

CYC PAINT AND STAIN COLOUR CHART 2026

DULUX Customer Number: 118061

INTERIOR CAMP TWO	
Undercoat, previously unpainted	ONE STEP PREP
Walls	LYTTLETON QUATER-LOW SHEEN- WASH & WEAR
Trim	LYTTLETON DOUBLE-SEMI GLOSS- AQUANAMEL
Doors	LYTTLETON DOUBLE-SEMI GLOSS- AQUANAMEL
Ceiling	BLACK WHITE OR VIVID WHITE- SEMI GLOSS- AQUANAMEL
INTERIOR CAMP ONE	
Walls	LYTTLETON QUATER-LOW SHEEN- WASH & WEAR
Remaining Timber Bunks	MT ASPIRING ¼ SEMI GLOSS- AQUANAMEL
Ceiling	BLACK WHITE OR VIVID WHITE- SEMI GLOSS-WASH & WEAR
Timber Doors	LYTTLETON DOUBLE-SEMI GLOSS- AQUANAMEL
Trim around doors	LYTTLETON DOUBLE-SEMI GLOSS - AQUANAMEL
EXTERIOR CAMP ONE AND TWO	
Walls	GULL GREY (COLOURSTEEL)- GLOSS- WEATHERSHIELD
Fascia	GULL GREY (COLOURSTEEL)- GLOSS- WEATHERSHIELD
Soffit	GULL GREY (COLOURSTEEL)- GLOSS- WEATHERSHIELD
Gable/Weatherboards	SANDSTONE GREY (COLOURSTEEL)- GLOSS- WEATHERSHEILD
Roof	GREY FRIARS (COLOURSTEEL)- GLOSS- ROOF & TRIM
FENCE AND RETAINING WALLS	
Retaining walls	CHARCOAL - CABOT'S 10L WB DECK & EXTERIOR STAIN
Fencing Front Driveway only	EBONY (BLACK)- GLOSS- WEATHERSHEILD
Fencing Rest of CYC	CHARCOAL - CABOT'S 10L WB DECK & EXTERIOR STAIN
OTHER	
Camp 1 games room	HOW NOW- SEMI GLOSS- WASH AND WEAR
Hot pool	DARK WATER- APCO PITACOTE- EPOXY COATING (BASE+HARDNER)
Cold pool	MAGIC BLUE- RESENE SWIMMING POOL PAINT
Outdoor Chapel ceiling	MT ASPIRING- SEMI GLOSS- WEATHERSHIELD
Outdoor Chapel roof	GREY FRIARS (COLOURSTEEL)- GLOSS- ROOF & TRIM
Staff House ceilings	VIVID WHITE- LOW SHEEN-WASH AND WEAR
Staff House	VIVID WHITE- LOW SHEEN-SEMI GLOSS
Staff House bathrooms	VIVID WHITE-SEMI GLOSS-AQUANAMEL
White box	EBONY (COLOURSTEEL)- ROOF & TRIM
Pirate Ship	CEDAR - CABOT'S 10L WB DECK & EXTERIOR STAIN
Pirate Ship	OTHER? - CABOT'S 10L WB DECK & EXTERIOR STAIN
Decking Timber	AUTUMN/KWILA - CABOT'S 10L WB DECK & EXTERIOR STAIN

PREP GUIDE

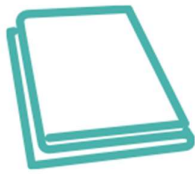
INTERIOR	
Unpainted wood and jib board	1 STEP PREP
Previously painted old peeling surfaces	DULUX PRECISION SURFACE PREPARATION MAXIMUM STRENGTH ADHESION PRIMER
Unpainted cement bricks	ACRATEx 501 GREEN RENDER SEALER
EXTERIOR	
Previously painted old peeling surfaces	DULUX PRECISION SURFACE PREPARATION MAXIMUM STRENGTH ADHESION PRIMER

