



PAINTING CARE GUIDE

EXTERIOR REPAINTING – OLD / PREVIOUSLY PAINTED BUILDINGS

Professional inspection, moisture diagnosis, surface preparation and repainting procedure

01	Site inspection	Existing paint, cracks, dampness, humidity
02	Moisture diagnosis	Identify source before painting
03	Failed paint removal	Scrape / sand to sound substrate
04	Repairs & putty	Optional; 0–2 coats as required
05	Damplock / Dampproof	Only on required moisture-prone surfaces
06	Gaumaya Exterior Primer	Typically 1 coat; TDS governs
07	Gaumaya Exterior Paint	Typically 2 coats
08	Final inspection	Finish, defects & cleanliness

Core rule: In exterior repainting, do not paint over a problem. Diagnose the wall first, correct the cause, then rebuild the coating system.

Product-specific dilution, coverage, drying/recoat intervals and any mandatory coat count must always follow the current Gaumaya Paints product TDS/label.

1. Pre-Painting Site Inspection

Inspect every elevation before starting work. Classify surfaces as sound, minor-repair, moisture-affected or major-failure.

- Peeling/flaking, blistering, chalking and powdering
- Hairline, recurring or wider cracks
- Hollow/loose plaster
- Efflorescence/salt deposits
- Algae/fungus/moss
- Damp patches and water seepage
- Pipe, window/door and AC drain leakage
- Parapet/terrace and drainage problems

2. Humidity & Moisture Check

Moisture is one of the most common causes of exterior repainting failure. Record ambient RH where practical and inspect/measure wall moisture with a suitable calibrated meter where available.

Check	Professional control
Ambient RH	Record RH before work. If condensation or excessive humidity prevents proper drying, improve conditions and postpone coating.
Wall moisture	Use a suitable moisture meter where available. Unusually high/rising readings require investigation before painting.
Visual evidence	Dark patches, blistering, peeling, salt deposits, algae/fungus or recurring stains indicate possible moisture.
Potential source	Check roof/terrace, plumbing, external rain penetration, parapets, window/door junctions, AC drains and drainage.

Important: Do not use one universal moisture-meter number as a pass/fail standard. Readings vary with substrate and instrument. If moisture is abnormal or recurring, identify the source before painting.

3. Existing Paint – Retain or Remove?

Sound existing paint: If firmly bonded, clean, dry, non-powdery and compatible, complete removal may not be necessary. Light sanding and preparation may be sufficient.

Failed existing paint: Remove loose, peeling, blistered, flaking or severely chalking material back to a sound substrate.

Widespread failure: Where large areas have failed, substantially remove the failed coating rather than simply painting over it.

4. Cleaning & Surface Preparation

- Remove dust, dirt, cobwebs, grease and contaminants.
- Clean algae/fungus/moss using a suitable treatment and allow the surface to dry.
- Sand glossy surfaces sufficiently to reduce sheen and improve adhesion.
- Remove all sanding debris before coating.
- Protect windows, doors, flooring, fixtures and adjacent surfaces.

5. Crack, Hole & Plaster Defect Treatment

- Hairline/non-structural cracks: use a suitable compatible exterior crack-repair material.
- Wider/recurring cracks: determine the cause before filling.
- Holes/dents: repair with suitable compatible exterior repair material.
- Hollow plaster: remove loose material, repair/re-plaster and allow required curing.
- Do not use putty to bridge structural movement or conceal active seepage.

6. Exterior Putty – OPTIONAL

Putty is not mandatory for every old exterior wall. If the surface is sound, reasonably smooth and suitably finished, the system may proceed without full-wall putty.

- Spot putty: preferred for isolated dents, repaired patches and minor imperfections.
- Full-wall putty: use only where broader levelling/smoothing is required.
- Planning quantity: **0 coats** if unnecessary; typically **1–2 thin coats** where required.
- Allow the selected putty manufacturer's specified drying/recoat time before sanding.
- Sand after adequate drying and remove all dust before primer.

7. New Plaster / Re-Plastering – Curing

An old building does not need a new 28-day curing period simply because it is being repainted. However, any newly plastered or substantially re-plastered area must be adequately cured before coating.

Planning benchmark: minimum 28 days for new cementitious plaster/re-plastering, unless the applicable Gaumaya system or material TDS specifies a longer period.

Do not seal a damp cementitious repair under primer or paint. Allow the repair to become stable, adequately cured and suitably dry before continuing.

8. Gaumaya Damplock – Required Moisture-Prone Surfaces

Damplock should be used selectively—not as a routine coat on every exterior wall. Use it on identified moisture-affected or moisture-prone surfaces where the selected Gaumaya system calls for it.

- Typical areas: recurring damp patches, plumbing zones, bathroom-side external walls, lower moisture-affected sections and other identified problem areas.
- Remove failed paint, damaged putty and weak material until a sound substrate is reached.
- Investigate and, where possible, correct the moisture source before treatment.
- Clean the surface and allow suitable drying before application.
- Apply Gaumaya Damplock according to the current Gaumaya product instruction/TDS.
- Allow the Damplock layer to dry/cure for the product-specified period before subsequent coats.

Do not use Damplock to conceal active plumbing leakage, structural cracks, terrace leakage or other unresolved water sources.

9. Gaumaya Dampproof – Where Required

Where broader damp-proofing or water-resistant protection is required, use the appropriate Gaumaya Dampproof system according to site condition and current product TDS.

- Typical consideration: rain-exposed moisture-prone elevations, parapet areas, recurring damp zones and surfaces requiring additional damp protection.
- The exact number of coats, dilution, coverage, drying time and recoat interval must follow the current Gaumaya Dampproof TDS.

