

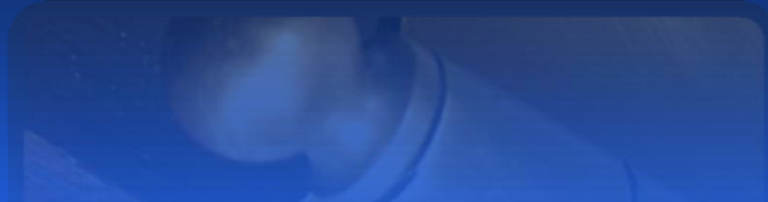


International Association for Child Safety, Inc.
November 7 – 9, 2008 Annual Meeting
Chicago

REPAIRING MINOR DAMAGE

BY STEVE WEINSTEIN



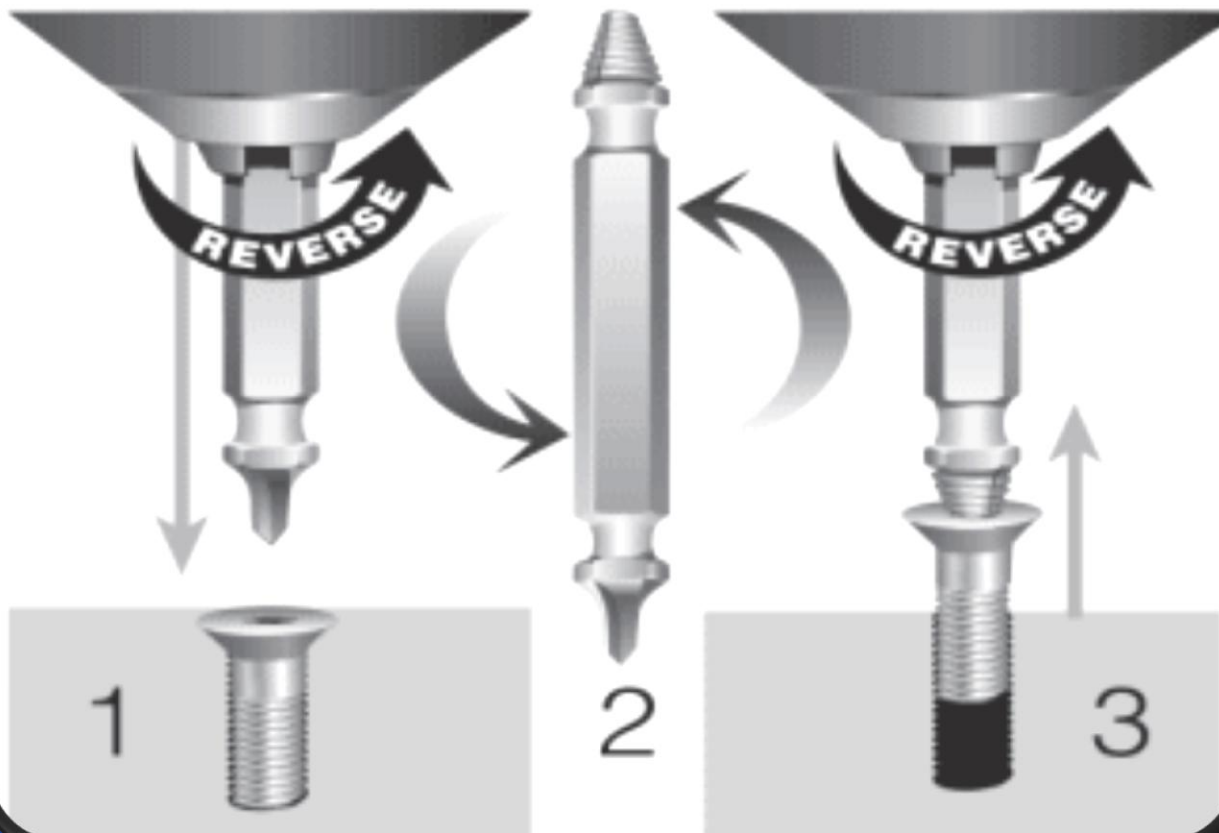




GRABIT

Alden **Grabit**[®]

1. Burnish 2. Flip tool 3. Extract







MINWAX

Blend-Fil[®] Pencil

*The fast,
easy way to
permanently
repair scratches
and nail holes
in wood.*



Ebony
Dark Walnut
Jacobean



PANELING



MOLDING



FURNITURE



BLEND-FIL[®]
FILLS SCRATCHES/THINGS IN WOOD SURFACES. AFTER FINISH IS APPLIED
DO NOT USE NEAR OPEN FLAME OR HIGH HEAT
MINWAX U.S.A.
DO NOT STORE IN HOT OR MOIST AREAS

Stick with the best!

White #900

PL[®]

FIX[®] Touch Up Stik[®]

Repairs scratches, fills holes in finished wood surfaces.



Match PL[®] Fix[®] Touch Up Stik[®] to finished wood color.



Rub into hole or scratch. Be sure to fill cavity.



Wipe off excess with a clean cloth.

Net Weight:
0.42 Oz. (12g)



Repairs holes, hides scratches in any finished wood surface.

1. Match Fix[®] Touch Up Stik[®] to finished wood color.
2. Rub into hole or scratch. Be sure to fill cavity.
3. Wipe off excess with a clean cloth.

For larger holes, use PL[®] Wood Filler.

OSI
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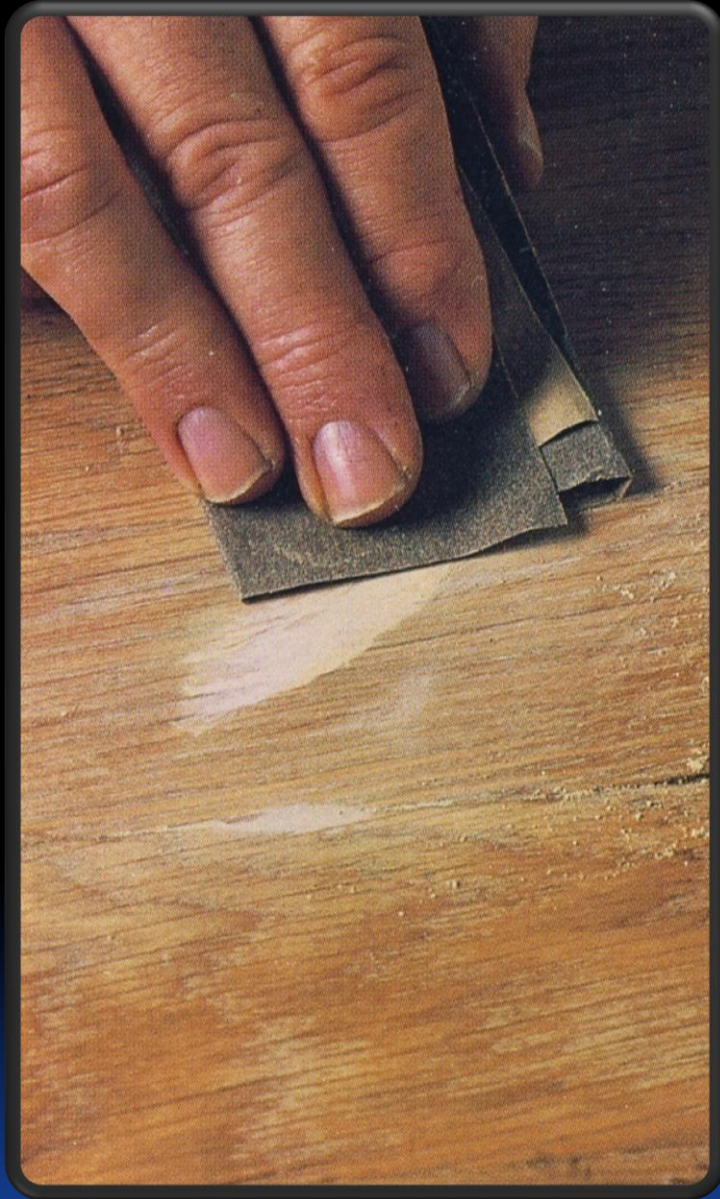


УН ОН !!!

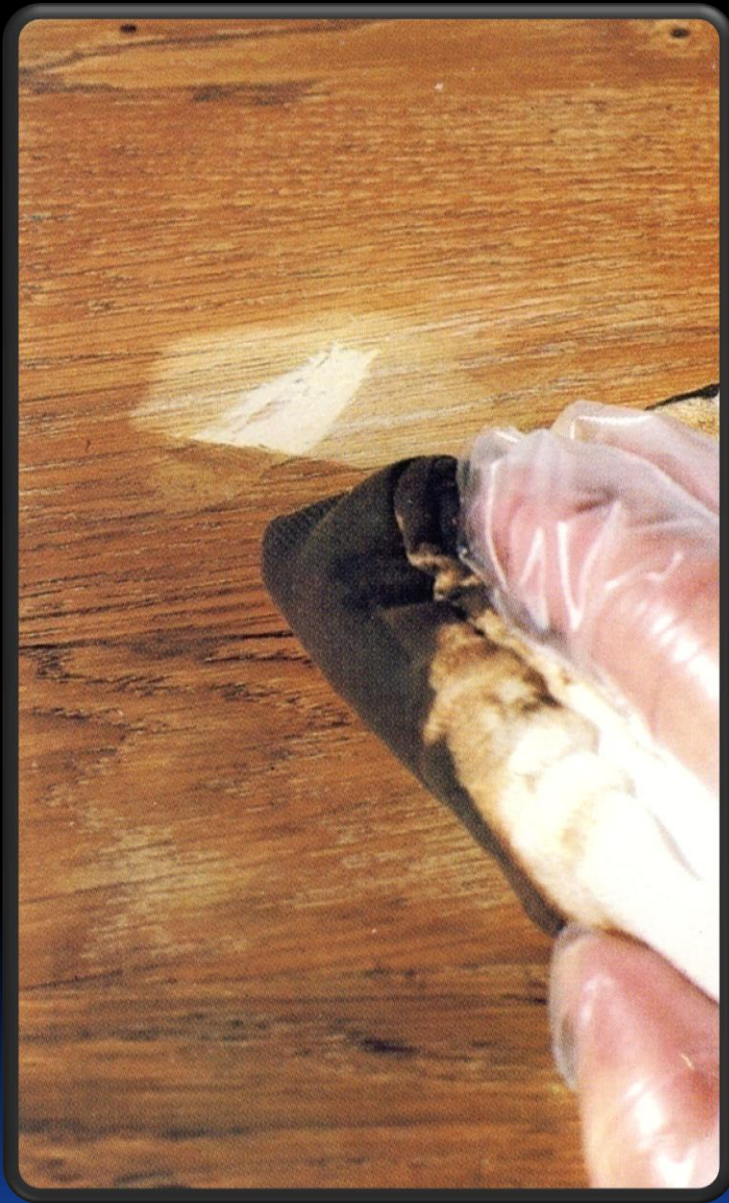




1. Apply a latex wood patch (available in various wood tones) to fill in the damaged area.



2. Sand the wood patch smooth with fine sandpaper. Sand in the direction of wood grain.



3. Apply wood restorer with a clean cloth, and blend it into the existing finish.

FIXING A SMALL DENT OR HOLE IN DRYWALL

FIXING A SMALL DENT OR HOLE IN DRYWALL



1. Scrape , cut or sand away any loose, frayed or bunched paper around the damaged area to ensure a solid base for patching.

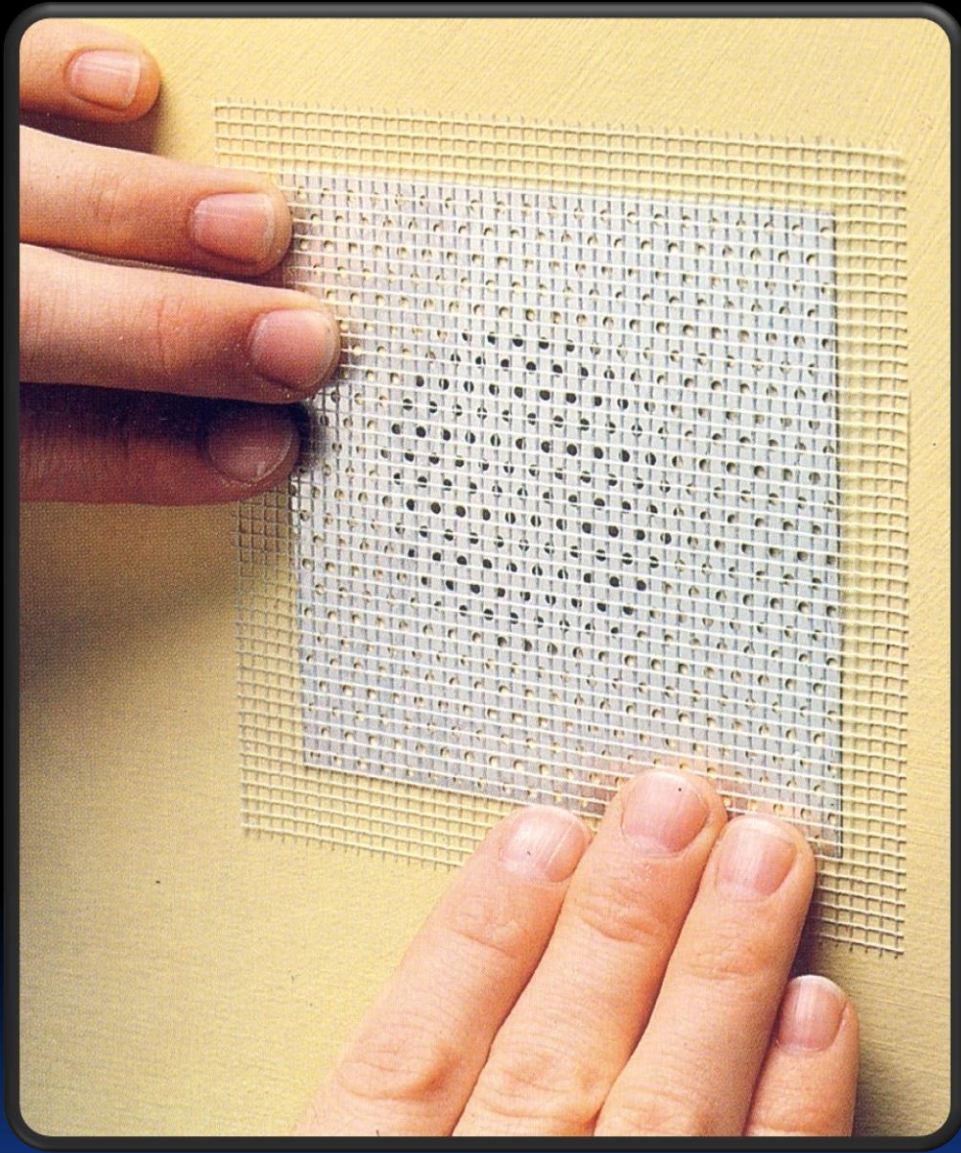


2. Fill the hole with lightweight spackle. Apply spackle with the smallest wallboard knife that will span the entire hole. Let the spackle dry.

