

# THE PAINTER'S HANDBOOK

Sometimes, the surface is the most important



**ANZA**









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# **PAINTING WOODEN FACADES**



## *Before getting started*

**ONE WIDE AND ONE LONG.** As a facade painter, you need two brushes: one wide brush that takes up a lot of paint so that you avoid dipping too often, and an angled brush with a long handle for surfaces that are difficult to access. Have also an extension handle ready, so that you can reach further while saving your back and arms.

Don't forget a bucket holder so that you can hang the paint tin on the ladder.

**DO NOT TRY A NEW APPLICATION.** When you repaint, as a rule you should use the same kind of paint that the facade was previously painted with. Read the paint manufacturer's instructions.

**SUN AND HEAT? NO THANKS!** Do not paint a warm wall or in direct sunlight, because the paint will dry too fast and not adhere properly. Heat makes the paint "skin-dry" – resulting in a wrinkled surface that looks inferior, and the facade will obtain poorer protection.

## *Preparations*

**CLEAN AND SOUND BASE.** Start by cleaning the facade. Remove dirt and mould with a paint or mould cleanser. Scrape away loose paint with a scraper (it's easier with a two-handed scraper). Wood and timber that has begun to rot should be replaced.

Before starting to paint, cover the areas that are not to be painted with plastic to protect against paint splashes.

**PRIME FIRST.** Paint all wood-ends and exposed areas of the facade with priming oil.

Clean rusty nails if you are to use a light-coloured paint – otherwise they may discolour the facade. Smoothen and cover with rust-protective paint. ►

## *Painting*

**JAMBS AND CORNERS LAST.** Paint the facade before painting jambs and corner posts with a different colour. Exceptions are gable boards and roof projections where a different coloured paint could drip down onto the facade.

**PAINT COVER BOARDINGS.** New cover boardings shrink. Paint the boardings once before setting in place so as to avoid unpainted edges when they have dried.

**SIMPLE MASKING.** Window jambs with a different colour can be protected with a wide filling knife when painting. Don't forget to wipe the wide filling knife frequently.

**DO NOT ECONOMISE WITH PAINT.** Applying just a thin coat of paint on unplanned wood will wear out the brush. Apply generously and work the paint with a strong brush.

**GLOSS RULE.** Gloss paint is applied from the base upwards, one board at a time, in the entire length. If you overlap when painting, darker and superfluous patches will form when the paint has dried.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Villa outdoor brushes, Elite paint and varnish brushes*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Wash-down brush, extension handle, scraper with hammerhead and wide filling knife.*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa Outdoor masking tape, Easy Cover Extra UV for covering windows and similar. Sanding paper.*



# **PAINTING WINDOWS**



## *Before getting started*

**WHEN IS IT TIME TO REPAINT?** Check your windows each year. The most sensitive part of a window is the bottom part of the frame. Cracks in the putty and paint here are signs that it is time to repaint. If the window is in generally good condition, it may be sufficient just to paint the bottom part plus about 20 cm up the sides. But even if you only paint the lower part, it must be done properly!

**HOSTILE MOISTURE.** Windows are less-well insulated than other parts of the facade and are constantly exposed to moisture and condensation due to temperature differences between the outside and inside. It is therefore important to paint a window's exterior with special outdoor paint and the interior with indoor paint. Follow the recommendations of your paint supplier.

## *Preparations*

**SEAL ANY CRACKS AND LEAKS.** Glass and putty must be intact when painting. Otherwise, the window will be destroyed by moisture from the paint. Start by removing the window casements. Remove any remains of sealing strips and wash with paint cleanser. Pick away any loose putty. Press with a knife between the putty and wooden parts – never towards the glass side! Prime-oil the casement before applying new putty with a putty knife. Do not use a heat gun to loosen up old paint. There is a strong risk that the window pane will crack. Heat instead with an IR paint remover that you can rent from your paint supplier.

**PROTECT FITTINGS.** Unscrew and remove the window's various fittings. Grease moving parts between double windows with Vaseline.

**SCRAPE THE FRAME.** Has the frame been painted many times? In which case, start by scraping joints and seams. Otherwise, the paint will become too thick and prevent the window from closing.

## *Painting*

**RIGHT BRUSH.** Work the paint in with the brush and pay particular attention to angles and corners. Finish with a light, long movement that gives the paint a smooth surface. Do not paint all sides at the same time. Instead, paint two sides of several windows during one day. Then wait until the paint has dried before closing and putting them back. Otherwise it will be difficult to open them again.

**GO SLIGHTLY OVER THE BORDER.** The paint should cover about 1 mm of the glass when painting putty and frames. This will create a protective cover and prevent water from penetrating between the glass and putty.

