

THE FINISHING TOUCH

OLDFIELDS PAINTING
EQUIPMENT
TRAINING MANUAL



oldfields

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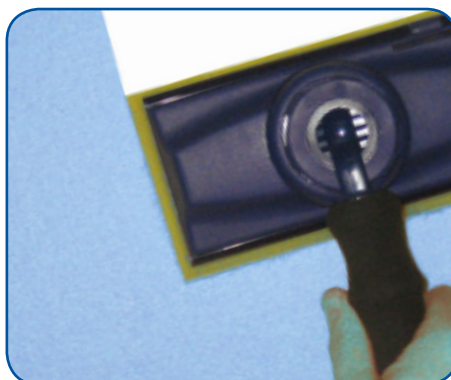
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PAINT TOOLS

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BASIC STEPS TO INTERIOR PAINTING

1 PREPARE

- Cover floors and furniture with drop sheets or cloth or remove furniture from area
- Clean walls with Sugar Soap & rinse
Remove dust, dirt and grease spots with water or sugar soap and sponge. Rinse walls with clean water to remove excess residue
- Patch & fill holes & cracks as necessary
- Sand & remove dust ready for 1st coat
- Mask surfaces as necessary (skirting, light switches, window frames etc)

2 PAINT

- Apply 1st coat of paint to ceiling & cornice & let dry
- Apply 2nd coat of paint to ceiling
- Apply 1st coat of paint to walls & let dry
- Apply final coat of paint to walls
- Paint doors & skirting/architraves

3 CLEAN

- Remove masking tape promptly
- Clean up & replace furniture

SHOPPING LIST



- Paint - Ceiling Paint
 Low Sheen or Matt paint (for walls)
 Gloss or Semi Gloss Paint (for door & skirting)
- 38mm brush (for skirting & architrave)
- 63mm or 75mm brush (for cutting-in & cornices)
- Lining Fitch (for fine work)
- Roller 10mm Nap or 11mm Nap
- Roller Frame & Tray to suit
- 1.2M Extension pole to reach ceiling
- Sugar Soap
- Sandpaper & cork block or Sanding Sponge
- Filler (ready mixed or powder)
- Filling Blade or Scraper
- Plastic drop sheet or canvas drop cloth
- Masking tape & scrap newspaper
- Turps (for clean up if using enamel paint)



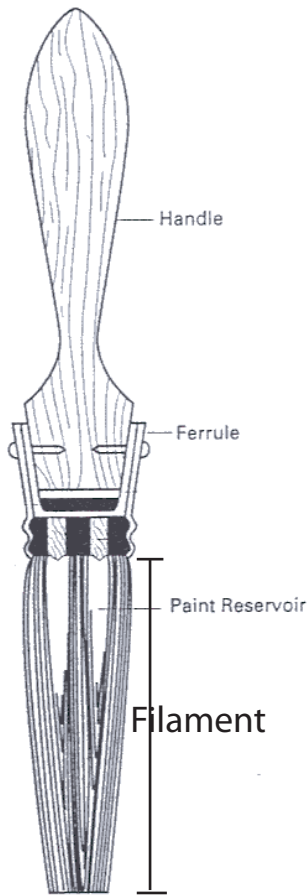
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HOW PAINT BRUSHES ARE MADE

All brushes have a handle, a ferrule and some form of filament (natural or synthetic) which is set into the ferrule and then fixed to the handle by either gluing or nailing.



Natural Filament (Bristle) vs Synthetic Filament

Natural filament (bristle) is hog bristles while synthetic filaments are made from various materials including polyester and nylon. Technically, when used with water soluble paints, the synthetic filament is superior to bristle as it holds its shape better, is easier to clean and outlasts bristle by three to one. However, not being as soft as bristle, brush marks are more evident. With the technological advances in the manufacture of synthetic filament (nylon and polyester) this coarseness has all but disappeared except in brushes of much lesser quality.

The other main difference between the two is the ability to hold paint as the synthetic material does not have the naturally occurring scales on the individual filaments which hold the paint. This has been combated in many instances by increasing the number of filaments and reducing the diameter to increase the capacity of the brush. These brushes can also have a tendency to flick and spatter paint because of the smoothness of the filament.

There are many variances of the polyester filament available in the world market. The Australian consumer, particularly the master painter, has been reluctant to change from bristle however as the price of the synthetic product has decreased and the quality of the brushes has increased the acceptance is now much greater.



The earliest examples of brushes using synthetic filament were made in the USA in the early 1940's, just after the outbreak of World War 2 using tapered nylon material. Prior to this time the Americans had been using Chinese hog bristle for all their paint brushes but were forced to develop a new material because of the cold war that had begun with China. This situation drastically curtailed the shipments of bristle to the USA which hastened the need for a brush with an alternate filling material.



Natural Filament
(100% Pure Bristle)
Best for oil paints



Synthetic Filaments
Best for acrylic
water based paints

WHAT MAKES A QUALITY BRUSH

A good brush holds more paint, makes paint application smoother and reduces paint spattering. A quick way to check this is to feel the pack of filament. It should feel full and slightly resilient. Although cheaper brushes will not last as long as premium grade brushes they are quite suitable for the occasional job where finish, quality and brush life are not critical. There are 4 main areas a professional painter values in a brush.



