

INTERIOR PAINTS

Type	Characteristics/Use	Application
Acoustic	For acoustic ceiling tile. Water-thinned, water cleanup.	Spray (preferable), or roller.
Alkyd	Solvent-thinned, solvent cleanup. Don't apply over unprimed drywall.	Brush, roller, pad.
Cement	For concrete, brick, stucco. Some contain waterproofing agents. Must be mixed just before use.	Brush.
Dripless	For ceilings. More costly than ordinary paints.	Brush or roller.
Epoxy	For metal, glass, tile, floors, woodwork: high-stress areas. Expensive. May require special mixing; tricky to use.	Brush.
Latex	Most popular. Water-thinned, water cleanup. Gloss, semigloss, flat. May be used over most surfaces, but not on wallpaper, wood, or metal.	Brush, roller, pad.
Metal	For bare or primed metal, or as a primer for other types of paint. Some water-thinned, most solvent-thinned.	Brush or spray.
Oil	Slow-drying, strong odor. Coverage may not be as good as synthetic paints. Solvent-thinned, solvent cleanup.	Brush, roller, spray.
One-Coat	Water- or solvent-thinned. Costs more than regular latex or alkyd. Surface must be sealed first. Excellent covering power.	Brush, roller, pad.
Polyurethane/Urethane	Expensive. Can be used over most finishes, porous surfaces. Extreme durability. Solvents, primers vary.	Brush.
Texture	Good for covering surface defects. Premixed or mix-at-home types. Application slow. Permits surface design of choice.	Brush, roller, pad, trowel, sponge.