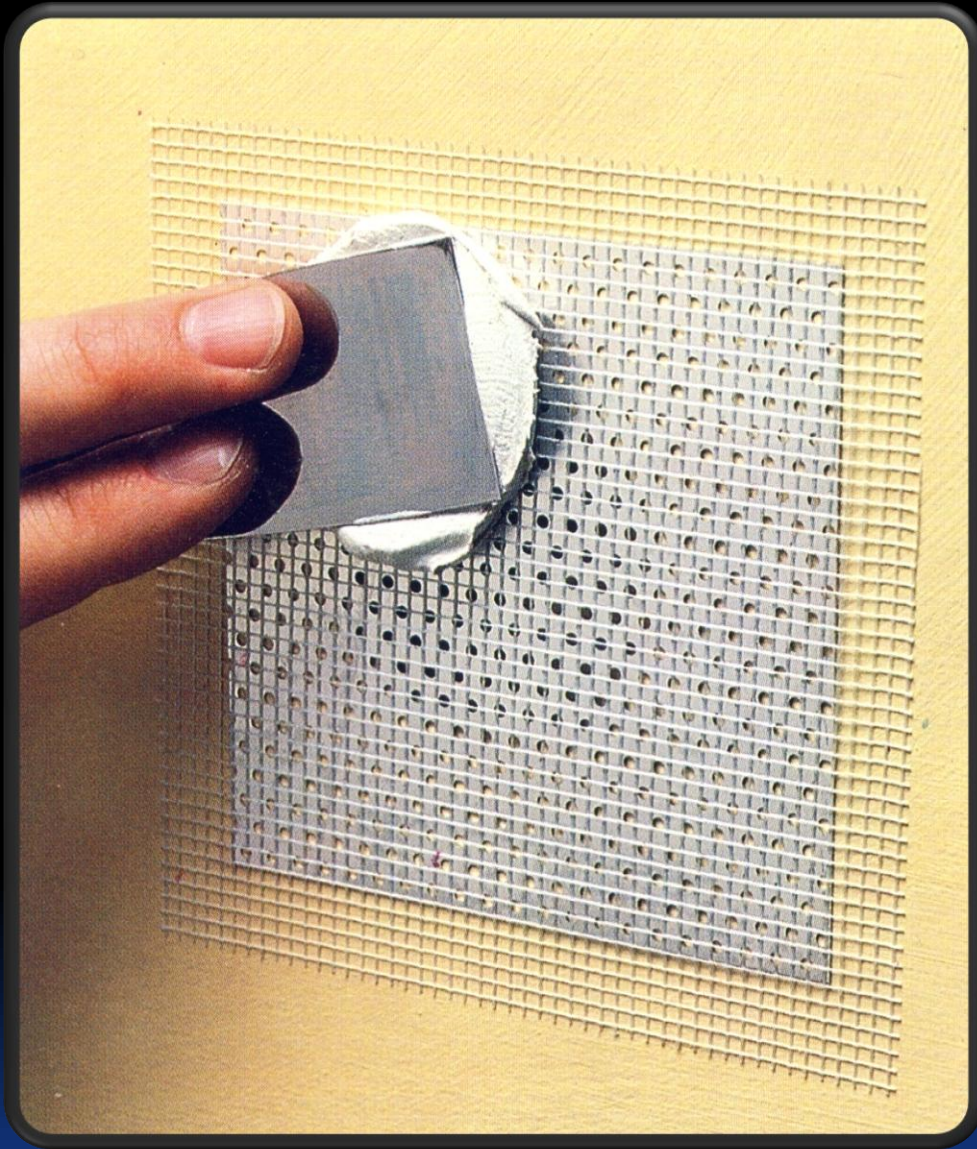


3. Sand the patch lightly with 150 grit sandpaper, preferably on a sanding block.

REPAIRING A SMALL HOLE IN DRYWALL



1. Cover the hole with a peel and stick repair patch. Patches are available in several sizes and can be cut or shaped as needed.

