

# More complex painting work

**Purpose:** every painter follows the same approach for more difficult substrates and details: careful, systematic and with consistent quality.

## Method for more complex work

### 1. Inspect and assess risks

1 Assess the substrate, old paint layers, details and the risk of bleed-through or loss of adhesion.

### 2. Clean and assess

2 Clean thoroughly and determine where layers are sound and where extra pretreatment is needed.

### 3. Repair and level

3 Repair joints, damage and uneven areas. Allow products to dry fully.

### 4. Sand and blend transitions

4 Sand where needed and level transitions without visible edges.

### 5. Caulk, fill and mask

5 Finish details neatly, remove dust and carefully mask lines, glass and fittings.

### 6. Prime, sand between coats and finish

6 Apply a suitable primer, lightly sand between coats and finish with a complete coating build-up.

### 7. Check, touch up and hand over

7 Check detail work, coverage and transitions. Touch up small defects immediately.

## Quality check

Substrate stable, dry and suitable for build-up

Transitions level, neat and not visible

No runs, lap marks or missed spots in detailed areas

Caulk lines, edges and joints neatly finished

Coating build-up is correct and drying times were followed

## Practical example

### Exterior door with damage

Clean and remove loose material

Repair, fill and sand transitions

Caulk, prime, sand between coats and finish

Extra check on profiles, edges and weather exposure

## Basic rules for complex work

- Only continue after a clear assessment of the substrate.

- Use the correct repair and paint system for each situation.

- Take drying times and sanding between coats seriously.

- Check details extra rather than too little.

- Discuss deviations immediately with the site manager or foreman.

## Fixed sequence

**inspect -> clean -> repair -> sand -> detail -> build up -> check**

Suitable for instruction, onboarding and execution of detail work