



PAINTING CARE GUIDE

INTERIOR REPAINTING – OLD / PREVIOUSLY PAINTED SITES

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	Loose paint removal	Scrape / sand to sound substrate
04	Repairs & putty	Spot or full putty only as required
05	Gaumaya Damplock	Required on identified damp/moisture-prone surfaces
06	Gaumaya Primer	Typically 1 coat; TDS governs
07	Gaumaya Interior Paint	Typically 2 coats
08	Final inspection	Shade, finish, defects & cleanliness

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

For product-specific dilution, coverage, drying and recoat intervals, always use the current Gaumaya Paints product TDS/label. The practical benchmarks in this guide are planning values, not substitutes for product TDS.

1. Site Inspection Before Starting Work

A professional repaint starts with diagnosis—not sanding and painting immediately. Inspect every room and classify walls into: **sound**, **minor-repair**, **major-repair/damp** and **special-surface**.

- Check existing paint for peeling, blistering, flaking, chalking, powdering, patchiness and poor adhesion.
- Check cracks: hairline, recurring, wide or structural-looking.
- Check stains: water marks, smoke/soot, oil/grease, rust, mould/fungal marks.
- Check previous putty: hollow, loose, powdery or detached areas.
- Check corners, ceiling-wall junctions, window reveals and areas behind furniture.
- Check bathrooms, kitchens, utility areas and walls adjacent to plumbing for dampness.

2. Humidity & Moisture Check

Moisture is one of the most important causes of repaint failure. Do not rely only on touch; inspect and, where available, measure with a suitable moisture meter.

Check	Professional control
Room relative humidity (RH)	Record RH before painting; preferably work under stable, moderate indoor humidity. If RH is very high or condensation is present, improve ventilation and postpone coating until conditions are suitable.
Wall/substrate moisture	Use a suitable moisture meter where available. If readings are unusually high or rising, identify the source before painting.
Visual signs	Damp patches, salt deposits, blistering, peeling, mould/fungus or recurring stains indicate investigation is required.
Source	Check plumbing, bathroom backs, roof/terrace above, external walls, window leakage, condensation and AC/drain lines.

Do not establish a universal moisture-meter pass/fail number for every wall. Meter readings depend on substrate, instrument and calibration. If the reading is abnormal or the wall shows recurring dampness, investigate before painting.

3. Existing Paint – Decide Whether to Retain or Remove

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

Damaged existing paint: Scrape and remove all loose/peeling/blistered/chalking areas back to a sound substrate.

Widespread failure: If a large proportion of the existing coating is loose or failing, consider substantially removing the failed coating rather than painting over it.

4. Cleaning & Surface Preparation

- Remove dust, cobwebs, grease and surface contaminants.
- Clean mould/fungal growth using an appropriate treatment and allow the surface to dry fully.
- Sand glossy surfaces sufficiently to reduce sheen and improve adhesion.
- Remove all loose particles after sanding; use a clean, dry cloth/vacuum as appropriate.
- Protect furniture, flooring, switches, fixtures and adjacent surfaces.

5. Crack, Hole & Defect Treatment

- Hairline/non-structural cracks: fill with a suitable compatible crack-repair material.
- Wider or recurring cracks: determine the cause before filling.
- Holes/dents: repair with a suitable compatible wall-repair material.
- Do not use putty to bridge structural movement or to hide active seepage.

6. Putty – Where and How Much?

Putty is not automatically required for the entire old wall. Use it where surface levelling, patch repair or finish improvement is actually needed.

- Spot putty: preferred for isolated dents, repaired patches and small imperfections.
- Full-wall putty: consider when the existing surface is broadly uneven or a substantially smoother finish is required.
- Typical planning quantity: 1 coat for minor levelling; 2 thin coats where a smoother finish is required.
- Allow each putty coat to dry as specified by the putty manufacturer before sanding/recoating. A 4–6 hour planning benchmark is common for some systems, but the selected putty TDS must prevail.
- Sand after adequate drying; remove all dust before primer.

7. Damp / Moisture-Affected Surfaces – Gaumaya Damplock

Damplock should be used selectively—not as a routine coat on every wall. Use it on identified damp/moisture-prone interior surfaces after the source of moisture has been investigated and, where possible, corrected.

- Typical areas: bathroom-side walls, walls around plumbing/drains, recurring damp patches, moisture-prone lower wall zones and other surfaces showing moisture-related damage.
- Remove loose paint, damaged putty and weak material until a sound substrate is reached.
- Clean the affected surface thoroughly and allow it to become suitably dry for treatment.
- Where there is active leakage/seepage, repair the source first. Damplock should not be used to conceal an unresolved plumbing or structural water problem.
- Apply Gaumaya Damplock as per the current Gaumaya product instruction. For the Gaumaya site process, use the product undiluted unless the current TDS/label specifies otherwise.
- Allow the Damplock layer to dry/cure for the product-specified period before subsequent putty/primer/topcoat steps.