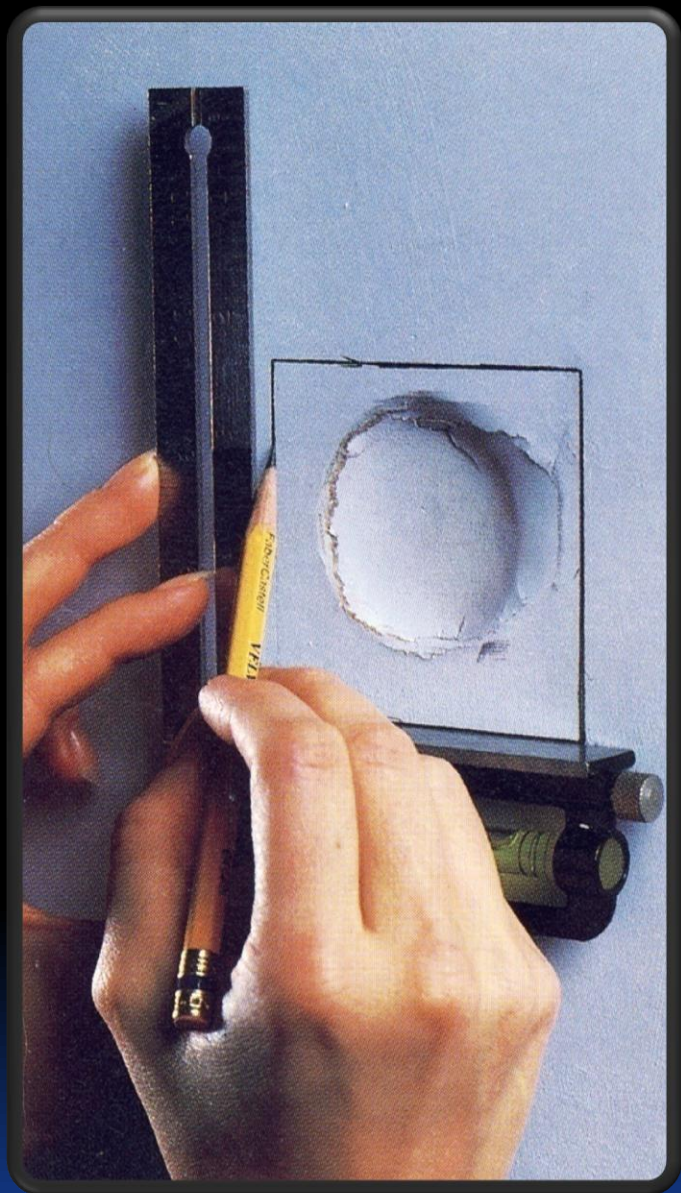


2. Cover patch with spackle or wallboard compound. Two coats may be needed. Let patch set until nearly dry.

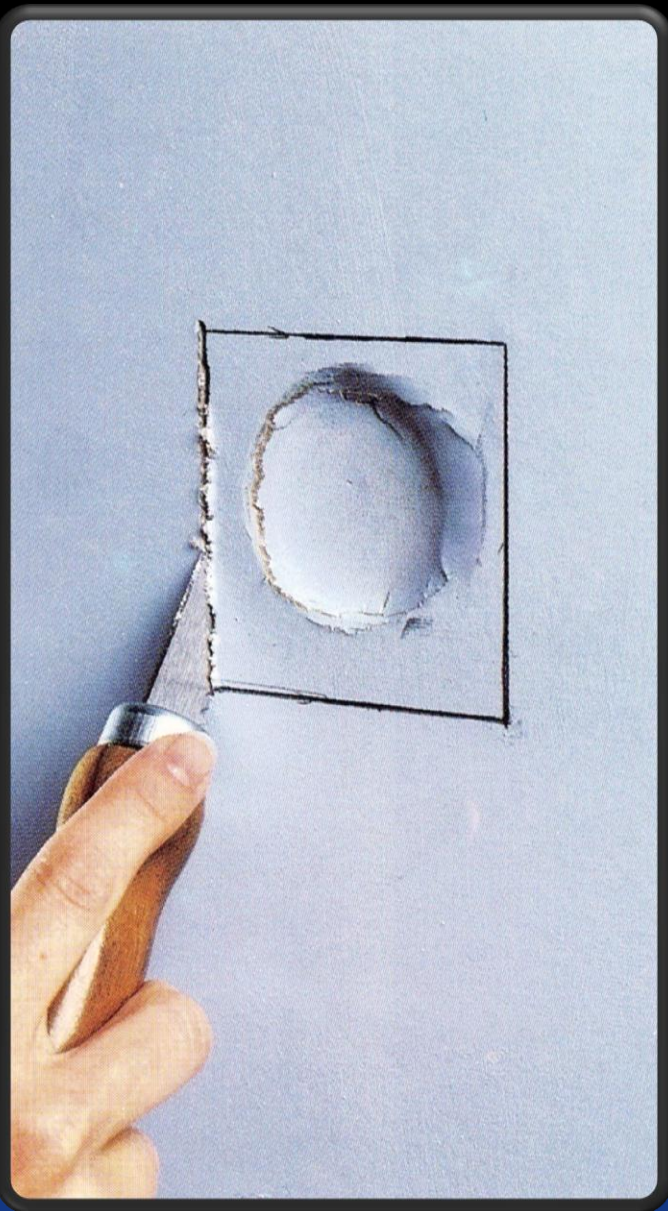


3. Use a damp sponge or wallboard wet sander to smooth the repair area. This eliminates dust caused by dry sanding.

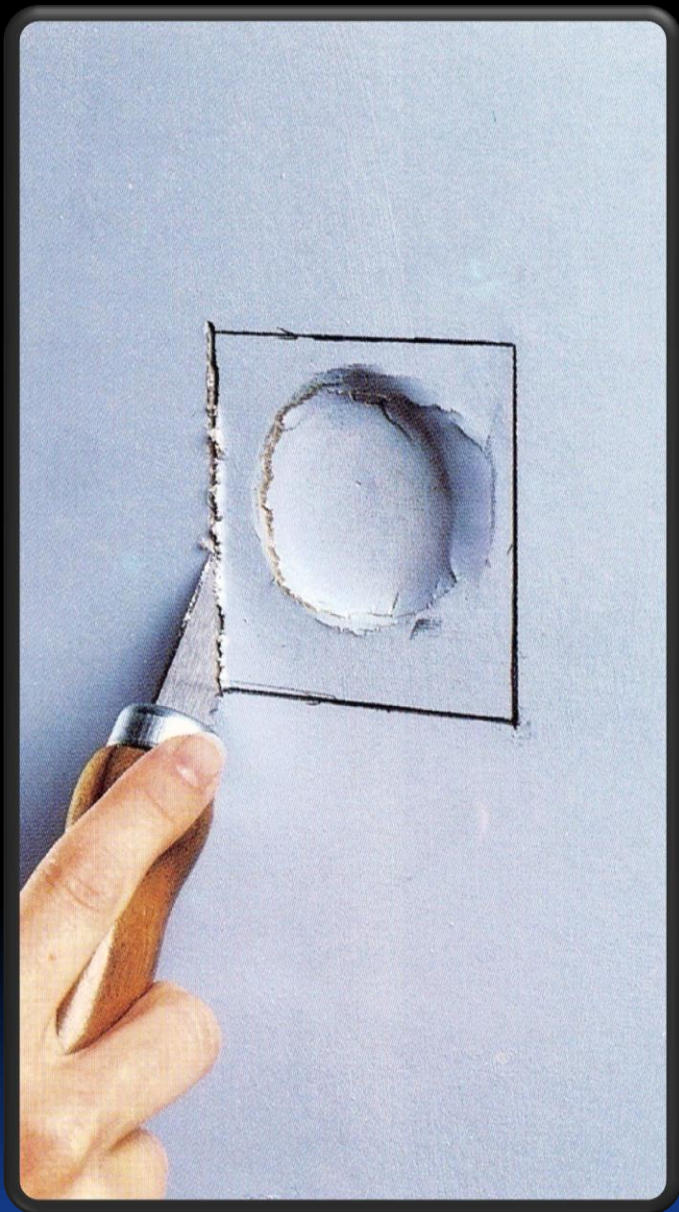
REPAIRING A LARGE HOLE IN DRYWALL



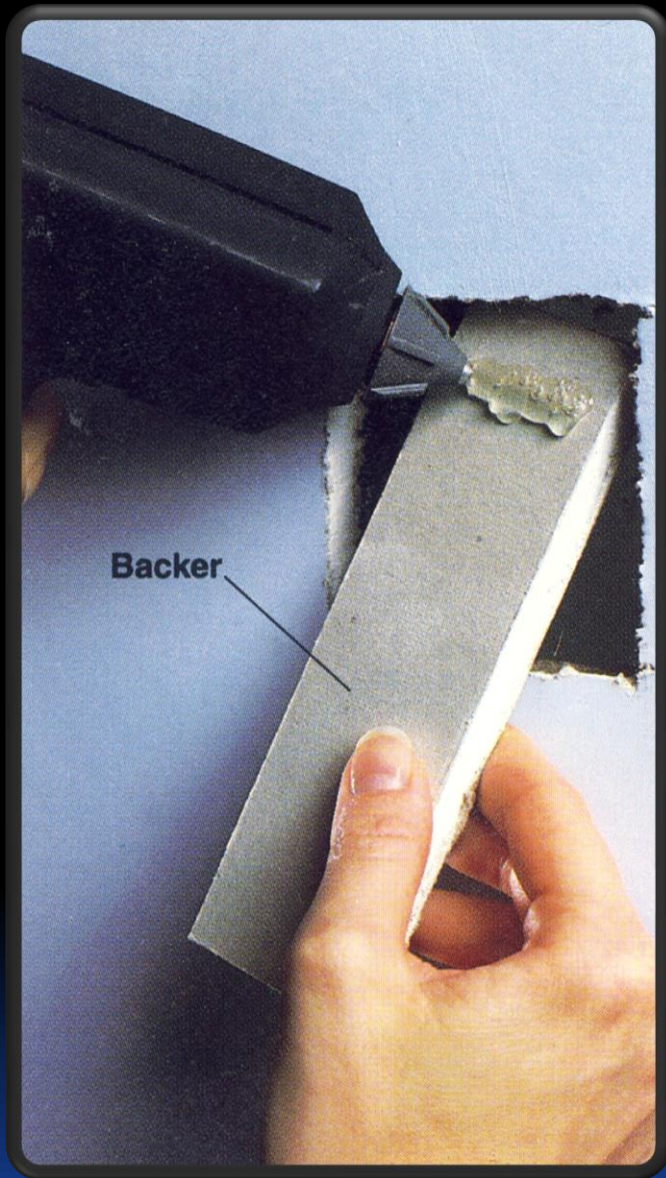
1. Outline the damaged area with a square or straightedge.



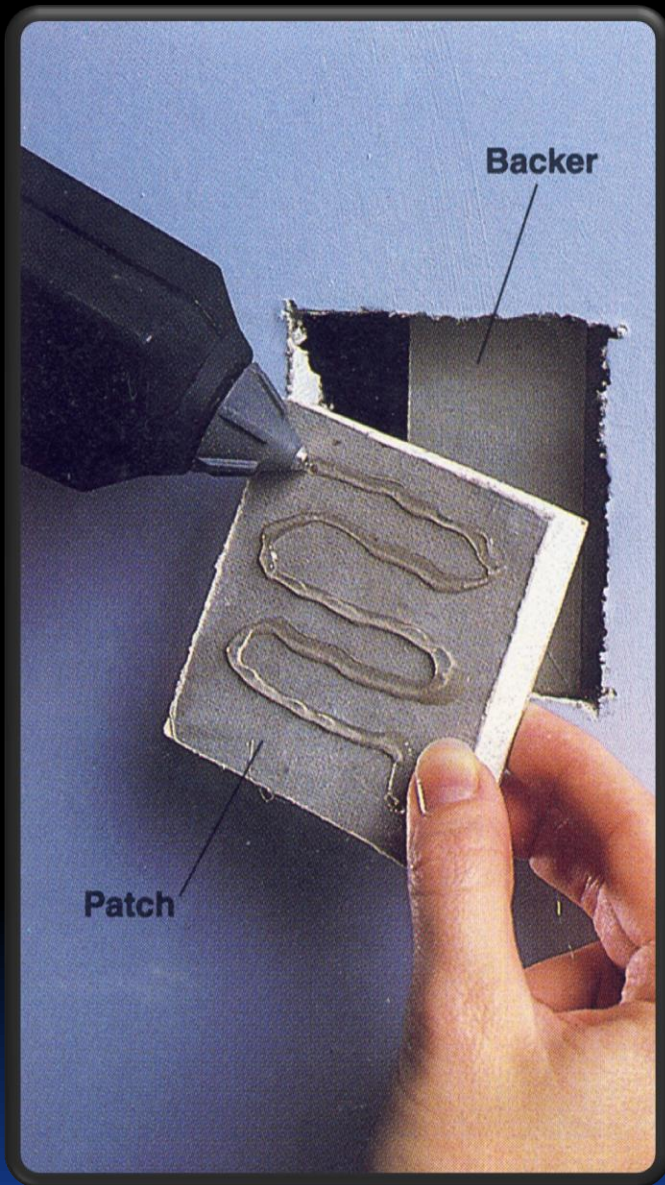
2. Cut around the outline with a wallboard saw or jigsaw. A keyhole saw can be used after drilling a hole at each corner. Do not let the cutout drop behind the wall.



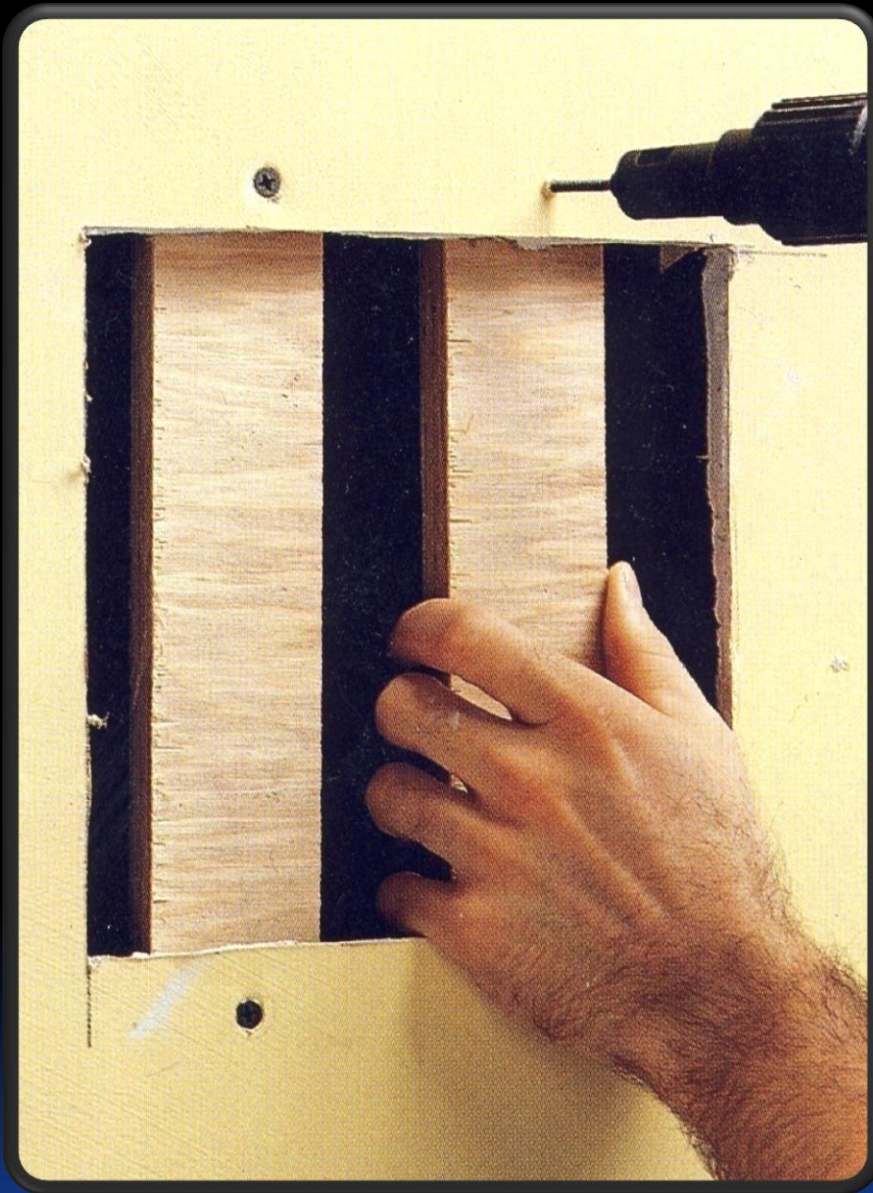
3. Use the cutout as a pattern for a patch that is made from wallboard of the same thickness.



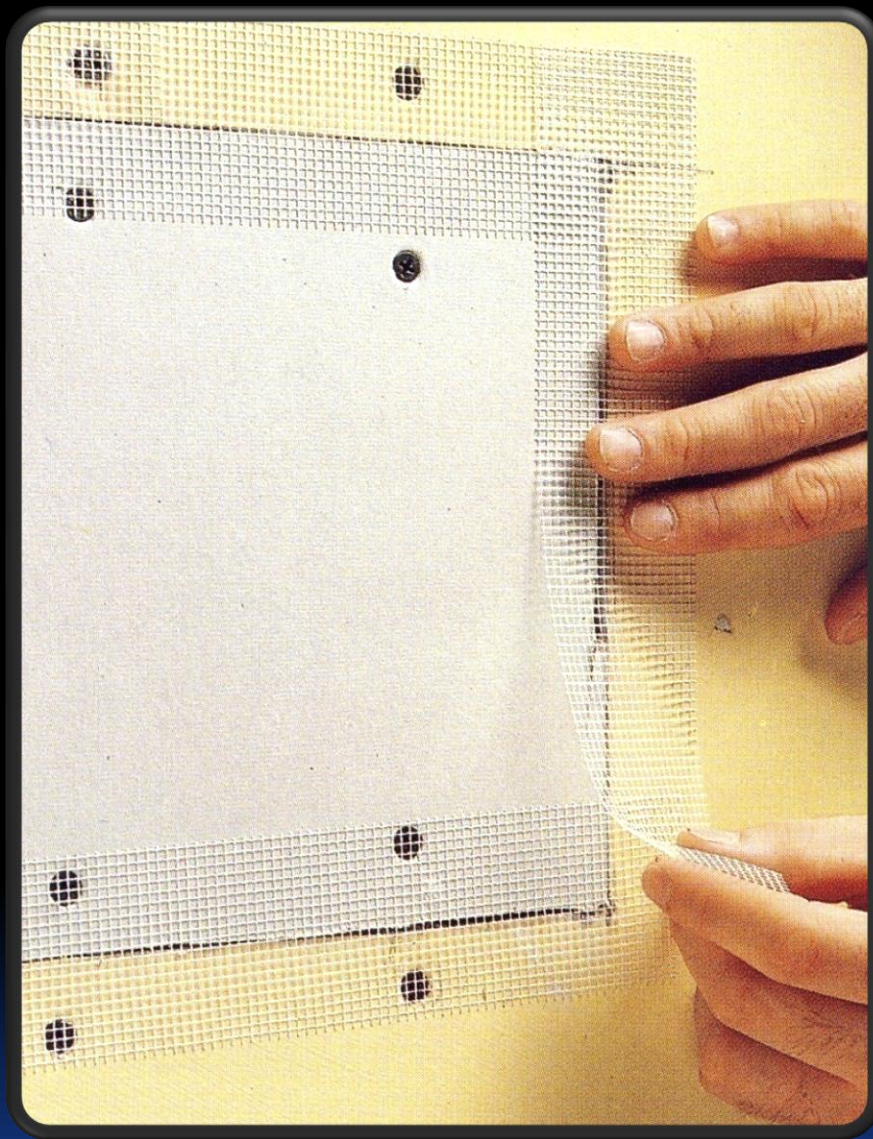
4. Cut a wallboard “backer” to hold the patch. Use a hot glue gun or contact cement to hold the backer inside the hole.



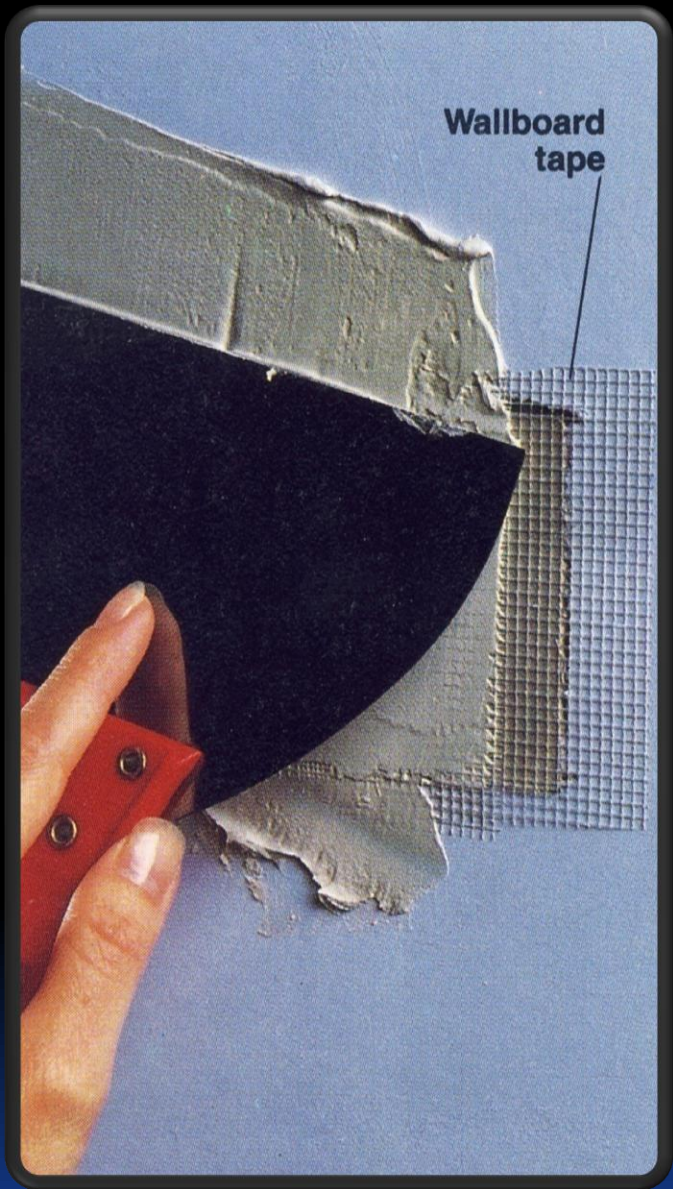
5. Apply hot glue or contact cement to the back of the patch, and press against the backer until the glue sets.