**"CUT-IN" AS FOLLOWS.** Place the window brush upright against the putty edge. Press softly so that the brush reaches out to the glass. Turn the brush towards the glass and at the same time bring the brush towards you.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Elite oval and window brushes*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Putty knife, dusting brush, wash-down sponge, knife with snap-off blades, filling knife, neon window scraper, sanding cork, protective gloves, small scraper with holster.*

*Other items: Tesa Outdoor masking tape. Grinding sponges*

# OUTDOOR FURNITURE AND FENCES



## *Impregnation and oiling*

**THREAT FROM UNDERNEATH.** That it rains on your outdoor furniture is not dangerous as such. The real threat comes with the constant moisture from the ground, which has contact with the wooden ends of the table and chair legs. The wood absorbs 10 times more moisture than the planed sides of a board. Wood that stands on damp ground must therefore be impregnated.

If you want to keep your outdoor furniture as long as possible, you can use the so-called tin lid trick. Place a tin lid under each leg, fill with oil and let the wood absorb the oil for about 24 hours.

In a similar way, you can impregnate posts that are to be set into the ground. Place them with the pointed end downwards in a deep pot of wood oil for about 24 hours.

**USE THE GUN.** All surfaces that are to be oiled or painted must first be cleaned with paint cleaner. If the surfaces have been attacked by mildew, clean them with a special mould cleaner. Rinse thoroughly with water.

If the old paint is softened with a heat gun, it will loosen from the wood. It is easy to scrape the paint away when it has become soft and bubbly. This method only works however with oil and alkyd paint. Latex paints only become sticky when warmed.

**OIL IN LATE SPRING.** Avoid oiling furniture in strong sunshine and heat, because the oil will dry too quickly without impregnating the surface. The best is to paint in late spring when the wood is dry and cool.

**DANGER OF FIRE!** Excess oil must be wiped away before a skin forms and looks unattractive. Place oily rags in a metal bucket when no longer needed – they can ignite by themselves! Then soak the rags in water or burn them as soon as possible.



**BE PATIENT.** Ready-mixed wood oil contains mould-restraining additives, which means that it is unsuitable to be painted on directly. First after one year, can you paint over with covering paint or gloss.

## *Painting*

**PAINT THINLY.** Untreated wood that is to be protected with paint must first be impregnated with normal base oil. Then sand down with fine sandpaper before continuing to paint with protective outdoors paint.

Paint edges and small details first. Take a small amount of paint on the brush and apply thinly so as to avoid paint running down between slats and boards. Paint protects better if you apply several coats.

To obtain a smooth surface, finish with a light brush movement over the paint in the transverse direction to that you have already painted.

**PAY ATTENTION TO THE UNDERNEATH.** An angled brush makes it easier to reach between slats on furniture and fences. Do not forget the moisture-sensitive ends of wood under the fence.

**WHITE ON THE TOP.** White tops on fence slats are classic. This can be done simply with a string between the slats as height-measurement. But the string must be really taut.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Elite paint and varnish and angled brushes*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Wash-down sponge, sanding cork, protective gloves, small scraper with holster and scraper with hammerhead*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa plastic cover. Grinding sponges and grinding blocks*

A crumpled blue plastic sheet covering a wall, with the text "PAINTING WALLS" overlaid in the center.

# **PAINTING WALLS**

## *Before getting started*

**A COLOURFUL CHOICE.** Painted walls are a neat alternative to wallpaper. You can choose exactly the colour nuance you want and can create exciting patterns

Glass-fibre fabric can be painted directly. Jute fabric and old sea-grass wallpaper must first be primed with alkyd paint, because water-based paint could make it shrink. After priming, all other kinds of paint may be applied.

**BIG AND SMALL.** Smooth walls are most simply and quickly painted with a large roller. The roller will be easier to use with a short extension handle, that you hold with both hands.

For small areas such as kitchen, bathroom and stairwells, a medium-sized roller will be easier to use. Behind radiators and other locations that are difficult to reach, paint with a thin mini-roller with a long handle.

What texture would you like to have? The longer the pile of the roller, the more texture you will obtain on the painted surface.

## *Preparations*

**WORK UPWARDS ON THE WALLS.** Clean first the wallpaper, from the bottom upwards so that the dirt does not run down over dry areas. Rinse carefully – fully damp wallpaper will fall to pieces if you rub. Let the wallpaper dry and stretch, and check that it holds firm to the wall. Bubbles may be either cut open and re-glued or removed and filled. Smoothen excess wallpaper pieces and other bumpy parts. Fill if required and then sand down. Is the surface completely smooth now? Paint will not hide small imperfections like wallpaper does. Examine the surface by holding a lamp against the wall. Any possible bumpy parts will be seen in the light and should be filled and sanded.



## *Painting*

**TIME TO GET STARTED.** Remember to cover the floor and everything else that should be protected from paint drops. Switch off electricity at the mains if you are to unscrew switches and plugs.

