

### Basic Procedures and Surface Preparation

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Depending on the state of the walls in the room to be painted, there will be surface preparation requirements needed prior to apply any paint system.

For every hour of painting, five hours of preparation is advised. This implies that planning your paint job is essential for a successful paint project.

**Tip 1:** Ensure you have the correct tools for your paint job. This includes, brushes, scrapers, sandpaper, rollers and drop sheets. Remember that good quality paint rollers and brushes, accompanied by good workmanship will almost always certainly ensure an attractive paint finish.

**Tip 2:** Before settling on a colour, brush out a paint sample on the wall to be painted. Observe the colour under natural and/or artificial lighting to determine whether or not you completely satisfied with your paint colour choice.

**Tip 3:** Make sure you have measured up the area to be painted before you purchase your paint. A correct estimation of the paint quantity will not only ensure that you start and finish your paint project uninterrupted, but will also aid in colour accuracy for tinted products.

**Tip 4:** For standard colours, buy paints identifiable by the same **Impa manufacturing batch code**. This will minimize colour variations substantially.

**Tip 5:** Read the instructions on your paint bucket to ensure you are aware of paint product application specifications and recoating times.

**Tip 6:** For paint that has been purchased in multiple containers e.g. 4x5 litre buckets, pour all the paint into a 20 litre bucket and mix to ensure colour consistency and uniformity.

**Tip 7:** Before paint work commences, ensure you have moved/ removed room accessories and/ or fittings that could interfere and consequently affect the outcome of your paint workmanship, such as curtains, furniture, plug and light switch covers.

**Tip 8:** For your safety and comfort, ensure you have adequate ventilation in the room being painted. Ventilation also aids in the drying process of your chosen paint and helps eliminate the minute chemical vapours that are commonly emitted from any paint.

**Tip 9:** For surfaces that are in a good condition, a good wash-down with **Restore Sugar Soap** to remove dirt, stains and even grease.

**Tip 10:** Painted surfaces in a poor state will need a lot more remedial action and attention before the paint is applied. Grooves and indentations can create shadow effects on the wall and this can have an adverse effect on the overall appearance of your chosen paint's colour.

**Tip 11:** Cracks should be filled with flexible filler like, **Restore Quickfill, Quickskim, Skim 'It** to create a smooth and even surface before painting. If dampness is noted on the room's walls, the source of the moisture must be traced and resolved before consequently filling and applying the paint.

**Tip 12:** Scrape away flakes and irregularities of old paint. Ensure that all bare surface have been primed with **Impa Hydroprime** and that glossy surface have been sanded down with sandpaper to provide good adhesion for both a good quality **Impa Site Universal Undercoat** and the final coats of **Impa Endurasheen or Matt, Velvetsheen, Reno Low or Mid Sheen or Supreme Pure Acrylic Matt** or Silk colour ranges. Remember to apply at least two topcoats for an appealing paint finish.

**Tip 13:** A feature benefit of using the **Impa quality brand** and the fact that all its paint products are **Lead free and also Low or Zero VOC** in certain products, thereby implying that you have peace of mind when it comes to using this environmentally friendly product range.

**Tip 14:** It is highly recommendable to make use of a competent and qualified painter to get best quality finish on the paint job.