

# Resene

## Professional development programme™

Exterior  
timber



**Resene**

the paint the professionals use

# Resene Professional development programme



## New timber and weatherboards

Wash thoroughly to remove any dirt, contaminants etc.  
Rinse thoroughly.

Primed with Resene  
True-Prime Primer

Unpainted

Pre-primed with Holding  
or Transport Primer

Prime using  
Resene  
Quick Dry  
Primer

Sand thoroughly using  
100-120 grit zinc stearate  
sandpaper refer notes

Prime using  
Resene Wood Primer

Fill any holes and gaps, lightly sand filled areas  
with 220 grit sandpaper and reprime with  
Resene Quick Dry Primer

2-3 coats of Resene  
Hi-Glo waterborne gloss

2-3 coats of Resene Sonyx  
101 waterborne semi-gloss



Also consider using Resene MoulDefender or Resene Cool Colour.

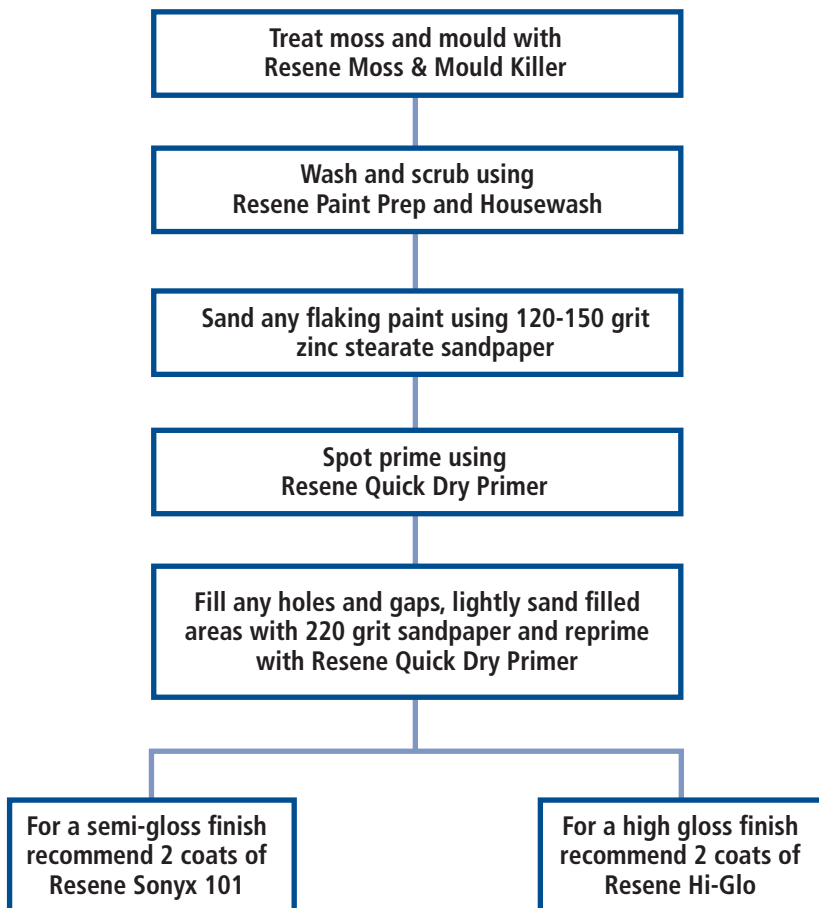
# Resene Professional development programme

- With the notable exception of Resene True-Prime the manufacturers of the primers used to pre-prime timber in NZ and Australia require that the timber is sanded and primed with an oil based primer – such as Resene Wood Primer. These pre-primers are thin, holding primers and only designed to provide temporary protection during the building process. **They should not be considered part of the coating system.**
- Unfortunately most are so poorly bound together that unless the primer is sanded off completely an oil based primer (as opposed to a waterborne primer like Resene Quick Dry) will be needed to help stabilise the pre-primer and ensure a good base for future topcoats. Most paint failures on new exterior timber are due to the poor quality of these primers.
- As noted the exception is Resene True-Prime, which was developed specifically to overcome the issue identified above. It is blue in colour but unfortunately this has been copied, so the only true indicator is if the required identification sticker has been left on site.
- There will always be dirt and other contaminants on timber surfaces and these must be removed before painting can commence. A thorough wash ideally with Resene Paint Prep and Housewash is recommended.
- It is always best to prime any holes or cracks **before** filling – large filled areas may need re-priming especially if Resene Sonyx 101 or Resene Hi-Glo is used.
- Bargeboards inevitably have more issues than weatherboards and often deteriorate quicker due to higher U.V. exposure and differing timber qualities. To help overcome this recommend a third topcoat. Three coats are also much better over sharp edges.
- We recommend either Resene Hi-Glo or Resene Sonyx 101. Apart from the gloss level there is no difference in long term performance between the two – although as a rule lower gloss paints are easier to apply so Resene Sonyx 101 has a slight application advantage.
- 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.