Paint pick up

increased amount of paint the brush can hold



Paint Release

even and increased coverage of paint with less effort



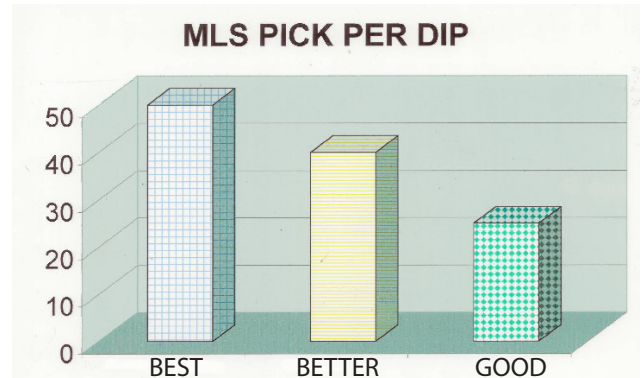
Smooth Finish

'no drag' brush strokes



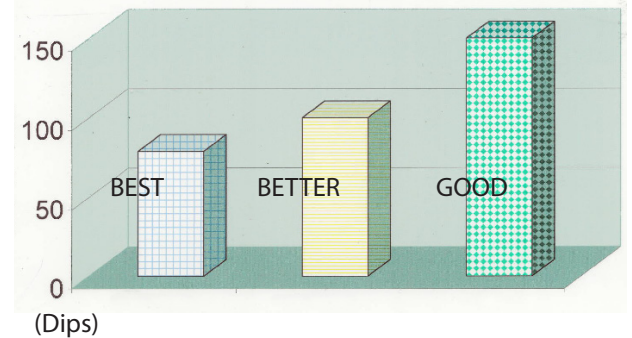
Long Lasting

shape retention and durability



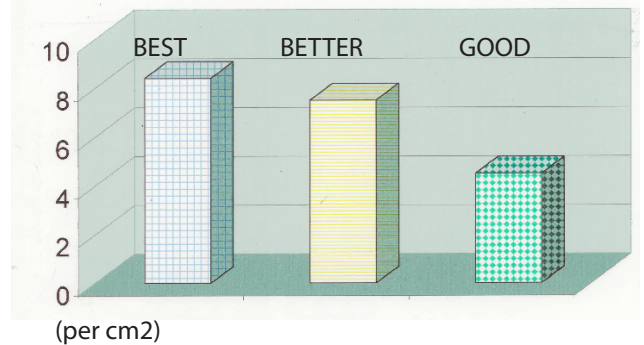
- Best quality brush can hold more paint

DIPS PER 4LTR PAINT



- Best quality brush requires less dips

COVERAGE CHART



- Best quality brush paints more area faster

Oldfields is a highly respected and sought after brand by professional painters in Australia due to its 100 years of brush making experience and commitment to high quality standards and product innovation. Oldfields is a market leader and continues to grow internationally. You can trust an Oldfields brush because it is the professionals choice.

PAINT BRUSH TYPES



PAINT BRUSHES

Are also referred to as a 'wall brush' they are the most standard and common type of brush. With a short handle in comparison to the cutter brushes they come in various widths for various painting jobs:

BEST SIZE FOR THE JOB

25mm: For small jobs & touch-up work such as chairs & timber trim.

38mm: Suitable for furniture, small panels, window frames, trellis, mouldings, shutters and downpipes.

50mm: For small to medium size work such as doors, screens, table tops, railings and cabinets.

63mm: A handy size for outdoor furniture, cupboards, gutters, eaves and doors.

75mm: For medium to large areas such as fence posts and rails, floor boards, steps, skirtings and fascias.

88mm: For all large areas. Most suitable for walls, floors, ceilings, roofs, fences.



CUTTER BRUSHES

These are popular brushes for cutting in before roller painting. Specially made for door and window frames and ceiling/wall/corner sections. They generally have less filament than wall brushes as paint holding capacity is not paramount while the long handle helps to control the stroke. There are several alternative shapes in these long handle brushes.

Sash cutters are a full bodied cutting in brush ideally suited for the application of water based paints.

Oval Cutters are a compromise between the two other styles because of its oval shape. It gives greater control and accuracy on the edges of the brush and holds more paint in the centre

Angle Cutters are basically the same as the sash cutter however the top of the brush is made at an angle rather than straight across. The head of the brush and the ferrule are both made at an angle so that the tips of the filament or bristle are retained. This angle assists the user to be able to cut to a sharper more accurate area.



Sash
Cutter

Angle
Cutter

Oval
Cutter

SPECIAL PURPOSE BRUSHES

They are designed not only for specific uses but also for use with products other than paint. The names of these brushes usually indicate their uses.



Effects Brush

- Ideal for cross hatching
- Suitable for decorative finishes such as suede, metallic & texture.
- Synthetic Filament



Fence Painter

- Ideal for painting fences
- Suitable for rough surfaces and ideal for painting fences
- Coarse filament where finish is not important



Artist Brushes

- Ideal for touch ups
- Suitable for artists work.
- Pure Bristle



Lining Fitches

- Used for light areas & touch ups
- Pure Bristle or Synthetic



Duster Brush

- Used for dusting surfaces prior to application of paint
- Bristle blend



Offset Brush

- For difficult to reach places such as behind pipes.
- Pure Bristle



Painters Duster

- Pure bristle 4 knot
- Aluminium Ferrule



Acid Brush

- Tampico fibre
- For white wash & acids



Sash Tool

- Wooden or plastic handle
- Pure bristle

SELECTING A PAINT BRUSH

RIGHT SIZE BRUSH FOR THE JOB

12 - 25mm
Ideal for
• Touch up work
• Toys
• Chairs
• Timber trim

38mm
Ideal for
• Furniture
• Small panels
• Window frames
• Trellis
• Mouldings
• Shutters
• Downpipes

50mm
Ideal for
• Doors
• Screens
• Table tops
• Railings & Cabinets

63mm
Ideal for
• Outdoor furniture
• Cupboards
• Gutters
• Eaves & Doors

75mm
Ideal for
• Fences posts & rails
• Floorboards
• Steps
• Skirtings & Fascias

100mm
Ideal for
• Walls
• Floors
• Ceilings
• Roofs & Fences

Sash/Oval Cutting In
Ideal for
• Edge 'cut in'
• Compliments roller applied to large areas

RIGHT BRUSH FOR THE PAINT



- **Acrylic (water based) paints** are best applied with a longer filament brush.
- **Heavy oil based gloss paints, primers and varnishes** require a medium filament length, solidly packed brush for effective control.
- **Wood stain** For staining fine surfaces always use a better quality brush. There are also specific brushes produced for fences and rough sawn timber which are less expensive as the roughness of the timber is very harsh and can ruin a good paint brush. The best brush here is the Fence and Decking Brush.

