



High Performance Paint Specification



PS-E004

RE-COATING AN AGED EPOXY COATING WITH EPOTEC OVER CONCRETE

INTRODUCTION:

Ensure that the current coating is not a chlorinated rubber coating. Refer PS-C003 Chlorinated Rubber Paint Identification Test. An aged epoxy coating usually has lost its gloss and has chalked to a varying degree making the coating look whiter. There may also be a build-up of lime from the calcium salts in the water. Above water this can be more obvious, as the UV light etc. has a greater effect. The film under this oxidised layer though is usually very sound and stable, making it suitable to over coat with EPOTEC.

PROCEDURE:

- 1 Examine the total surface for defects. These may be: blistering, hair line surface cracks, flaking paint film or structural problems such as larger open cracks.

- 2 (a) Grind back the whole surface with a 80 or 100 grit disc grinder (industrial diamond grinder is better). The aim is to remove the oxidised layer leaving a profile suitable for keying the new EPOTEC coat.

OR

(b) Soda or light grit sweep blast the surface. Refer PS-C002 Abrasive Blast Cleaning of Concrete and Painted Surfaces. Soda blasting can be the most efficient and successful way of getting the best surface for re painting. Wash after grinding to remove debris.

- 3 Wash using a detergent/warm water mix, scrub the top 3 – 500 mm of the walls and any surfaces where contact would be made with the body of swimmers. E.g. Steps, seats or shallow ends of children's pools.

- 4 If blisters are very prominent, establish whether they have fluid underneath and the location of the main areas. Ring and discuss this with Coating Technologies Limited's technical department. The appearance of blisters usually means that the coating is beginning to fail from moisture coming through underneath the coating and this may mean it will need to be removed.

- 5 CRACKS
If structural cracks are present chase these out with a masonry blade on a grinder to a depth of 10mm, clean out the dust with water, allow to dry, then fill with an epoxy 2 pack filler. Refer PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects.

- 6 WATER BLAST
Use a good quality high pressure water blaster to remove sanding debris and dry the pool.

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Freedom from patent restrictions is not implied.

- 7 Areas that have exposed concrete may require an acid wash to etch the concrete if the surface seems to be polished. Acid washing is not required if mechanical sanding, soda or other blasting treatments have been used. Refer PS-C001 Acid Etching of Concrete with Hydrochloric Acid.
- 8 **MIXING EPOTEC & APPLICATION:**
Refer to PS-E002 Coating a Concrete Surface with EPOTEC NT where a full description of the required procedure is given. Two coats of EPOTEC NT are applied.
- 9 **SWIMMING POOLS**
If the existing coating is in very bad condition, it may be necessary to completely remove that coating and treat the surface as 'concrete'. Refer to PS-C002 Abrasive Blast Cleaning of Concrete and Painted Surfaces.

HEALTH AND SAFETY:

Read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and information booklet. Keep away from heat and open flames, keep can closed when not in use. Avoid breathing vapour, use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. If skin contact occurs use warm soapy water to remove. Do NOT use thinner to clean the skin.

REFER TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS FOR RELATED INFORMATION:

PS – C002	Abrasive Blast Cleaning of Concrete and Painted Surfaces
PS – C003	Chlorinated Rubber Paint Identification Test
PS – C005	Repair of Concrete Defects
PS – E002	Coating a Concrete Surface with Epotec NT and Aqua 1K pool paint

TECHNICAL SUPORT

If there are any doubts or questions ring Coating Technologies Limited's technical department.

ISSUE: 05 DATE: MAR 20