Paint first along corners, edgings and cables (known as "cutting in"). Then roll the small surfaces followed by the larger surfaces. Roll several times and work in the paint so that it covers properly.

Roll upwards and then down at a calm pace. Be careful so that the paint does not splash the ceiling. Let half the length of the roller overlap the immediately previous application.

### *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Anza 2000 paint brushes*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Rytex, Titex, Elon or Antex maxi rollers; Maxi frame*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Extension handle, wash-down sponge, sanding tools, rolling pad, corner roller*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa plastic cover, Easy Cover masking tape. Sandpaper and breathing protection.*



# **PAINTING FLOORS**

**ANZA**

## *Preparations*

**SMOOTHEN THE FLOOR.** Scratched and worn floors should be ground with a machine that can be hired from paint and floor stores. Make sure you obtain as much information as possible about the machine from the rental store.

The grinding machine will leave an unground edge closest to the wall. If you remove the skirting board while you grind, the edge will be hidden when the skirting board is replaced. This also avoids scratching the skirting board with the machine.

Examine floorboards carefully and hammer down any protruding nails so that they do not damage the expensive grinding belt.

**REMOVE ALL DUST.** The grinding will produce large volumes of very fine dust. Cover with tape any openings in doors that are not to be used. Set up a plastic "dust lock gate" by the entrance/exit that you are to use.

Further to grinding, the floor should be completely free of dust before starting the next stage of treatment. Remaining damage or cracks should be filled with plastic wood. But do not bother filling cracks between boards or parquet blocks. Floors and cracks move with the different seasons.

## *Varnishing, lye treatment, and oiling*

**BRUSH OR ROLLER?** The choice of painting tools depends on how the floor is to be treated. Varnish is applied the most smoothly with a floor varnish brush or a floor varnish spreader. Soap lye requires a paint stripping brush with durable bristles.

Oil is applied most easily with a large roller. Attach an extension handle to save your knees and back for the polishing! Note: If you wipe off oil with a rag or piece of paper, ►

they must then be placed in water to avoid self-ignition.

**FINELY GRIND AGAIN.** Between each new coat, hand-grind all surfaces where the wood has risen. Use medium-fine sandpaper with grain size 120-150. Remove any sanding dust.

**OLD-FASHIONED LYE.** Pigmented soap lye functions as varnish and each coat changes the nuances of the floor. Avoid therefore overlapping by applying to one board at a time.

**AVOID BEING CAUGHT IN THE CORNER!** Work with your back towards the exit so that you do not paint yourself into a corner. If you absolutely must walk on the varnish or oil, use a pair of plastic bags with tape as cheap protective shoes. Be careful not to slip!

Allow the varnish to really harden before placing furniture on the floor again.

While waiting, take a look at the skirting board that you removed. Clean it with paint cleanser, sand down and apply with a varnish brush before putting back in place again.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Floor varnish brush, Elite paint and varnish brush*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Floorux, forked frame*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Extension handle, protective gloves, sanding cork*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa masking tape. Sandpaper and grinding blocks, breathing and hearing protection*

# **PAINTING DOORS**



## *Preparations*

**SCRAPE AND ROUND OFF.** If the paint is thick on the frame grooves, remove it. Sand any sharp edges on the actual door so that they become slightly rounder to avoid the paint becoming worn too easily.

**MASK.** Mask with tape the parts that are not to be painted. Lay out some paper or plastic to protect the floor.

**AVOID DAUBS.** Unscrew handles and possible signs. Make sure that no paint gets into locks or keyholes. Do not unnecessarily screw down the hinges – they should be adjusted with the door in place.

## *Oiling and painting*

**OUTSIDE DOORS.** Various kinds of doors differ considerably. An outside door in teak is easy to maintain. It only needs to be cleaned properly and oiled – albeit preferably each year. A varnished or painted door requires more work. The varnish is often cracked. Scrape away all loose varnish with a scraper with tungsten carbide blade and sand the whole door before revarnishing. Outside doors should be treated so that oil and varnish be properly worked in so as to better protect the door.

**RAPID SERVICE.** The mutual enemy of all doors is moisture. When a damp door dries, it can become warped. If it is always in a damp atmosphere, there is risk for rot settling in. The minimum possible maintenance of an outside door is to protect the upper and lower edges of the actual door with priming oil. It is these end parts that absorb moisture most easily.

**PAINT AS FOLLOWS.** Water-based paint should be applied

with a brush that has synthetic filaments. Oil-based and alkyd paint should be applied with brushes with natural or mixed bristles. If the door is to remain on its hinges while being painted, start with the frame and the edges of the actual door. Wipe off any excess paint. When painting an inside door, it is worth removing it from its hinges and placing it on stable blocks so that it be easier to paint the frame. You have best control with a pen grip. Spread and work the paint in over a small surface. Finish with light strokes in the transverse direction to the surface you have painted. One cannot see where you have lifted the brush – but one can see where you put the brush down in wet paint.