PAINTING GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

Please follow all steps thoroughly:

- Paint brushes and rollers must be fully cleaned out at the end of every day
- Roller trays and pelicans must be cleaned/rinsed at the end of use
- Always rinse out a brush bristles and rollers until all signs of paint are gone
- Always clean the handle and metal part of the paint brush after every use- use a scrubbing brush or blunt knife to scratch off any dried paint
- Always flick a clean brush until bristles are no longer holding water, do not
- Always squeeze out excess water from roller sleeves after cleaning
- Do not leave paint brushes or rollers in a bucket or container of water ever!
- Brushes and rollers may be left in plastic bags during meal breaks but never overnight!
- Only use the cheap brushes with a plastic handle for staining. Do not use any nice paintbrushes as staining will ruin it.
- When pouring paint into tray/pelican, always brush the excess paint off the rim of the paint bucket thoroughly so there's no drips, wiping the paint on the brush inside paint bucket.

INTERIOR PREP



Canvas drop cloths



Bucket of soapy water



Sponge



Bleach



Scraper



Sand Paper 180 or 240 grade



Pre-mixed filler



Gap sealant



Filling blades



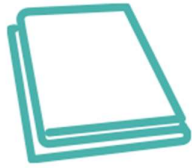
Painter's masking tape

1. Remove any fixtures, such as picture hooks and light switch covers.
2. Place drop cloths on floors and on any furnishings that must remain in the room.
3. Wash walls with a soapy solution (a small amount of detergent in a bucket of water) to get rid of any dust. Rinse the walls to remove any traces of soap and allow time to dry. This means the paint will adhere to the wall, not the dust.
4. Assess the walls for any damage or surface lumps and bumps.
5. If any mould is present, use a bleach solution to remove it from walls. Carefully apply the bleach solution to walls using a sponge and leave to soak for 15 minutes. Rinse thoroughly and again, allow them to dry completely.
6. If existing paint is peeling or flaking, scrape back the area to remove the loose paint and then gently sand the surface so no edges of the old paint are obvious. It should feel smooth to the touch.
7. Fill any dents or nail holes in the walls with pre-mixed filler, using filling blades.
8. Use acrylic gap sealant for cracks or gaps in areas where there may be movement e.g. near doors and windows.
9. Once the fillers and sealers have set, sand down these areas. While you're there, sand down any rough or shiny spots to improve adhesion and finish.
10. Spot prime the filled areas with 1 Step prep or the interior wall paint.
11. Any new or previously unpainted surfaces should be primed with 1 step prep.
12. To finish, apply painter's masking tape to fittings which can't be removed and any edges which may be fiddly and difficult to paint around, such as skirting boards and fixed shelving.
13. Once your wall is prepared, you're ready to get started. Let's go paint!

INTERIOR PAINTING



Paint*



Drop Cloths



Painting masking tape



Angled paint brush



Step ladder



Roller frame (roller width of 230 mm or 270 mm)



Nap (fabric) for the roller (Size is dependent on your wall structure)



Roller pole



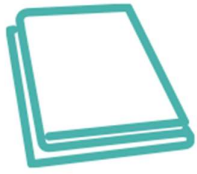
Paint Tray (matching frame width)



Damp rag or sponge

1. Begin by determining the paint colours that will be used. Always mix the paint well with a mixing stick.
2. Place drop cloths on floors and on any furnishings that can't be removed from the room.
3. When painting any room, we always recommend painting from top down.
4. Start with painting the ceilings. With a suitable brush cut in the edges and roll everything else.
5. Move onto painting the walls next. With a suitable brush cut in the edges and anywhere a roller won't fit. Roll everything else.
6. ALWAYS LIGHTLY SAND BETWEEN COATS. Dust and wipe down after sanding to remove any residual dust.
7. Once these are completely dry, paint the doors, trims and window frames.
8. Allow adequate drying time for all surfaces between coats.
9. Thoroughly wash out all brushes and roller sleeves.
10. Return all equipment to its place in the painting bay.