## Painting timber and weatherboards in good condition



# Resene Professional development programme

- Resene Hi-Glo, Resene Sonyx 101 and Resene Lumbersider are formulated using costly adhesion promoters so they will adhere exceptionally well to aged paints, including old enamels without the need for extensive sanding of otherwise sound paints.

As an indication of their adhesion properties Resene Hi-Glo and Resene Sonyx 101 can be applied directly to weathered COLORSTEEL®/COLORBOND®.

- However any loosely bound contaminants or mould on the paint surface must be removed before painting or the paint will not bond to the old surface.

As exterior paint ages it will succumb to constant U.V. (ultra-violet) attack and will slowly deteriorate, with the top layer breaking down and 'chalking'. The 'chalk' is mostly loosely bound pigments of TiO<sub>2</sub> (titanium dioxide) for white paint.

- 'Chalk' and other contaminants need to be removed (dechalking) and the most effective way is to use Resene Paint Prep and Housewash and wash and scrub the same way you would a car – scrubbing flaking areas and washing paintwork in sound condition. It is also very effective at loosening and removing salt.

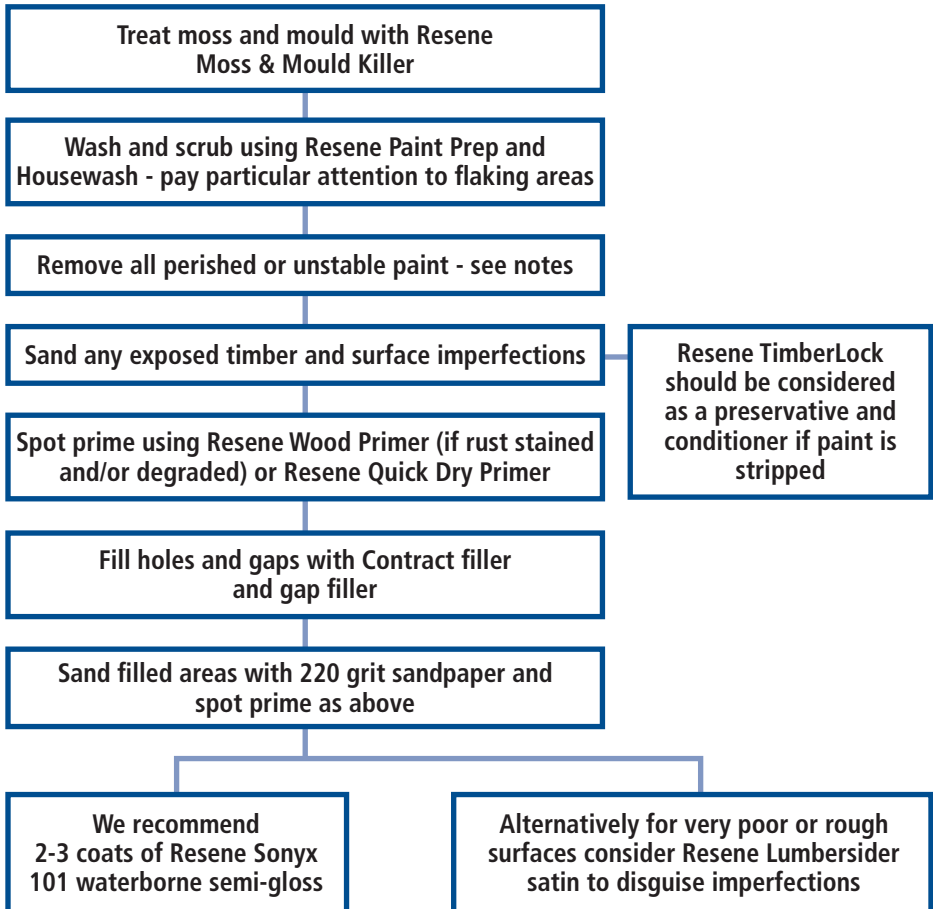


- Any flaking paint should be scrubbed to remove the worst affected areas (a short bristled brush or Scotchbrite pad is ideal) and sanded using 120 to 150 grit zinc stearate sandpaper ensuring the edges are feathered before spot priming using Resene Quick Dry Primer.
- After sanding, prime the same day as night time dew will creep under the freshly sanded paintwork and the edges will curl and lift.
- 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.