**ROLL QUICKLY.** Flat doors are painted most simply with a felt roller or micro-fibre roller, which both give a fine surface. When using a felt roller, smooth the paint with a wide brush or pad. When using latex paint, a fine surface must be obtained before it hardens.

**MIRROR DOORS.** Mirror doors should be painted with a brush. Start with the profile border around the mirror. Paint then the mirror, and finally the frame. Apply paint between the mirror and the border.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Elite and ANZA 2000 paint and varnish brushes*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Mini/Midi rollers, Felt, Antex or Mohair*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Sanding cork, protective gloves, dusting brush, small scraper with holster, scraper with hammerhead*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa masking tape Precision, Tesa plastic covering. Grinding blocks and grinding sponges*

# **PAINTING CEILINGS**





## *Preparations*

**WASH THE CEILING.** Start by cleaning the ceiling with paint cleanser, and rinse carefully. Whitewash must be scraped down completely because it dissolves in water. Taut paper should not be washed at all. Just remove any dust and paint over.

**COVER AND MASK WITH TAPE.** Cover the floor and furniture before starting. It is difficult to completely avoid drips and splashes. Press hard along the edge of the tape with a finger so that the masking tape is firmly in place so as to avoid paint seeping in under the edge. Mask the ceiling border if you are to use a corner roller.

**PLASTER SPOTS IN THE TEXTURE.** Fill damaged parts and spots in the texture-painted ceiling. Smoothen the plaster to a uniform texture so that flat spots will not be visible after painting.

## *Painting*

**"CUT-IN" STRAIGHT.** Paint a couple of centimetres at the edges and electrical cables before rolling the whole ceiling. This is known as "cutting in". Avoid uneven overlapping.

**PILE AND TEXTURE.** With flat ceilings, it is quite fantastic to work with a roller. The frame should be attached to a solid extension handle (preferably variable length). For small areas, a slightly smaller roller may be easier to use. Corners and edges are painted easiest with a corner roller. The choice of roller is a question of taste. The longer the pile of the roller, the more texture will be obtained on the surface. More texture will cover any possible uneven parts.



**START ROLLING.** First, roll out the paint that you have picked up with the roller. Then return and work in the paint until it covers the surface properly. Should the ceiling require several coats of paint, every other coat should be rolled in the transverse direction so that the paint covers better.

Press the roller against the tray or roller board each time you take up paint, and work at a reasonable pace. Professional painters apply the last coat in the direction from a light window towards an inside wall so that no shadow can be seen from possible streaks.

**CEILING PANELS.** Ceiling panels. Board panels in the ceiling are normally painted with a brush. A paint and varnish brush with mixed bristles may be used for both water-based and alkyd-based paint. One can however also paint very well with a roller – depending on the appearance of the panels.

Irrespective of which varnish or paint you use, resin-rich knots in the panel must first be sealed with knot varnish. Apply thinly with a brush. Paint first the corners and narrow openings with a thin corner roller. Then paint the underneath of the panels with a medium-sized roller. Paint one board at a time so that you can overlap wet-in-wet before the paint hardens.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES** *Elite paint and varnish and angled brushes*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Rilon, Antex or Titex maxi-rollers, corner roller*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Paint tray, extension handle and protective gloves*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa masking tape and plastic covering. Sandpaper and breathing protection*

# **PAINTING JOINERY AND CARPENTRY**



## *Preparations*

**RENEW WITH PAINT.** All kinds of joinery and carpentry at home can be painted. You must have a good base in order to obtain satisfactory final results.

Clean first with paint cleanser. Old paint that is flaking must be removed with a scraper. Shiny surfaces provide a bad hold for new paint. If the surface has not become matt with the paint cleanser, sand with fine sandpaper.

Remove any dust properly before starting to paint. Place masking tape and draw your finger hard along the edge so that it sticks well. This will prevent paint from seeping in under the tape.

## *Painting*

**THIN BRUSHES.** Always paint tucks and small parts first. Do not use a brush that is too large – a smaller model enables better control. When using water-based latex paint, choose a brush with synthetic bristles.

For oil-based and alkyd paint, choose a brush with natural or mixed bristles.

**LARGER SURFACES.** Smooth surfaces can be painted with a slightly broader brush, felt roller or micro-fibre roller. With a brush, paint thinly on relatively small surfaces at a time. Take a little paint on the brush, spread and work in the paint in all directions.

To obtain a smooth surface, finish by a light movement over the paint in the opposite direction to that you have already painted. One cannot see where you have lifted the brush on the painted surface – but one can see where you put the brush down in wet paint.

