

More on Weatherboards

The Condition of Weatherboards

What state your weatherboards are in and what contaminants are present will dictate the level of surface preparation, what primers are used and also what topcoat will be best. The key considerations are as follows:

Flaking Paint:

- This needs to be scraped and/or sanded off until the surface is sound (see Appendix sound).
- Bare timber areas (which are usually grey in colour) need to be sanded back to remove the weathered top surface.
- If the paintwork is very poor, consideration should be given to burning off with a hot air torch or alternatively using a linbide scraper to remove the defective areas.

Splits and holes in the timber:

- These need to be repaired to maintain the weathertightness of the house (the same is true for any weatherboards with dry rot). Usually if the timber is in this sort of condition it suggests that removal of the existing paint, at least the worst affected area – is prudent.

Mould & Moss:

- Almost without exception there will be some mould on the weatherboards – with the worst likely to be on the southern facing elevation or any damp areas not exposed to sunlight. Mould will need to be treated for any subsequent paint system to succeed. The worst areas will need Resene Moss & Mould Killer while other areas will need Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – which will suffice on the least affected areas. Waterblasting and sanding will not kill moss and mould, only remove the visible mould. It will re-grow behind the new paint unless properly killed.

Chalkiness:

- This is the paint eroding from UV attack. First the gloss of the paint surface will disappear and then the surface will appear chalky. A small amount of pigment will be visible when you rub the surface. The paint will need to be thoroughly washed to remove the chalkiness – Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner is very effective at this. Waterblasting can excessively damage the remaining paint and the timber itself.

Rust Stains:

- Usually these are from rusting nail heads – they are extremely problematic. Preferably you will need to remove the source of rusting – but this is almost always impossible.
- The most practical treatment is to locate the nail head and punch it further back in the timber. Treat the surface with Resene Rust Arrest if you can get it on the nail itself. Then fill with either putty or an epoxy filler such as Resene Epox-o-Bond, which is more effective at slowing the rust stain, but it is a two pack and much harder to use. The rust stain will reappear unless the source is removed.

In some instances the problem can only be managed by frequent overpainting as the stain returns, simply because the corroding nail cannot be reached to be treated.

Other Contaminants:

- These range from pollen to road grime. They can also be region specific, for example Westport has a lot of residue from coal on the outside of the houses and the Rotorua region has sulphide discoloration. The most common however is salt. They are all relatively easy to remove by thorough washing again with Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner and thoroughly rinsing with fresh water. This is much more effective than waterblasting.

Recommended Weatherboard Primers

Resene Quick Dry Primer (Data Sheet D45)

Our recommended primer for most exterior timbers and fibre cement.

It is a proven performer combining long acting fungicides and anti-corrosive pigments that will protect the timber from fungal attack and help reduce nail head corrosion.

It is very easy to apply, sands well and has excellent coverage. It performs as well or better than solventbased wood primers in virtually all circumstances, and as it is waterborne and Environmental Choice approved it is our first choice primer.

Resene TimberLock (Data Sheet D48)

Is a timber preservative and is excellent for older timber, or if thorough sanding is not an option, for example the concave rusticated timber profile.

Resene Wood Primer (Data Sheet D40)

Only used in preference to Resene Quick Dry Primer where a lot of rust staining is evident or if the homeowner was painting cedar weatherboards. (Note however, these are usually stained rather than painted).

Recommended Weatherboard Topcoats

There are **three** topcoats we recommend for exterior weatherboards. They are Resene Lumbersider, Resene Sonyx 101 and Resene Hi-Glo.

Resene Hi-Glo (Data Sheet D31) – Gloss Finish

Has excellent gloss and flow characteristics, meaning that it dries to a smooth almost mirror-like finish. It is tough, resistant to mould growth and easy to keep clean.

Resene Sonyx 101 (Data Sheet D30) – Semi-Gloss Finish

Uses the same resin system as Resene Hi-Glo and dries to the same smooth finish but in a semi-gloss. Importantly it is just as durable and washable as Resene Hi-Glo and is slightly easier to apply. Imperfections will not show as much as when Resene Hi-Glo is used, yet there is no compromise in terms of performance.

Resene Lumbersider (Data Sheet D34) – Low Sheen

Resene Lumbersider is used regularly on weatherboards, but not as often as Resene Hi-Glo, nor is it as suitable as Resene Sonyx 101 in this area. It has a slightly softer film meaning it is not quite as durable or easy to keep clean.

Balancing this is its lower gloss level (half that of Resene Sonyx 101 and much lower than Resene Hi-Glo) making Resene Lumbersider an excellent option for band sawn weatherboards and rough surfaces. It is also self priming – an advantage when repainting a batch or garden shed for example.

In terms of gloss level Resene Hi-Glo has double the gloss that Resene Sonyx 101 has, while Resene Sonyx 101 has double the gloss of Resene Lumbersider. As a rule Resene Hi-Glo and Resene Sonyx 101 are our recommendations for most exterior weatherboards.

Most customers will want to use Resene Hi-Glo or Resene Sonyx 101 when repainting weatherboards. Resene Hi-Glo, with its high gloss and smooth surface finish, looks best on new or stripped and re-primed weatherboards. Resene Sonyx 101 will not highlight surface imperfections – common on older weatherboards – yet it is just as washable and durable as Resene Hi-Glo. In most cases the customer will need Resene Quick Dry Primer to complete the paint system.

As Resene Sonyx 101 is as washable and durable as Resene Hi-Glo, but because it has half the gloss level of Resene Hi-Glo, it will not highlight surface imperfections as much. This is why it is our recommendation for less than perfect, generally older weatherboards.

Recommended Weatherboard Colours

Most exterior colour schemes where weatherboards will be the dominant surface to be painted (excepting roofs) are a lighter colour with 2-3 trim colours. This has economic and performance issues. Lighter shades tinted from white are often more economical than colours tinted from 4 litre bases.

For older houses, lighter shades attract less heat, reducing the risk of stressing older substrates that can cause flaking, bubbling and other performance issues.

Generally most customers will be happy with off whites on weatherboards, possibly stronger colours on the trims, bargeboards fascias and baseboards, with white on the window joinery.

If you have seen colours or schemes that you like use these as a starting point. Resene EzyPaint is definitely the way to go if you are not confident with colour, as it will allow you to electronically paint your project in Resene colours so you can see the finish before you start.