10. Moisture Problem → Corrective Process

Observed problem	Likely cause	Recommended response
Peeling/flaking	Moisture / poor adhesion / old failed coating	Remove failed coating → diagnose source → repair → prime → 2 topcoats
Blistering	Trapped moisture	Find source → remove blistered coating → dry → Damplock/Dampproof where specified
Damp patch	Leakage/seepage/condensation	Rectify source → dry → appropriate damp treatment → coating system
Algae/fungus	Persistent moisture/shade	Clean/treat → correct moisture → dry → compatible coating system
Efflorescence	Moisture migration	Resolve source → remove salts → dry → prepare → coating system
Hairline cracks	Minor movement/ageing	Appropriate crack repair → dry → sand → primer → topcoat
Water stains	Past/current leakage	Confirm source inactive → clean/repair → suitable treatment → repaint
Uneven colour	Old coating/patch repairs	Prepare uniformly → primer as required → 2 finish coats

11. Sanding

- Initial levelling: approximately **180 grit** where appropriate.
- Final smoothing: approximately **320–400 grit** where required.
- Adjust abrasive grade to the existing coating and repair material.
- Final substrate must be smooth, sound, clean, dry and dust-free.

12. Gaumaya Exterior Primer

Typical repainting recommendation: **1 coat** of suitable Gaumaya Exterior Primer after preparation. Additional primer/treatment should only be used where the product/system TDS requires it.

- Follow current Gaumaya Primer TDS/label for dilution, coverage, application method and recoat time.
- Do not prime dusty, loose or damp surfaces.
- Large repaired areas may require full-wall priming for uniformity, depending on the selected system.

13. Gaumaya Exterior Paint – Topcoat

Typical finish: **2 coats** of Gaumaya Exterior Paint. Dark/difficult shades or specific products may require an additional coat based on actual hiding and the current TDS.

Coat 1 → specified recoat interval → Coat 2 → final inspection.

14. Quantified Exterior Repainting Control Sheet

Parameter	Professional planning guideline
New plaster / re-plaster curing	Minimum 28 days* ; longer if material/system TDS requires
Existing sound paint	Complete removal not always required
Failed paint	Remove 100% of loose/failed material
Exterior putty	0 coats if unnecessary; typically 1–2 coats if required
Initial sanding	Approx. 180 grit
Final sanding	Approx. 320–400 grit
Damplock	Only on identified required moisture-prone surfaces
Dampproof	Where required by the selected system
Exterior primer	Typically 1 coat
Exterior topcoat	Typically 2 coats
Dilution / coverage	Product-specific – current Gaumaya TDS
Drying / recoat interval	Product-specific – current Gaumaya TDS

* 28 days is a practical benchmark for new cementitious plaster/re-plastering; the applicable Gaumaya/material TDS should prevail.

15. Complete Professional Repainting Sequence

INSPECT	→	RH / MOISTURE CHECK	→	IDENTIFY SOURCE
REMOVE FAILED PAINT	→	CLEAN & SAND	→	REPAIR CRACKS / PLASTER
PUTTY 0–2 COATS AS REQUIRED	→	SAND & DUST OFF	→	DAMPLOCK/DAMPPROOF IF REQUIRED
GAUMAYA PRIMER – TYP. 1 COAT	→	EXTERIOR PAINT – COAT 1	→	EXTERIOR PAINT – COAT 2
FINAL INSPECTION	→	CLEAN-UP	→	HANDOVER

16. Final Quality Inspection

- ■ No loose, peeling or blistered paint remains.
- ■ No active seepage or unresolved moisture source remains.
- ■ No untreated major cracks or hollow plaster remains.
- ■ Repaired areas are adequately cured and dry.
- ■ Putty is smooth and firmly bonded where used.
- ■ Primer is uniform with no missed areas.
- ■ Two exterior finish coats completed where specified.
- ■ Shade and appearance are uniform under normal viewing conditions.
- ■ No obvious runs, sagging or patchiness.
- ■ Windows, doors, pipes and fixtures are clean.
- ■ Drainage points are unobstructed.

17. After-Painting Care

Inspect preferably twice a year, especially before and after the monsoon.

- Keep roof, terrace and drainage outlets clear.
- Repair plumbing leakage promptly.
- Prevent continuous water splash/ponding against exterior walls.
- Address recurring cracks early.
- Control algae/fungal growth and investigate recurring moisture.
- Avoid drilling or damaging newly painted surfaces unnecessarily.

18. Customer Care – If Your Surface Problem Is Not Listed

Do not proceed by trial and error. If any surface has a problem not covered by this guide, contact **Gaumaya Paints Customer Care** and share the details so the appropriate solution can be recommended before continuing the painting work.

Please share:

- Clear photographs of the affected surface.
- Short video, where useful.
- Room/elevation/floor and approximate affected area.
- Age of existing paint and previous coating details, if known.
- Whether the problem appears during/after rain.
- Any known leakage, plumbing, waterproofing or structural issue.
- Products already applied, if known.

GAUMAYA PAINTS PROFESSIONAL PAINTING CARE PRINCIPLE

DIAGNOSE THE SURFACE → CORRECT THE PROBLEM → PREPARE PROPERLY → APPLY THE RIGHT SYSTEM → INSPECT BEFORE HANDOVER

GAUMAYA PAINTS | Primer • Basecoat • Interior Paint • Exterior Paint • Water-Based Enamel • Red Oxide Primer • Water-Based Metallic Paint