



Painting Kitchen Cabinets

1. Begin by spraying the whole surface which is to be painted with Kalustepesu cleaning agent. This detergent is excellent for cutting through grease and also works to dull glossy surfaces and aid adhesions of the primer. Leave the detergent to work for 10 minutes before washing off with a damp cloth and hot water. Pay particular attention to corners and edges where dirt is likely to build up. Any areas not being painted should be covered when spraying the detergent so as not to effect the finish in those spots.
2. Using the sanding blocks, sand the whole surface paying particular attention to small areas. The corners of the blocks are great for getting into small areas and routed inlays. While sanding you don't need to sand off any previous coating so long as it is well adhered and not flaking or peeling.
3. After sanding, use the tack cloth to remove any fine sanding dust.
4. Before applying the paint, you need to mask off anything that isn't going to be painted. This could start at edge of the carcass if you aren't going to be painting the inside or maybe just the counter and floor if you are going to paint it all. This is totally up to you.
5. Once cleaning and sanding is completed and the cupboards have been allowed to dry, you are then ready to apply your primer. The primer can be applied using the brush or loose rollers supplied in the kit. There are



different primers depending on the material of the kitchen and the specific information on each is as follow: Otex Akva – Apply 1-2 coats allowing at least 2 hours between coats of primer and at least 5 hours before applying the topcoat. Colour coverage is not the job of this paint so as long as every area has primer on it then it is sufficient. Clean tools with water. Otex – Apply 1-2 coats. This product is sandable and recoatable the following day. Colour coverage is not the job of this paint so as long as every area has primer on it then it is sufficient. Clean tools with 1050 white spirit provided. Multistop – Apply 2 generous coats. Recoatable the following day. The function of this primer is to seal in any knots and prevent discolouration. To work effectively there need to be a thick enough film of primer. Clean tools with water.

6. After the primer has been given sufficient time to dry you then give a light sand to take away any runs or brush marks that may be present. This is done with the grey flexible sanding pads. Following sanding, you need to remove the dust again. Do this with the tack cloth or a damp cloth.
7. Apply the first coat of Helmi using the brush provided in the kit. Use a generous amount of paint and don't over work it. While we do want to get as best coverage as possible, please bear in mind this is the first coat so to still see some primer is totally normal. Try to get the finish as smooth as you can but some brush stokes or small runs can be fixed with sanding.
8. The drying times of paint is also impossible to accurately predict as it is totally dependent on the product itself, the thickness of the coat, the temperature of the room and the airflow, as well as other factors. For this reason, we can't say how long it will take before you are ready to sand. From our own experience with Helmi, typically 5 hours is long



enough to be able to lightly sand or recoat. Once the paint is dry enough that it feels dry to the touch and no longer sticky or “tacky” then you are ready to sand out any brush strokes.

9. Usually two coats is enough to get full coverage but sometimes it may take more. When the first coat has dried you should have a very good idea if one more will give you full coverage. If you think you will need more than two coats to finish the job, then apply the next with the brush again and repeat the sanding process. If you think one more light coat would finish it then you are ready to roll your final coat! Use the roller handle and sleeves provided with the kit, run the sleeve under the tap to remove and loose hairs and to prevent to roller from soaking up extra moisture from the paint. After you have washed the roller dry it of any excess water leaving it just damp to the touch.
10. Fill your tray with paint and dip your roller. You want to load the roller with lots of paint, covering all sides and then wipe off the excess on the tray. Take your time with this coat to get as smooth a finish as possible and to avoid any runs or drips as this is the final coat and there won't be any sanding after this. Carefully work your way around each press leaving as smooth and levelled a finish as possible. Don't over work it by leaning harder or applying more coats than necessary. Don't rush the process as you want an even finish on all surfaces.
11. When painting is finished, remove any masking tape. The surface will be dust dry in 1 hour but allow 2-3 days for useable hardness to set in. In the weeks that follow take extra precautions to not hit or impact the painting surface in any way to allow full curing to take place.