Natural China Bristle

Best with solvent based paints, varnishes, timber and marine finishes.

Bristle/Polyester Blend Filament

For use with all paints
The bristle gives a smooth finish and the polyester ensures longer life.

Synthetic Filament

Nylon, polyester and nylon-poly blend. Suitable with all paints. Interior and exterior acrylic & water based wood finishes.

PERFORMANCE & QUALITY

Best Professional Quality



Value Priced



BEST

- Brand:** Oldfields Professional, Exceed
- Professional quality bristle/synthetic filaments
 - Recommended Synthetic for all water based paints
 - Bristle works best with solvent based paint
 - Gives the smoothest finish
 - Retains shape and lasts longer



BETTER

- Brand:** Oldfields Tradesman, Classic, Eclipse, Epic & Eco
- Tradesman quality polyester filaments or poly/bristle blends
 - Smooth finish with all paints
 - Minimal bristle loss



GOOD

- Brand:** Redline
- General purpose brush with polyester filaments
 - Use with both water & solvent based paints



OLDFIELDS BRUSH RANGE



- Oldfields Tradesman**
- Superior brush for the professional trade painter
 - Advance synthetic
 - Maximum performance
 - Use with all paints on all surfaces



- Oldfields Superfect**
- All purpose synthetic
 - Fast flow technology
 - Use with all paints on all surfaces
 - Smooth finish



- Oldfields Chip Brushes**
- Pure Bristle
 - Ideal for applying fibreglass, glues & resins
 - No coating on handle to be affected by resins or solvents

- Oldfields Professional**
- 100% Pure Bristle
 - Best quality for Trade Painter
 - Best with solvent based varnishes, timber and marine finishes



- Oldfields RedLine**
- Polyester Synthetic Filament
 - Good quality for the Handyman
 - Suitable for all paints.

Oldfields Eco

- Polyester
- Good quality for the Handyman
- Suitable for all paints.
- Recycled Bamboo handle and packaging

eco YOUR CHOICE

Oldfields Eco believes in Your Choice for quality paint accessories that have minimal impact on the environment. Using either biodegradable or recycled materials where possible to ensure that your painting job will have a minimal carbon footprint on the earth and look great too!

PAINTING TIPS

- ✔ Prepare the surface carefully before painting. Thorough cleaning and smooth sanding will ensure a better finish. The final result depends on the preparation taken.
- ✔ Flick the brush bristle back and forth before use to remove dust and any loose bristle. Then wash in warm soapy water before commencing work. The brush will also perform better if it left in water for 3 to 5 minutes before commencing painting. This soaking will thoroughly moisten the bristle or filament and condition it to accept the paint and make the brush easier to clean, particularly with water based paints.
- ✔ Hold the brush like a pencil, using long, steady strokes.
- ✔ Dip the brush only halfway into the paint. Remove excess by tapping gently against the inside of the can. Do not wipe the brush on the top of the can as this will remove much of the paint that you have just loaded onto the brush.
- ✔ Paint with the brush tip – not the sides.
- ✔ Brush paint on to dry area and work into wet area to allow overlap to blend.
- ✔ Start at the top when painting walls.



BRUSH CARE & STORAGE

A quality brush will last year after year and will continue to apply paint smoothly if it is looked after. There are some things you should not do.

- Never stir paint with a brush.
- Never let a brush soak in water for a prolonged period. The bristle absorbs the water which swells the ferrule, sometimes causing the head of the brush to become loose.
- Never use a wide brush to paint pipes or narrow strips. This will cause the brush to 'fishtail'.
- Never leave a brush to harden. Clean immediately after use.
- Never rest a brush in its bristles. The weight will curl them, ruining the flagged tips.

After carefully noting all the things you should not do, if you follow the procedures listed below you will ensure that your brushes will give you many years of service.

- Rinse in the recommended solvent for the paint used.
- Then wash thoroughly in warm, soapy water. Do not use detergents with natural bristle brushes as they can be too harsh and ruin the bristle. When cleaning brushes that are made from synthetic filament ensure that the water is not too hot as it will soften the filament and put the brush out of shape.
- Rinse well and shake out excess water. Comb the bristle straight and hand shape them while still damp.
- - Either wrap bristles in paper or return the brush to its storage pack and either store the brush flat or hang it if it has a hang hole in the handle. Where possible store the brush out of direct sunlight and ensure that when stored, the bristles are not in contact with other objects.