Smooth surfaces can be rolled. First in one direction, and then in the transverse direction so that the paint covers better. Avoid splashing – roll calmly!

**PAINT AGAIN.** Count on applying several coats so that the paint covers well, and let it dry properly between each coat. Remove carefully all masking tape as soon as you have finished painting, preferably before the paint has dried.

If you are to paint more, the brush should be rested in an airtight bag over night. Otherwise, clean the brush directly in appropriate solvent. If you let the brush stand in a jar of water, it will be destroyed quite quickly. Deposit unused paint and used solvent at your local environment collection point.

### *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *ANZA 2000, Classic or Elite paint and varnish brushes*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Felt, Antex or Mohair mini-rollers*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Protective gloves, sanding cork*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa Precision masking tape. Grinding blocks and grinding sponges*



# **PAINTING BORDERS AND EDGINGS**

## *Preparations*

**BEST ADHESION.** When you clean borders and edgings with paint cleanser, old paint will also be weakened. If certain surfaces are still glossy, sand them with fine sandpaper in order to give the new paint a hold.

Sand down sharp edges to make them a little rounder so that the paint will not become worn so easily.

**FILL KNOTS.** On new wooden borders and edgings, all knots must be sealed with knot-varnish to prevent them creeping out or discolouring the border over time.


**FILL EVENLY.** Fill any damaged parts, nail holes and openings with wood filler with a small filling knife. Although sometimes one's finger tips can be the best tool!

**SAVE THE WALLPAPER.** Do you want to be totally certain of not getting any paint on the wallpaper? Use masking tape that does not destroy paper wallpaper, and always remove the tape before the paint has dried so that it does not become stuck.

## *Painting*

**PAINT THE EDGES.** Use a round brush for the edges if you do not want to use masking tape, e.g. on paper wallpaper. This is known as "cutting in".

Hold the brush upright so that the bristles reach the edge first when you press softly. Turn the brush slowly from the edge simultaneously as you spread out the paint.

**SANDED PROFILES.** Paint the borders and edgings before you hang new wallpaper so that you do not have to worry about paint daubs on the walls. 

When sanding by hand, you can use a normal household sponge as a sanding block. It follows the profile of the border. Avoid sanding protruding edges more than once. If you sand between each coat, there will not be very much paint left.

**PAINTING NEW SURFACES.** New borders and edgings are easiest to paint before they are put into place. You can even give them a primary coat before you saw them in order to be really rational. Paint particularly carefully the edges next to the wall so that you will not need to paint there again or mask the wall when the borders are in place.

Hammer nails in firmly so that you can fill over them. It is much easier to fill over nails if they are placed in a fold rather than on an edge. Fill also any corner joints. Rub down and apply a final coat of paint.

**HOLDING THE BRUSH.** Use a relatively thin brush when you paint borders. For water-based paint, use a brush with synthetic filaments. Water-based paint must be worked quickly. Apply over several decimetres and finish with a light movement in the opposite direction to that already painted. One cannot see where you have lifted the brush on the painted surface – but it can be seen where you put the brush down in wet paint. Oil and alkyd paint do not dry as fast as water-based paint, and can therefore be applied over a longer period of time.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *ANZA 2000, Classic or Elite paint and varnish brushes.*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Filling knife, sanding cork, protective gloves and sanding tools*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *For example Tesa masking tape. Sandpaper*



# **PAINTING PLASTER AND CONCRETE**



## *Preparations*

**BRUSH CLEAN.** Plaster and concrete have open surfaces that hide a lot of dirt. Start by scraping away any loose paint. A two-handed scraper with a durable tungsten carbide blade is best for larger areas. Clean with a stiff brush and paint cleanser.

Be particularly careful if house foundations are to be painted. Do not paint all the way down to the ground level. Place a plank as protection over grass and flower beds. Rinse with water and then let dry properly. Remember also that new concrete must be completely dry before painting.

## *Painting*

**STRONG BRUSHES.** Concrete and plaster require special paints, and sometimes with a primary coat with binder. Talk to your paint dealer for advice.

Plaster should be painted with a wide outdoor brush. A smaller, preferably round, brush is needed to paint edges around doors and windows. Choose a brush with mixed bristles. It is more durable than natural bristles, which is needed for rough surfaces. For traditional whitewashing, you could choose a whitewash brush.

**PRIME WELL.** Start by painting over any repairs to the plaster. They should preferably have the same tone and texture as the rest of the facade before painting the whole surface.

Plaster should be painted downwards from the top with crossing diagonal or bow-shaped brush movements. Plaster absorbs, so paint generously.

**IN ONE GO.** Lime-based paints (whitewash) should be app-

lied without interruption so as to avoid visible overlaps. Plan therefore coffee or lunch breaks, for example, when reaching a corner.

Do not apply lime-based paints in direct sunlight. They should dry slowly. Certain paints should even be sprinkled with water after application.