4. As an alternative, especially for larger holes, wood can be used as a backer and secured with 1 1/4 " wallboard screws.



5. The patch can then be attached to the backer with 1 ¼" wallboard screws. Cover the screws and cracks with wallboard tape.



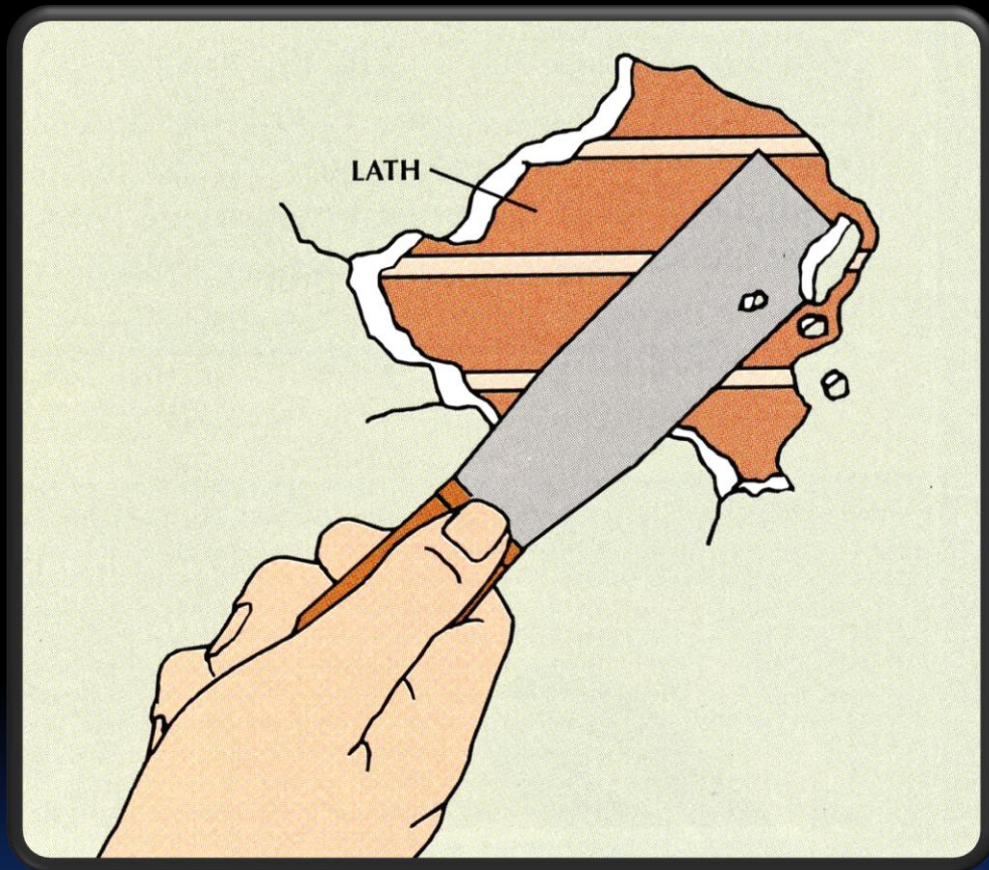
6. Cover the tape with premixed wallboard compound using a wallboard knife.



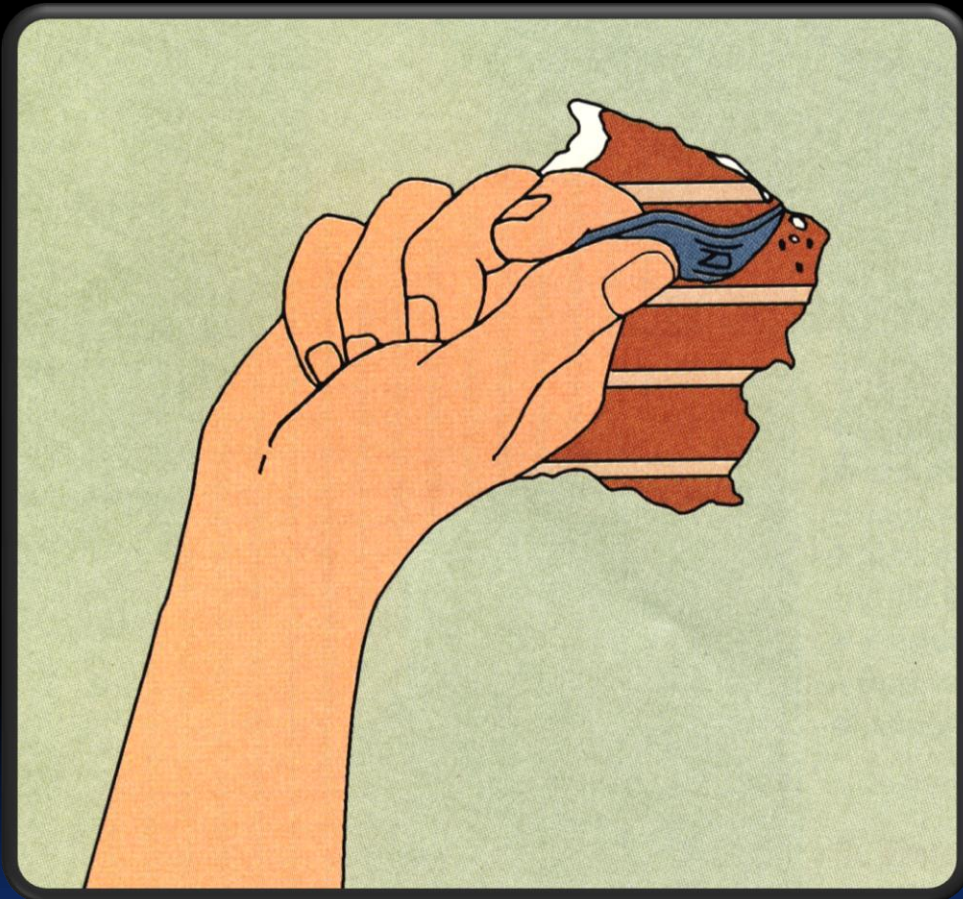
7. Apply a second layer of compound. Let it dry, then sand lightly with a wet sander or sandpaper to smooth the patch.

REPAIRING A HOLE IN PLASTER

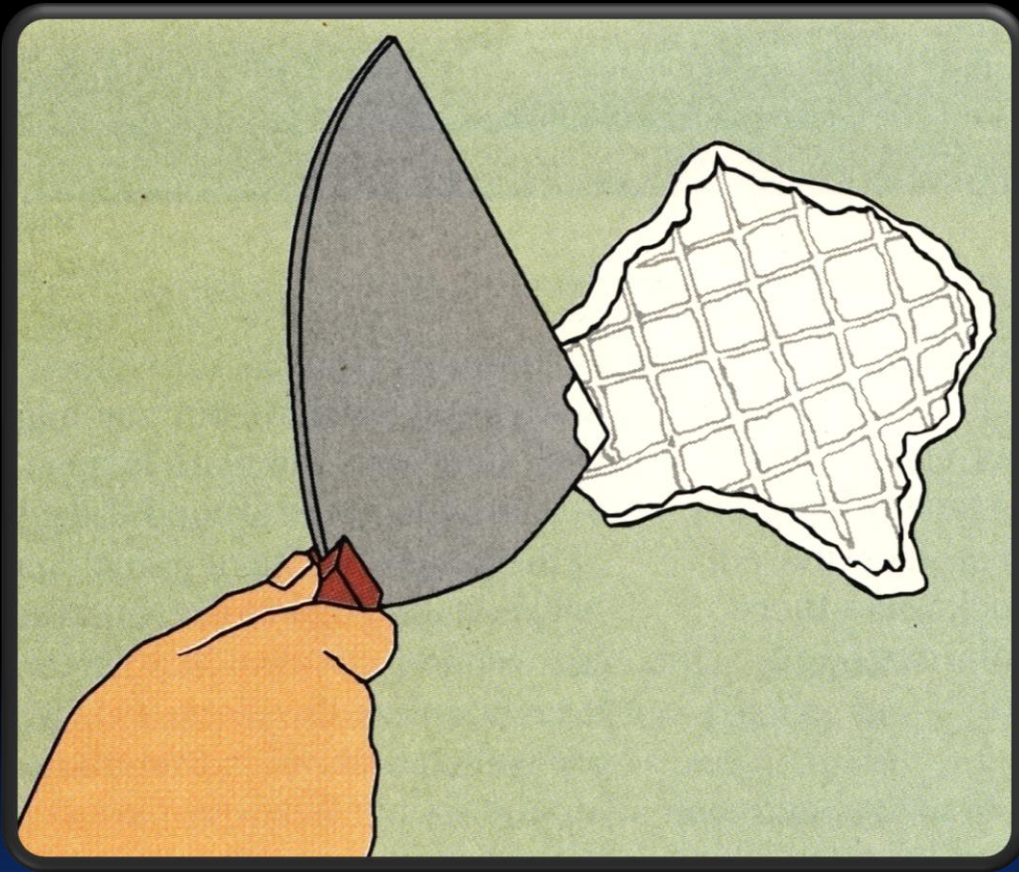
РЕПАРИТИНГ А ХОЛЕ ИН ПЛАСТЕР



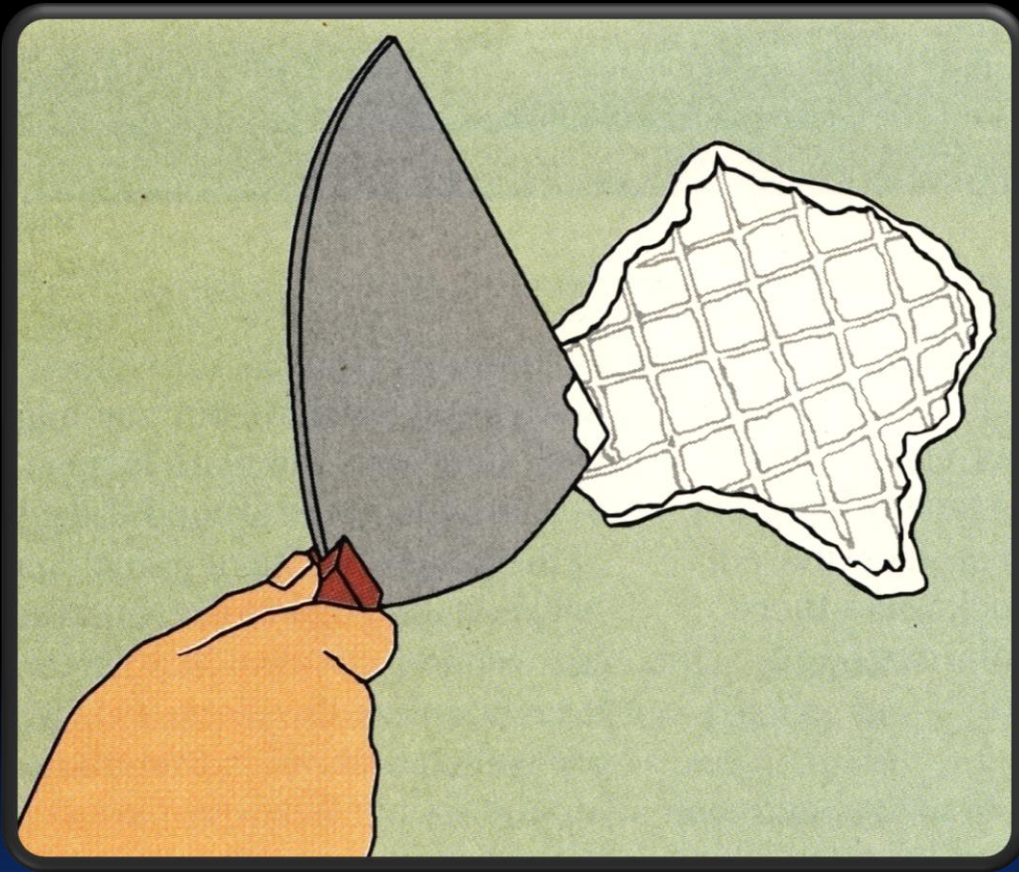
1. With a putty knife, clear away any loose or crumbling plaster from the edges of the hole, leaving sound plaster all around. If this enlarges the hole to more than 6 inches across, or if you find damaged lath underneath the plaster, it may be best to call in a professional to complete the repair.



2. To help lock the patching material in place, scrape some of the plaster from behind the edges; a can opener works well. This makes the hole wider at the base than at the surface. This is known as “undercutting”.