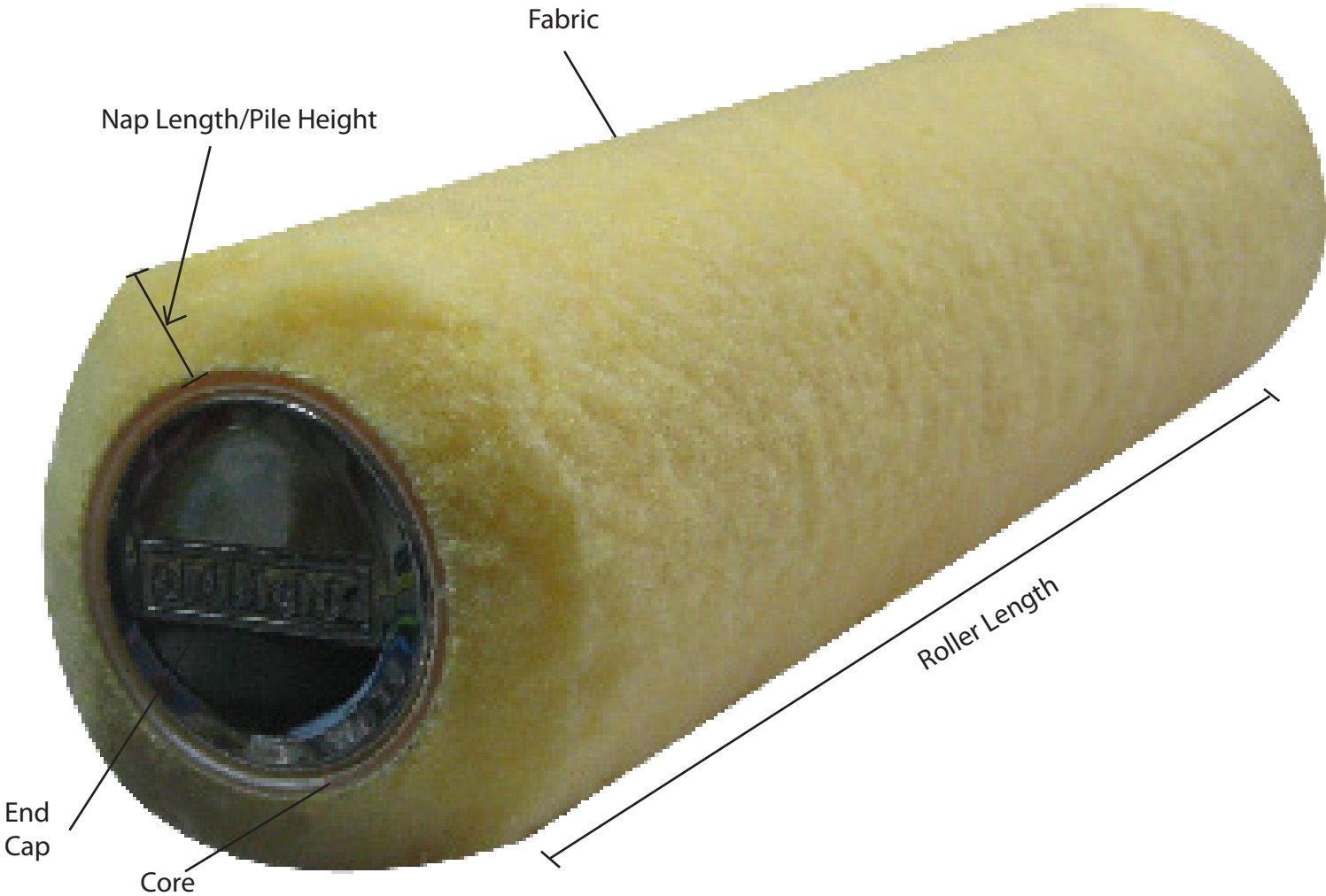
PAIN**T** ROLLERS

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HOW PAINT ROLLERS ARE MADE

All rollers have a cylindrical core on which they fix a varying strip of material (Nap Length/Pile Height) which is spirally wound. The finished roller is then cut to the desired length. The variations then begin with the material of the core, the fixing method and the type of fabric that is used and its pile length.



Knitted

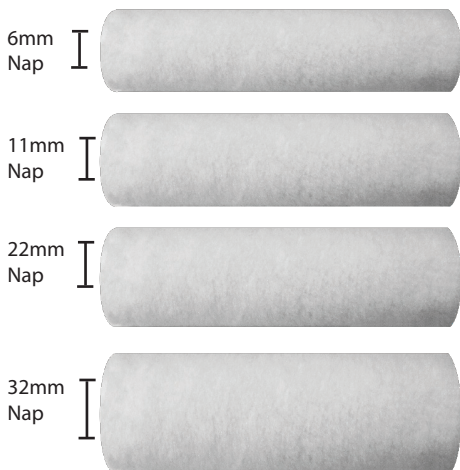
Rollers that are made from knitted fabrics are more suited to water based paints as they generally hold much more paint than knitted fabric. They are also more suited to semi-smooth and rough surfaces and will give a better coverage. 85% of paint rollers are made from knitted fabric.



Woven

Rollers that are made from woven fabrics are generally used for paints that are likely to “pull” at the fibres such as oil based paints and undercoats and are less likely to shed or lose fibres. They are usually more dense than knitted materials and leave a finer finish but do not hold as much paint. Rollers made from woven fabric should also be used with satin finish water based paint because of the finer finish achieved.

PAINT ROLLER TYPES

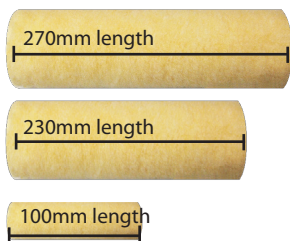


Pile Height or Nap Lengths: refers to the thickness of the material used on the roller and determines how much paint the roller will hold. Generally, the best rule to apply to most painting jobs is the glossier the paint and the smoother the surface, the shorter the pile you should use.

Short nap 5 to 8mm: does not hold as much paint as the others, but is the best kind to use with glossy paint, since it leaves a thin, very smooth coating. They can be used on smooth and semi-smooth surfaces

Regular nap 10 to 12mm: holds any type of paint well and produces a soft-looking, stippled effect. More suitable for use with water based paints on smooth and semi-smooth surfaces such as wall boards and cement render. Holds more paint than the short Nap however the finish is not as fine.

Long nap 22 to 32mm: Suitable for all paints on semi-rough surfaces such as brickwork and masonry. They have exceptional paint holding capacity and are also suitable for semi-smooth surfaces where heavy coverage is more important than finish. Works a heavy load of paint into the irregularities of a textured, damaged or extremely porous surface and can create a deeply stippled effect on any surface. The greater the irregularities, the longer the pile needed.



Roller Lengths

Rollers come in various roller lengths for the various size jobs.

230mm or 270mm: most common size used for most roller jobs in clouding interior or exterior walls.

100mm: usually for smaller areas such as tables, bench tops, doors or windows.

Fabric Materials

Woven Polyester: suitable for use with ALL paints including full gloss enamels.

Knitted Polyester: More suitable for use with water based paints on smooth and semi-smooth surfaces such as wall boards and cement render. Holds paint well and produces a soft-looking, stippled effect

Mohair Blend: gives the ultimate finish to full and semi-gloss enamels on smooth surfaces. They are most suitable for applying polyurethanes, epoxy resins and fibreglass coatings.

Sheepskin: is generally used on rougher surfaces such as cement render and brickwork because of the longer pile height. The natural fibres pick up and release paint readily however the rollers are more expensive than those made from synthetic material.