How Much Paint Do You Need?

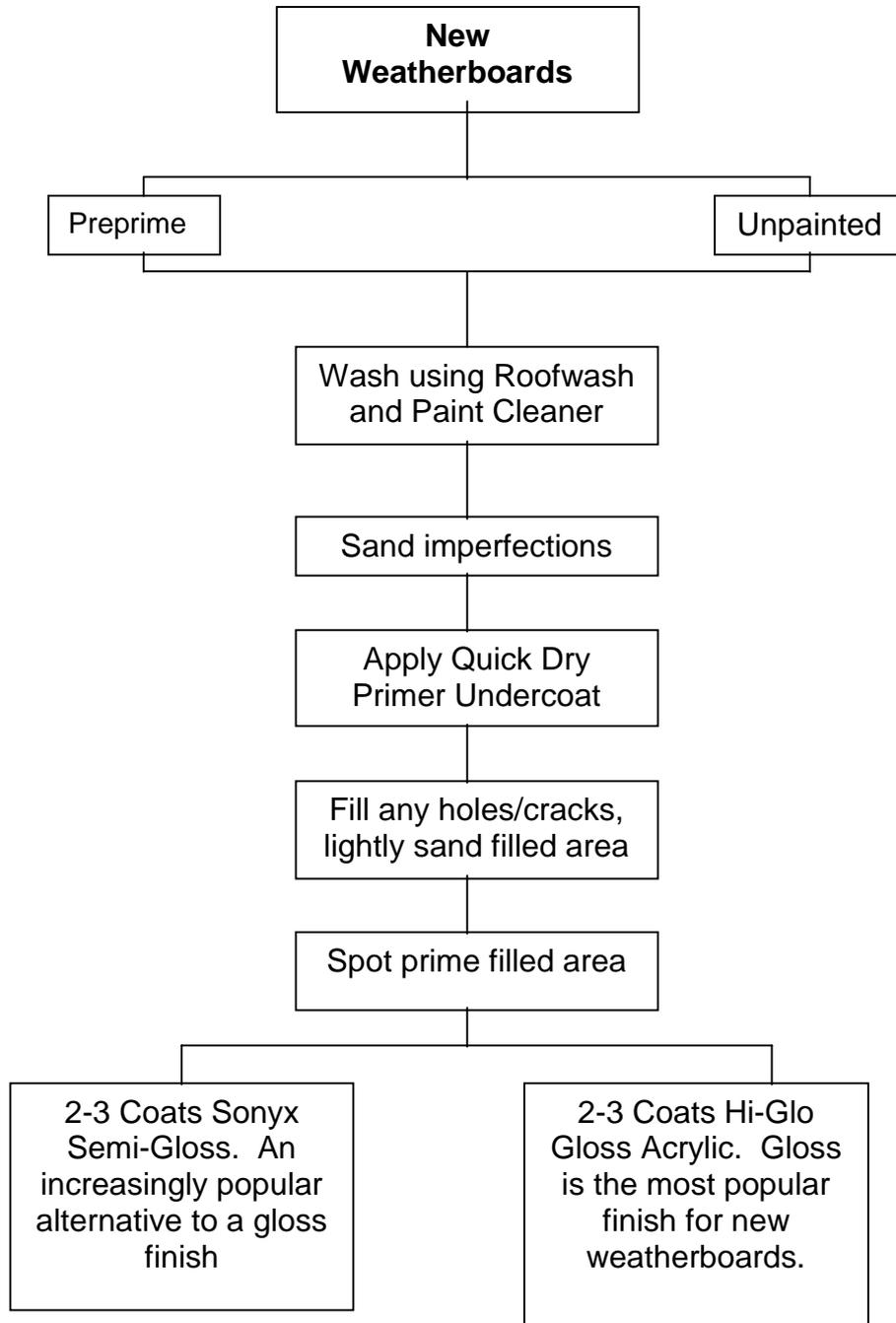
The calculation for average weatherboards is around 5–6 square metres per litre (two coats) of Hi-Glo, Sonyx 101 and Lumbersider.

This is a little down on the data sheet and, because the weatherboards have a profile, there is a little more surface area than flat measure. From the data sheets each coat should cover around 12^{m^2} per litre, therefore losing some for profile and allowing two coats on average of $5^{\text{m}^2} - 6^{\text{m}^2}$ per litre is reasonably accurate.

For an average sized house (i.e. flat earth, three bedrooms etc) of 140–160 square metres (flat) of weatherboards, a good strategy is to start the project with 2 x 10 litre pails, with an additional pail likely to be required to complete the project.

New Weatherboards

Typically on a new house or addition.
Usually pre-primed with a thin pink or grey coating.