3. Moisten the edges of the hole and, if it is made of wood, the lath. Apply patching plaster to the edges, then fill the rest of the hole with plaster to about $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the surface. While the plaster is still wet, score its surface to provide a better gripping surface for the next layer.



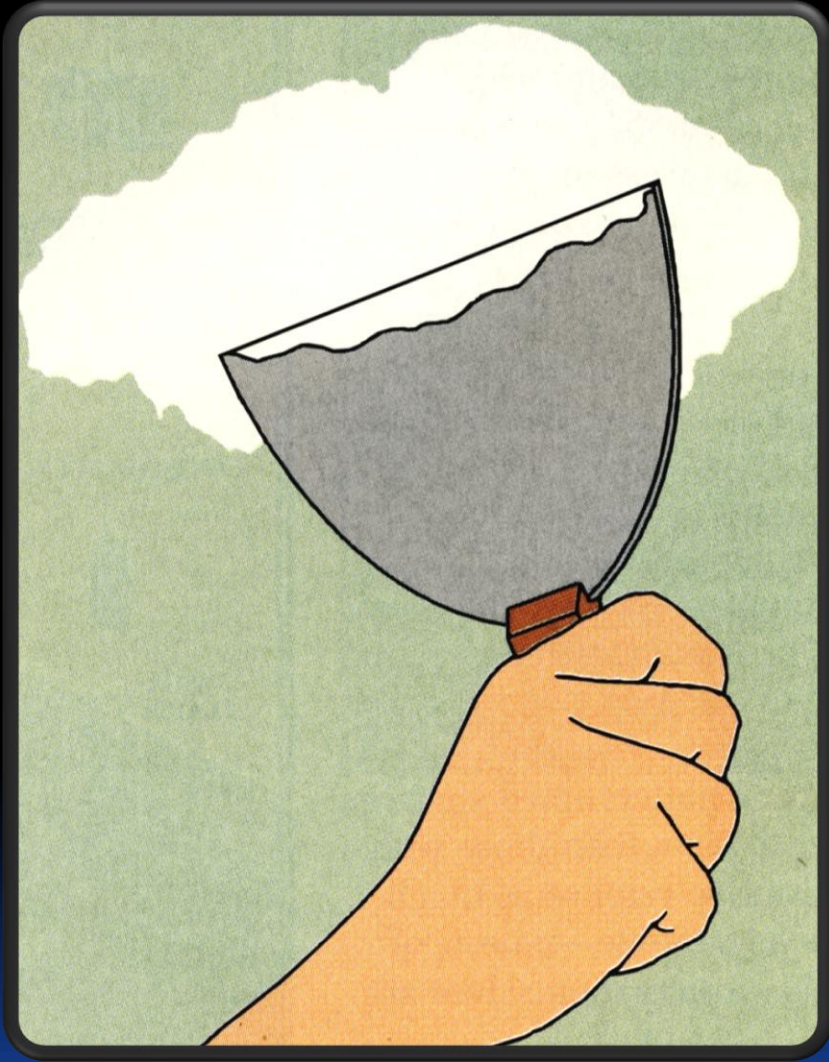
Let the plaster
set for 30
minutes.



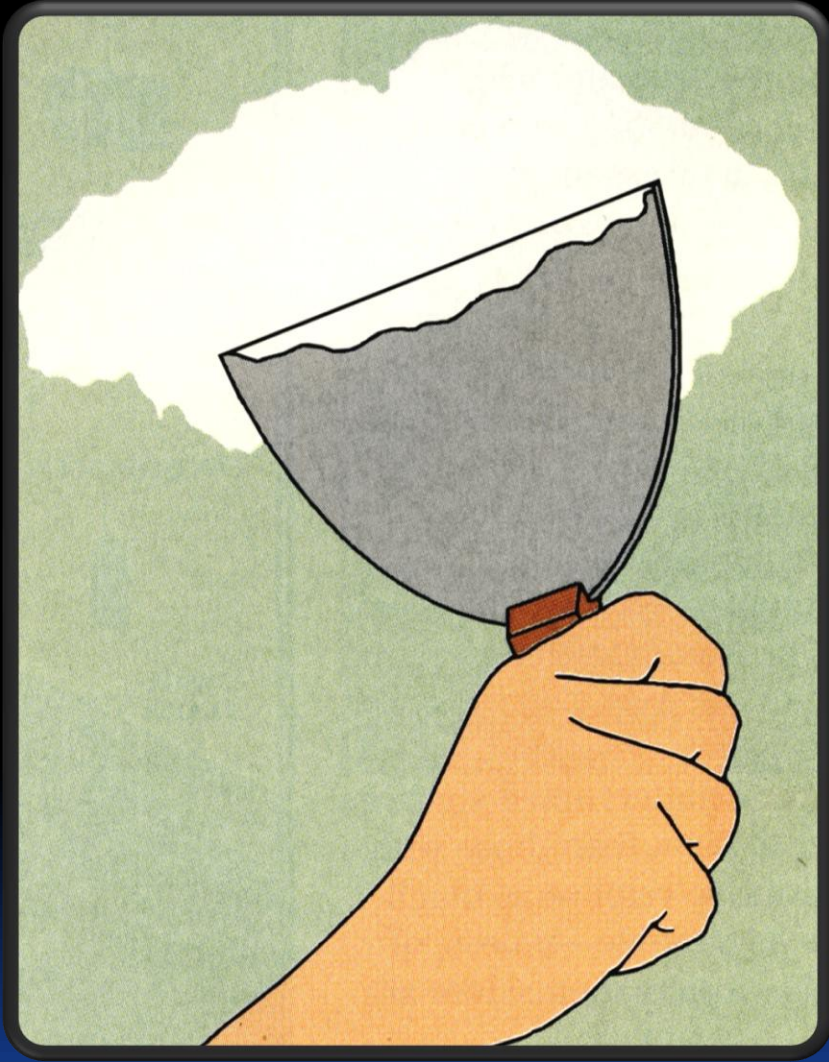
4. Dampen the scored layer and 2 or 3 inches of undamaged surface around the hole. Fill the hole to the surface with plaster, spreading it an inch or so beyond the hole's edges. Draw the knife blade evenly over the patched area to smooth it.



Let the plaster set.



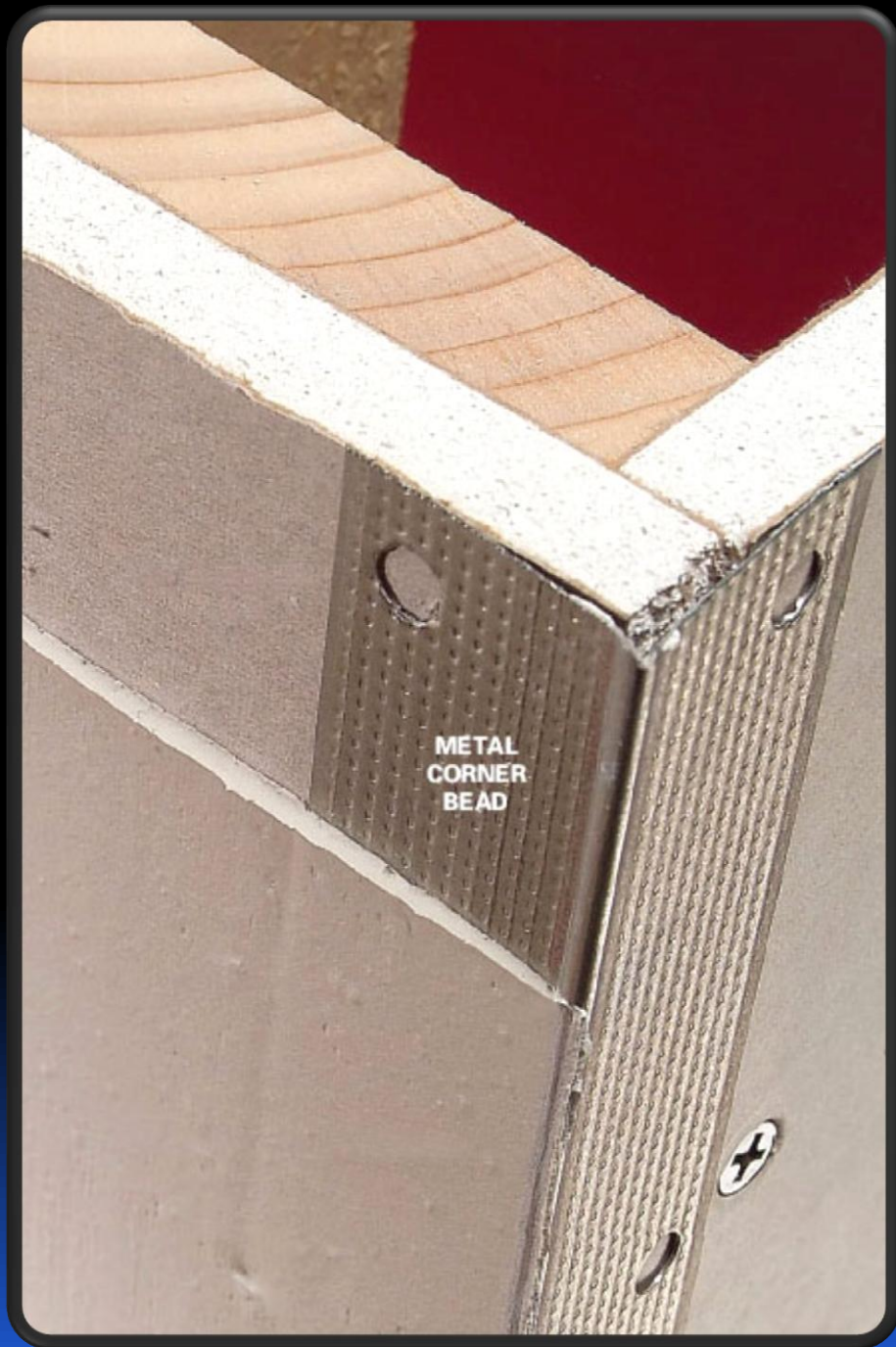
5. Cover the filled hole with a smooth layer of joint or spackling compound. Spread the material an inch or so beyond the edges of the patching plaster.



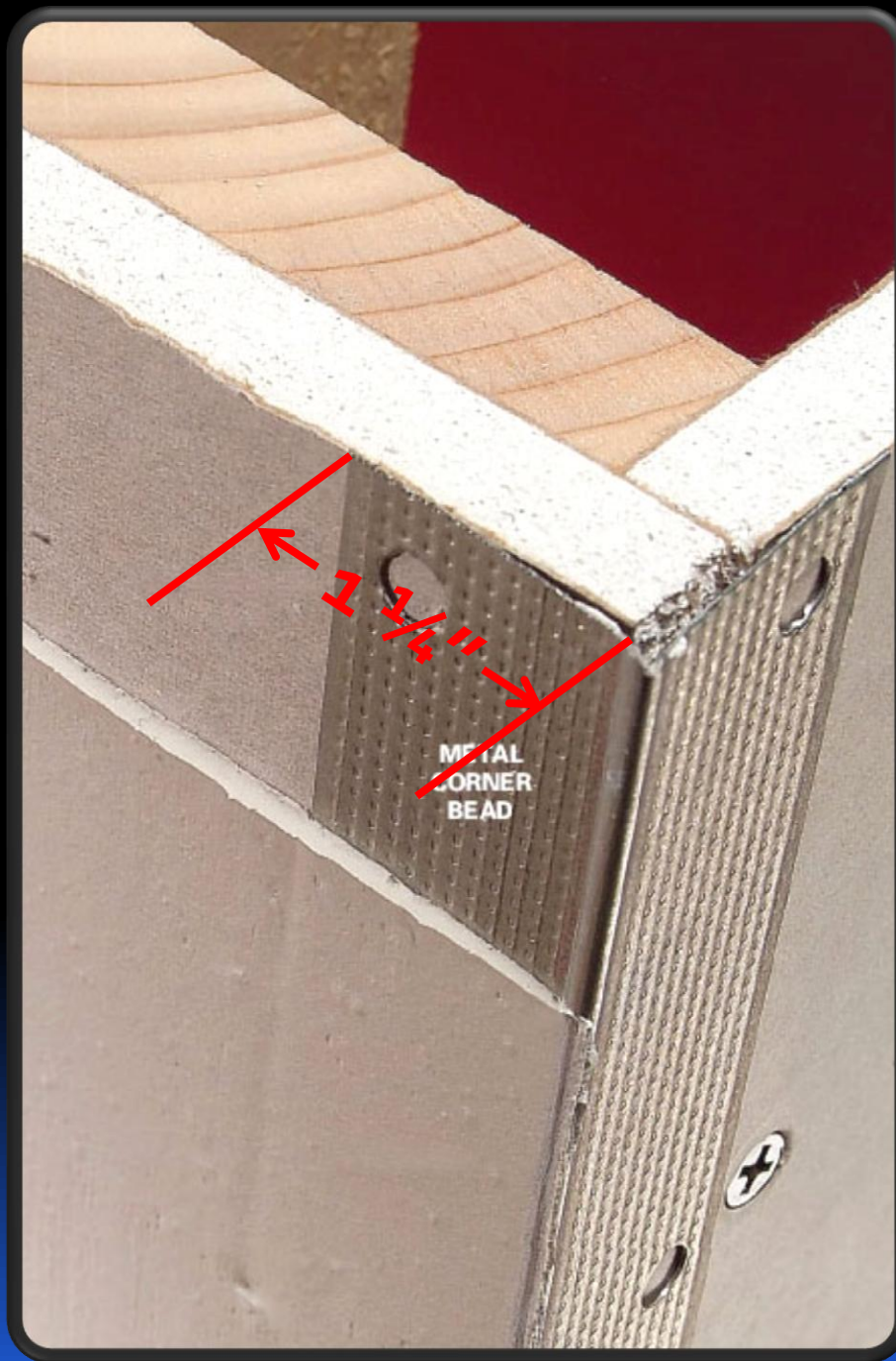
6. Let the patch dry for several days. Sand the area smooth and feather the edges of the patch into the surrounding surface.