## Painting timber and weatherboards in poor condition



Also consider using Resene MoulDefender or Resene Cool Colour.

# Resene Professional development programme

- The paintwork will be characterised by lots of bare timber, crocodiled and flaking paint; there will likely be rusty nailheads, dirt, salt and other contaminants as well as moss and mould especially on the South side.
- While waterblasting will remove paint it is likely to 'gouge' the timber and isn't as effective as Resene Paint Prep and Housewash at dechalking and removing contaminants
- Badly damaged and unstable paint needs to be removed. Burning off with a hot air gun is very slow, which is why most professional painters use a mechanical stripper or linbide scraper that are remarkably quick at removing poorly adhered paintwork although there is the risk of gouging the timber. It is also tedious and unpleasant work although innovative products, such as the 'Sea to Sky' stripping range, are proving popular as they are simple and safe to use.
- Resene TimberLock is ideal for bare timber as a surface pre-treatment and performs a similar function to Sureseal's on old powdery surfaces. Recommend it when the customer believes paint will need to be stripped – especially on the North and North East elevations of a home.
- Treat nailhead corrosion.
- The paint may well contain lead, which Resene are happy to test for. If it the test is positive then take precautions including ensuring nearby soil isn't contaminated and that lead in sanding dust isn't ingested.
- After sanding, prime the same day, as night time dew will creep under the freshly sanded paintwork and the edges will curl and lift.
- The prepared surface will have repaired cracks, old paintwork and new freshly primed timber it will be less than perfect when compared to new weatherboards.



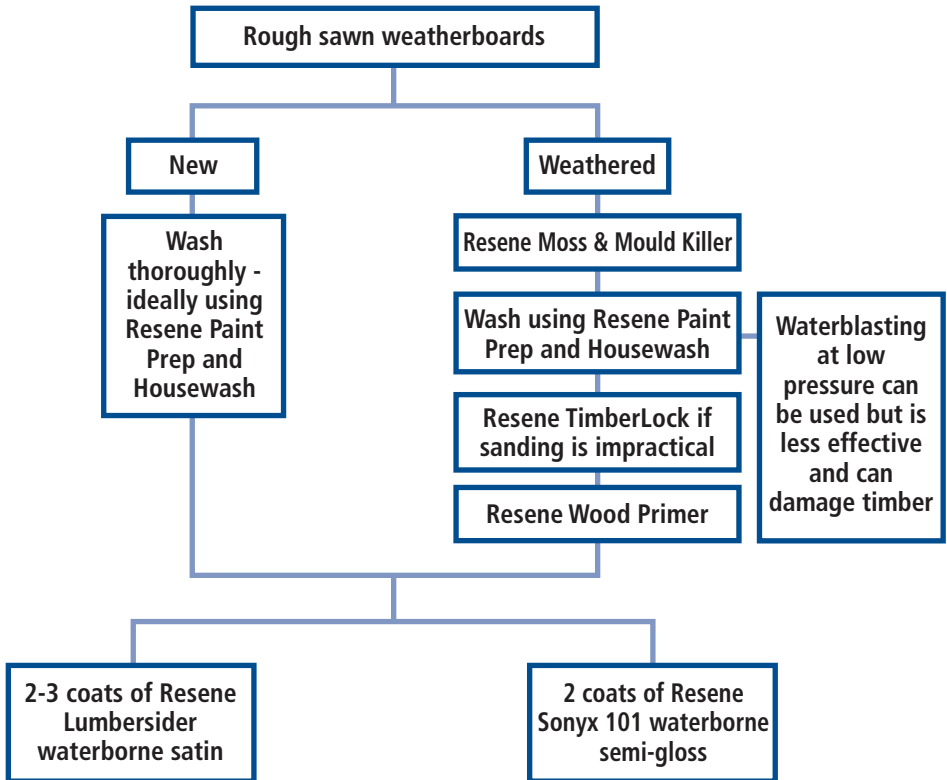
Use Resene Sonyx 101 over Resene Hi-Glo, as its lower gloss will not highlight imperfections in old timber and paintwork or Resene Lumbersider if it is particularly rough.

- 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.





