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Smart strip paint remover home depot

If you are lucky, you may need all your home before repainting is a good, healthy bathroom. Wash it with a hose, go over stubborn dirt with a scrub brush, warm, soap water. Or wash it with an electric washing machine if you're not so lucky, you just have to face the fact that a dirty, time-consuming job awaits you. Do the job well, and your paint work will not only look better, but will last for five to eight years on average. Start by thoroughly examining outside the house or exterior construction - not only the exterior walls but under the eaves, around the windows and doors, and along the foundation. Look for split and aligned shingles, peeled nails, peeled or sore paint, mold, and rust stains. Once you select areas that need attention, roll up your blackness and make repairs. Scrape use a wire brush and a wide blade paste knife to remove small areas of defective paint. Rub under the rolls of clap siding as well as on downspouts and gutters. To work faster on the metal, the wire brush attached to the electrical drilling remove supplant and paint with less effort. To remove the paint more thoroughly, invest in a sharp pull scraper - a tool with an interchangeable blade that is able to strip the old paint all the way down to the bare wood with one scrape. Hold the scraper until the blade is perpendicular to the wood, apply moderate to a constant pressure, and drag it along the surface. Keep the blade flat against the wood so as not to gouge the surface. Sanding to loosen the edges of scrape stains here and there, you can wrap a piece of sandpaper around the wood block. For larger areas, it is less tired and more effective use of an electric orbital sander. Move up, down or back across the surface to remove old paint and soft rough edges at the same time. Do not use an electric disc or sander belt. Both swirls or dips can be left in the wood that will appear through a new coat of paint. For special heavy deposits of paint, heat may be more effective than muscles. One way to apply heat with an electric paint remover, a device with a plate heating element is similar to that of the paint cooks and has a compact scraper to pull it off. Wear heavy gloves, hold the heating element against the surface until the paint sizzles. Pull the remover firmly on the surface. The attached scraper will pull off the cooked paint as you go. Liquid paint remover use liquid remover only as a last resort. It works well, but it is expensive, especially in large jobs. Also, they can get you into a perfectly good paint, giving you one more problem to deal with. Once all the paint is removed loose, you should apply the appropriate primer for some distressed areas, especially if your paint removal system may expose rough wood or bare metal. The type of primer you use depends on the type I will use it later. For latex coatings, latex primers, thin solvent paints, use the basic solvent, and for metals, use metal zuaffe. Not only do these paints provide additional protection against elements, they also form a solid foundation for finishing coating. Also, priming is always required when you are working on new wood. Home Painting Announcement: Ready to handle the house painting project? Collect useful tips on both the internal and external painting in this home improvement article. Home Painting Tools: Before taking any painting project, make sure you have the tools you need to do the job well. This article will help. Exterior Paint: Learn the basics of painting siding, trimming, and all things on the outside of the house in this article. Choice of exterior paint: Get tips to help you choose the best exterior paint for the task in this article. Photo: From Bob Villa home again Bob Shingle HouseBelow roof it's not uncommon to find beautiful wood with a coat after a coat of paint obscures its details, especially in old houses. For a new paint job that does justice to your wood work, stripping old paint is your best choice. How to tape paint there are three ways to strip the paint: mechanically by scraping the hand, burning it with heat, or with chemicals. Mechanical scraping and sand methods work only when loose or uneven paint needs to be removed before repainting. Just remember to do this outdoor work and with protection. Using heat to remove paint usually involves a stove or heat gun. The disadvantage of heat use is that it can be dangerous due to accidental combustion and harmful fumes. Also, you may still have to sand when you did. Neither of these methods, mechanical or thermal, should be used if any of the paint you remove may be 30 years old or older because it is likely to contain lead. Instead, you should use a chemical stripper. The choice and use of a chemical stripper look for eco-friendly citrus-based versions, which have become as common as old caustic gel strippers. Brush the gel on, leave it to do its job and then scrape it off. Spray the sawdust on the gel to make it easier to scrape off and throw away. For difficult jobs, try a peeled recipe dough after dissolving the paint. You may not have to scrape too much at all. Move quickly and carefully with chemical strippers, you need to start and finish the same day. Dried gel can be very difficult to remove. Chemicals may affect animal glue in old furniture, so avoid excessive use around joints. You should always wear recommended safety equipment to label the product and work outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Photo: shutterstock.com I was always amazed to see the sandworkers all paint off the outside house just because some paint is peeling. All this work. expenses, and it is rarely necessary. Generally, the new paint will not adhere any better to the bare wood than if it were for a layer of old paint. Before climbing the ladder, Sander is in hand, take the time to answer a couple of basic questions: 1) Why is peeling paint, and 2) is it really necessary to strip it all? Paint is usually peeled due to high humidity levels and inadequate ventilation, not because of substrate problems. If you lift the peeling section and see the wood, it's because the unconscious moisture inside your house has accumulated in the bias of the paint layer and pushed it away from the wood. In the above describes your situation, improve ventilation in your home before doing anything else. After that, instead of stripping the paint, scrape off loose paint or blisters, rough sand stains smooth, head bare spots (anywhere that wood shows through) and apply a new finished coat or two. If, however, the paint on your house is so thick that the definition of shingles, mold formations, decorative sculptures has been lost, or if you want to reveal the wooden grains that hides the paint - then at least some degree of paint stripping will be in order. Photo: overstock.com The recommended plan of the attack involves a heat gun and a quality set of paint skimmers. Hold the heat gun a few inches away from the surface to be stripped, and as the old paint heats up, you'll see it start to bubble and lift. Before the softened paint can cool, use a scraper or putty knife to remove the softened paint from the substrate, allowing scrapes to fall on the drop cloth. These anchor quickly, and therefore will not create a harmful mess that works liquid paint removers. Related: How: Working with a chemical paint stripper (video) for large functions (for example, large areas of wood siding that's heavily crocodile) consider using an infrared heater. This tool heats up more area than a heat gun and can be mounted on a path for hands-free operation. Scrapers are available with steel heads to switch, some flat and others with points or various features to handle curved surfaces. To speed up your work, keep the scraps sharp with a coil or sharpen the stone. The gun heat and abrasive combination can also be used when stripping the paint from the furniture and trimming the interior. Here, household items (such as old steak knives) can be useful for digging diluted paint from narrow cracks. After completing the other steps in the process, slight sand to remove additional paint residue, then refinish. Two observations of caution:1. When using a heat gun, still be aware of where you are steering the heat. Do not point the gun in one direction for too long; You can inadvertently burn wood or ignite paint (or any flammable substance near where you work). Infrared silent paint remover. Photo: solvent.ca2. If the surface you're stripping contains paint layers on that date To before 1978, they could contain lead coatings. These things are no joke, and the heat gun has evaporated lead, allowing it to be inhaled. On a windless day, this can happen even outdoors. If you scrape and sand, bullet-laden parts of old paint can spread to the floor or get your fingers, only to be taken up later without realizing it. For protection, wear gloves and a dust mask, and make sure your work is ventilated adequately. Washing clothes after sessions as an additional preventive measure. For more information on painting, consider: Paint Exterior Bob Villa Radio: Paint Stripping Tips How to: Avoid Home Painting Problems