Notes

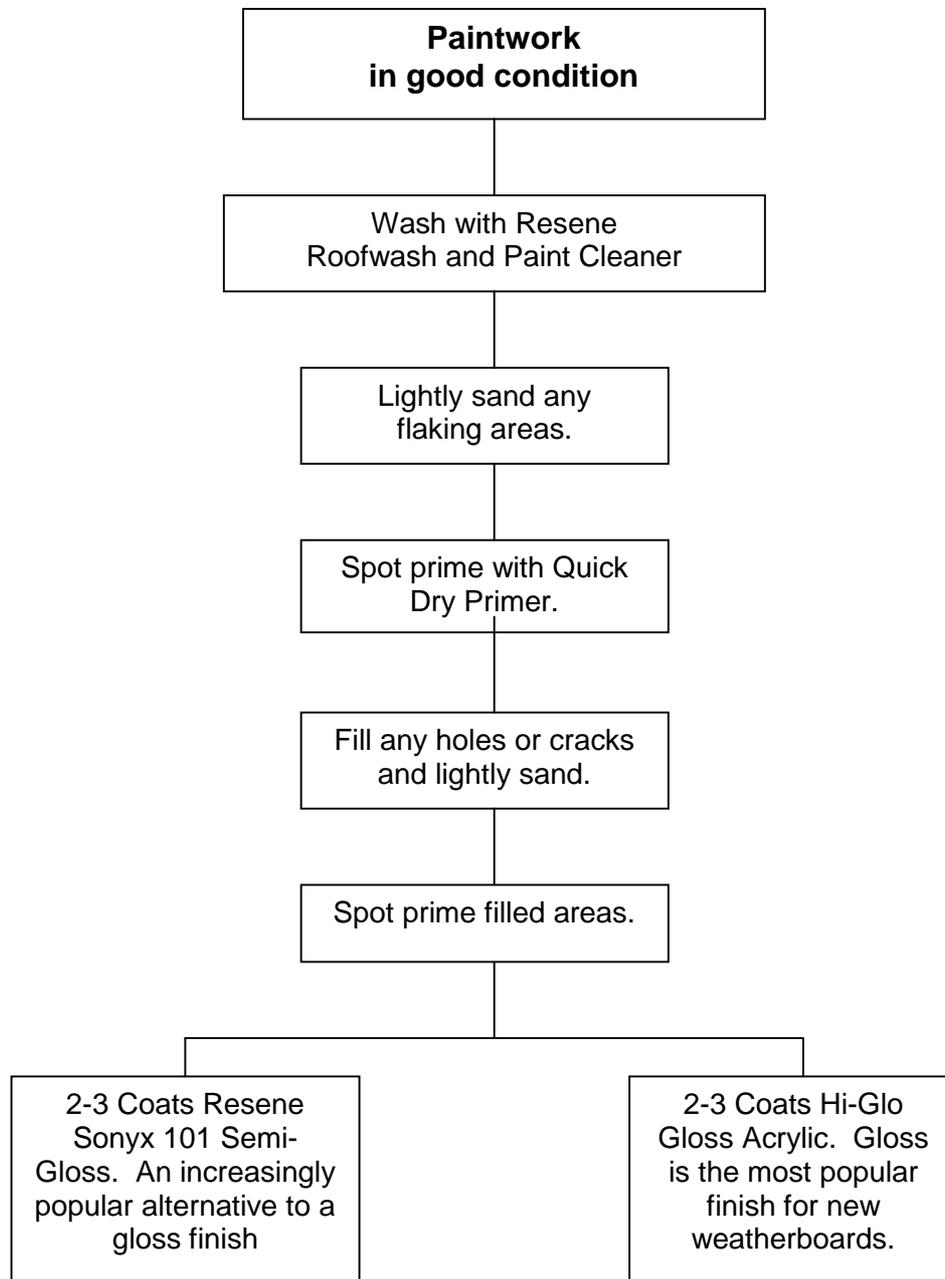
1. The pink primer commonly applied to timber weatherboards and joinery is really a thin holding primer designed to provide temporary protection during the building process. It should not be considered part of the coating system. (E.g. a coat of Resene Quick Dry Primer is applied at around 32 microns DFT, while factory applied timber primers have film builds between 10 & 15 microns thick).
2. There will always be dirt and other contaminants like salt on the timber surface – these must be removed and a quick wash with Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner is ideal.
3. It is always better to prime any holes or cracks before stopping, to prevent the timber drawing moisture out of the fillers resulting in a weakened bond. Then lightly sand the filler and spot prime.
4. Timber exposed to UV light will deteriorate and become 'grey' in appearance. This needs to be thoroughly sanded prior to painting. Normally timber should be primed within 2 weeks of erection. (An alternative to extensive sanding is Resene TimberLock).
5. Traditionally most houses are painted using a gloss paint. This dates back to when weatherboards could only be painted with gloss enamels. There is also a belief that a high gloss is more easily cleaned.

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning Brushware	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Fillers	Permafill for nail heads and voids No More Gaps for gaps between weatherboards
Sandpaper	180-220 grit for sanding fillers etc
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop Sheet• Masking Tape• Hot Weather Thinner• Paint Pots (especially if 10 Litre pails are purchased)• Sanding Block• Hand Cleaner

Painting Houses in Good Condition

(Where there is a little bare timber
and exposed North and West elevations still in good order)

Paintwork often faded and chalky, but showing small cracking and little bare timber. Moss and mould usually present on South side.



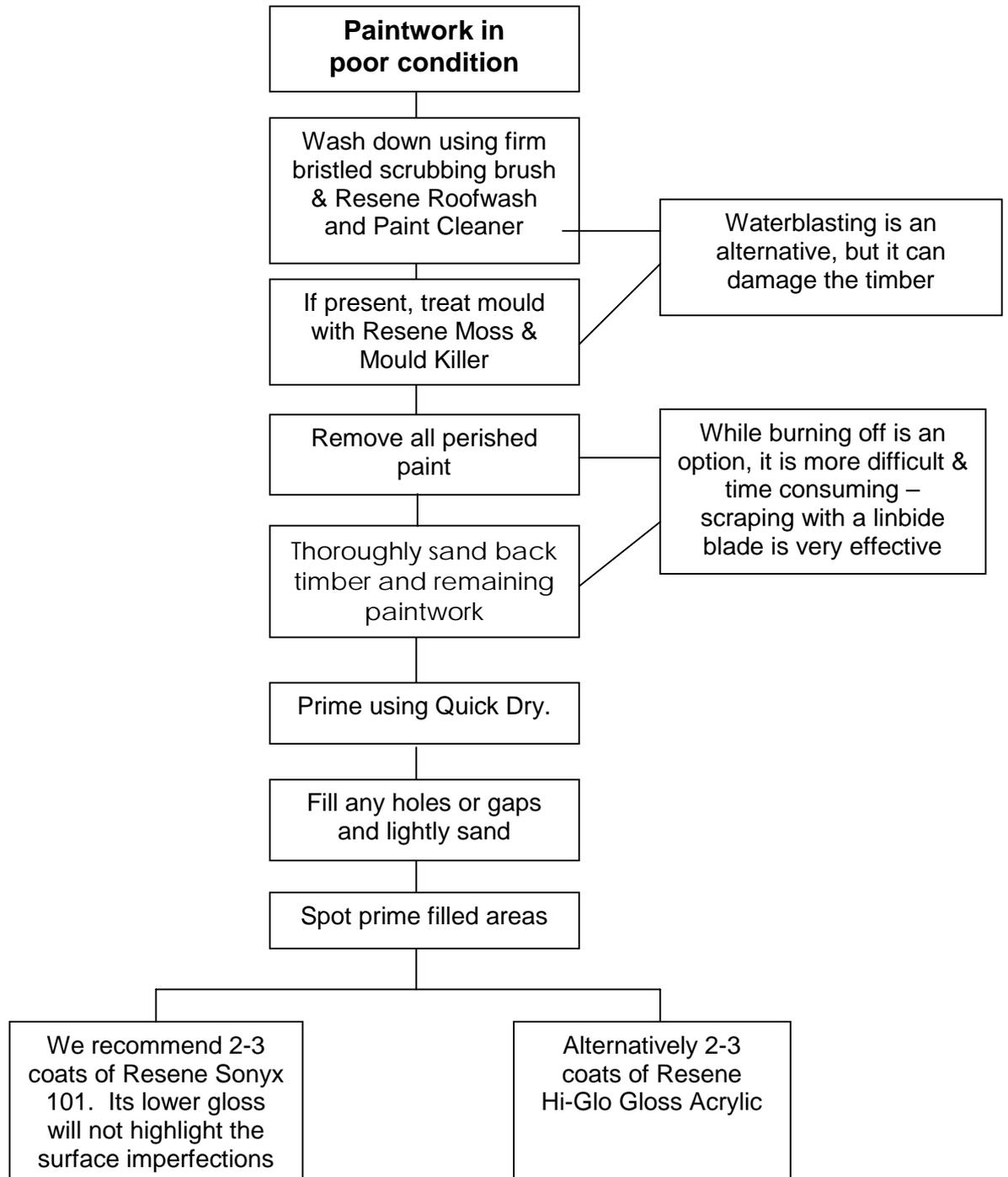
Notes:

1. Paintwork that is in good condition will have a few small areas of paint flaking and cracking. The paint film will have started to chalk, will likely be dirty and will have faded.
2. Thoroughly wash with Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner, which is effective at removing chalkiness this also will effectively treat small areas of moss and mould. However if the moss and mould growth is extensive (e.g. on the Southern aspect) then this should be treated separately with Resene Moss & Mould Killer.
3. Our acrylic paints will stick to most surfaces including old acrylic and even enamels. Little, if any sanding is required except on flaking paint work and obvious surface imperfections that. This is a good reason to repaint sooner before the paint starts to deteriorate to a point where surface preparation becomes very problematic.

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – possibly Moss & Mould Killer if a lot present
Brushware	A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Fillers	Permafill for holes and timber cracks No More Gaps for gaps between weatherboards
Sandpaper	180-220 grit for sanding fillers etc 100-120 grit for general sanding of flaking paint (if present).
Tools / Accessories	Putty Knife for use with Permafill
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop Sheet• Masking Tape• Hot Weather Thinner• Paint Pots (especially if 10 Litre Pails are purchased)• Sanding Block• Hand Cleaner

Repainting Houses in Poor Condition

The paintwork will be characterised by lots of bare timber, crocodiled and flaking paint, there will likely be rusty nail heads, dirty and other contaminants as well as moss and mould especially on the South side.

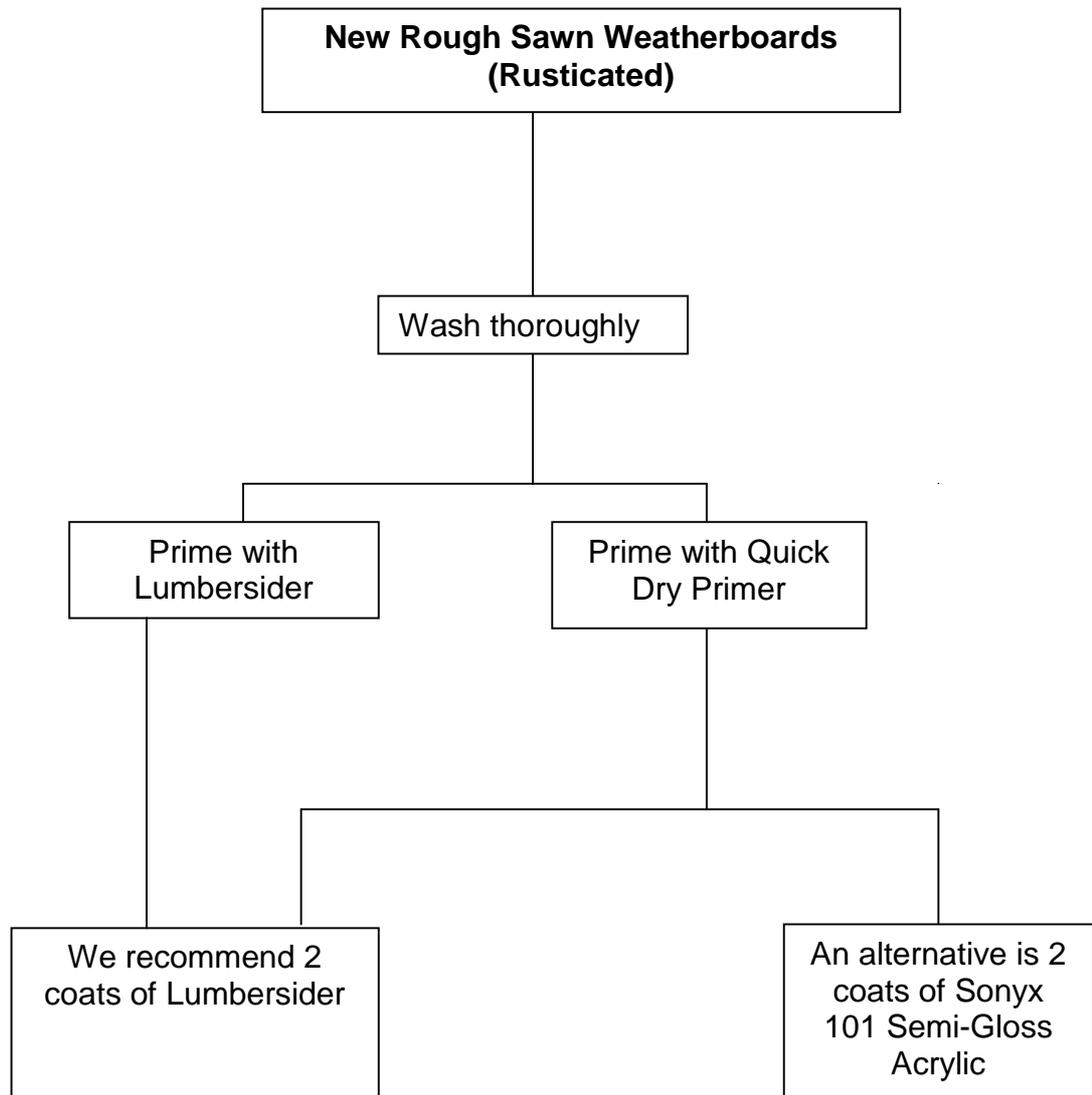


Notes:

1. While waterblasting will remove paint, you can “gouge” the timber if too high pressure is used.
2. Burning off with a hot air gun is very slow – most professionals use a linbide scraper, which is remarkably quick at removing poorly adhered paintwork – there is a chance of some gouging though.
3. Resene TimberLock is ideal for bare timber as a surface pre-treatment. (It acts like Resene Sureseal does on old powdery surfaces). Use it if you believe a large amount of the paint will need to come off – especially on the North and North East facings.
4. Treat nail heads as described in background information.
5. As the prepared surface will have repaired cracks, some old paintwork and some freshly primed areas, it will be less than perfect when compared to new weatherboards. Resene Sonyx 101 should be used in this case, as its lower gloss will not highlight the imperfections the way a gloss finish will and yet is still as washable.
6. The paint may well contain lead, which Resene can assist by testing. If it contains lead, see the Resene Putting Your Safety First brochure for further information.
7. After sanding, prime the same day, as the night time moisture from dew will creep under the freshly sanded areas – plan the work so that this is achieved.

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – possibly Moss & Mould Killer
Brushware	A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Fillers	Linseed Oil Putty for punched rusty nail heads Permafill for holes and cracks in the timber
Sandpaper	No More Gaps for gaps between weatherboards 180-220 grit for sanding fillers etc
Tools / Accessories	100-120 grit for general sanding of flaking paint Putty Knife for use with Permafill Linbide Scraper for removing paint (spare blades)
Lead Paint Present	Drop sheet to collect paint flakes Protection – Dustmask, Safety Gloves, Safety Glasses
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop Sheet• Masking Tape• Hot Weather Thinner• Paint Pots (especially if a 10 Litre pails are purchased)• Sanding Block• Hand Cleaner

New Rough Sawn Weatherboards (Rusticated)



Notes:

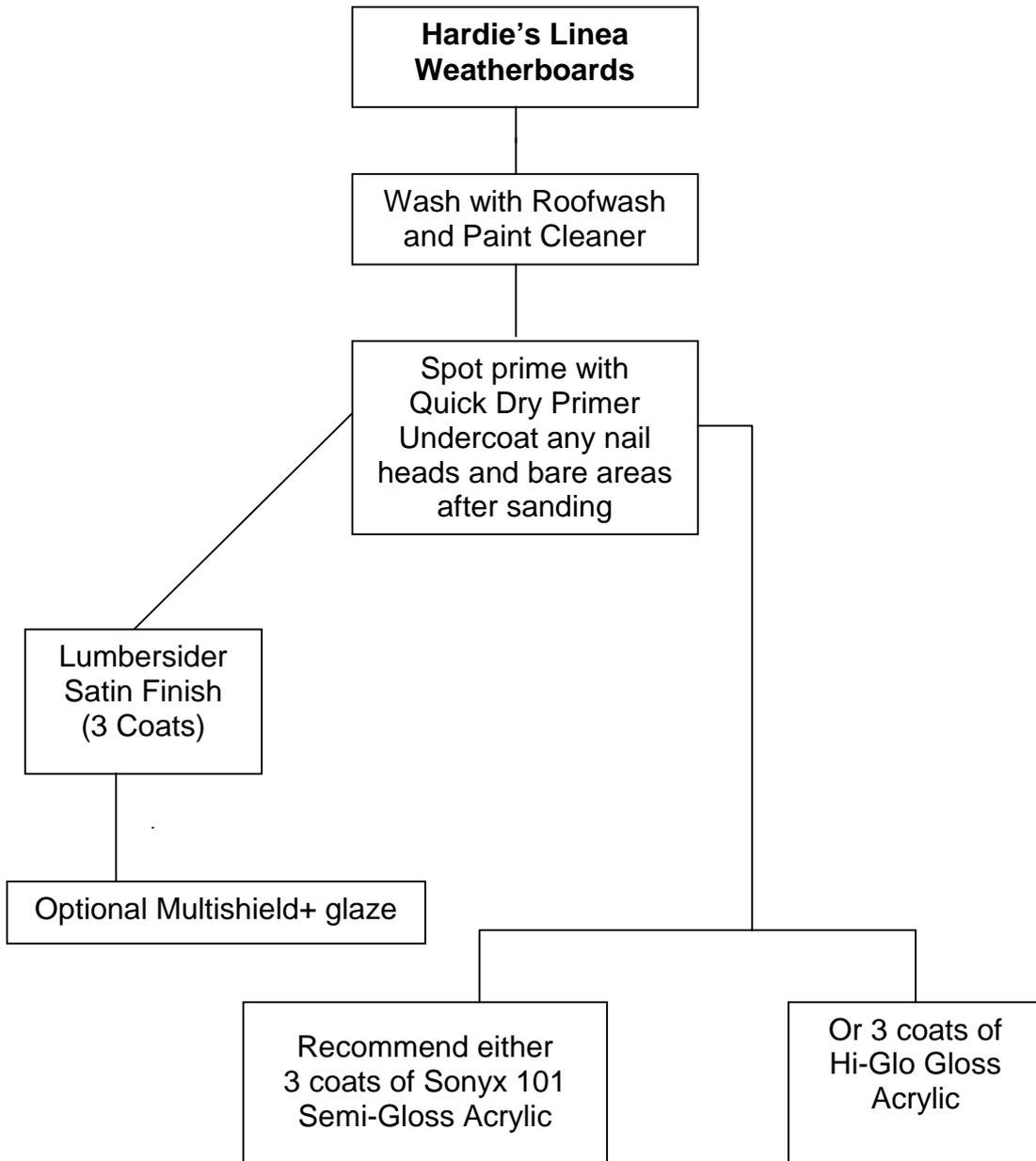
1. Rough sawn profiles obviously use more paint because of the surface roughness, so allow 15-20% more paint than you would calculate for flat surfaces.
2. Nail fixings are generally left flush with the surface or have the nail head exposed as an architectural detail.
3. For stopping any punched nails use Linseed Oil putty. Fillers such as Permafill tend to smooth the profile around the nail hole and this transmits through the paint system.
4. Typically Rough Sawn (or Band Sawn Timber) are either stained (with Resene Woodsman) or painted with a low Sheen Acrylic Paint (Lumbersider) while Resene Sonyx 101 or Hi-Glo can be used it is not very common.