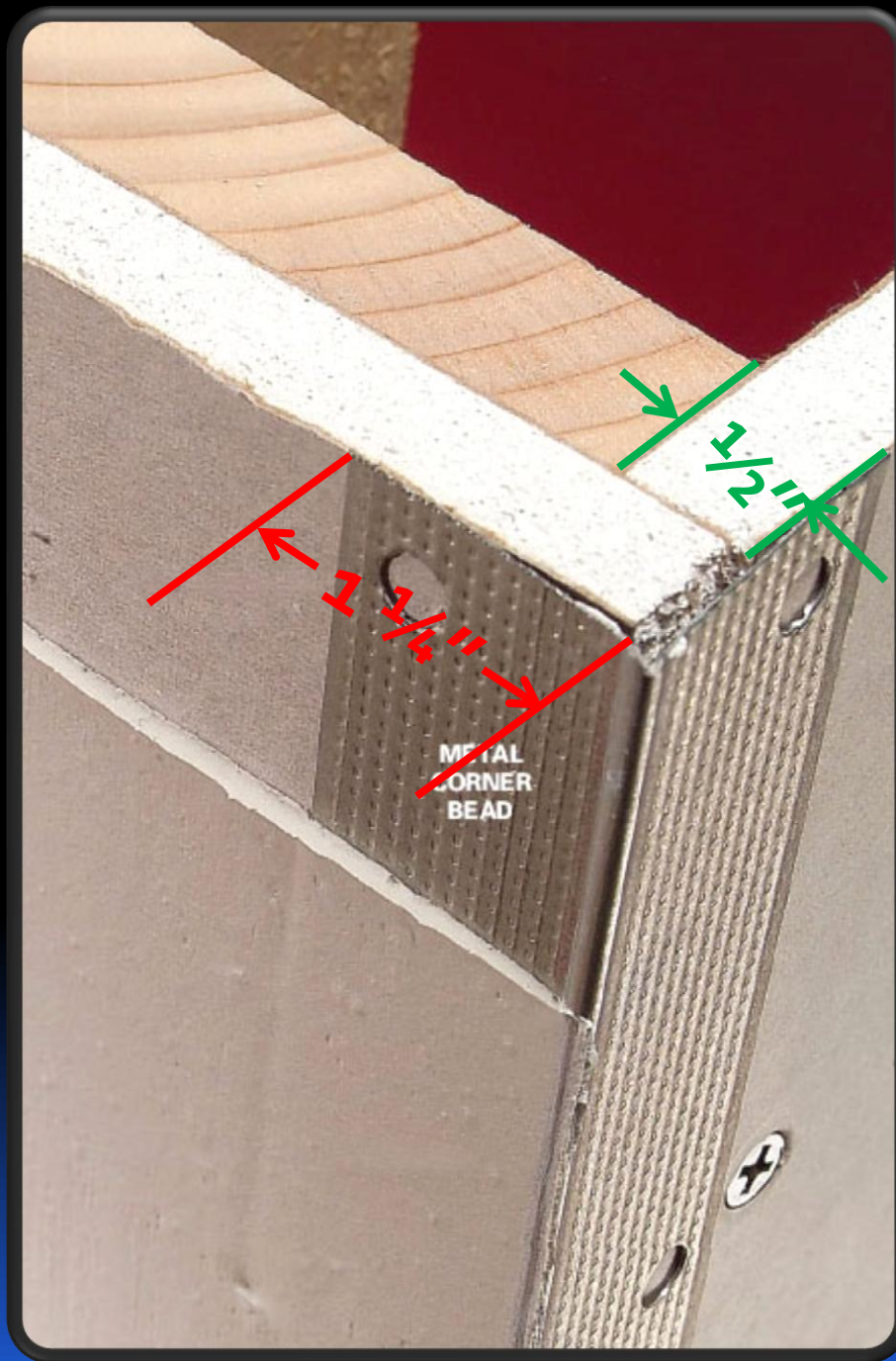
THE CORNER BEAD
THE CORNER BEAD

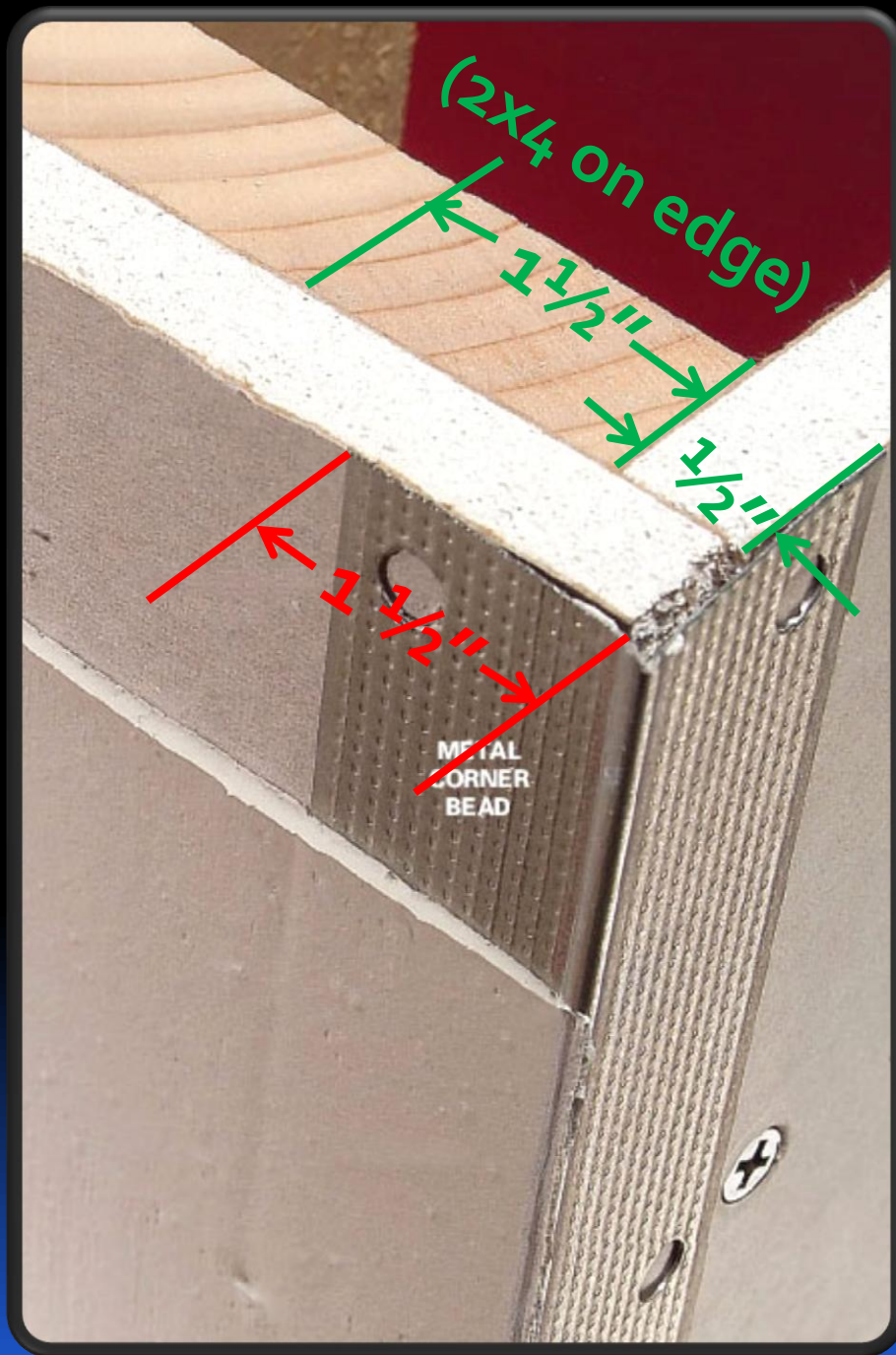


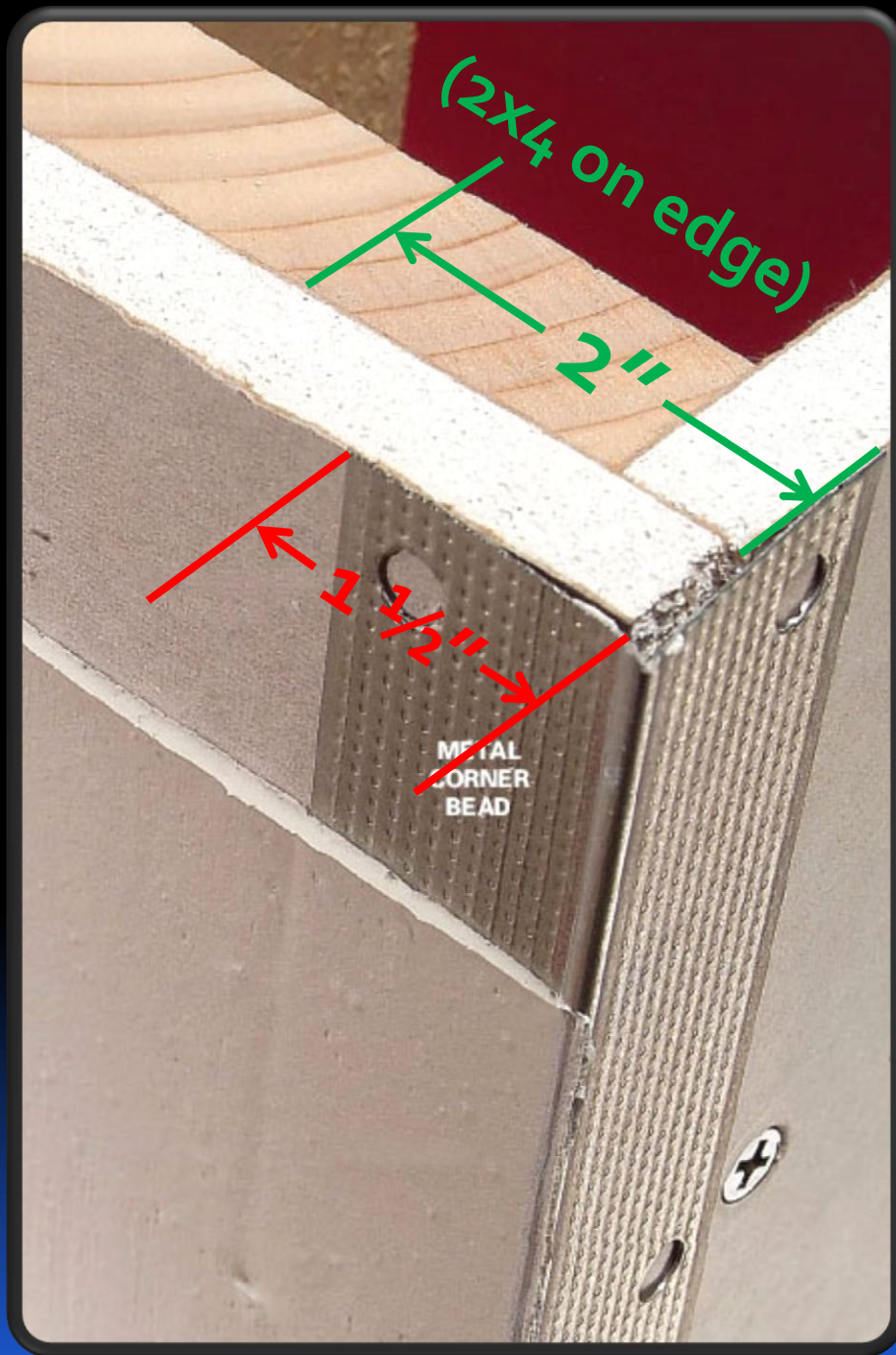


METAL
CORNER
BEAD









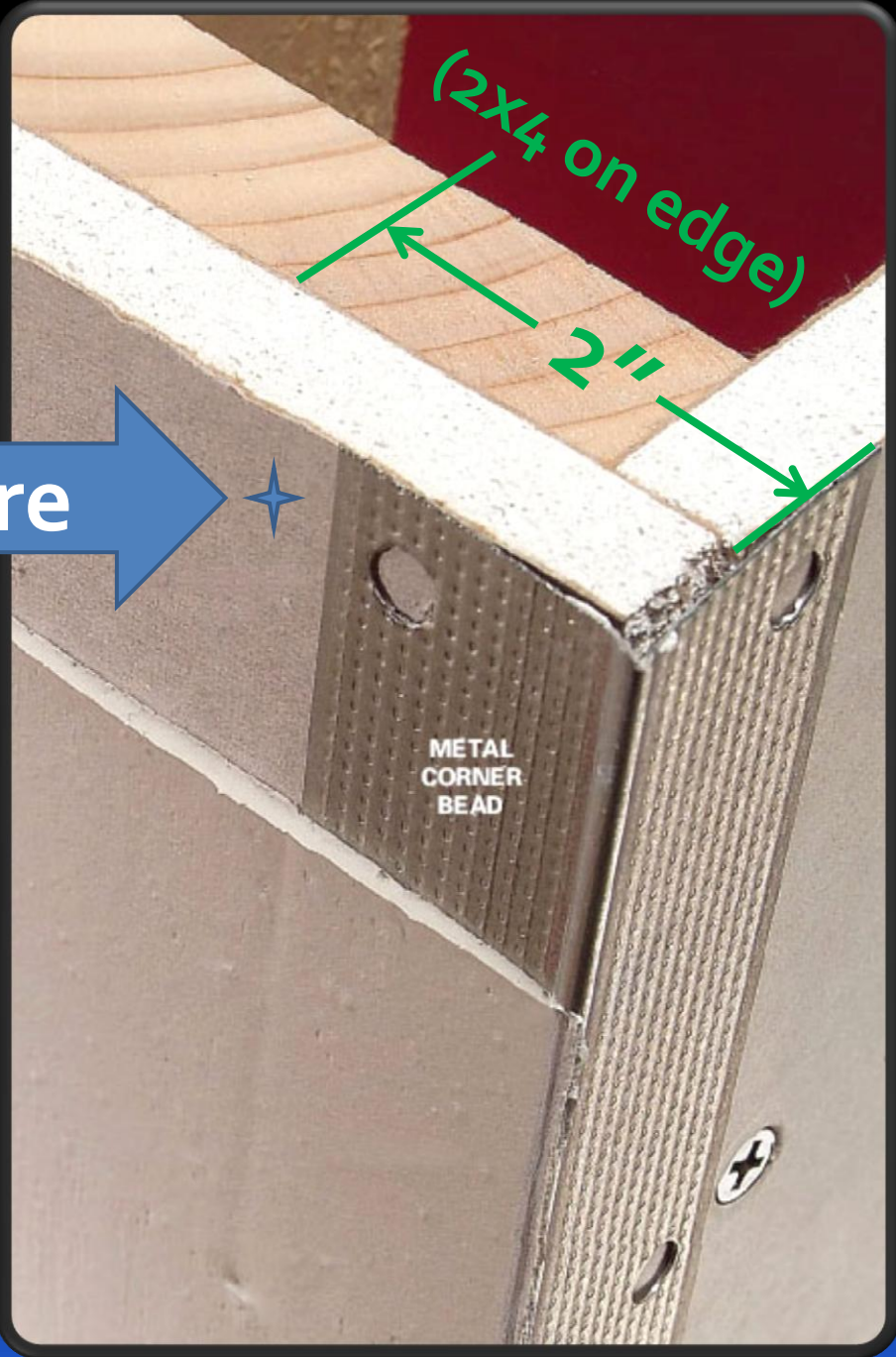
(2x4 on edge)

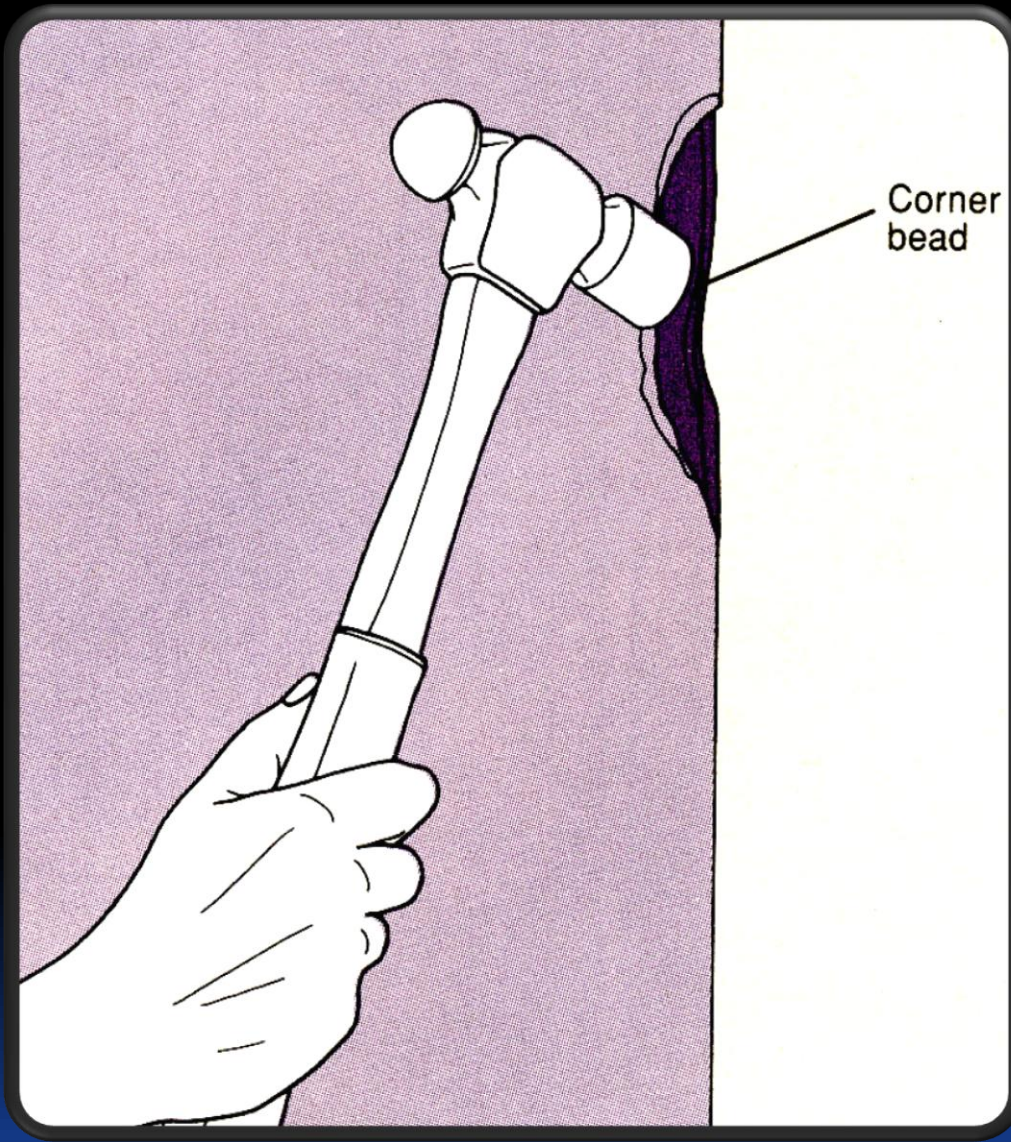
2"

Drill Here

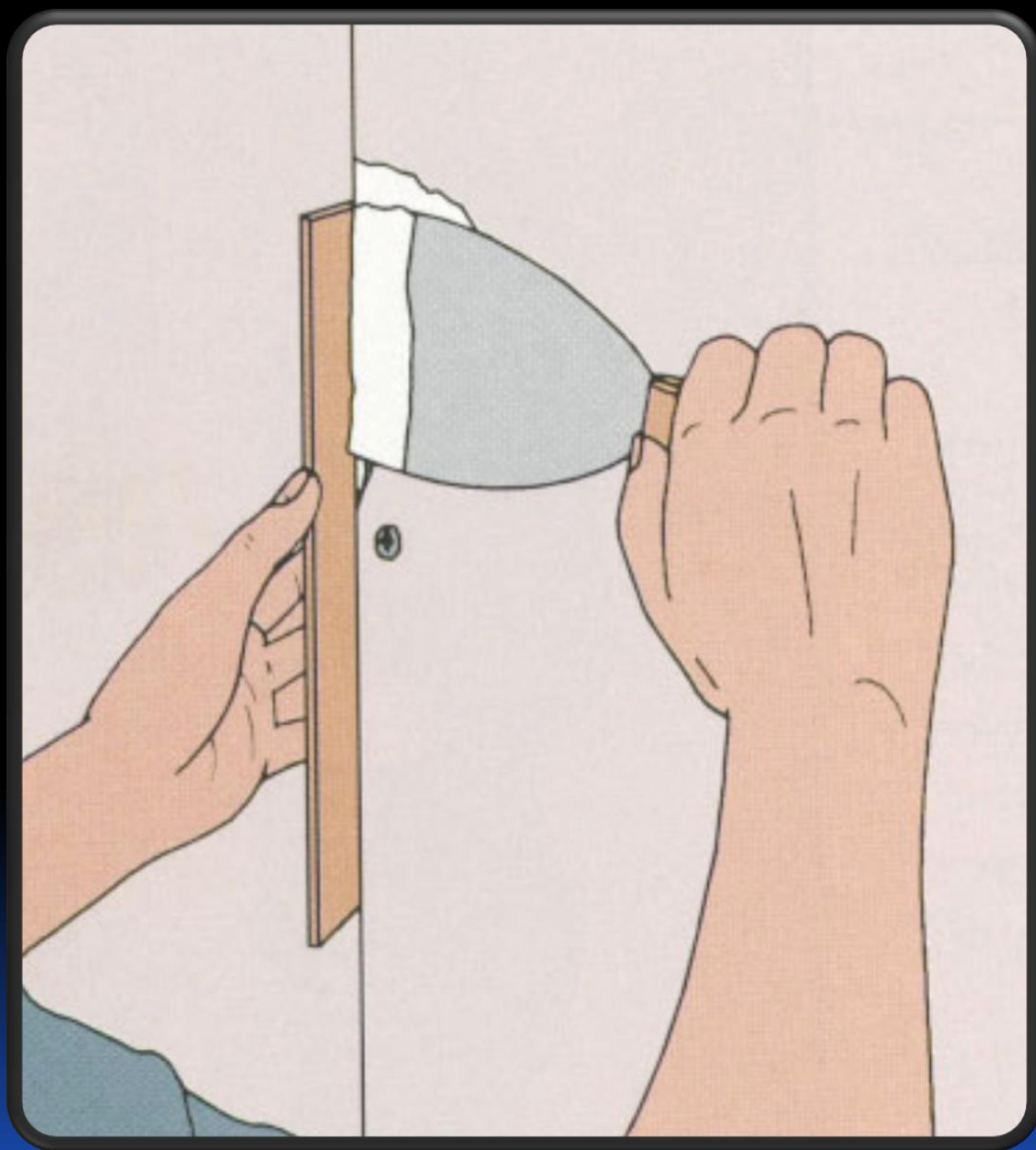


METAL
CORNER
BEAD

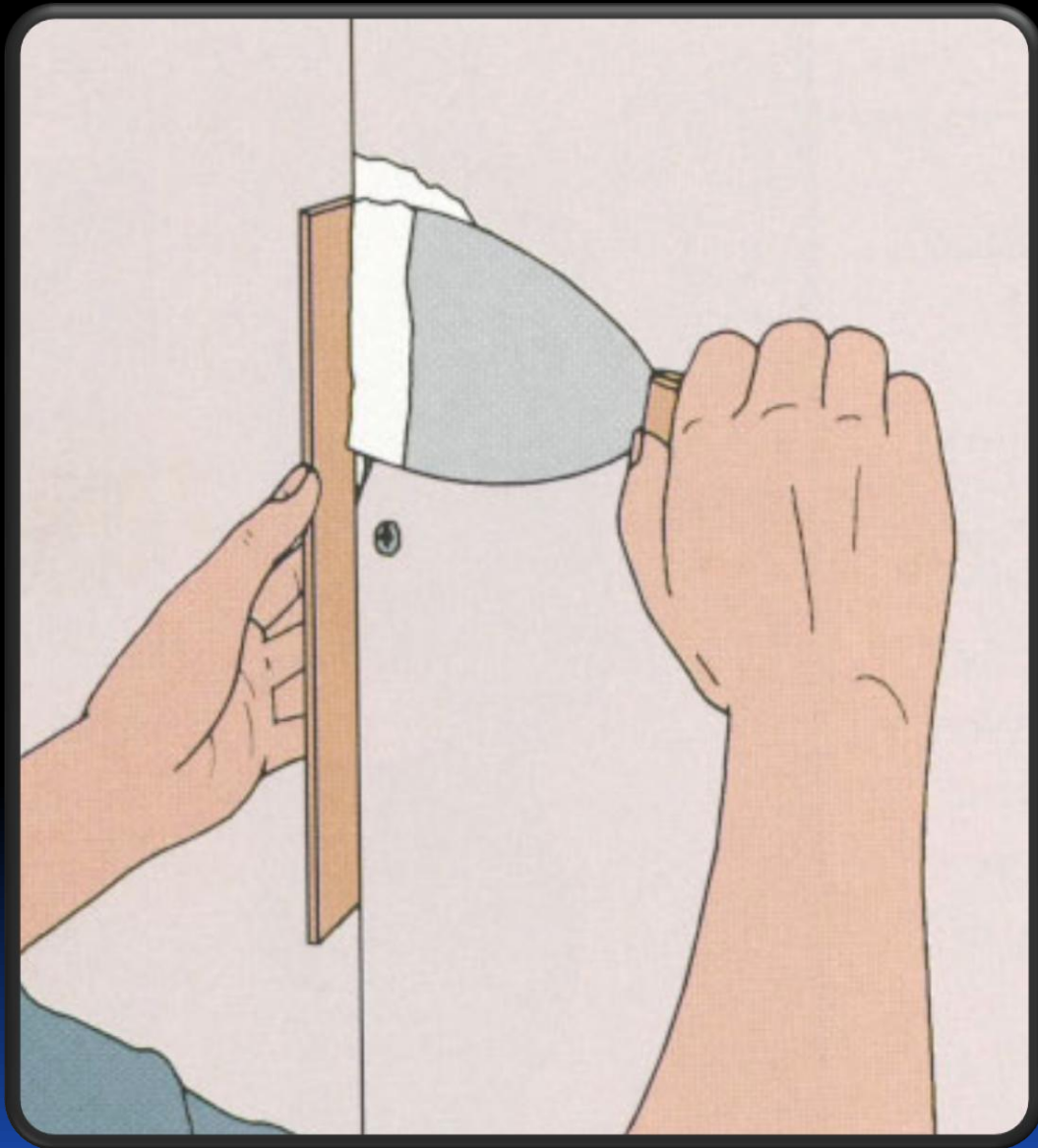




To straighten a bent corner bead use a ball-peen hammer or a small mallet. Lightly tap the dented corner bead to straighten it. If vibrations from the hammer blows start to loosen or crack the surrounding plaster or drywall, use pliers instead to gently bend the bead back into shape. The flanges may remain slightly deformed, but make the corner edge of the bead as straight as possible.