## Rough sawn and band sawn timber





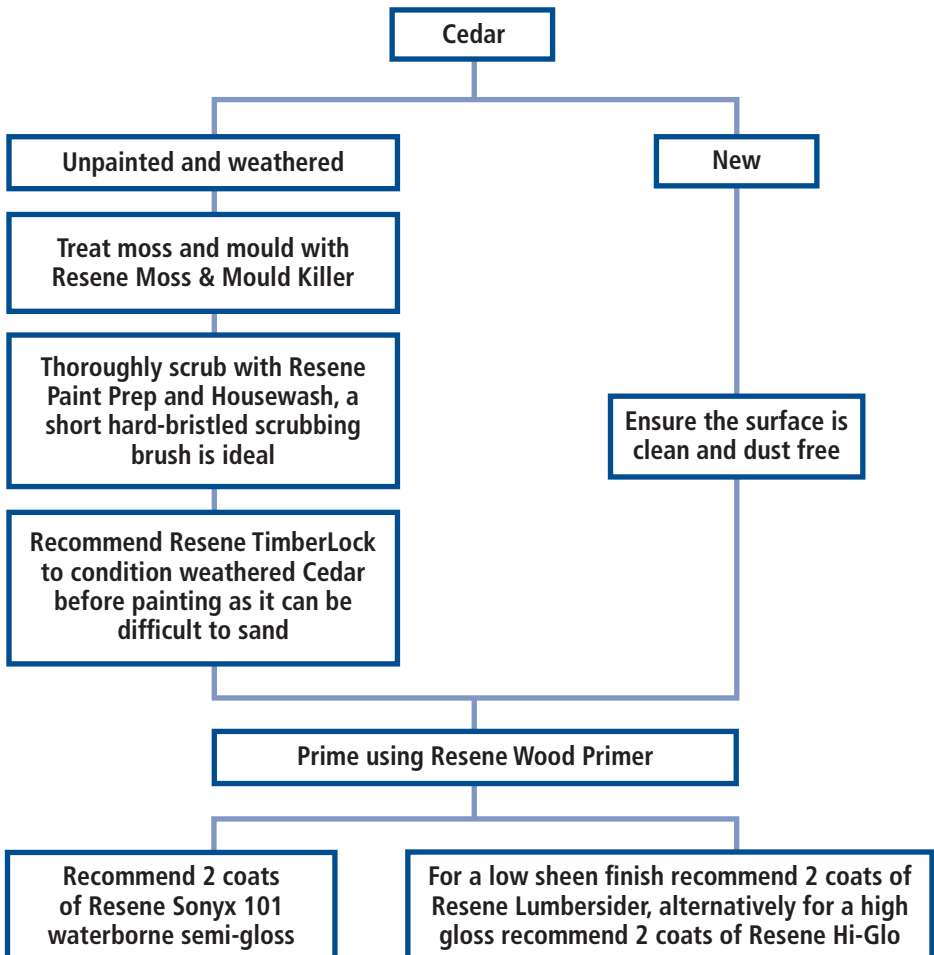
# Resene Professional development programme

- It is rare to find rough sawn timber used on new homes, however it was used extensively on older homes including many historic styles. Today you are most likely to see it used for fencing, sheds and pergolas.
- Unpainted rough sawn timber will use 30-40% more paint than flat sawn (or smooth) board.
- Given most rough sawn is used for fencing it is probably unrealistic to expect three coats (either three of Resene Lumbersider or Resene Quick Dry Primer plus two of Resene Lumbersider) to be applied. Mostly two coats of Resene Lumbersider will suffice.
- Depending on the profile rolling with a long reach or 180mm No. 2 (or No. 3) roller can be very effective.
- Nails are usually left flush with the surface (as opposed to being punched and filled) and are simply painted over.
- Old, grey and weathered rough sawn timber is not easily sanded so Resene TimberLock should be used in lieu of sanding before applying two coats of Resene Lumbersider.
- As an alternative to Resene TimberLock and Resene Lumbersider for greyed rough sawn (or Resene Lumbersider for new timber) recommend Resene Woodsman after killing mould and washing clean.
- Due to the rough profile we recommend Resene Lumbersider, which has the added benefit of being self priming, although Resene Sonyx 101 is also an option if a more cleanable surface is required – especially over old painted band sawn timber.
- If repainting refer to flowcharts 2 and 3 for preparation advice.
- 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.





## Cedar weatherboards and timber



Also consider using Resene MoulDefender or Resene Cool Colour.

