

the paint the professionals use

access specification information online at www.resene.com.au or www.resene.co.nz
minimise the effect of your project on the environment – see the Resene website

General

Paper is a mat composed mainly of cellulose fibres derived from either a chemical or mechanical pulping process, may be bleached or unbleached, with or without resin additives for wet-strength, and with or without surface treatments, such as coatings or machine calendaring. Paper for the most part, presents an excellent surface for painting and waterborne paints are excellent in this area. They are normally applied direct to paper. There are however some areas where the use of a solventborne sealer, such as Resene Sureseal (see [Data Sheet D42](#)), is advisable.

- Yellowing of unbleached paper - unbleached paper in the presence of U.V. light will yellow due to the formation of dye-like substances. This may cause discolouration of the first coat of a waterborne paint applied directly to the paper. Use of Resene Sureseal (see [Data Sheet D42](#)) stops this.
- In steamy areas, such as kitchens, bathrooms and laundries, the use of Resene Sureseal (see [Data Sheet D42](#)) upgrades the performance of the paper.
- Old wallpaper:
 - (a) Wallpaper should be checked prior to painting to determine the condition of the coating used. Some old wallpapers used a weak coating, which provides an unsatisfactory base for painting. If the old coating will come off as a powder when scratched with a fingernail, a sealer such as Resene Sureseal (see [Data Sheet D42](#)) or Resene Waterborne Smooth Surface Sealer (see [Data Sheet D47a](#)) will condition the surface successfully.
 - (b) Wallpaper printed with metallic links should have a test area painted to ensure there is no reaction with paints. Any sign of staining would indicate that sealing with Resene Sureseal (see [Data Sheet D42](#)) is necessary.
 - (c) Some vinyls contain plasticisers that can migrate into the paint and leave the paint soft and sticky. Test a small area with the topcoat paint, if the area remains tacky after 24 hours seal the wallpaper with Resene Vinyl Wallpaper Sealer (see [Data Sheet D406](#)).
- Paperfaced plasterboard:

Problems may occur due to differences in the porosity of various stopping layers and the paper surface of the paperfaced plasterboard. For new construction projects ensure that the appropriate level of finish is specified especially if critical lighting conditions exist.

Surface preparation

D84.1 Clean surfaces

Thoroughly wash down with Resene Paint Prep and Housewash (see [Data Sheet D812](#)) to remove all dirt, dust, grease, chalk, cobwebs and other contaminants. Rinse thoroughly with clean water. Clean with soft cloths as abrasives will damage the paper surface. Allow to dry.

D84.2 Remove all moss and mould

Thoroughly clean down to remove all loosely adhered material. Treat areas of moss or mould infestation with Resene Moss & Mould Killer (see [Data Sheet D80](#)), correctly diluted with clean water. Leave for up to 48 hours to achieve full kill. For heavy infestations further applications may be needed. Wash thoroughly with clean water to remove residues.

Lining paper, paperfaced plasterboard and wallpaper

Referred to in Resene
specification sheets:

- 15 Fibrous plaster, paperfaced plaster and solid plaster
- 20 Textured and specialist coatings

For smoke damaged surfaces
see [D86](#)

For repaints see [D87](#)

D84.3 Pretreat surfaces (level 5 finish only)

Allow to dry out thoroughly, then pretreat with a full coat of Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal (see [Data Sheet D807](#)) by roller to achieve a uniform finish. Lightly sand with a pole sander to produce a smooth surface and wipe with a clean, damp sponge to remove dust.

As a spray only option Resene also offers Resene Broadwall 3 in 1 (see [Data Sheet D810](#)). Coverage rates are dependant on the number of coats applied, refer to Data Sheet.

D84.4 Seal surfaces

For wet areas, such as kitchens and bathrooms, allow to thoroughly dry out, then seal with a coat of Resene Sureseal (see [Data Sheet D42](#)) or for new wet areas a coat of Resene Waterborne Smooth Surface Sealer (see [Data Sheet D47a](#)). For dry areas, allow to thoroughly dry out, then seal with a coat of Resene Broadwall Waterborne Wallboard Sealer (see [Data Sheet D403](#)).

To minimise the occurrence of sheen banding (seeing the position of the jointing compounds after painting) sealing the plaster and board D84.4 can be done prior to the application of Resene Broadwall 3 in 1 (see [Data Sheet D810](#)) or Resene Broadwall Surface Prep & Seal (see [Data Sheet D807](#)).