**ROLL CALMLY.** A roller is the fastest tool for smooth concrete surfaces. Apply flowingly and work in the paint, but take it easy so that the paint does not splash.

Let half of the roller's length overlap the previous application so that the paint covers better.

**FINALLY.** Check the paint instructions to see whether it should be sprinkled with water afterwards. In such case, it is important to use a fine nozzle on the hosepipe so that the water be spread softly over the newly painted surface.

If you do not have a nozzle or a hosepipe, you can instead carefully splash water with a large brush.

**THE PAINT IS INDELIBLE.** If you use silicate or lime-based paint, it is important to cover windows. The paint is alkaline and becomes indelible on both glass and metal. Follow the manufacturer's advice on the package.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Villa outdoor brushes, Elite round brushes and whitewash brush*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Ruffex, Wistex, Rullex or Lambs Wool maxi-rollers*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Pain tray, tray liner, wire brush and extension handle*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *For exemple Tesa Easy Cover Extra UV*

# **PAINTING SHEET METAL**



## *Preparations*

**DOES THE PAINT ADHERE?** Sheet metal may be treated with rust-prevention in many different ways, which can imply problems when painting. For example, the paint may have difficulty in adhering to plastic film and other outer layers. Discuss with your paint dealer as to what kind of preparations and paints may be required.

Even new clean metal surfaces may have a thin film of oil. Clean with a degreasing agent and rinse carefully with water. Surfaces that do not require degreasing should be cleaned with paint cleanser.

When all protective layers have been removed, the metal plate will quickly oxidise. Paint preferably the entire surface with rust-prevention paint already the same day.

**ERADICATE ALL RUST.** Old loose paint must be scraped away. The scraper should have a tungsten carbide edge – they keep their sharpness considerably better than steel edges.

A wire brush is an essential tool for rusty surfaces. Brush until the surface obtains a weak metal shine. Brush away any traces of so-called white rust that look like small spots of salt, which are sometimes hidden under the paint on old sheet metal.

## *Painting*

**SURFACE WITHOUT DRIPS.** Apply thinly for both prime and main painting. Work the paint first out in several directions so that it covers properly.

Paint relatively small surfaces at a time. Check that the paint does not run and form drops under gutters and

window-ledges. In such case, spread the paint over a larger surface.

To obtain a smooth surface, finish with a light movement over the paint in the opposite direction to that already painted. One cannot see where you have lifted the brush on the painted surface – but one can see where you put the brush down in wet paint.

### *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Elite paint and varnish and angled brushes and sheet metal brush*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Soft, Antex, Rilon or Elon mini or midi-rollers and mini-frame*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Two-handed scraper, wire brush and protective gloves*

# **PAINTING IRON**



## *Preparations*

**CLEAN UNDERLYING SURFACE.** The tricky part of painting iron is that it often has a form and shape that makes it difficult to reach certain parts properly – such as fencing, pipes or radiators. Preparations are however the same as for most other materials: clean, scrape and sand.

Check whether the iron has been treated for rust-prevention in some way – an invisible film of oil can be impossible to paint on. In such case, clean with a degreasing agent and rinse carefully.

The scraper used to remove old loose paint should have a tungsten carbide blade – they keep their sharpness considerably better than steel edges.

**BRUSH WITH SCRAPER.** A wire brush is often an essential tool. You may even need two, of which one extra thin to brush in grooves and joints.

If for example you are to paint a balcony railing in wrought iron, and do not require a smooth surface, then you will not need to scrape or to sand down. It will be sufficient with basic cleaning with a wire brush.

Scrape and brush forward a weak metal shine on rusty surfaces. Then brush away all loose particles and dust with a soft brush. Swab away fine dust if you have sanded.

Do not forget to cover the floor and other areas with plastic as protection against spillage. Iron oxidises quickly, so when the preparations have been completed, try to paint as soon as possible.

**PRIME.** Ensure that rust-prevention paint penetrates the pores left by the rust. Be particularly careful with exposed edges and areas where water can accumulate.

## *Painting*

**PAINT WITH A BRUSH.** Prime all clean surfaces with rust-prevention paint. Zinced and galvanised iron may require



special priming paints with better adhesion.

Use a thin, flat paint and varnish brush when you paint pipes and fencing. Mixed bristles are suitable for both alkyd and water-based paint. An angled brush with a long handle is useful for places that are difficult to reach.

Paint folds and details first. Take a little paint on the brush and apply thinly with both prime and final coats so that you have best control.

**PAINT OVERALL.** Paint first with an angled brush the places that are difficult to access. If the brush cannot reach, use a cloth or sponge.

**SPREAD SMOOTHLY.** Work the paint out in several directions so that it covers properly. Paint relatively small surfaces at a time, from the top downwards.

