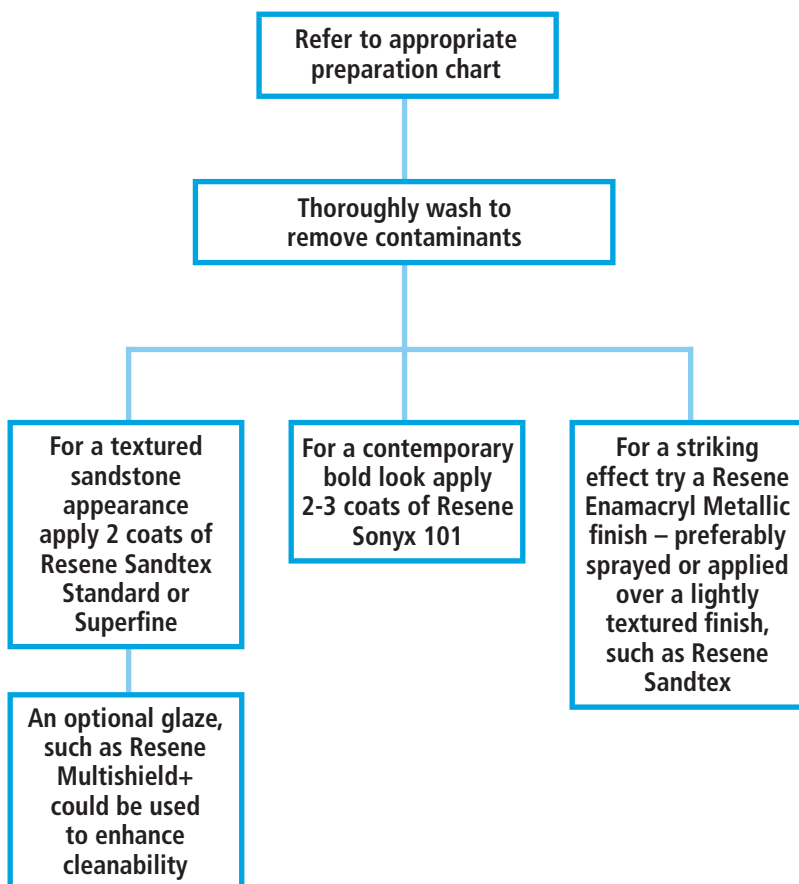
## Commercial

- For this section on commercial buildings we have not included high rise buildings. Also many older commercial buildings will typically fall into the heritage, Art Deco or masonry categories.
- Most recently constructed commercial buildings will at least in part be clad with a cementitious product, usually either:
  - Compressed sheet, such as Titan Board or ExoTec panels
  - Concrete block
  - Poured or precast concrete
  - Harditex, Hardiflex or Monotek (or similar)
- Anti-graffiti coatings may be required – often a Resene Uracryl glaze coat is applied up to 3 metres high in areas that are likely to be ‘tagged’. Graffiti is more difficult to remove the longer it is left on the wall and if the surface is textured or rough. Please contact Resene for more information on this option.
- A glaze coat, such as Resene Sun Defier or Resene Multishield+, will extend the life of the paint coating and is ideal for signage and where the building has been painted in identifiable corporate colours, which are typically strong shades. This will extend the time until the next repaint or the longer the paint will retain its original colour, important for signage and defining colour schemes.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don’t forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.





## Designer/modern homes





- What is the building being painted?
- What cladding does the building currently have?
- What condition is the cladding in?
- What look or finish are you looking for?
- What colour or colours do you have in mind?

## Designer/modern homes

- The use of concrete and compressed sheet with expressed joints, such as Titan Board or ExoTec Panels, in residential construction is increasing. Traditionally these were the sole domain of commercial construction.
- Mostly they are used in combination with other building materials, such as weatherboards, both timber and fibre cement (Linea) or COLORSTEEL® or COLORBOND®. Very often it is to create a feature or dramatic impact and the chosen topcoat colours are usually bold and/or bright. Use Resene Sonyx 101 as the paint colour for a dramatic effect, although Resene Lumbersider may also be used (especially if the colour selected is not available in Resene Sonyx 101).
- Strong colours are more dramatic the higher the gloss level of the paint finish.
- The use of a glaze, particularly Resene Sun Defier, will increase the time to first maintenance.
- Alternatively Resene Sandtex or Resene Thixalon 5 textured using a goop loop roller could be used, particularly if the surface is rough.
- Resene Enamacryl Metallic could also be used. It is especially striking either direct to a primed surface or over a subtle texture, such as Resene Sandtex.
- Refer to the Resene Average rates for painting™ for the costs per square metres needed for the materials and time.
- Don't forget to add on the costs of difficult access or travelling etc you may have to allow for.
- FACTORS are the time required for most painters for every square metre of work. Factor x Area gives you the hours you will use.
- Do a good job for a fair price - customers like to skite about it.



**Notes**

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**Notes**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# 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
- Scraper
- Steel wool
- Window scraper

# Resene

the paint the professionals use

### In Australia:

PO Box 785, Ashmore City, Queensland 4214  
Call 1800 738 383, visit [www.resene.com.au](http://www.resene.com.au)  
or email us at [advice@resene.com.au](mailto:advice@resene.com.au)

### In New Zealand:

Vogel Street, PO Box 38242, Wgtn Mail Centre, Lower Hutt 5045  
Call 0800 RESENE (737 363), visit [www.resene.co.nz](http://www.resene.co.nz)  
or email us at [advice@resene.co.nz](mailto:advice@resene.co.nz)

© Copyright Resene Paints Ltd, June 2007.

Printed on environmentally responsible paper, which complies with the requirements of environmental management systems EMAS and ISO14001, using vegetable-based inks. Please recycle.