Important: Do not publish a universal Damplock drying time, coverage or number of coats unless the current Gaumaya Damplock TDS confirms it. These are product-specific parameters.

8. Typical Problem → Solution Matrix

Observed problem	Likely issue	Recommended response
Peeling / flaking	Poor adhesion, moisture or old failed coating	Remove failed coating → diagnose moisture → repair → prepare → primer → 2 topcoats
Damp patch	Leakage/seepage/condensation	Find source → rectify → dry → Damplock where specified → coating system
Mould/fungus	Persistent moisture + biological growth	Clean/treat → correct moisture source → dry → compatible primer/system
Chalking/powdering	Aged/degraded coating	Remove loose/chalky layer → clean → appropriate primer → finish
Hairline cracks	Minor surface movement/shrinkage	Repair appropriately → dry → sand → primer → finish
Patchy shade	Uneven substrate/absorption or previous repairs	Prepare/prime repaired areas or whole wall as required → 2 finish coats
Water stains	Past/current moisture	Confirm source inactive → clean/repair → suitable stain/moisture treatment → primer → finish

9. Primer – Repainting Application

Typical recommendation: 1 coat of suitable Gaumaya Interior Primer after surface preparation and any required putty/repair work. Repaired, highly porous or problem areas may require additional treatment only where the product/system TDS calls for it.

- Do not apply primer over dusty, loose or damp substrate.
- Use the current Gaumaya Primer TDS/label for dilution, application method, coverage and recoat time.
- Primer should be applied uniformly; avoid excessive film thickness, runs and missed patches.
- Where only spot repairs were made, spot-priming may be appropriate if compatible with the selected finish system; for major repairs or shade changes, full-wall priming may be preferable.

10. Interior Topcoat – Number of Coats

Typical repainting system: 2 coats of Gaumaya Interior Paint. Apply the second coat only after the first has reached the product-specified recoat condition.

- First coat: uniform application over the prepared/primed surface.
- Second coat: uniform finish coat after the specified interval.
- Do not add excess water/thinner to compensate for poor coverage; follow the product TDS.
- Maintain the same batch/shade wherever practical and keep a wet edge during application to reduce lap marks.

11. Curing / Drying – What to Quantify

Stage	Planning guidance
Old wall before repaint	No fixed 'curing' period if the existing substrate is sound; the wall must be suitably dry and stable before coating.
New cement plaster/major re-plastering	Allow at least 28 days as a general new-masonry benchmark; use longer if the system/TDS requires it.
Cementitious repair	Allow adequate curing/drying as specified for the repair material; do not seal a damp repair beneath paint.
Putty	1–2 coats as needed; typical planning dry/recoat window may be 4–6 h for some products. Follow putty TDS.
Damplock	Dry/cure strictly as per current Gaumaya Damplock TDS/label; do not invent a universal interval.
Primer	Use current Gaumaya Primer TDS for recoat interval.
Interior topcoat	2 coats typically; use current Gaumaya product TDS for recoat interval.

12. Professional Repainting Sequence

INSPECT OLD WALL	→	CHECK RH / MOISTURE	→	IDENTIFY PROBLEM SOURCE
REMOVE LOOSE PAINT	→	CLEAN & SAND	→	REPAIR CRACKS / HOLES
PUTTY 0-2 COATS AS REQUIRED	→	SAND & DUST OFF	→	DAMPLOCK ON REQUIRED SURFACES
GAUMAYA PRIMER – TYP. 1 COAT	→	INTERIOR PAINT – COAT 1	→	INTERIOR PAINT – COAT 2
FINAL INSPECTION	→	CLEAN-UP	→	HANDOVER

13. Final Quality Inspection

- ■ No loose or peeling paint remains.
- ■ No active seepage or unresolved damp source remains.
- ■ Repaired areas are dry, sound and properly sanded.
- ■ Putty is smooth and firmly bonded where used.
- ■ Primer is uniform with no missed areas.
- ■ Two finish coats completed where specified.
- ■ Shade and sheen are uniform under normal viewing conditions.
- ■ No roller marks, runs, sagging, pinholes or obvious patchiness.
- ■ Furniture, switches, flooring and fixtures are clean and protected.

14. Important Customer-Care Escalation

If any surface has a problem that is not covered by the above painting process, do not proceed by trial and error. Take clear photographs/videos, note the room/location, describe the problem, mention whether it is recurring, and share the relevant site details with **Gaumaya Paints Customer Care** to obtain the exact recommended solution before continuing the coating work.

For product-specific dilution, coverage, drying time, recoat interval and number of coats, always follow the latest Gaumaya Paints product TDS/label.

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