Look out for horizontal pipes and fencing where the paint can run and form drops on the underneath. In such case, spread over a larger surface.

Be careful when you paint around thermostats and valves so that paint does not obstruct their function later.

## *You need*

**ANZA BRUSHES:** *Elite paint and varnish and angled brushes*

**ANZA ROLLERS:** *Felt, Mohair or Soft mini-rollers*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Any Two-handed ANZA scraper, wire brush, wash-down sponge, protective gloves and dusting brush*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Sandpaper and cleaning disc*

# FILLING



## *Before getting started*

**CHECK THE UNDERLYING SURFACE.** The painted surface will never be better than the original surface. Filling and sanding can be laborious, but it is much easier and more enjoyable to paint when the surface has been properly prepared. But do not exaggerate. Think of the final result, and fill accordingly. For example, you can sand down wallpaper remains first and then fill if required.

**BROAD AND WIDE.** If you are to paint over texture or fabric coverings and would like to have a smooth surface, you must fill broadly.

**DOUBLE UP.** You will need two filling knives to be able to spread and collect excess filler during the process. The widest should be at least 15 cm.

## *Filling*

**FIRM BASE.** Remove all porous and loose material in damaged areas that can be repaired with filler. Take filler onto the filling knife and spread out from the bottom upwards.

**PASTE SEAMS.** In seams between plasterboard, the entire length must be filled. Apply a seam strip and fill over the whole strip with a joint filling knife.

Most fillers shrink, more or less, when they dry. The trick is therefore to always fill "broadly" – particularly when applying the final coat because quite a lot will be sanded away in order to obtain a smooth surface.

**SEVERAL LAYERS.** Filler dries and adheres badly if each layer is applied too thickly. The best tactic is the same as with painting: several coats give a better result. ►

As with paint, different types of filler have different qualities when they are applied. Read the manufacturer's instructions.

The best result is obtained by producing a reasonably even surface between each layer. Remove any dust before applying the next layer so as to enable the filler to adhere properly.

**SANDED AND READY?** Count on that sanding dust will penetrate every nook and cranny. A good idea is to tape over doors that do not need to be used, and to create a "dust lock" of building plastic at the exit you intend to use.

When sanding is completed, use a brush or vacuum cleaner to dust off the walls and ceiling. Remove any final dust with a damp cloth before painting.

Sand filler is best when carefully primed with a roller, because a brush can easily brush up small grains of sand that in turn can disturb the painted surface.

## *You need*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Wide filling knife, corner spatula, seam and joint filling knife, filling knife and filling knife 2K*

**OTHER ITEMS:** *Tesa Easy Cover. Breathing protection and sandpaper*

# SCRAPING



## *Before getting started*

**TEST THE ADHESION.** For paint to adhere properly, the underlying surface must be clean, dry and firm. You will otherwise apply a layer of paint over moisture and dirt, which is worse than leaving the old paint untouched.

One often scrapes away the surfaces that look poor. The existing layer of paint serves well as an underlying surface if it is undamaged.

But sometimes there are so many layers of paint that everything risks losing adhesion. In such case, all paint layers must be removed.

**SCRAPE THE SURFACE.** You can easily test whether you need to scrape, for example, a wooden facade. Cut a test piece of about 1 cm thick square where the facade appears to be the worse for wear. If the paint in the square comes away, then the adhesion is bad.

## *Scraping*

**SAVE YOUR ENERGY.** Cover the ground with plastic to avoid having to pick up paint flakes in the flower bed afterwards.

For hard surfaces, the scraper should have a tungsten carbide blade that retains better sharpness. Normal steel blades become worn down, but on the other hand can be sharpened with a special file.

If you scrape down to clean wood, the wood must then be impregnated with priming oil.

Keep in mind that the paint you scrape away can be toxic. Keep small children away and use both eye protectors and breathing protection.

**WARM CAREFULLY.** Oil and alkyd paints are easier to remove when warm. The heat makes the outer surface of the wood lose its grip on the paint.

But strong heat can also lead to sawdust and pasteboard in the building's insulation catching fire. The only safe method therefore is to rent an IR paint remover at your local paint dealer.

Do not heat latex paint (i.e. water-dilutable acrylate paint), because it will become sticky. If you do not know the kind of paint you are confronted with, a simple test can be made by moistening a cloth with methylated spirit and rubbing the surface. If the surface becomes sticky and colours the cloth, then the paint is of a latex type.

## *You need*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Two-handed scraper, wire brush, protective gloves, scraper with hammerhead, small scraper with holster*



# TAKING CARE OF YOUR TOOLS





## *Before getting started*

**CLEANING PREPARATIONS.** Good painting tools are far from disposal one-off items. They deserve to be looked after carefully, from which you will also gain financially. Prepare your cleaning of brushes and rollers before you start to paint. Read the instructions on the paint tin regarding solvents – and ensure that you have the correct product and a few empty tins available.