(Generally we would recommend Resene Lumbersider and offer Sonyx 101 as an alternative).

- Lumbersider is self-priming while Sonyx will need Quick Dry applied first.
- Also worth noting are the greater range of colours and their availability in 10 Litre pails from the Lumbersider range (refer to the Lumbersider Colour Chart).

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – possibly Moss & Mould Killer
Brushware	A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Fillers	If nails are punched use putty for filling
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop Sheet• Masking Tape• Hot Weather Thinner• Paint Pots (especially if 10 Litre Pails are purchased)• Nook and Cranny Roller and No. 2 Sleeve (This works surprisingly well and is also ideal for vertical fence pailings)

Hardie's Linea Weatherboards



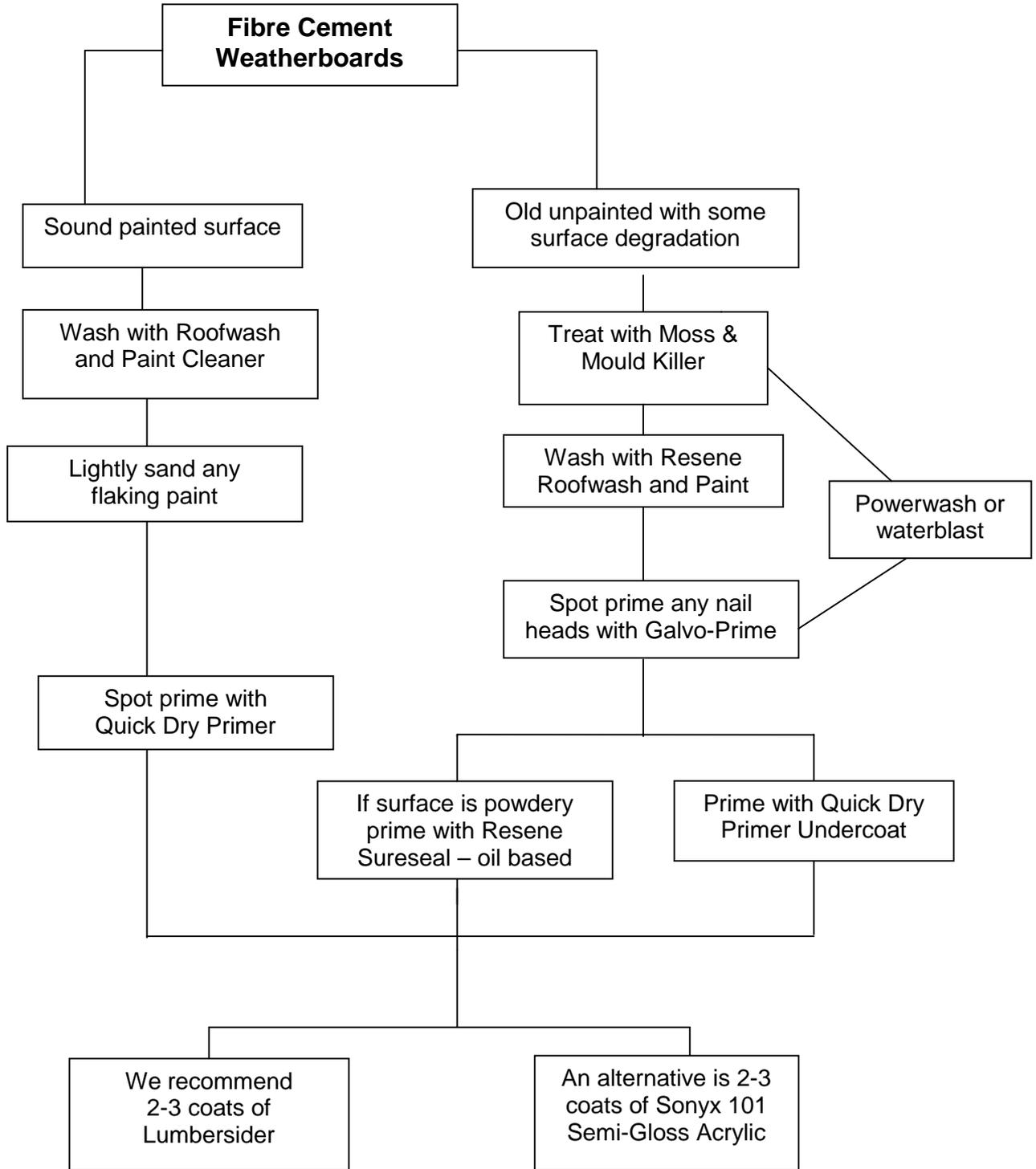
Notes:

1. Linea **weatherboards** from James Hardie utilise innovative ceramic technology to produce a very durable, movement and moisture resistant substrate – ideal for painting.
2. Its lack of movement and inertness mean that strong colours can be used without risk of warping and shrinkage – problems common to timber weatherboards.
3. They are preprimed but will need spot priming on filled nail heads or any sanded areas
4. Use either Resene Sonyx 101 or Resene Hi-Glo. Lumbersider will not last quite as long..
5. For maximum durability we recommend 3 finish or topcoats – mainly because the third coat increases the coverage over sharper edged profiles.
6. To extend colour durability a coat of Resene Multishield+ (satin or gloss) can be applied over Lumbersider – this system will last longer than Sonyx 101 or Hi-Glo.

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – possibly Moss & Mould Killer
Brushware	A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Fillers	Permafill for nail heads
Sandpaper	No More Gaps for gaps between weatherboards
Tools / Accessories	180-220 grit for sanding fillers etc Putty Knife for use with Permafill
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop Sheet • Masking Tape • Hot Weather Thinner • Paint Pots (especially if a 10 Litre pail is purchased) • Sanding Blocks • Hand Cleaner • Nook and Cranny Roller kit with No. 2 Sleeve

Fibre Cement Weatherboards

Fibre cement is a common weatherboard often known as Hardiplank and/or Weathersiders.



Notes:

1. Fibre cement is a very sound surface for paint when new or previously painted. However when left unpainted for many years it will become powdery and will have moss, mould and other contaminants present.
2. Older sheets will need to be treated with Resene Moss & Mould Killer. Then either waterblasted or thoroughly washed.

