Introduction

It's really important to explain to volunteers why painting projects are just as important as carpentry projects. The purpose of painting is to protect and preserve buildings from deteriorating due to exposure to the elements (wind, sun, rain, etc.), but also to increase homeowner and community pride. Go the extra mile to make painting teams understand the importance of being meticulous!



Before & after: Central Avenue Facades in South Los Angeles

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Choosing a Finish

SSP uses l**atex paint** because of its ability to stretch without breaking as buildings' surfaces expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity.

There are two types of latex paint, **exterior** and **interior**, both with many types of finishes. Some **finishes** include semi-gloss, satin, eggshell, and flat.

Exterior semi-gloss paints are used for doors, trim, kitchens and bathrooms, which holds up well to moisture and washing.

Flat is good for interior walls and ceilings, but is susceptible to stains and scratches and should not be used in high moisture or traffic areas (like bathrooms and kitches).

Sheen	Flat	Eggshell	Satin	Semi-Gloss	High Gloss
Walls					
Living/Dining Room/Bedroom	•	•	•		
Child's Room			•	•	
Hallway		•	•		
Kitchen & Bath				•	•
Ceilings	•				
Trims, Accents, Accessories					
Doors/Windows/ Mouldings/			•	•	•
Cabinets, Furniture			•	•	•

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Materials Estimate

A rough **estimation** when buying paint is to assume that the paint will cover **250** square feet per gallon. Divide the total square footage by 250 to determine how many gallons to buy.

For interior projects, remember to calculate the **ceiling** and any **doors** that need to be painted.

Trim paint is usually needed for exterior and interior projects. A rough guide to follow is to buy 1 gallon of trim for every 3 gallons of body paint.



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Painting Rules!

Expectations for painting at SSP include not **wasting** paint (enforcing no paint play), **wrapping** brushes and rollers in **plastic wrap** or **bread bags** during breaks, taking the time to meticulously **mask** areas not being painted, and ensuring that all paint tools are returned to the trailer cleaner than they were found!



Before…



…after!

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The steps for exterior and interior painting projects are…

1. Clear surrounding area and cover with tarps/drop cloths
2. Scrape flaking paint and wash surfaces
3. Patch and caulk
4. Tape and mask areas not being painted
5. Prime where necessary
6. Tape and mask trim
7. Roll the base color on
8. Apply second coat if necessary
9. Touch up base color with brushes
10. Unmask and re-mask trim
11. Paint trim with brushes
12. Make final touch-ups, unmask, and clean up

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1. Clear Surrounding area, cover with tarps and/ or drop cloths

Use masking tape, masking paper, and painter's plastic to mask over any surface that shouldn't be painted. This includes windows, concrete, doors, lights, fixtures, trim, etc.



Chiloquin 2017

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2. Scrape peeling paint and power wash surfaces

- Paint mostly likely doesn't need to be scraped off of the entire house.
- Use drop cloths to collect paint scrapings
- Remove the drop cloths before washing down the wall.
- After washing, be sure to let the wall dry at least a day before painting.
- It should take no more than a day to scrape a side of a home



San Diego 2016



Chiloquin 2016

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3. Patch any holes and gaps with spackle or caulk
4. Tape and mask areas not being painted



San Diego 2016



Stockton 2016

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5. Prime where necessary

- Make sure that everything is masked appropriately and that drop cloths are back in place before priming!
- Unless you're painting over a very dark color, you only need to prime areas where bare wood or where stucco is exposed and all patched areas.
- Work from top to bottom so that you can catch drips!



Spot priming
McDermitt 2015



Covering a dark color before base color is applied
Tsaile 2016

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6. Tape and mask trim





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7. Roll the base color on

8. Apply second coat if necessary

9. Touch up base color with brushes



Before…



…After!

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10. Unmask and re-mask to paint trim

- Make sure all of the base color is dry before removing tape! Peel slowly and be careful not to start peeling up the new color with the tape.
- Remove the tape and/or paper that has been covering the trim.



Stockton 2016

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11. Paint trim with brushes

- Just like you did with the cutting brushes, be very careful along the edges of the trim.
- Use brushes to paint eaves, trim around windows and doors, and anything else that should pop out against the base coat.



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12. Make final touch-ups, unmask, and clean up

- Make sure that all paint is dry before unmasking edges.
- Use a 5-in-1 tool to scrape excess paint off of the rollers and into paint cans.
- Use metal paint brush cleaners to clean paint out of paint brushes.
- Thoroughly clean out brushes and rollers; once you've rinsed them out, wrap them in plastic wrap or bread bags. At the end of the week, roller covers can be thrown away.
- Clean all paint from trays and paint containers.



Chiloquin 2017

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