## *Cleaning and storage*

**CLEANING BRUSHES.** Using a brush cleaner is kinder to the environment than white spirit.

For oil and alkyd paints, you should keep solvents in receptacles that have a lid. They can be re-used provided you do not mix colours. After a time, paint sediment will sink to the bottom, and it is then possible to carefully pour the remaining solvent to another receptacle. Deposit both used solvent and paint remains at your local environment collection point.

Water and acrylate paints are water-soluble, which means that you avoid vapours. But you must not pour the paint out into a drain because it contains dangerous chemicals. Deposit the remains at your local environment collection point instead.

Did your brush not become clean? Solvents loosen the paint, but do not wash it away – which needs water and soap or dishwashing liquid in a shallow receptacle. Press and push out the paint against the bottom. Scrape firmly against the edge. Repeat with rinsing water. Natural bristles keep their shape and condition best if you rinse abundantly with cold water.

A roller is cleaned most easily in a tray. Start by scraping off the paint with a roller scraper. Empty and wipe clean the 

tray from paint first, or throw the disposal tray kit if you use such.

When brushes and rollers hang dry and clean, they still contain small traces of paint and particles. Beat them against a plank or edge before they are used again so that you avoid becoming irritated about getting foreign particles in the paint the next time you use them.

**LONG BREAK?** Store your brushes and rollers in an airtight plastic bag when taking a long break or for the night, so as to avoid having to clean them. Place the plastic bag in a cool place so that the paint does not dry or turn sour.

**REMOVE THE PAINT.** Press out any remaining paint before you clean the brush or roller – first against the edge of a paint tin or tray, and then for example with a newspaper. There exists a special roller scraper for rollers.

**HANG PROPERLY.** Always keep your painting tools in a hanging position. A brush will be destroyed if left to stand on the bristles. If a brush is to be stored for the winter, rub a little soft soap into the bristles.

## *You need*

**ANZA TOOLS:** *Roller scraper, protective gloves, tray*



# KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

Look carefully at the tools' symbols when you visit a paint store so that it will be easier to make the right choice.



**FURNITURE (WOODEN)**

Furniture, kitchen cabinet doors, borders.  
Often a planed surface.



**OUTDOOR (FACADE).** Panelling, trances,  
fences, steps and walls. Often concrete or  
unplaned wood.



**WINDOWS.** Casings and bars, both indoors and  
outdoors



**WALLPAPER.** Gluing tools, rulers, plumb bob  
and knives



**BOATS.** Sanding and painting



**FLOORS.** Painting, varnishing, gluing and sanding



**WALLS.** Painting, sanding and filling



**CEILINGS.** Painting, sanding and filling



**OIL-BASED PAINT.** Most suited for oil-based  
(alkyd) paints



**WATER-BASED PAINT.** Most suited for water-  
based (acrylic) paint



**WOOD STAINS AND VARNISHES** Most suited  
for water and oil-based wood stains and  
varnishes



**WIDTH OF THE TOOL.** Indicates the width of the tool



**NUMBER OF ITEMS IN THE PACKAGE.** Indicates the  
number of items in the package



**FITS ANZA EXTENSION HANDLES.** An extension  
handle is available for the tool



**LENGTH OF PILE.** Indicates the length of the  
roller's fibre. The shorter the pile depth, the  
smoother the surface



# GETTING A GRIP OF THE TOOLS





Villa Outdoor



Elite



Elite Angled



Elite Oval



Elite Window



ANZA 2000



Floor Varnish  
Brush



Classic



Elite Round



Sheet Metal Brush



Wash-down Brush



Maxi Roller Elon



Maxi Roller Rytex



Maxi Roller Antex



Maxi Roller Titex



Mini Roller Soft



Maxi Roller Floorux



Midi Roller Mohair



Midi Roller Antex



Midi Roller Felt



Maxi Roller Ruffex



Maxi Roller Rullex



Maxi Frame  
Aluminium



Maxi Frame 2K





Mini Frame 2K



Forked Frame



Rilon Corner Roller



Paint Tray



Roller Scraper



Wheeled Pad



Extension Handle



Scraper with Hammerhead



Small Scraper



Dusting Brush



Putty Knife 2K



Wash-down Sponge



Knife with Snap-off Blades



Japanese Knife



Neon Scraper



Sanding Cork



Protective Gloves



Sanding tool



Hinged Sanding Tool



Whitewash Brush



Wire Brush 2K



Ergo Scraper



Wide Filling Knife



Filling Knife 2K







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**ANZA**

TALLVÄGEN 6, BOX 133, 564 23 BANKERYD.

TEL 036-37 63 00, FAX 036-37 79 90, [WWW.ANZA.SE](http://WWW.ANZA.SE)