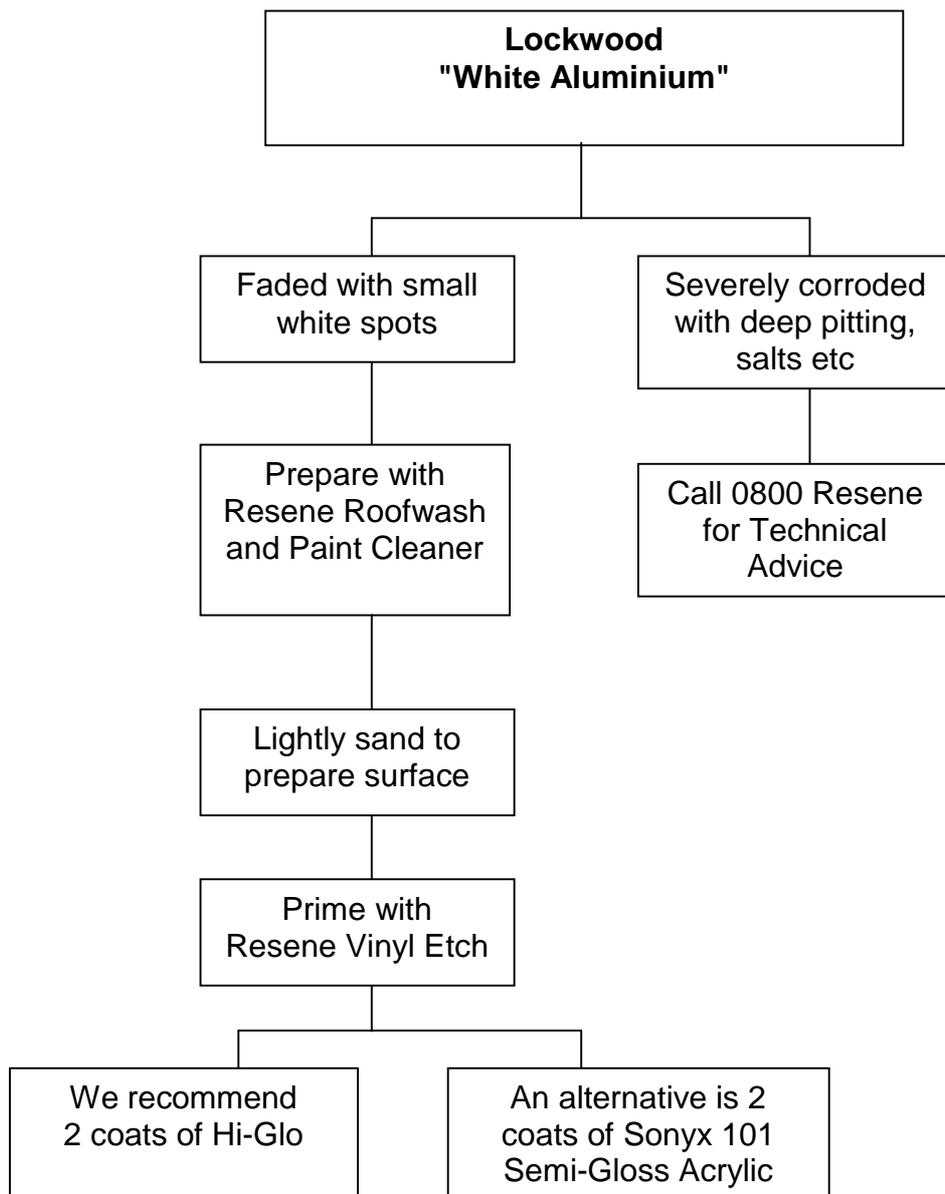
Resene Galvo-Prime will adhere will to both galvanised nail heads and the sheets.

Resene Sureseal will bind the powdery surface and prevent salt contamination (lots of fibre cement weatherboards are used on baches)

Resene Lumbersider or Sonyx 101 are the preferred topcoat options. Resene Hi-Glo is generally considered a little too glossy but there's no reason why it cannot be used

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – possibly Moss & Mould Killer
Brushware	A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Fillers	Permafill for filling nail heads, voids
Sandpaper	No More Gaps for gaps between weatherboards 180-220 grit for sanding fillers etc
Tools / Accessories	100-120 grit for general sanding of flaking paint Putty Knife for use with Permafill
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop Sheet• Masking Tape• Hot Weather Thinners• Paint Pots (especially if 10 Litre pails are purchased)• Sanding Block• Hand Cleaner• Nook and Cranny Roller kit with No. 2 Sleeve

Lockwood White Aluminium



Notes:

1. Powdercoated weatherboards - typically supplied on to Lockwood homes have a very good durability, but they will eventually deteriorate. The aluminium will eventually start to corrode, this looks like small raised pits in the surface.
2. The paint film will also have faded and will be chalky. The industrial paint systems originally used are similar to those used on Colorsteel.
3. Sanding should be limited to removing the surface pitting. This can be problematic if the surface profile has been moulded to resemble a rusticated weatherboard, and some particular care is needed. Resene Vinyl Etch Primer is effective for sealing the aluminium substrate.
4. If the surface is badly corroded then contact the 0800 RESENE helpline.

Key Accessories	Essential to Complete the Best System
Cleaning	Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner – possibly Moss & Mould Killer
Brushware	A good quality brush is essential and recommended - 75mm-83mm Legend Brush (rec. for Men) - 63mm-75mm Legend Brush (rec. for Women)
Sandpaper	180-220 grit for sanding any corrosion
Primer	Vinyl Etch Primer
Add Ons:	To Make the Job Easier and Quicker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop Sheet• Masking Tape• Hot Weather Thinners• Paint Pots (especially if 10 Litre pails are purchased)• Sanding Block• Hand Cleaner• Nook and Cranny Roller kit with No. 2 Sleeve