Foam: For use with full and semi-gloss enamels on smaller areas such as kitchen cupboards where a mirror finish is required.

Micro Fibre: can be used with most water based paints. The short pile is especially suited for use with acrylic enamel paints

Textured: Coarse, medium, fine.



SELECTING A PAINT ROLLER

RIGHT ROLLER FOR THE RIGHT PAINT & SURFACE



ROUGH SURFACES
20mm Nap/Pile

Rough Surfaces 18-22mm Nap/Pile

- Knitted polyester
- Use with all water based flat & low sheen & gloss paints on rough & semi-rough surfaces.
- For rough, coarse rendered walls, brick & masonry surface



LOW SHEEN PAINTS
11mm Nap/Pile

Flat Paints 10-12mm Nap/Pile

- Knitted polyester
- Use with all water based flat & low sheen paints on smooth & semi smooth surfaces.
- For all broad areas, walls, ceilings and doors.



ALL PAINTS
10mm Nap/Pile

All Paints 8-10mm Nap/Pile

- Woven polyester
- Use with all paint types on smooth & semi-smooth surfaces
- For all broad areas, walls, ceilings, doors, cupboards & floors.



GLOSS PAINTS
6mm Nap/Pile

Gloss Paints 4-6mm Nap/Pile

- Woven polyester / Mohair / Foam
- Use with all oil or water based gloss and semi-gloss paint on smooth surfaces.
- For walls ceilings, doors, floors & cupboards

PERFORMANCE & QUALITY

Best
Professional
Quality



Value
Priced



BEST

Brand: Oldfields Pro Series

- For professional and DIY painters
- Best quality fabric.
- Fast smooth even coverage on all surfaces.
- Easy to clean and reusable.
- Good pickup and release

BETTER

Brand: Oldfields Classic

- For DIY and Handyman painters.
- A better quality Polyester fabric throughout the range gives even coverage and smooth finish.
- Easy to clean and reusable.

GOOD

Brand: Redline

A good general purpose roller cover with polyester fabric for use with any water based paint on smooth and semi-smoo9

OLDFIELDS PAINT ROLLER RANGE



Oldfields ProSeries

- 11, 22 & 32mm Pile length available
- A variety of roller length available
- Quality knitted polyester fabric & phenolic core
- Water based paints on rough & semi-smooth surfaces.
- Exceptional paint holding capacity
- Best quality for trade



Oldfields Pro Series Universal 10mm Pile

- Quality woven polyester fabric & phenolic core
- All paints on Smooth & semi-smooth surfaces
- Exceptional paint holding capacity
- Best quality for trade



Oldfields Pro Series Mohair 6mm Pile

- Quality Mohair blend
- Oil or water based gloss and semi-gloss paint on smooth surfaces
- Exceptional paint holding capacity
- Ideal for professional super smooth finish
- Suitable for applying polyurethanes
- Best quality for trade



Oldfields Pro Series Mohair 6mm Pile

- Quality Mohair blend
- Oil or water based gloss and semi-gloss paint on smooth surfaces
- Exceptional paint holding capacity
- Ideal for professional super smooth finish
- Best quality for trade



Oldfields Sheepskin 15mm Pile

- 12, 16 & 22mm Pile length available
- 270 & 360mm Available
- 100% pure Australian wool
- Maximum durability & paint hold
- Excellent pick up & release with a slight textured finish
- Easy to clean and re-usable



Oldfields ProSeries Textured

- Fine, Medium & Coarse textured
- For decorative finishes & texture coatings
- Best Quality for Trade or DIY
- Applies all texture paint



Foam Covers

- Oil based gloss & semi gloss paint
- Smooth surfaces & seamless finish
- Better quality for trade or DIY



Economy Covers

- General purpose & economical
- Ideal for water based paints
- Holds paint well and produces a soft stippled effect



Oldfields Classic 20mm Pile

- Knitted Polyester
- Use with water based paints on rough & semi-rough surfaces.
- Better Quality for DIY



Oldfields Classic 11mm Pile

- Knitted Polyester
- Flat & low sheen water based paints on smooth & semi-smooth surfaces.
- Better Quality for DIY



Oldfields Classic 10mm Pile

- Woven Polyester
- All paints on smooth & semi-smooth surfaces
- Better Quality for DIY



Oldfields Classic 6mm Pile

- Woven Polyester
- Oil or water based gloss and semi-gloss paint on smooth surfaces
- Better Quality for DIY
- Suitable for applying Polyurethanes



Oldfields Microfibre

- For use with flat & low sheen paints
- Ideal on smooth & semi smooth areas
- Better Quality for DIY



Oldfields Microfibre

- For use with water & oil based paints
- Ideal on smooth & semi smooth areas where a smooth finish is required
- Better Quality for DIY

PAINING TIPS



Half fill the well of the tray with paint and dip the roller in. It should be a little less than half submerged.



Lift the roller and roll it down the sloped grating two or three times – but not back into the paint.



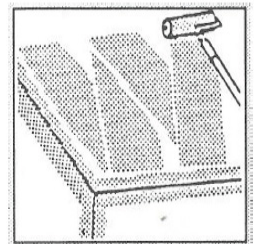
Dip the roller into the paint once more and roll it on the grating until cover has been evenly saturated. Do not overload the roller or it will drip and slide, producing an uneven coat.



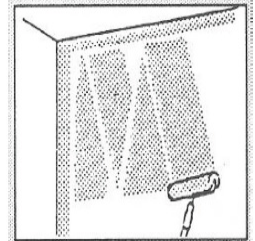
Start with a Zigzag: To paint a ceiling, begin about 1 metre from the corner and roll towards the corner – the first stroke with a newly loaded roller should always be away from you. Without lifting the roller from surface, continue to make a 'W' pattern about 1 metre square. To paint a wall, push the roller upwards on the first stroke – away from you – and complete the 'M' pattern. These initial strokes spread the heaviest part of the paint load evenly over the section, and you now fill in the parts in between without removing the roller from the surface.