EXTERIOR PREP



Canvas drop cloths



Bucket of soapy water



Sponge



Bleach



Scraper



Sand Paper 180 or 240 grade



Pre-mixed filler



Gap sealant



Filling blades



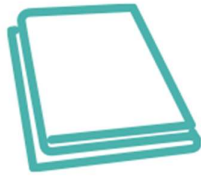
Painter's masking tape

1. Temporarily remove pot plants, garden hoses and any other items in close proximity to exterior walls.
2. Water blast or wash walls using a sponge and soapy solution (a small amount of detergent in a bucket of water) to get rid of any dirt or grime. Then hose down and allow time to dry. This will ensure the paint will adhere to the wall and not the dirt or grime.
3. Check if any mould is present, particularly on the areas of the building which are not exposed to direct sun light. Carefully apply the bleach solution to walls using a sponge and leave to soak for 15 minutes. Rinse thoroughly and again, allow walls to dry completely.
4. Make sure plants and ground near the walls are covered with plastic or canvas drop cloths, so as not to cause damage.
5. Assess the walls for any damage or surface lumps and bumps.
6. If there is any peeling or flaking areas, scrape them to remove the loose paint then gently sand the surface down.
7. Fill any dents or nail holes in the walls with a pre-mixed exterior grade filler, using filling blades.
8. Use acrylic gap sealants for cracks or gaps in areas where there may be movement e.g. near doors and windows. Be sure to use paintable sealants, not silicone, on areas you wish to paint.
9. Once the fillers and sealers have set, sand down these areas. While you're there, sand down any rough or shiny spots to improve adhesion and finish.
10. Spot prime the filled areas with your weathershield paint.
11. To finish, apply painter's masking tape to fittings which can't be removed and around edges which may be fiddly and difficult to paint around, such as trims, windows and doors.

EXTERIOR PAINTING



Paint*



Plastic and canvas drop cloths



Painter's masking tape



Angled paint brush



Paint brush 50 or 63mm



Roller Frame 230 or 270mm width



9-12mm nap roller cover (matching frame width)



Paint Tray (matching frame width)



Paint roller pole



Step ladder

1. Determine the paint colour scheme for your exterior. Always mix the paint well with a mixing stick.
2. Temporarily remove pot plants, garden hoses and any other items in close proximity to exterior walls to be painted.
3. Prepare exterior walls for painting. Ensure plants and the ground near the walls are covered with plastic or canvas drop cloths, so as to not cause damage.
4. Always take safety precautions when painting exteriors. If a step ladder is required, ensure it's placed on level ground and there is someone steadying the ladder from the ground.
5. We always recommend painting from the top down, beginning with the gutters.
6. Once the gutters are complete move onto the fascia (the board under the gutter) and eaves (the section between the fascia and wall). We recommend painting fascias and gutters with brushes rather than small paint rollers.
7. Next, move onto the walls. The equipment required here is dependent on the nature of the surface you're painting on. Weatherboards will need to be painted with a small roller, brush or spray, while brick and render can be painted with sprays or extra-long nap rollers.
8. Finally, paint the trims and windows. Make sure windows are open when painting so they are not painted shut
9. Replace pot plants, hoses and any items that were removed from walls. Thoroughly wash out all brushes and roller sleeves and return all equipment to its place in the painting bay.

How to Paint with a Sprayer

You can't just hook the sprayer up to the paint and start painting. Painting with a sprayer takes a little practice. Try perfecting your technique on cardboard. After you're sure you can provide nice even coverage, you can move on to painting the walls.

Don't spray-paint when the air temperature is below 45 degrees or above 75 degrees. Don't spray-paint in direct sunlight, either. Too much heat dries the paint too fast, and it won't bond well. If it's too cold, the paint dries too slowly, attracting bugs and dirt, and the gun is more likely to clog.

