

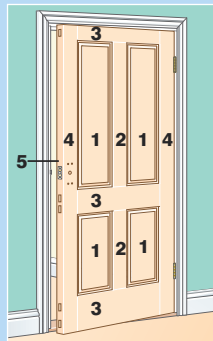
## Simply follow these steps to paint your doors...

Ensure that the wood is prepared correctly (see 'preparing your wood for painting').

Take off the door handles and wedge the door open, keeping the handle and spindle in your pocket in case the door is accidentally closed.

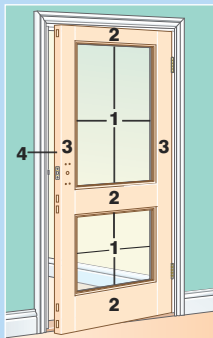
### Panel door

Start with the panels (1) and the mouldings that surround them. Next paint the centre vertical (2). Then paint the cross-rails (3), starting with the top rail and working down. Paint the outer verticals (4), and finish by painting the three exposed door edges (5). If you are painting the door a different colour on each side, the hinged edge should be the colour of the closing face, and the outer edge that of the opening face.



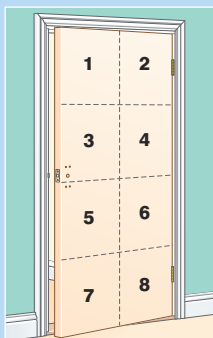
### Glass door

Use masking tape or a paint shield to protect the glass in a glazed door. First paint the mouldings around the glass (1) with a cutting-in brush. Next paint the cross-rails, starting with the top rail and working down (2). Then paint the outer-verticals (3), and then finally all three exposed door edges (4).



### Flush door

Divide the door into eight imaginary sections as shown. Start at the top left (1) and work down from left to right. Blend each area into the next while the paint is wet, finishing with vertical strokes in line with the grain. Paint the door edges last.



## Simply follow these steps to paint melamine or veneered kitchen doors...

Your kitchen units may not be compatible with readily available replacement doors. Don't worry, painting cupboard doors and drawer fronts is a perfectly good option.

For melamine doors buy a special paint designed for use on melamine, or apply a melamine base paint and then a top coat of your choice. Veneered doors can be treated in the same way as wood but will need primer as an undercoat. Most surfaces can be painted, but not the latest PVC foil finishes - these will need to be replaced.

**1** Remove handles, hinges, and screws, and rub down surfaces using a medium-grade sandpaper. Carefully work into recesses and mouldings.



**2** Apply an undercoat, lightly sand when dry, and then paint your top coat with a 50mm brush. Blend in wet edges and make your final brushstrokes in a consistent direction.



**3** Re-fit the handles with the original retained fittings.



For more information on replacing kitchen doors and handles, refer to the B&Q You can do it book.

### our top tips

- Don't overload your brush when painting skirting and architraves - the detailed mouldings can easily cause unsightly runs.
- For painting radiators, use a paint specially designed for this purpose for a tough, heat resistant enamel finish.
- Try glossing doors with a roller - it helps you achieve a flat surface without brushmarks, but make sure you use a gloss sleeve with a smooth sponge finish, on a mini roller.

you can do it...



## Ideal for the job

**Paint pad** - you could use this instead of a brush. Its small square foam pad is designed to fit easily around mouldings and into corners. Pour some paint into a shallow bowl and dip the pad into the paint. It will produce a smooth painted surface with no visible brush strokes.



**Tack cloth** - this will remove all traces of dust before you apply a final coat of paint.



**Paint shield** - known in the trade as a 'George', this is used to protect your skirting-board, windows or walls whilst cutting-in. Hold it as you work your way along to stop the paint dripping down.

**Cutting in (sash) brush** - the angled cut of these bristles helps you get a neat result in the corners and inside edges of window frames.



### B&Q You can do it book

The complete B&Q step-by-step book of home improvement

More help and advice on hundreds of DIY projects can be found in the B&Q You can do it book, available to buy in store now.

## Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)



VOCs are chemicals that evaporate at room temperature causing unpleasant odours. In some cases they may also be harmful to health and the environment. Paints marked with the 'Minimal VOC' logo are formulated to minimise the amount of VOCs. As a result they are low odour, keeping indoor air fresher for you and your family. Find out more about creating a healthier home for you and the planet at [www.diy.com/eco](http://www.diy.com/eco)

## Project essentials:

### Tools ✓

paintbrushes 50-125mm	<input type="checkbox"/>	mini roller with tray (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>
tack cloth	<input type="checkbox"/>	paint pad (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>
hand-held electric sander	<input type="checkbox"/>	window scraper	<input type="checkbox"/>
screwdriver	<input type="checkbox"/>	masking tape or masking pen	<input type="checkbox"/>
hammer	<input type="checkbox"/>	paint shield (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>
cutting in brush	<input type="checkbox"/>	paintbrush cleaning tub	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Materials ✓

medium-grade and fine-grade sandpaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	paint - primer / undercoat / gloss	<input type="checkbox"/>
knotting solution	<input type="checkbox"/>	stiff wire for temporary stay	<input type="checkbox"/>
wood filler	<input type="checkbox"/>	small nails	<input type="checkbox"/>
radiator paint	<input type="checkbox"/>	cleaning fluid (if using oil-based paint)	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Safety ✓

dust mask

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B&Q how to...

# gloss doors and woodwork



project essentials on the back

Making it easier

Making it easier

Making it easier

Making it easier

Making it easier

Windows and doors are constructed using lengths of wood with grain patterns that inevitably run in different directions. To achieve an even, smooth finish, free from brush marks, you need to prepare surfaces well, and to paint them in a sequence that takes account of the grain.

### Preparing your wood for painting

Preparation is key to a good finish with any paint product, but with gloss you'll get noticeably better results if you spend a little extra time preparing the surface.

The simple step of rubbing down the undercoat with fine-grade sandpaper, for example, helps the gloss to flow on better, giving a smoother finish to the job. Remember to keep your working area as clean as you can. Dust and pet hair can ruin all your hard work. So after sanding down, brush away dust and debris, vacuum the room, and finally wipe your woodwork with a tack cloth before starting to paint.

### Sanding and filling

Old woodwork will usually reveal imperfections, so fill any small cracks or holes prior to sanding. Firstly sand with medium-grade sandpaper, taking care not to round off any sharp corners or mouldings. Or you could use a small hand-held electric sander but again take great care not to damage the mouldings. Finally go over the area again with a fine-grade sandpaper. If you are sanding larger flat areas, sand in the direction of the grain, which minimises scratch marks. Remember to wear a dust mask when sanding.



### Knots in bare wood

Before painting your wood with primer, apply knotting solution to the knots with a small brush, this prevents the resin in the wood from bleeding through and discolouring the paint. Then coat with primer when dry.



### our top tip

- When preparing bare wood save time by using a knot blocking primer and undercoat. This combines knotting solution, primer and undercoat in one.

you can do it...

### Painting technique

Take care when painting corners and mouldings, as paint can collect in crevices and create runs. Make your last brush strokes in the same direction as the grain and pick up wet edges before they begin to dry.



### Choosing the right paint

There are many different types of paint to suit your needs, and different surface finishes. 'Trim' paints can give you either an eggshell (matt), satin (medium-sheen) or gloss (high-sheen) finish. If they are applied to the manufacturer's instructions, they will all protect your wood efficiently.

### Oil or water-based paints

Oil and solvent-based paints give off fumes that are harmful to your health and to the environment, so make certain there is very good ventilation both while you apply them and while they dry. Even better, use water-based alternatives. If you are using oil-based or water-based gloss, check that the undercoat and top coats are compatible.

The chart below covers general-purpose paints and where to use them.

Type of paint	Surface	Use
<b>Wood primer</b>	Bare untreated wood	Seals porous wood and gives the paint a surface to grip
<b>Undercoat</b>	Primed or previously painted wood	Apply a second coat if the colour underneath shows through
<b>Gloss paint (water-based)</b>	Any undercoated surface	Fast-drying, high-sheen paint
<b>Gloss paint (oil-based)</b>	Any undercoated surface	Oil-based paint that is slow to dry but very hardwearing
<b>Non-drip one-coat gloss</b>	Primed wood	Combines undercoat and top coat
<b>One coat melamine &amp; MDF paint</b>	Melamine & MDF	Combines undercoat and top coat

### Simply follow these steps to prepare your windows for painting...

Prepare the frame carefully before you begin to paint, stripping back old paint if necessary and filling any holes in the wood (see 'preparing your wood for painting').

**1** Remove catches and stays from the window frame before you begin. If you intend to fit new window furniture once the frame is repainted, fill the old fixing holes with wood filler and sand smooth.



**2** Make a temporary stay to hold the window open while you are painting it. Use stiff wire; an old coat hanger will do the job. Cut to length and bend the ends into a small loop just large enough to drive a nail through. Fix one end to the sill and the other end to the frame, using small nails.