Some Painting Terms and Tips

<u>“Sound”</u>	Describes existing paint surface after washing and sanding preparation that remains properly adhering to the substances and is considered to provide a satisfactory base for the repainting. Note that the junction to areas of surfaces where the existing paint is removed completely the “sound” paint edge is feathered off by sanding to provide a smooth surface.
<u>Sunshakes:</u>	Caused by end grain around knots on surface swelling and spoiling paint. Sand smooth and fill with Multifill.
<u>Knots etc:</u>	Some fall out with time especially pine weatherboards. Fill with bog and sand flat.
<u>Rusty Nails:</u>	Caused by iron nails rusting up through stopping. <u>Linseed oil</u> putty is required. Nail rust spot to be punched down with nail punch to remove old stopping and set down nail head. Prime rust site with Resene Galvo One before stopping with putty.
<u>Rusty Flashings and Soakers:</u>	If galvanised flashings are really rusty – <u>replace</u> . If mostly white rust remove, sand with 180 grit sandpaper and prime with Resene Galvo One.
<u>“Dozy” Spots:</u>	Rusticated weatherboards and vertical weatherboards are prone to small areas of rot, particularly at corner stops and window and doorframe junctions. Caused by lack of drainage. Can be <u>dug out</u> with wood chisel. Liberal dose of Resene TimberLock wood conditioner and turbo bog and sand. A small flat galvanised patch plate is sometimes used.
<u>Matai, Totara and Cedar:</u>	Hard to paint timbers. <u>Resene Quick Dry</u> works very well but sometimes a localised stain is only fixed by a coat of <u>Resene Sonyx 101</u> directly on the spot as a <u>primer</u> followed by Resene Quick Dry.
<u>Painting in the Cold and Wet:</u>	Below <u>10 C</u> waterborne paints do not dry because evaporation almost stops. Both Wintergrade Resene Lumbersider and Hi-Glo are specifically formulated for <u>cold weather</u> and can be used down to <u>3 C</u>
<u>Painting in the Hot and Dry:</u>	Experts plan work and because houses have basically four sides, it is quite easy to follow the sun – avoiding uncomfortable heat. Heat speeds up drying but can be slowed with Resene Hot Weather Thinner.
<u>Painting Weatherboards:</u>	<u>Bevel Backed (standard):</u> Paint under the laps of four boards as far as you can reach both ways (approx 1.200). Paint the face of the four weatherboards and if you can, move onward i.e. paint <u>down</u> in strips of horizontal weatherboards. Because you get <u>all</u> the wet edges quickly, the wall always looks great! If you can't, because of critical access, consider Resene Sonyx 101 – lower gloss is less sensitive than gloss and “laps” much better when completing short sections of walls. <u>Rusticated:</u> Similarly painted in horizontal groupings of about four boards. On some larger sections it is possible to roll the face with a 180mm roller after cutting in the bevel.

Hardiplanks:

The small lap can be easily cut in and the face rolled 180mm with a sleeve No. 1. This gives an excellent result.

Cedar Cladding

Often fixed vertically and usually oil stained. Cedar has an aggressive resin structure and degrades stain leaving the cedar unsightly. To paint old cedar it must be well cleaned with Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner and clean water. Prime the entire surface Resene Wood Primer (D40) and allow to dry thoroughly. Our recommendation is to then paint two coats Resene Lumbersider. The low sheen is very suited to the grainy, stringy nature of cedar.

Brushware for Weatherboards:

Always good quality:

Bevel Back	=	75mm – 83mm
Rusticated	=	75mm
Hardiplanks	=	63mm (cut in)

And 180mm No. 1 sleeve or Speedbrush 100mm
No. 2 sleeve Rough Sawn

Sandpapers:

Broken surfaces	50 – 100 grit (hand)
Disc sanders	60 grit
General	120 grit (hand)
Finishing and Feathering	180 grit

Moss & Mould:

Always found on south sides and often on other aspects. Can be removed with waterblasting, application of Resene Moss & Mould Killer followed by washing and Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner.

Waterblasting/Washdown:

Waterblasting at high pressure and volume will seriously damage timber substrates and best results are obtained by judicious use.

Chemwash Cleaning:

Specialist preparation service by contract and is safe low pressure cleaning system. Will not prepare perished paintwork.

Salt Staining:

A serious invisible problem when repainting and if coastal exposure is high, washdown before and between each coat. The residual salt stains in paintwork, seen as a darker discolouration, can only be treated with Resene Sureseal pigmented sealer.

Rust Stains:

Surface stains can be removed with oxallic acid. Stains from objects (nails etc) rusting from within the substrate can finally only be treated by short term "touch-up" if everything else (i.e. punch in and restop, primer etc) fails.

Rotten Timber:

Small areas of rot can be removed from weatherboards with a sharp chisel until sound timber is reached. The surrounding area treated with Resene TimberLock wood preservative.

Small holes can be patched with Turbo Bog polyester patching compound, followed by sanding.

Note: The material dries hard so care should be taken with the patching material.

Large areas on boards can be patched by cutting out, packing existing studs etc and new boards fitted. Sometimes it is possible to apply flat patch to a weatherboard surface of flat galvanised iron. This needs priming with Resene Galvo One.

Heavy Scraping and Removal:

Linbide scrapers. Hot air gun (OSH care).

Old Lead Based (villas):

Test and apply rules. Pick up debris etc and wet sand. Encapsulate everything that can be soundly prepared.

Planning Painting:

Follow the sun and try to work in the shade. Don't paint in the rain.

Access for Painting:

Be careful placing scaffolding and ladders. Remember the rules – ladders lean $\frac{1}{3}$ out from the height. Be safety wise.

Acrylics are great when access is difficult as they save time. Thinking about the programme costs nothing and can save heaps!

Power Access:

Overhead wires can kill. The local authority will disconnect on request to keep you safe.

Why Dark Colours Blister:

Darker colours absorb more light than light colours and become quite hot and because significant exterior elements are the weatherboards, it remains sensible to choose a colour that has a maximum return on effort (obviously it is much easier to repaint a trim colour such as fascias on cills than large weatherboard areas).

Resene Moss & Mould Killer

(Mixed one part to five parts water) is a strong bleach that kills moss and mould. Special care is needed to protect your eyes in particular. (Plants and shrubbery in the vicinity also need care). It is essential to remove all residues by rinsing with water after use.

Eye Emergency

If either Resene Moss & Mould or Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner get into eyes **immediate rinsing** with cold running fresh water is advised. Contact a doctor if discomfort continues.

Resene Roofwash and Paint Cleaner

(mixed one part to four parts water) acts as a mild bleach and will kill minor mould infestations. It is a powerful detergent and used with a stiff scrubbing brush thoroughly wets dirty surfaces and helps dirt removal. A very clean surface is provided for repainting.