Before you use a sprayer do your prep work,

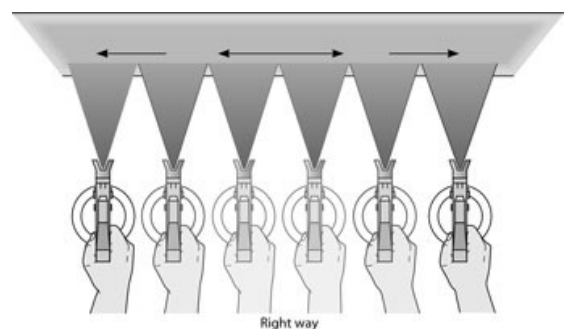
- Clear the work area of tripping hazards or objects that may snag the sprayer hoses.
- Protect nearby surfaces, such as windows, trim, and floors. In most cases, you want to mask off or cover these areas with drop cloths.

Always stir paint well and then strain it to prevent clogs in the tip or at any internal filters. Clogging is the number one complaint about spray-painting.

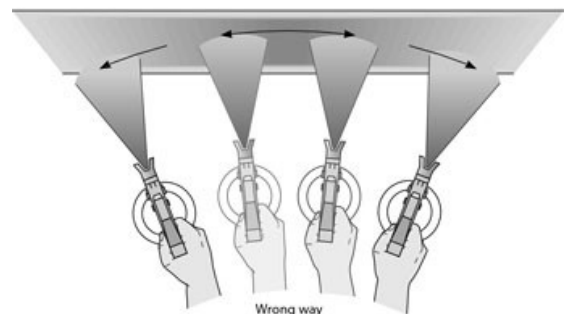


Sharpen your spraying skills with the following techniques:

- Start moving the gun before you start spraying and keep the gun moving in long, straight strokes. Sprayers apply paint quickly, so you must use this technique to get an even coat that doesn't run. Move as fast as you would brush out a stroke, or 2 to 3 feet per second.



- Hold the paint gun nozzle perpendicular to and 10 to 12 inches away from the surface. Even a slight change in this distance significantly affects the amount of paint being applied: If you hold the nozzle twice as close to the surface, you apply four times as much paint. Avoid tilting the sprayer downward or upward, which causes spitting and results in an uneven application.



- Keep the nozzle perpendicular to the surface as you move it back and forth. The natural tendency is to swing the gun in an arc, which results in an uneven “bowtie” application.
- Overlap each pass half the width of the spray coverage area to avoid leaving light areas or creating stripes.
- Test and adjust the spray equipment until you produce the pattern you want. If the pattern is too narrow, you could apply too much paint to the area, resulting in runs. With a pattern that’s too wide, you must make more than two passes to get good coverage. A pattern that’s 8 to 12 inches wide is adequate for most large surfaces.

It’s better to put on the paint a little light and go back and apply a little more than to load the surface with a coat of paint that’s too heavy and may sag and dry unevenly. In time, a heavy coat may peel.

Do the corners and any protrusions first and finish up with the large, flat areas. Spray corners with a vertical stroke aimed directly at the corner. Move a little quicker than usual, especially on outside corners, to avoid overloading the edges.

After you complete each area, stand back and look for light spots or missed areas. Touch up, making sure that you move the gun before spraying. Keep a brush or roller handy for touch-ups.

Most sprayers have a tip guard to protect you from injecting yourself with paint. Remove your finger from the trigger and wipe off the guards occasionally — with a rag, not your finger. Paint buildup at the tip may affect the spray pattern.

Some spray applications require backbrushing or back-rolling — that is, brushing or rolling in the sprayed-on finish to get a more even coat and better penetration. The sprayer, then, is just a fast way to get the paint to the surface. In particular, you should backbrush stain applications on unfinished or previously stained wood. Backbrushing is strongly recommended when applying primers and sealers as well.

Painting Jobs (In order of priority)

If you need a painting job start at the top and work down. Cross out finished jobs.

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