**3** If you don't have a steady hand, use a paint shield (see 'ideal for the job'), or cut some masking tape to fit around each pane of glass. Set the tape 2mm in from the frame so that paint will just overlap on to the glass, and remove it before the paint is dry, or the paint may lift off at the same time. Or you can use a masking pen, which leaves a layer of wax on the glass. This can be removed (along with any drips of paint) with a window scraper once the paint is dry.



### our top tip

- If you're taking a break, stop brushes or rollers from drying out by wrapping them in cling film - if you wrap them as airtight as possible, they will remain soft overnight.
- Plan ahead when painting woodwork using oil-based paints, as it may take longer to dry than you expect. Or use water-based paint, which dries more quickly and releases much less odour and fumes.

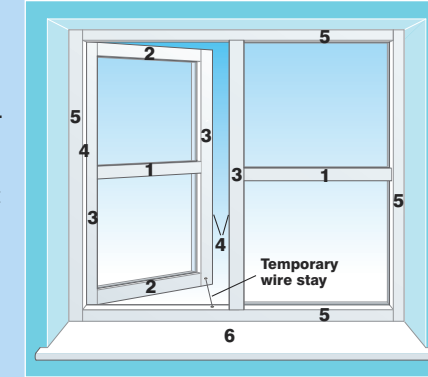
you can do it...



### Simply follow these steps to paint your windows...

#### Painting a casement window

You'll need an undercoat and a top coat for a hardworking finish. Overlap the paint onto the glass by about 2mm to seal out water. For best results, you should paint in the sequence shown below. First paint the transoms (1), using a cutting-in brush against the glass. Next, paint the top and bottom cross rails (2) followed by the vertical mullions and jambs (3). Paint the edges (4) and then the frame (5) and lastly the sill (6). If the window must be closed before the paint is quite dry, rub a little talcum powder along the frame to prevent it sticking.



**1** Use a combined primer/undercoat and paint the frame in the painting sequence shown above. It will make the job easier if you use a cutting-in brush for the glazing bars.



**2** When the first coat is dry, lightly sand with a fine-grade sandpaper, then after removing dust, apply the top coat in the same sequence. Keep checking there are no runs, particularly at edges and corners.

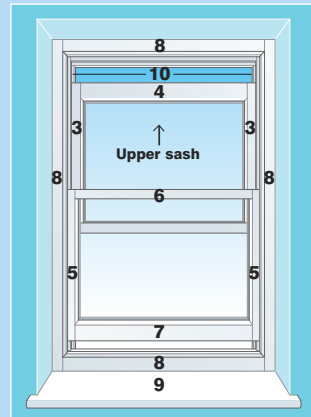
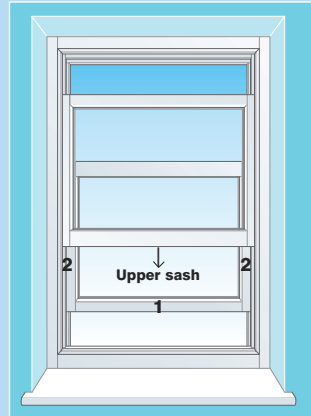


**3** Paint the sill last. Remove the masking tape when the paint is just touch dry. Once it is completely dry, remove the temporary wire stays.



#### Painting a sash window

Start by painting the bottom meeting rail of the upper sash (1). To expose it, raise the bottom sash and lower the upper one. Also paint the vertical bars (2) of the upper sash as far as you can. When it is touch-dry, raise the upper sash again, and lower the bottom, leaving a small opening top and bottom. Finish painting the upper sash (3,4). Now paint the bottom sash (5,6,7), including the underside of the cross rail (7), followed by the frame (8) and window sill (9). Wait until the paint is dry before you start painting the runners (10). Apply a thin coat to the inner runners and the upper section of the outer runners. Try not to get paint on the cords; pull them out of the way as you paint. Carefully check the sashes are running before the paint has dried.



### Cleaning and storing brushes

- Brushes used with water-based paints are simply washed with water. Work a little soap into the bristles, rinse clean and leave them to dry.
- Brushes steeped in oil or solvent-based paint can be cleaned by immersing them in an appropriate cleaner or solvent. Using a paintbrush cleaning tub, put enough cleaning fluid in to cover the bristles of the brush. Fasten the lid and rock the container back and forwards a few times to clean the brush.

