KEEPING THE PAINT on your HISTORIC HOME

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REMOVAL OF PAINT SURFACE

First Question?

• How much paint needs or desires to be removed?

• Common practice to remove the failed paint to the next sound layer, cleaning the area, priming and topcoating

• Be aware of lead hazard
Complete paint removal can prove to be a large task to take on

- Can be expensive
- Time consuming
- Messy
- Need to be aware of lead hazard on a bigger scale
However if

- cracking
- peeling
- blistering

Complete paint removal in these areas are required
PAINT REMOVAL METHODS

I. Abrasive Methods
II. Thermal Methods
III. Chemical
I. ABRASIVE

A. Manual methods:

• removing paint with paint scraper or putty knife
  • carbide back-pull scraper
  • sanding

B. Mechanical methods:

• belt, pad or orbital sander
  • Paint shaver
NOT RECOMMENDED

- sand blasting
- bead blasting
- waterblasting
- rotary drill attachments
II. THERMAL

Using heat to separate the paint from the substrate

• Electric plate
  • Heat gun
  • Infra-red

NOT RECOMMENDED:

• Blowtorch
III. CHEMICAL

The use of solvent or citrus based products especially designed to soften many layers of paint or varnish by applying the chemical directly on them. After softening, then using a putty knife to remove the softened paint.
PRIMARY CAUSES
for
PAINT FAILURE

1. DIRT and GRIME

2. HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT

3. ROT, DECAY and WEATHERED WOOD

4. “UNSTABLE” or “FAILED” EXISTING PAINT, INCLUDING TOO MANY LAYERS

5. PAINT INCOMPATIBILITY
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Twelve STEPS for LONG-LASTING EXTERIOR PAINT PERFORMANCE
WOOD SIDING AND TRIM

1. Ensure that all siding and trim are securely fastened

2. Remove all failed caulk

3. Remove all loose, flaking or failed paint

4. Repair all deteriorated wood. Replace only if totally failed

5. Sand all bare surfaces

6. Clean the area and let dry

7. Caulk every spit, crack, or seam but do not trap water

8. Pretreat all bare areas

9. Prime all pretreated wood

10. Seal all fasteners

11. Top coat

12. Finish coat
STEPS for LONG-LASTING EXTERIOR PAINT
Masonry and Stucco

1. Ensure all surfaces are stable and in good repair
2. Remove all failed caulk
3. Remove all loose, flaking, or failed paint
4. Clean the area and let dry
5. Caulk
6. Pretreat all bare areas
7. Prime all surfaces
8. Topcoat
9. Finish coat