# Resene Professional development programme

- Cedar is a highly resinous timber which is also why it is so durable and able to be left to weather uncoated. However the resin will bleed through waterborne primers and paints including Resene Quick Dry (see photo). Resene Wood Primer is our only recommendation.
- Resene Waterborne Woodsman is not affected by the resin bleed and can be applied directly onto Cedar. Conditioning with Resene TimberLock, while a good idea before priming will **not** prevent the stain from leaching through Resene Quick Dry Primer.
- However, surface forming wood stains should be avoided however as the top layer of Cedar degrades quickly under U.V. attack resulting in the stain flaking off. Refer to Resene Helpline if asked for a paint system to redo flaking stains on Cedar.
- Redwood is part of the same family as Cedar and while it is much less common for new or recently constructed homes it presents the same issues when painted.
- Cedar is a comparatively soft timber (more so than pine) and is easily damaged by waterblasting. Our only recommendation is to scrub or wash with Resene Paint Prep and Housewash.
- Aged grey Cedar can be painted but should first be conditioned with Resene TimberLock before priming and painting. Typically Cedar weatherboards are not smooth sawn and are difficult to sand and prepare. Resene TimberLock should be viewed as an alternative to sanding where the surface or texture of the timber makes it impractical.
- Flathead nails (including copper nails) are often used and left exposed rather than punched and filled and are simply primed and painted at the same time as the weatherboards.
- Cedar is easily painted and is an excellent substrate for paint (more so than pine for example) once painted repainting is straightforward the only real consideration is that any bare areas need to be spot primed with Resene Wood Primer rather than Resene Quick Dry.
- Resene Sonyx 101 or Resene Lumbersider suit Cedar more so than the high gloss Resene Hi-Glo due to the surface texture of the timber particularly quarter sawn boards. If repainting refer to flowcharts 2 and 3 and prime or spot prime with Resene Wood Primer.
- 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.





## Linea weatherboards

Ensure the surface is clean  
and dust free

Fill any nail holes using Contract  
filler and gaps with Selleys  
Exterior No More Gaps

Spot prime filled areas with  
Resene Quick Dry Primer

Recommend 3 coats  
of Resene Sonyx 101  
waterborne semi-gloss

Alternatively recommend 3 coats  
Resene Lumbersider for a satin finish  
or 3 coats of Resene Hi-Glo for  
a gloss finish



Also consider using Resene MoulDefender or Resene Cool Colour.

# Resene Professional development programme

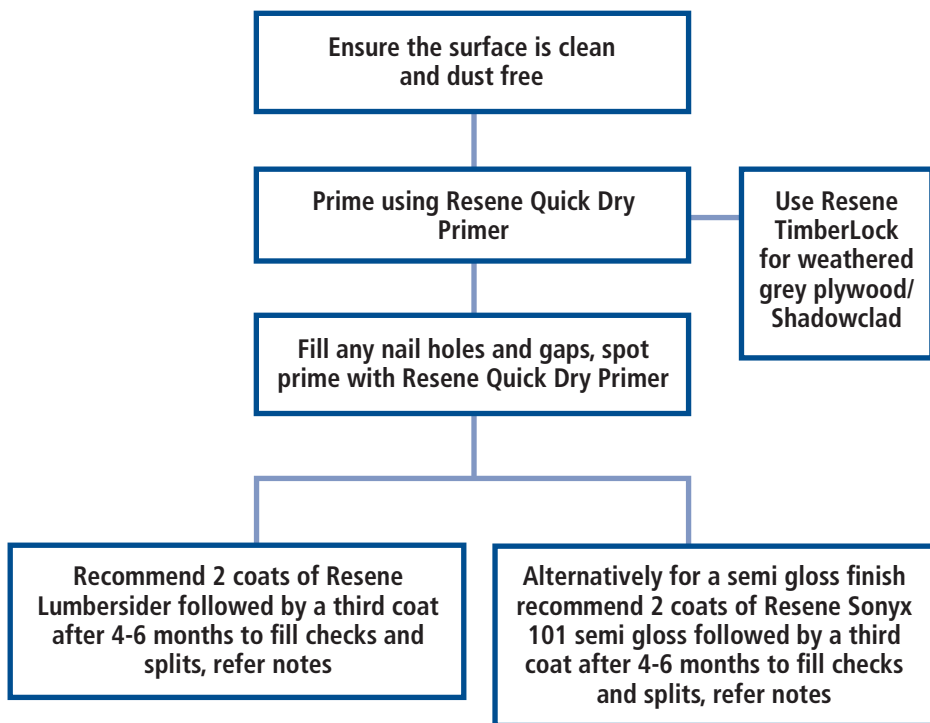
- Resene Sonyx 101 is our recommended topcoat for Linea. As there are often imperfections in the boards that Resene Hi-Glo will highlight. Resene Lumbersider is an option especially if the boards are in poor condition with lots of filled nailheads, joins etc or if a more rustic look is preferred.
- Linea weatherboards utilise innovative ceramic technology to produce a very durable, movement and moisture resistant substrate – and is an ideal substrate for painting as it overcomes many of the movement related issues inherent in timber.
- Its lack of movement and inertness mean that strong colours can be used without the risk of warping and shrinkage – problems common to timber weatherboards. As a result it is proving popular with designers and architects wishing to use stronger colours on their designs.
- While they arrive at a building site primed they will need spot priming for any nail holes, cut edges and any sanded areas.
- For maximum durability we recommend three topcoats are applied. This is also a condition of the Linea warranty, mainly because the additional coat increases the coverage and therefore durability over sharper edged profiles.
- To extend colour durability still further a coat of Resene Multishield+ (flat, satin or gloss) can be applied (usually over Resene Lumbersider).
- Repainting older fibre cement weatherboards such as Hardiplank and Weathersider is usually straightforward. Our recommended topcoat is Resene Lumbersider.
- 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.



