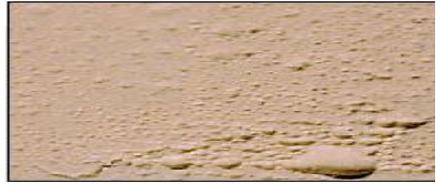


Identifying Common Interior Paint Defects/ Complaints



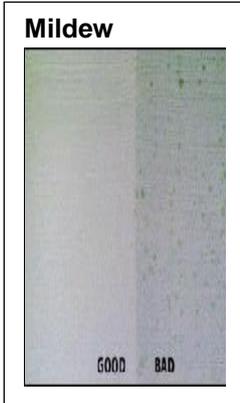
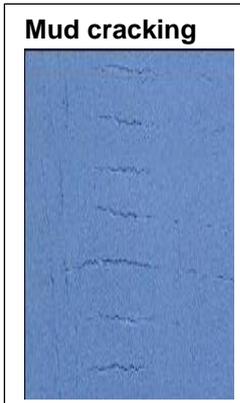
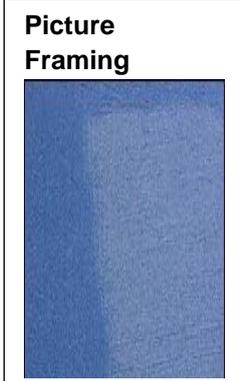
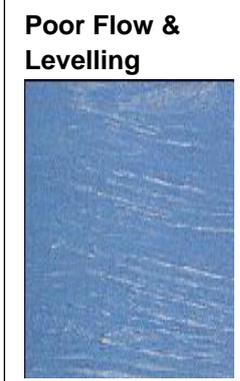
Possible causes of defect/complaint

Presentation of defect/complaint

Applying oil based or alkyd paint over a damp or wet surface	Moisture seeping into the home through the exterior walls (less likely with latex)	Exposure of latex paint film to high humidity or moisture shortly after paint has dried, especially if there was inadequate surface preparation	Previous coating giving way	Not allowing sufficient dry time for the coating before closing doors or windows	Poorly fitting door or sash in frame	Use of low quality semi-gloss or gloss acrylic paints	Use of flat paint in highly trafficked areas, where a higher sheen level would be	Use of lower grades of paint with poor stain and scrub resistance (see Poor Stain Resistance and Poor Scrub Resistance)	Frequent washing and spot cleaning	Objects (furniture, for example) rubbing against the walls	Washing surface before product fully cured	Use of lower quality caulk	Use of wrong type of caulk for a particular application	<p>Blistering</p> 
•	•	•	•											<p>Blocking</p> 
				•	•	•								<p>Burnishing</p> 
							•	•	•	•	•			<p>Caulk failures</p> 
												•	•	<p>Blistering – Bubbles resulting from localised loss of adhesion and lifting of the paint film from the underlying surface</p> <p>Blocking – Undesirable sticking together of two painted surfaces when pressed together (e.g., a door sticking to the jamb)</p> <p>Burnishing - Increase in gloss or sheen of paint film when subjected to rubbing, scrubbing or having an object brush up against it</p> <p>Caulk failure – Loss of caulk's initial adhesion and flexibility, causing it to crack and / or pull away from the surfaces to which it is applied</p>

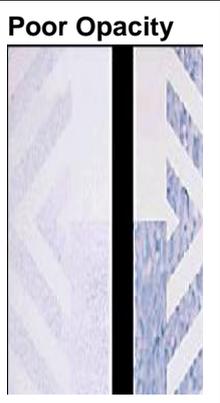
Possible causes of defect/complaint

Presentation of defect/complaint

Forms most often on areas that tend to be damp, or receive little or no direct Sunlight (e.g., bathrooms, kitchens and laundry rooms).	Use of an alkyd or oil-based paint, or lower quality latex paint.	Failure to prime bare wood surface before applying the paint	Painting over a substrate or coating on which mildew has not been removed.	Paint applied too thickly, usually over a porous surface.	Paint applied too thickly, to improve inherent poor coverage)of lower quality paint	Paint is allowed to build up in corners upon application	Usually a hiding (coverage) effect. Brushing will generally result in lower spread rates than rolling, producing a thicker film and more hiding	Adding colorant to a non tintable paint or using the wrong type or level of colorant, resulting in variation in colour (tinter floatation), depending on method of	Use of lower quality paint.	Application of additional paint to "touch up" partially dried painted areas.	Re-brushing or re-rolling partially dried painted areas.	Use of the wrong type of roller cover or poor quality brush.	   
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mildew – Black, grey or brown spots or areas on the surface of paint or caulk.
													Mud - cracking – Deep irregular cracks resembling dried mud in dry paint film.
													Picture Framing – An effect of non-uniformed colour that can resemble a “frame of a picture”.
													Poor Flow/ Levelling – Failure of a paint to dry to a smooth film, resulting in brush/roller marks in dried paint.

Possible causes of defect/complaint

Presentation of defect/complaint

Use of low quality paint.	Use of low quality tools/wrong roller cover.	Use of an improper combination of tinting base and tinting colour.	Poor flow and levelling (see Poor Flow / Levelling).	Use of a paint that is much lighter in colour than the substrate or that primarily contains low-hiding organic pigments	Application of paint at a higher spread rate than recommended	Use of low quality semi-gloss or gloss paint.	Putting a painted surface back into use before paint has fully dried	Choosing the wrong sheen for the area.	Inadequate dry time allowed after application of the paint before washing it	Use of an overly aggressive scrub medium (see Burnishing).	Uneven spread rate.	Failure to properly prime a porous surface, or surface with varying degrees of porosity.	Poor application resulting in lapping (see Lapping).	 
•	•	•	•	•	•									Poor Opacity/ Hiding - Failure of dried paint to obscure or "hide" the surface to which it is applied
						•	•							Poor Print Resistance - Tendency of paint film to take on the imprint of an object that is placed on it
•								•	•	•				Poor Scrub Resistance - Wearing away/ removal of paint film when scrubbed with brush, sponge, or cloth
	•										•	•	•	Poor sheen uniformity - Shiny spots or dull spots (also known as "flashing") on a painted surface, also known as uneven gloss

Possible causes of defect/complaint

Presentation of defect/complaint

Possible causes of defect/complaint															Presentation of defect/complaint
Bits of dust settling on paint film when it is still wet	●														
Poor dusting of previously sanded surface prior to application	●														
Dust caught up in paint brush hairs	●														
Manufacturing defect.	●														
Addition of incorrect thinner to the paint. i.e. Turps to water based paint or vice versa				●											
Paint tin lid is left off for a long period of time while in use				●											
Paint stored on cold concrete floors.				●											<p>Bitty Paint Film - Once cured, the dry paint film appears to be bitty, (have bits in it) and in severe cases can give sandpaper like appearance</p> <p>Bodging or Thickening of Paint- Paint appears to be thickening up in the can on its own.</p>

Master Painters NZ Association PO Box 40355 Upper Hutt 5140 – PH 04 472 5870
 Email nationaloffice@masterpainters.org.nz www.masterpainters.co.nz