

Supplies To Consider:

- Blue painter's tape** for edging.
- 2" angle brush** for cutting ceilings and painting trim.
- Drop cloths** to protect floors, furniture, or plants.
- 3" or 4" brush** for the body of your painting.
- 9" Roller cover & frame** for walls and ceilings.
- Paint trays** for easy cleanup.
- TSP cleaner** to properly prep your surface.
- Hammer and nail set** to tap down those exposed nail heads.
- Patching compound** to spackle over nail holes or other surface dents.
- Scraper or 5-in-1 tool** to break off loose paint and dirt.
- Sandpaper block** to smooth rough surfaces or to smooth off spackle.
- Rags** to wipe up sanding dust, spills, and general cleanup.
- Caulk & a caulk gun** to fill cracks and seal edges along doors/windows.
- Step ladders** to bring safe access to all your painting surfaces.
- Paint buckets** to transfer paint from your gallon and ease cleanup.

Primer

Paint & Primers are Different:

Why Prime?

1
Your topcoat will look better & spread farther.

2
Paint color & sheen are more consistent on top of primer.

3
Priming improves surface adhesion for longevity.

4
Stain blocking and sealing can only be achieved with primer.

5
Extend the life of your paint:
Primer + 1 topcoat looks better than 2 topcoats w/o primer!

- **PAINT** is a pigment-rich topcoat for beautiful color retention and exposure to the elements.
- **PRIMERS** are resin-rich to promote adhesion and provide a smooth, even surface ideal for anchoring your topcoat of paint.
- Priming results in better coverage, evenness of color & sheen, and overall durability of the finish coat.
- Primers seal stains, block odors, bind chalky surfaces, and even fill small voids prior to painting.
- Neutral-based colors (ultra deep or bright colors) require a tinted primer to achieve the final color you want.

Primer Specialty Situations:

- Prime over dark colors before painting with lighter ones.
- To cure blistering, chalking, peeling, and cracking.
- Repainting kitchen cabinets, wood paneling, vinyl siding (vinyl siding: topcoat with same or lighter color to prevent warping).
- Painting hard, glossy materials: ceramic tile, glass, PVC, metal, formica, etc.
- Sealing porous surfaces: stucco, plaster, concrete, masonry, bare wood.
- Blocking out stains: smoke or water damage, sap, or tannin streaks, pet stains, graffiti, mildew stains.

PREPARATION: The Key To Success

- 1** Your surface should be Clean, Dry, Dull, Sound, and Smooth
- 2** Use TSP to clean your surface: It dulls glossy surfaces and won't leave soapy residue. Follow TSP directions and start from the bottom, then rinse from the top.
- 3** Stain blocking and sealing can only be achieved with primer.
- 4** New drywall **MUST** be primed with a PVA primer.
- 5** Use quality brushes. The better the brush, the better the painter!

Paint Disposal

Of course, it's best to simply use leftover paint on something else!

- **Latex:** Let your can dry out and then throw it out, or use our additive.
- **North Seattle:** 206-296-4692, by appointment only.
- **South Seattle:** Thu, Fri, Sat 10^{am} - 4^{pm}, no appointment necessary.
- **More info** (including all other disposal items): <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/house/index.cfm>