# Resene Professional development programme



## Shadowclad and plywood



'Use paint colours with a light reflectance value of 40-100% to meet the 50 year durability requirement of the NZBC to prevent potential problems such as face checking. The use of 'Cool Colour Technology' can increase the range of dark colours (LRV <40%) that can be used on the substrate and may be acceptable to the local Territorial Authority as an 'Alternative Solution'.'



Also consider using Resene MoulDefender or Resene Cool Colour.

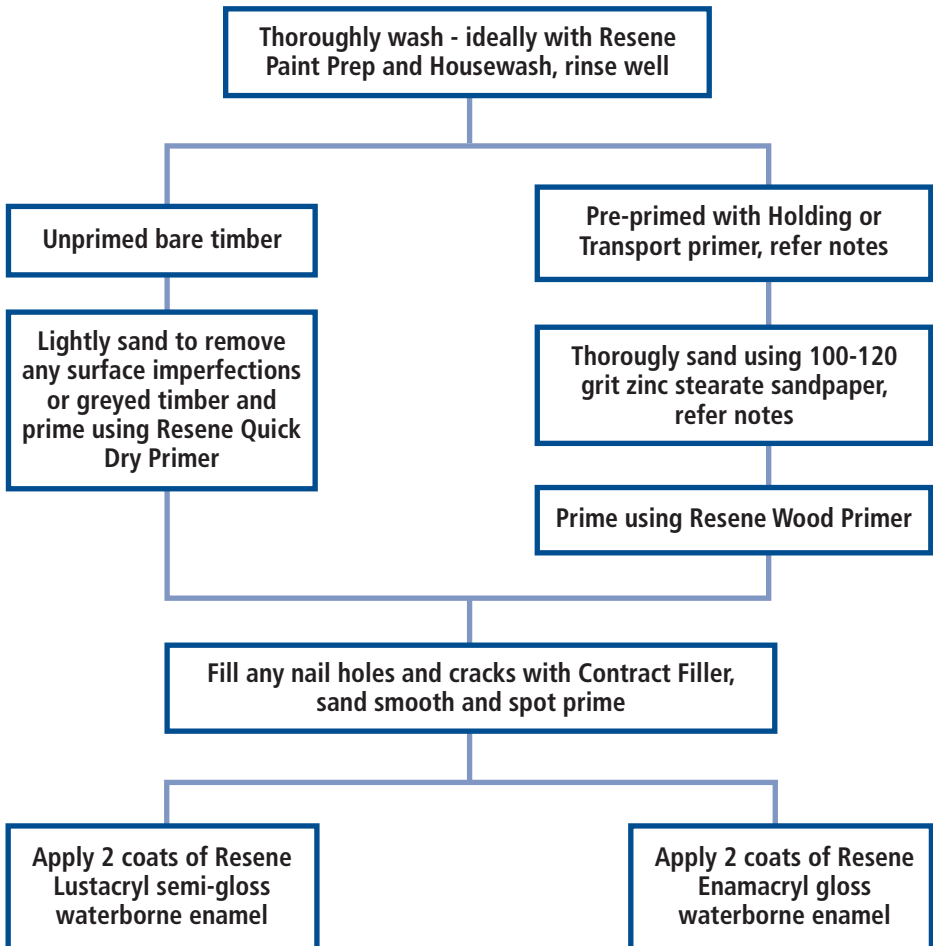
# Resene Professional development programme