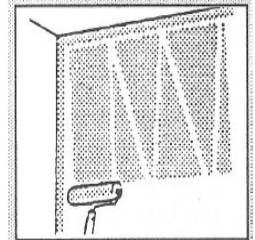
Filling in: After completing an 'M' or a 'W', begin filling in a one metre square by criss-crossing strokes of the roller without lifting it from the surface. Each stroke should be about 450mm to 600mm long. Use even pressure to avoid bubbles & blotches, and stop when the entire section is evenly covered with paint. There is usually a need to finish up with uniformed strokes all going in one direction. However, you may find that moving your roller in one direction produces more of a stippled effect than moving it in the other. Bear this in mind when doing your final strokes. Move along to the next section, load the roller again and repeat the sequence.



Ceiling Technique



Wall Technique



Filling In

ROLLER CARE & STORAGE



The most efficient method of cleaning roller sleeves is by using either a Wire Roller Cleaner or Combination Painters Tool to remove the excess paint from the roller then fit the cover to a Roller Spin and spin the roller in a drum of clean water, or the applicable solvent if using enamels or some other solvent based paint. When using solvent based products, many people prefer to merely remove the excess paint and throw the roller away as the cost of the solvent used is sometimes more expensive than replacing the roller.



Once the bulk of the paint has been removed (which should only take 4 or 5 spins), wash the roller in warm soapy water, spin again to remove excess water and store upright to dry. If the roller is stored flat before it has dried it can develop flat spots and bump up the wall when applying paint.



If using a lambskin roller, never store a wet roller in its bag and leave it to dry, always allow it to dry thoroughly before returning the roller to its bag for storage. If the roller is stored wet before it has dried, the woolen fibres can pull away from the hide destroying the roller.



PAIN APPLICATORS





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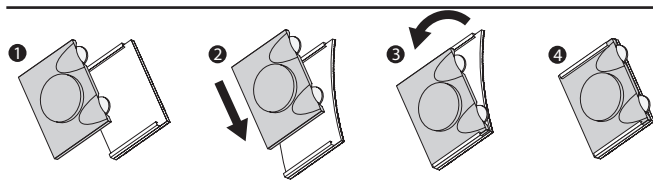
STRAIGHT LINE EDGER

IDEAL FOR: FAST & ACCURATE CUTTING IN AROUND WINDOWS, DOORS AND SKIRTING BOARDS

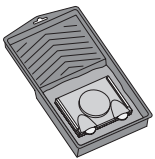
FEATURES

-  > Guide wheels for straight line edging.
-  > Comfortable easy grip
-  > Premium woven replaceable pads
-  > Easy clean

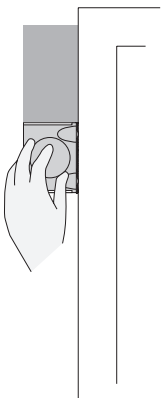
USAGE TIPS



TO ASSEMBLE:
Connect paint pad onto edger frame.



TO LOAD PAINT: Lightly float paint pad in paint and scrape off excess.



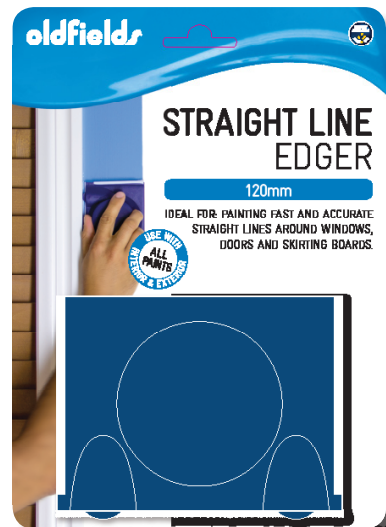
TO USE: Lower edger into position resting guide wheels against edge. Then begin painting with light pressure and a firm control. Repeat steps 1 & 2 until finished.

Note: if paint goes outside a straight line then the edger is overloaded. Scrape excess paint off pad and clean the guide wheels.

TO CLEAN: Take pad off edger and dispose of pad or clean by washing in recommended solvent for the paint used, then rinse in clean water. Replace pad on edger frame and allow to dry.



FOR ALL PAINTS



PAD PAINTER

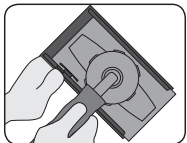
IDEAL FOR: FASTER LIGHTER AND EASIER, INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR PAINTING

FEATURES

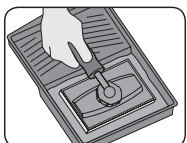
-  > Premium woven replaceable pads
-  > Bevelled edge to get into corners
-  > Swivel easy grip for any angle
-  > Fits on extension poles
-  > Easy clean

USAGE TIPS

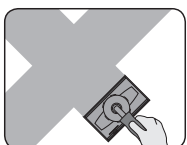
The Oldfields Paint Pad has been designed as a faster, lighter and easier substitute to paint rollers & brushes. Using professional woven fabric laminated to foam for a smooth, consistent paint finish and an adjustable, non-slip handle to make painting easier in tight and awkward spots.



TO ASSEMBLE: Push in lever and slide paint pad onto frame



TO LOAD PAINT: Lightly float white bristles of paint pad in paint and scrape off excess. Avoid saturating the foam.



TO USE: Use long even strokes in either direction with firm, even pressure.

TO ADJUST HANDLE: Loosen and tighten ring to adjust handle to desired position.

TO CLEAN: Take pad off frame and dispose of pad or clean by washing in recommended solvent for the paint used, then rinse in clean water. Replace pad on frame and allow to dry.



FOR ALL PAINTS



CORNER PAD PAINTER

IDEAL FOR: PAINTING INSIDE CORNERS IN ONE STROKE

FEATURES:



> Premium woven pads



> Easy clean



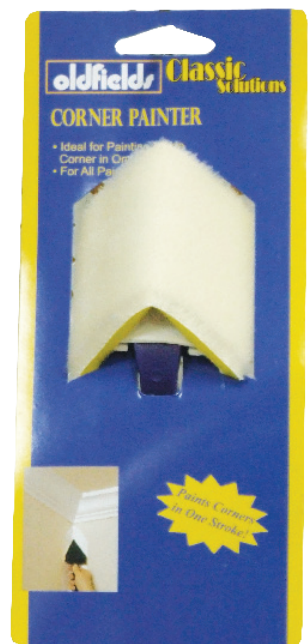
FOR ALL PAINTS

USAGE TIPS

To Load: Dip corner painter pad in paint tray. Wipe off excess paint on tray.

