



Painting Fundamental - 16

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1. Two Part Elastomeric Type Epoxy
 - a. Typical Uses
 - i. Use for filling larger voids, rot repair or screw and nail holes
 - ii. Can be used like glue to join two pieces of wood together
 - iii. Works on bare wood or with manufacturer's primer
 - b. Pros
 - i. Can be used on both interior or exterior substrates
 - ii. Can be mixed with a putty knife
 - iii. Can be applied like caulk using a dual cartridge gun with a static mixing tip
 - iv. Mixed product remains useful for several hours
 - v. No fumes
 - vi. Can be used on concrete
 - c. Cons
 - i. Can't be used in extreme heat
 - ii. Not meant to be used as a spackle
 - iii. Hard to sand
 - iv. Expensive
2. Kneaded Type Epoxy – mixed by hand with protective gloves. Available in a 6 – 8-hour cure time
 - a. Typical Uses
 - i. Use for filling larger voids, rot repair or screw and nail holes
 - ii. Can join two pieces of wood together
 - iii. Can be used on bare wood or with manufacturer's primer
 - b. Pros
 - i. Can be used on both interior or exterior substrates
 - ii. Easier to sand or shave than elastomeric type
 - c. Cons
 - i. Will not stick to paint
 - ii. Long drying time, usually overnight
 - iii. Not meant to be used as a spackle
 - iv. Expensive
3. Stick Type Epoxy – resin and hardener are enclosed in one tube
 - a. Typical Uses
 - i. Used on smaller repairs such as nail or screw holes and chipped corners

TYPES OF PATCHING MATERIALS

- ii. Primarily used on wood
- b. Pros
 - i. Easily mixed with gloved hands
 - ii. Dries quickly in under an hour
- c. Cons
 - i. Mild odor
- 4. Polyester filler - (bondo type)
 - a. Typical Uses
 - i. Filling nail holes or small holes
 - b. Pros
 - i. Quickest drying
 - ii. Can be used on bare wood
 - iii. Can be used on both interior or exterior substrates
 - iv. Sufficient product with proper anchoring
 - v. Can be used for a quick temporary fix
 - vi. Can be used on metal with a proper profile
 - vii. Inexpensive
 - viii. Available in various grades
 - c. Cons
 - i. Does not have the adhesion and quality characteristics of an epoxy
 - ii. Strong odor
 - iii. Inflexible filler so not to be used if there is movement in the substrate
 - iv. Sometimes dries too fast
 - v.
- 5. Wood Fillers – Powdered
 - a. Typical Uses
 - i. Repair of bare wood including nail holes
 - b. Pros
 - i. Can be used on both interior or exterior substrates following manufacturer's guidelines for finishing
 - ii. Good for nail screw holes, cracks or missing parts
 - iii. Can be stained
 - iv. Easy to sand
 - v. Will not freeze or dry out in its powdered form
 - c. Cons
 - i. Some shrinkage but not as much as spackle
 - ii. Quick set time can lead to wasted product
 - iii. No flexibility
 - iv. Not to be used on metal
- 6. Wood Fillers – Ready Mix
 - a. Typical Uses
 - i. Repair of bare wood including nail holes

TYPES OF PATCHING MATERIALS

- b. Pros
 - i. Many wood tones available
 - ii. No mixing
 - iii. Accepts stains
 - iv. Saves time
 - v. Less waste
 - vi. Some flexibility
 - c. Cons
 - i. Can freeze or dry out
 - ii. Not to be used on metal
 - iii. Generally not real hard
 - iv. Can shrink when used in a nail or screw hole
7. Vinyl Spackle
- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Good for surface defects
 - ii. Good for filling nail holes
 - b. Pros
 - i. Is available in interior, exterior or combination
 - ii. Very easy to sand
 - iii. Can be used on wood or walls
 - iv. Quick dry time
 - v. Can quickly be applied by knife for a smooth finish
 - c. Cons
 - i. Can shrink when used in a nail or screw hole
8. Light Weight Spackle
- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Good for filling holes
 - b. Pros
 - i. Wipes with a damp cloth (no need to sand)
 - ii. Can quickly be applied by finger for a smooth finish
 - iii. Can be used to quickly fill relatively large holes
 - iv. Quick drying
 - c.
 - d. Cons
 - i. Not appropriate for skimming
 - ii. Tends to crumble
9. Alkyd Resin Filler Spackle (Solvent based spackles)
- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Good for surface defects
 - b. Pros
 - i. Good adhesion

TYPES OF PATCHING MATERIALS

- ii. Knifes to a very smooth finish
- iii. Sands to a smooth finish
- iv. Dries to hard finish
- c. Cons
- d. Harder to sand than vinyl spackles
 - i. Shrinks in deep fills
 - ii. Deep fills have a long dry time
 - iii. Requires multiple fills for nail or screw holes

10. Elastomeric Patching Compounds

- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Good for stucco or heavy textured plaster patches
 - ii. Good for bridging small cracks
- b. Pros
 - i. Provides some flexibility where movement may occur
 - ii. Is available in textured and non-textured formulas
 - iii. Available in a bucket or caulking cartridge
- c.

11. All-purpose joint compound (ready mix)

- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Interior use only for skimming walls and ceilings
- b. Pros
 - i. Easy to apply and sand
 - ii. Can be wet sanded
 - iii. Easy to use as it's already mixed
 - iv. Various hardness options
 - v. Good for setting and skimming joint tape
- c. Cons
 - i. Very poor adhesion to anything but drywall
 - ii. Breaks down with water
 - iii. Patch always requires a primer

12. Durabond (powder)

- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Used for repairs of plaster walls, skim coating walls and setting joint tape
 - ii. Excellent base coat and for deep fills
- b. Pros
 - i. Better adhesion than all-purpose (ready mix) joint compound
 - ii. Creates a harder surface
 - iii. Resistant to moisture damage
 - iv. Good for bathrooms and other high moisture locations
 - v. Available in four setting times – 20, 45, 90 and 120 minutes. Make sure compound is thoroughly dry before applying primer or additional coats of compound.
- c. Cons

TYPES OF PATCHING MATERIALS

- i. More difficult to sand
- ii. Takes time to mix
- iii. Mixing too much quantity leads to waste

13. Easy Sand Powdered Setting Type Joint Compound – between all-purpose (ready mix) joint compound and durabond in terms of hardness

- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Similar qualities to durabond but with a softer surface finish
- b. Pros
 - i. Easier to sand
 - ii. Good for final coat over durabond
 - iii. Harder and more durable than ready mix joint compound
 - iv. Can be wet sanded by highly skilled personnel
- c. Cons
 - i. Takes time to mix
 - ii. Mixing too much quantity leads to waste

14. Plaster of Paris

- a. Typical Uses
 - i. Deep fills
- b. Pros
 - i. Very hard
 - ii. Quick setting
- c. Cons
 - i. Product can harden before it's fully dry sometimes causing poor primer adhesion
 - ii. Not the best adhesion
 - iii. Not sand-able (best to shave overfilled areas with a scraper)

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