- Shadowclad is a form of plywood and behaves in a similar manner. It is manufactured by Carter Holt in Australasia. Most commonly it is designed to look like rough sawn vertical timber – it is promoted as being suitable as a bracing board as well as cladding. Typically flathead galvanised nails are used to fix the sheets and are simply painted over.
- Bracing refers to how a structure is stabilised against movement in strong winds and earthquakes.
- To comply with the NZ Building Code Shadowclad must be painted or stained and not left to weather. Marine ply can however.
- It readily accepts paints and stains although due to an anomaly in the NZ Building Code when it is stained (with Resene Woodsman for example). It doesn't meet the bracing standards and additional bracing (and cost) is needed.
- Previously painted plywood and Shadowclad should be prepared and painted the same as timber weatherboards (refer to flowcharts 2 and 3).
- The most common form of plywood used exterior is Marine ply. Construction plywood is also frequently used but typically as a base for a cladding such as vertical Cedar boards and polystyrene - usually to improve bracing.
- Plywood and Shadowclad are manufactured from alternating thin layers of layered timber that are then glued together. The top layer is likely to split or check when first exposed to moisture and heat. (a rainy day followed by a sunny day!) – This will happen regardless of whether it is painted or stained first and is not a board fault.
- We recommend that either it is deliberately wet and allowed to check (allow approx. 24 hours) and then primed and painted - applying a third coat to the checked area or painting it straight away and allowing for a third coat to be applied at a later date once it has checked.
- The very best but hardly used paint system for ply is Resene X-200 for its crack filling and high build properties.
- A roller is an ideal way to paint plywood and the face of Shadowclad.
- The statement on the preceding page is from the Resene specification system for Shadowclad and is included as a note to point out the requirement for light reflectance values over 40% unless Resene Cool Colours are used and the local council accepts the change.
- 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.





## New wooden windows, doors and joinery



Also consider using Resene MouldDefender or Resene Cool Colour.



# Resene Professional development programme

- Most new windows come pre-primed and are coated in the same pre-primers as weatherboards. Unfortunately the same quality issues also arise.
- If windows are puttied (as opposed to using a timber bead) wait until it is firm to touch before proceeding to the painting stage – usually after 10 days, unless a synthetic fast drying putty has been used.
- It is important to paint the top, bottom and inside edges of the window to ensure a good moisture seal and help reduce swelling. **We strongly recommend the full three coat system is applied to these areas.**
- Traditional full gloss solventborne enamels used to be our only recommendation for exterior joinery however because of the significant increase in U.V. resistance that the waterborne enamels have and their ease of application they are now preferred.
- If a customer wants to use full gloss solventborne enamel then that is fine. Simply advise them that we would expect the waterborne equivalent to perform better outside and follow the system guide.
- While the basis of some debate we recommend that windows are completed before the weatherboards and that the edges or scribes are (see photo) painted the same colour as the window frames rather than the weatherboard colour if different.
- 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.





## Repainting wooden windows, doors and joinery

Treat moss and mould using Resene Moss & Mould Killer

Thoroughly wash and scrub using Resene Paint Prep and Housewash, a Scotchbrite pad is ideal

Sand any flaking paint and inside facings of the window and frame

Remove or strip any perished or unstable paint - typically the windowsill

Spot prime using Resene Quick Dry Primer or Resene Wood Primer

Condition stripped areas with Resene TimberLock

Replace any putty using Red Devil synthetic putty, fill any nail holes etc, spot prime putty using Resene Wood Primer after allowing 24 hours to cure

We recommend 2 coats of Resene Lustacryl semi-gloss waterborne enamel

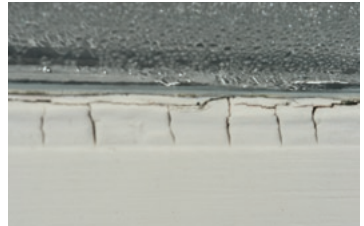
Alternatively for high gloss finish recommend 2 coats of Resene Enamacryl gloss waterborne enamel



Also consider using Resene MouldDefender or Resene Cool Colour.