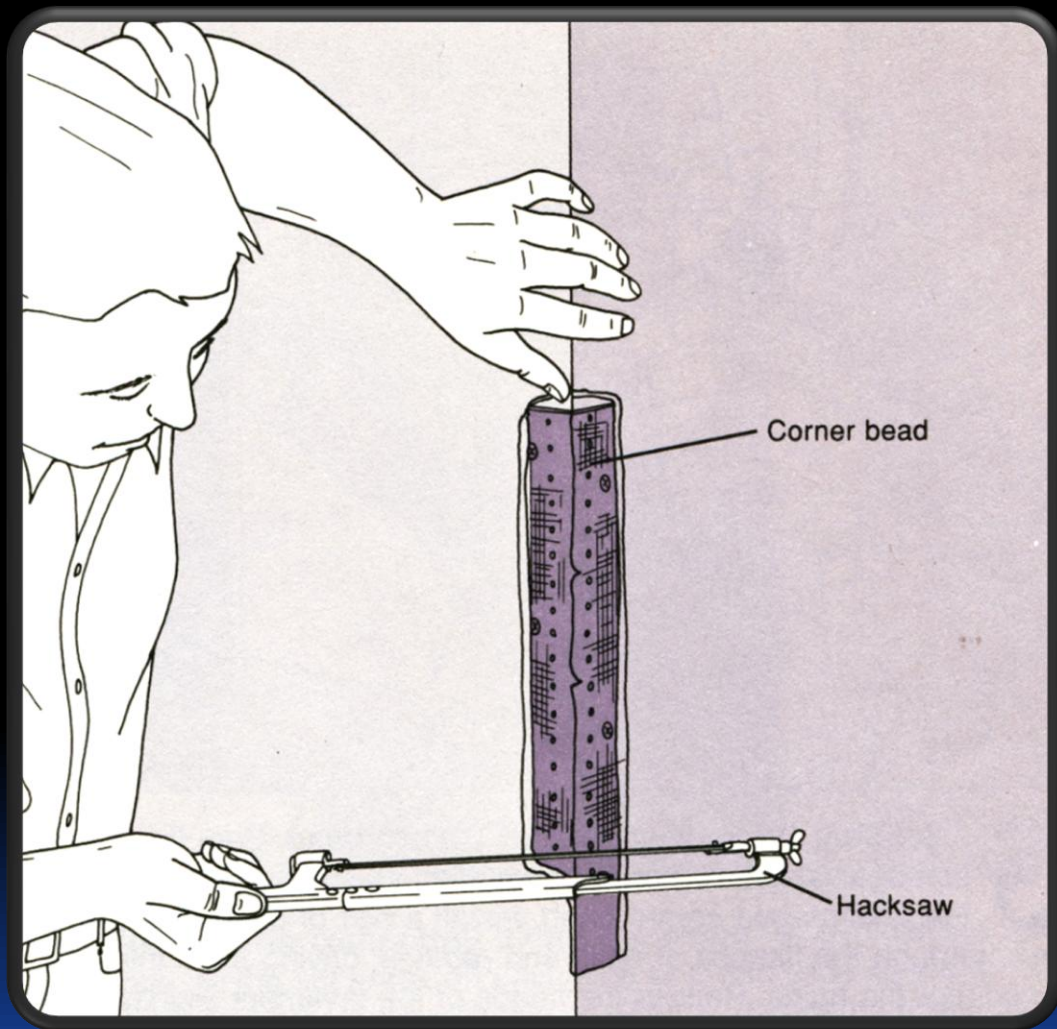


If necessary, reseal the corner with $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch drywall screws and flatten any protruding bends with a metal file. Roughen the damaged surface on each side of the corner with coarse sandpaper, then brush clean and dampen. Holding a flat piece of wood against one side of the corner, apply joint compound to the other. Reverse sides and repeat, taking care not to dent the fresh joint compound.



Scrape off excess compound and let the area dry for 24 hours.

Repeat this step as required, using fine grit sandpaper on a sanding block to smooth the patch after each coat.



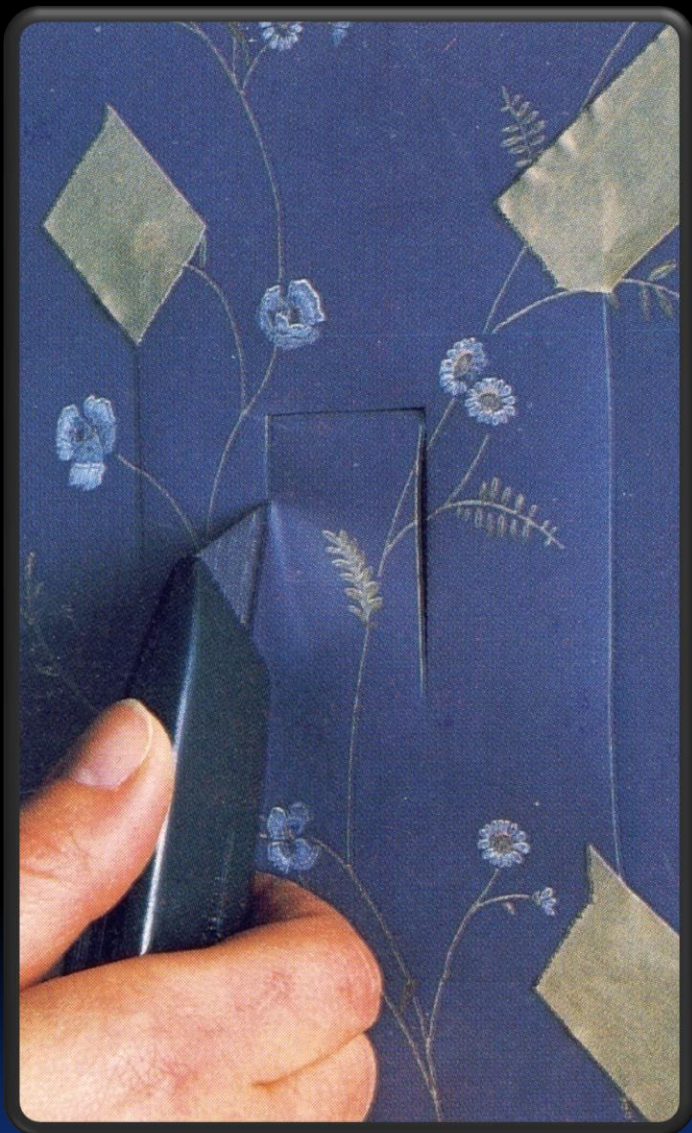
If the damage to the corner bead is too severe to be straightened, the damaged section can be cut out with a hacksaw and replaced.



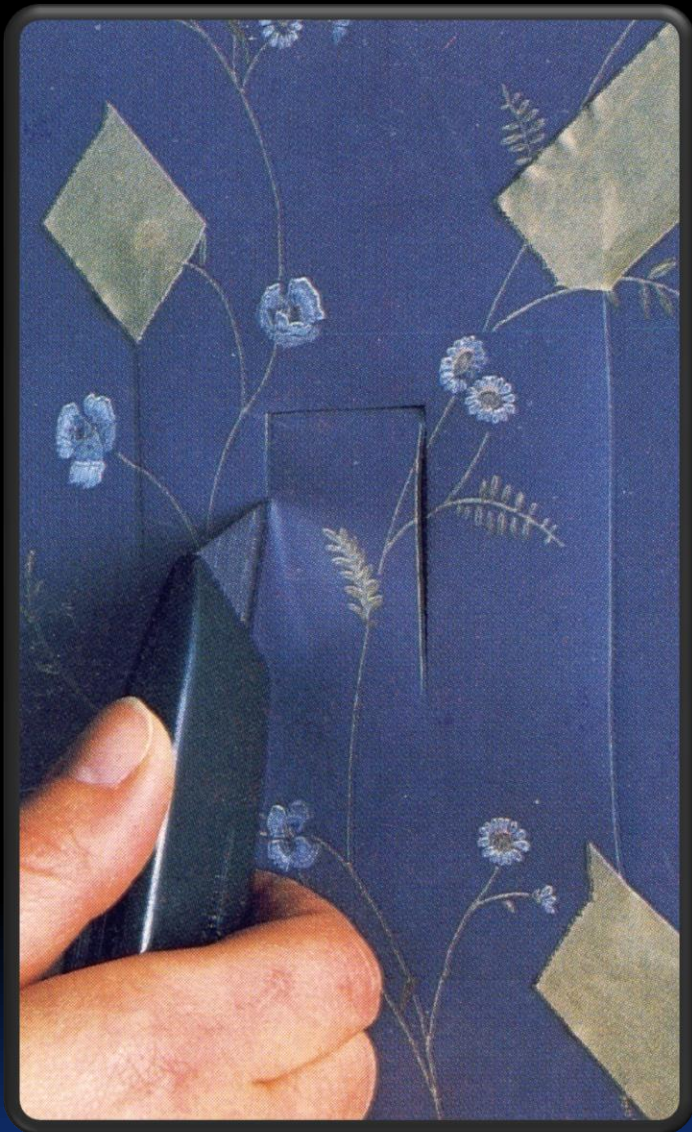
REPAIRING DAMAGED WALLPAPER
РЕПАРИТИВНО ДАМАЖИРАНО МАЛГАРЪПЕР



1. Fasten a piece of matching wallpaper over the damaged area with removable tape so that the pattern aligns with the existing wallpaper



2. Cut cleanly through both layers with a sharp knife. If wallpaper has strong pattern lines, cut along lines to hide seams.



3. Remove the patch, then peel away the damaged section from the wall. Scrape any glue or lumps of paper off the wall.

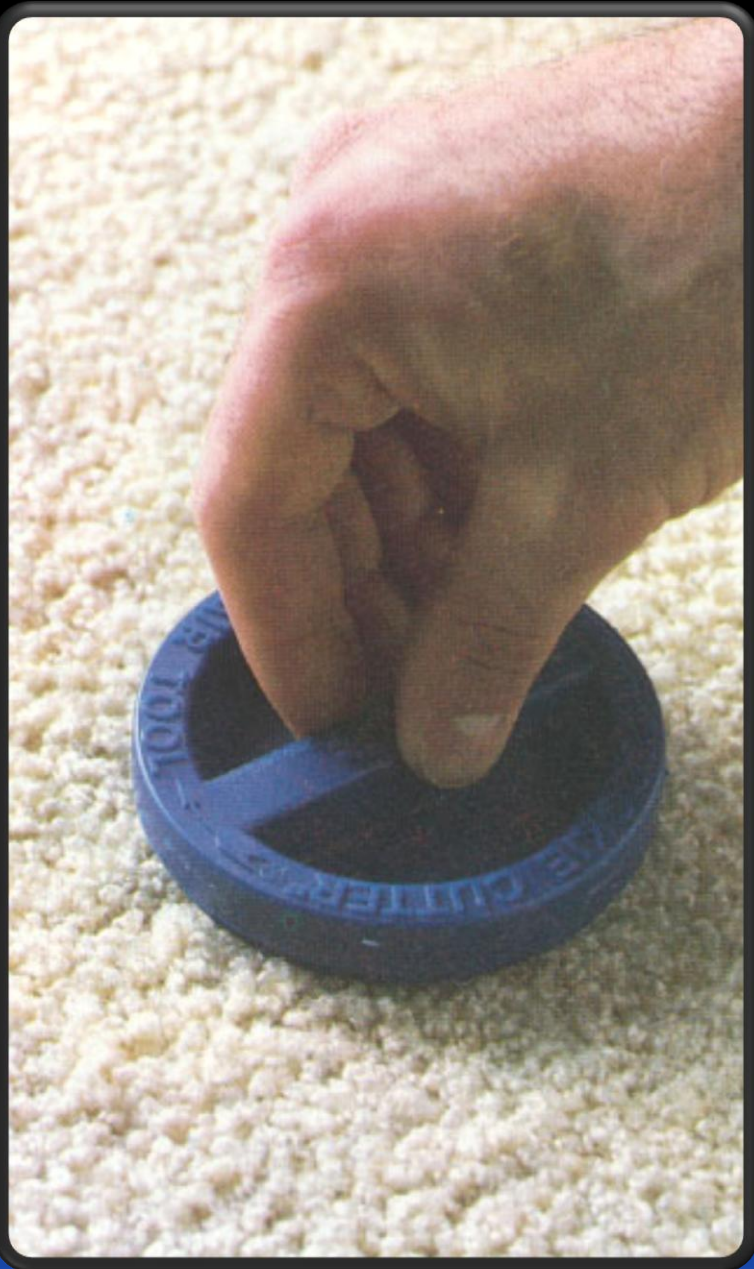


4. Apply adhesive to the back of the patch (or if prepasted, brush with water) and carefully position it in the hole so patterns match.



5. Wipe area with a clean wet sponge.

REPAIRING CARPET
РЕПАРИТИНГ САРПЕТ



Remove the damaged carpet area with a carpet “cookie cutter” tool, available at carpeting stores.

Press the cutter down over the damaged area and twist to cut away carpet.

Cut a replacement patch from scrap carpeting using the cookie cutter.

Insert double face carpet tape under the carpet so that tape overlaps the patch seam.