To Use: Place top of the pad near the top of the corner. Pull the corner painter down slowly.

To Clean: Wipe off excess paint on paper. Clean corner painter according to the instructions on the paint can label. Wipe dry with clean cloth.



SHEEPSKIN MITTS

IDEAL FOR PAINTING, RENDERING AND POLISHING



FEATURES:



> 100% Pure Wool



> Lining to prevent soak through



> Heavy Duty

USAGE TIPS



Rinse mitt with water before use and remove excess water.



Slide hand into mitt and scoop paint product onto mitt. Wipe excess off.



Apply onto surface using a circular motion. Keep hand flat to avoid uneven spread.





PAINT TOOLS

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Roller Tools

Frames

The bulk of the roller frames used in Australia are of the cage type which have a number of bent wires (usually 4 or 5) that are fixed to end caps around a central wire frame. The wires are compressed as the roller cover is slide onto the frame and as the wires expand, the roller cover is held in place. Roller frames come in as many sizes as paint rollers, from 75mm right through to 460mm. In the larger sizes there are also adjustable frames which can be extended to suit rollers from 270mm, 360mm and 460mm.

- The best quality frames have 5 wires and in the very best quality frames, these wires are made from stainless steel for added strength and durability.

Trays

Roller trays are made from various materials such as steel and plastic/polypropylene and there are many different shapes and sizes. The standard roller tray has a well at one end to hold paint and a number of ribs at the opposite end. The rib end of the tray is like a ramp and is angled so that the excess paint from the roller is directed back to the paint well. The paint is loaded onto the roller at the well end and the excess paint is removed from the roller by moving it back and forward over the ribs. As with roller covers and frames, there are roller trays to suit all of the different roller sizes and there are also trays designed to be used for different applications.

There are also roller trays that have a hood over the paint well. These hooded trays are designed for use with ladders and can be either used as a standard tray horizontally or can be hung over the steps or rungs of a ladder so that the painter does not have to get down from the ladder to load the roller.

- Whilst most roller trays are of the standard appearance they can vary greatly in depth and strength – the deeper trays will obviously hold more paint and the stronger trays will be less flexible and easier to move.



Extension Poles

Are used to reach ceilings and the tops of walls and can eliminate the need for a ladder when it comes to rolling on paint. As well as being able to reach greater heights, they can also reduce the risk of roller spatter on the user as you are further away from the roller.

Poles can be of fixed length (generally 1.2M) or telescopic and are made from a number of different materials from timber through to painted steel and various alloys. There are also poles made from fibreglass which can be used where electrical hazards exist. Telescopic poles come in several sizes from the very small 0.3M-0.6M that are ideal for use in hallways, toilets and bathrooms through to 1.8M- 3.6M that are ideal for external use where greater wall heights are encountered.

Although the telescopic poles are more expensive than the fixed length poles, they do give the painter many options as they can be adjusted in length according to the height of the painter or the height of the surface that is being painted.

Painted steel poles are less expensive than the alloy poles as they use a twist lock method to fix the length of the pole and they are also of a smaller diameter. The alloy poles have a positive locking button to hold the pole at the desired length and are larger in diameter. The larger diameter means that they are more comfortable to use over extended periods of time which is particularly important to the trade painter.



Paint Buckets

Are used to assist in the storage and application of paints and varnishes.

Heavy Duty Steel Buckets – One piece seamless steel buckets with corrugated grids and carry handles that are designed for use by the serious painter. There are three sizes available to use for rollers up to 360mm in width.

Painters Buckets with Lids – 3 sizes available to use with rollers up to 360mm wide, each with corrugated grids, carry handles and lids. They are up to 33% lighter than the equivalent metal tub which means less fatigue when painting. They are made from polypropylene which allows for easy cleaning and the lid means that paint can be left for several days without it skinning.

Painters Roller Trolley – Heavy duty trolley designed for use with the plastic buckets. Will hold not only the bucket but also a full can of paint for refills. Has heavy duty castors to allow the full trolley to be moved easily and smoothly on carpet as well as hard surfaces.

Paint Pots

come in plastic or metal and various sizes.

- 600ml with a pouring lip and handle
- 4L heavy duty plastic with lid available
- 4L heavy duty metal



Roller Tools



Paint Scrapers

Paint scrapers or stripping knives as they are sometimes known are generally used for stripping off old paint prior to re-finishing or for the application of fillers prior to sanding and painting.

- Best quality scrapers have forged steel blades that can be re-ground and sharpened as they become blunt. These tools have a “tang through” blade which means that the blade extends the full length of the handle in one piece. This means that the scraper is very strong and they will give the user many years of service.
- Better quality scrapers have stainless steel blades which cannot be sharpened. Stainless steel blades do have an advantage in that they will not rust and the blade will not pit or corrode. They also have a “tang through” blade and are generally more flexible than forged steel blades. They are ideally suited to the application of fillers and putty and are a very popular tool with both the Tradesman and Handyman due to their lower price and strength.
- Good quality scrapers has a blade that is hollow or taper ground which means that the tool will form an arc from the top of the handle to the tip of the blade when pressure is applied.
- A cheaper scraper will bend at the base of the handle forming little or no arc and will be less effective as either a paint removing tool or a filling blade.