# Resene Professional development programme

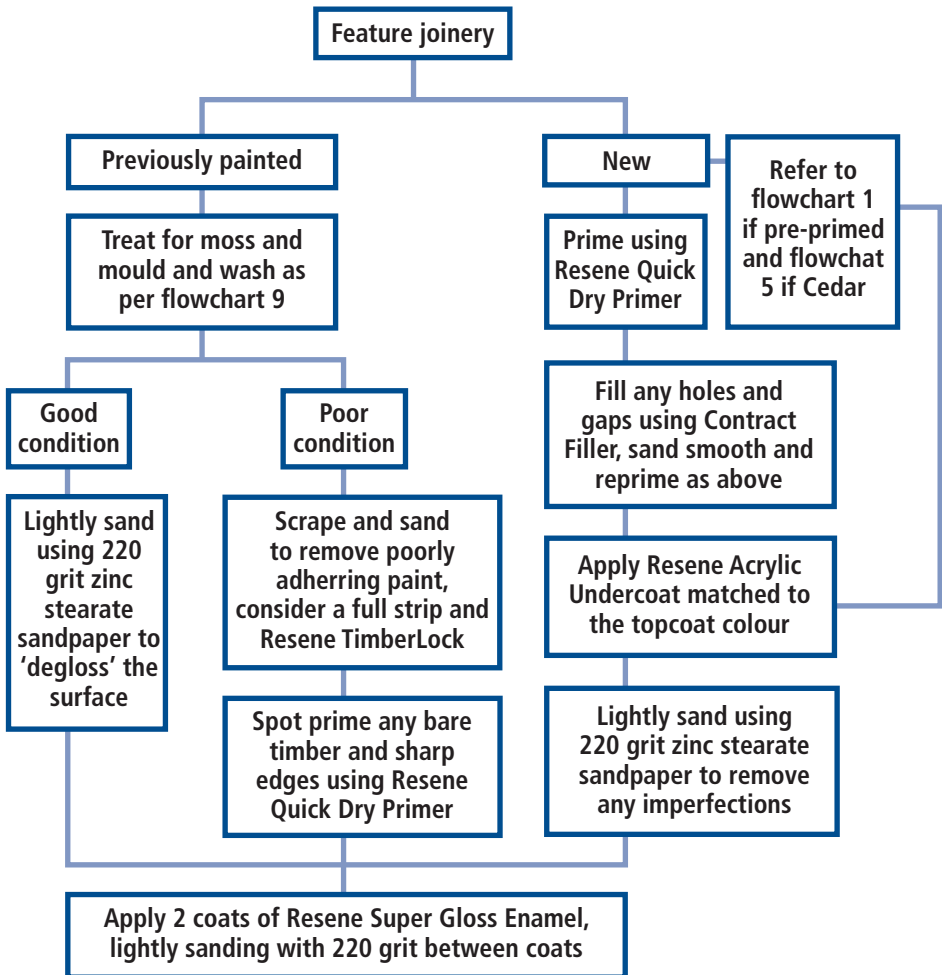
- The best way to wash and prepare windows is to use Resene Paint Prep and Housewash and a **3M** scourer or Scotchbrite pad which is effective at reaching edges and recesses of windows.
- Although not always done, the top, internal and bottom faces of the window should be painted.
- Hack out and replace putty that has dried out and come loose – we recommend Red Devil or Bostik Synthetic putty as they can be primed within 24 hours with Resene Wood Primer and then painted with Resene Lustacryl or Resene Enamacryl (traditional putty needs to cure for two weeks!)
- The inside faces will need sanding to 'de gloss' them. Old enamel paint not exposed to U.V. light (the inside faces of windows and frames in particular) gets harder and more brittle over time and will need thorough sanding before painting. The exposed faces will need washing to 'dechalk' if the paintwork is sound.
- Substrates that are exposed at a 45 degree angle to the sun are subject to twice the level of U.V. attack that a vertical or horizontal surface will. In the same way that our nose will get sun burnt more quickly than our cheeks. This is why the top edge of a windowsill will deteriorate more quickly than other painted surfaces.
- We recommend Resene Lustacryl as its lower gloss conceals imperfections more effectively than the higher gloss Resene Enamacryl.
- 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.



# Resene Professional development programme



## High gloss feature doors and joinery



# Resene Professional development programme

- Resene Super Gloss Enamel dries to a higher gloss and has slightly better flow than Resene Enamacryl and as a result has a smoother higher gloss finish. Many people prefer this look for feature elements of their home such as a feature front door.
- However Resene Super Gloss (and all solventborne enamels) weathers and degrades more quickly than Resene Enamacryl, and will need to be redone sooner as a result – although as many front doors are relatively sheltered and set back from direct sunlight this can be less of an issue.
- For the 'very best gloss finish' apply two coats of Resene Super Gloss over either Resene Quick Dry Primer or Resene Acrylic Undercoat in a colour matched to the Resene Super Gloss colour and lightly sand with 220 grit sandpaper to achieve a smooth surface before applying the final coat.
- Resene Quick Dry Primer and Resene Acrylic Undercoat have excellent sanding properties making them ideal as a base for high gloss finishes
- Resene Acrylic Undercoat can be tinted to most colours in the Total Colour System and is an ideal base for strong colours. However it is not suitable as a primer for bare timber as it doesn't have the anti fungal and timber preserving properties that Resene Quick Dry Primer has.
- 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.







# 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, December 2007.

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