Some “Do’s and Dont’s” regarding scrapers and filling blades

1. When using a scraper for filling, always use the same side of the blade. This ensures that the blade will wear smoothly and evenly and the filling will be easier and require less sanding.
2. Never use a scraper to stir paint, use a properly designed paint mixer or paddle. You will mix the paint effectively and will not end up with a messy scraper.
3. Never use a scraper or putty knife to open a paint can – it is likely to bend, chip or snap and will be useless for anything other than a can opener.
4. Never use a scraper as a hammer as you are likely to chip or break the handle. Use a hammer as a hammer.
5. Always check for protruding nails before scraping to avoid damage to the blade.
6. Always clean the scraper, handle and blade thoroughly after use. Do not allow fillers or paint to dry before removing.
7. Wipe the blade with a cloth dampened with kerosene or light oil before storing.

Tip

When using as a paint scraper, the tool is pushed away from the user, when using as a filling blade the tool is drawn towards the user.



Linbide Scrapers

are a specialised product. These tools have steel handles and tungsten carbide blades. They are a precision tool with a reversible blade that can be used as either a push or pull scraper and are ideal for stripping timber skirting boards prior to re-painting. They are also used in the flooring industry as a scraper for timber floors and by cabinet makers and joiners.

Broad knives

Can be used for both the application of filling and jointing compounds on plasterboard and also for wallpaper trimming and smoothing.

Combination Tool or 6-in-1 Tool

As the name implies, these tools have a number of different uses and have a curved edge to use as a roller cleaner as well as the edges and shapes for stripping and scraping. The sharp point can be used to remove old putty for glazing or to clean out cracks and the solid corner is an effective can opener. This is the only scraper that should be used to open paint cans.

Putty knives

Are shaped specifically for the application of putty to windows – they have a point, a straight edge and an edge with a slight curve.

Shavehooks

Are a pull type of scraper usually used for the removal of paint and varnish from furniture and other small or detailed work.

Filling Blades

Are specifically designed for the application of fillers and putties. They have a thin and very flexible blade made from stainless steel.

Safety Razor Scrapers

They use a single edged blade to clean glass and other smooth surfaces.




Snap Blade Knives

For general use and also for the trimming of wallpaper.

PAINTER'S DROP CLOTHS



FEATURES

-  > Strong & Re-usable
-  > Extra thick for added protection
-  > Close weave for exceptional performance

3.66m x 2.74m (12'x9')	870P
3.66m x 3.66m (12'x12')	871P
3.66m x 4.58m (12'x15')	872P
3.66m x 5.5m (12'x18')	873P
3.66m x 1.52m (12'x5')	874P
2.74m x 1.52m (9'x5')	875P
5.5m x 1.52m (18'x5')	876P

PLASTIC PROTECTION SHEETS

LIGHT WEIGHT

3.6m x 2.6m	886
3.6m x 2.6m (4 Pack)	886-4

HEAVY DUTY

HD - 3.6m x 2.7m	889
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COVER GRIP SAFETY DROP CLOTHS

FEATURES:



> Slip Resistant
Hold fast to floors, resists slipping on wood, tile, marble & granite floors.

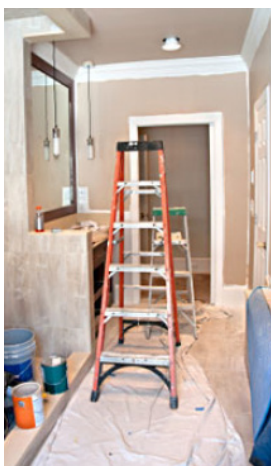
> Lies Flat
Stays in place, conforming to the surface it is placed on. Works well even on stairs.

> Designed for Safety
Designed with thousands of rubberised traction dots to hold the cloth in place, for safety and peace of mind.

- Holds Fast to Floors
- Designed for Safety
- Resists Slips & Slides
- Neatly folds & Stores
- Absorbs Paint
- Easy to Use
- Patented



3.6' x 12'	881P
5' x 8'	882P
8' x 10'	883P



Mixing Paint

All paints, stains and varnishes should be mixed thoroughly before use and a paddle or mixer is the best method for this. You should never use a stick or screwdriver to mix paint as the surface area is not sufficient to mix the paint effectively. Oldfields stock a wide range of paint mixing tools which can be used by hand or for use in a power drill or cordless screwdriver.

Paint Mixers

Are suitable for use with power drills usually supplied in sizes for 4L and up to 20L. These mixers spin or swirl the paint.



Paint Mixer

Paint Whackers

Paint Whackers (or potato mashers) are a very fast and effective method of mixing paint by hand. They have a long shaft with a handle on one end and a perforated plate on the other. Available in shaft lengths up to 500mm with a "T" shaped handle and with either nylon or metal base plates. These mixers mix the paint from the top of the can to the bottom in an up and down motion.



Paint Whackers

Paint Paddles

Should be used in a left to right motion whilst also moving them from down to up. Plastic paddles usually have holes to allow the paint to flow through whilst wooden paddles are the most cost effective method of mixing paint.



Paint Paddles

Abrasive Tools

Wire Brushes

Are used to remove scaly and flaking paint from metal surfaces prior to re-painting. The wires are generally made from steel however some are also available in brass which is used for softer metals. Wire brushes also come in varying widths or rows and some also have a scraping head as part of the brush.



Pole Sander

Is a metal pad with rubber coating and swivel fitting on the reverse side which allows the user to fix the sander to an extension pole. They are used to sand walls and ceilings prior to painting and allow the painter to sand larger areas more quickly. Has a threaded adaptor suitable for use with all Oldfields extension poles.



Wallpapering Accessories

Wallpaper Smoother

Is a firm plastic pad with foam backed surface which not only smooths the paper but assists in the removal of bubbles.



Paint Guide and Straight Edge (600mm)

Are used to hold the wallpaper firmly against the skirting board or architrave while cutting to length. Has a metal edge to trim against.



Notched Adhesive Spreader

6 different space settings to ensure even spread during application



NOTES



OLDFIELDS PAINTING EQUIPMENT TRAINING MANUAL

This manual is designed to give a basic understanding of the manufacture and usage of a number of painting implements including paint brushes, paint rollers and paint applicators. Choosing the correct equipment for your painting job can be the difference between a mediocre finish and a fantastic finish. There are many different types of brushes and rollers to choose from and various painting techniques. The following is a guide to choosing and using painting equipment.

**FOR ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CALL
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