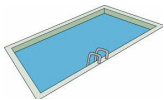




Painting Swimming Pools Unpainted Concrete & Marblesheen with 2 Pack Epoxy Paint



Painting a pool is a task not to be taken lightly. It is an area many paint manufacturers and retailers shy away from because of problems that can occur. The successful painting of a pool is dependent almost entirely on the instructions being adhered to religiously.

PREPARATION: Ensure the pool surface is sound and the concrete or marble sheen is not loose, drummy or badly cracked or pitted. Small chips or flaked areas may be repaired using suitable epoxy fillers however we recommend seeking professional advice for more significant problems as there may be issues present that are beyond the capability of the DIY applicator.

Before painting a new, unpainted concrete pool or recently repaired areas you should ensure that no water proofing agents or cement additives were used in the final render layers as these may affect the adhesion of the paint.

Allow at least 4 to 6 weeks for the new or repaired concrete to cure before painting.

The surface should be rubbed using a wooden block to ensure a smooth finish and remove any pinnacles of sand or coarse areas.

Many substances can be deposited on the walls and floor of a pool over years of use. This step is designed to remove contaminants such as sun tan lotions, body fats, oils, greases and the like. Wash the surface with 684 Super Wash using a stiff brush or broom. 684 Super Wash should be mixed 500mls into 20 litres of fresh water for general cleaning. Mix 1:1 with water for heavy deposits of oily or greasy material. Wash 2 - 3 square metres at a time & rinse thoroughly with fresh water as you go. Do not allow the Super Wash to dry on the surface.

The following step removes deposited salts and chemicals on the pools surfaces. The surface should be acid etched with a dilute solution of Hydrochloric Acid.

- Ensure you are wearing the correct protective clothing. Rubber Boots, Rubber Gloves and goggles. It is also a good idea to be wearing a long sleeved shirt and trousers.
- Mix the acid solution in a plastic bucket (not metal) and always add the acid to the water NOT the water to the acid. Add 1 part by volume of acid to 2 parts of water.
- Work on a small area at a time, 2 – 3 m² is ideal. Apply the acid using a plastic watering can and scrub the surface using a stiff bristled nylon scrubbing brush or broom. When the bubbling reaction stops immediately rinse the area with fresh water. Do not allow the acid to dry on the surface as this will adversely affect the coating.

Neutralise the acid washed surface with a mixture of 1kg of Acid Neutraliser into 10 litres fresh water. This will prevent residual acid from interfering with the coating being applied.

Rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove any residue of the acid neutraliser. Allow 2 - 3 days at a minimum of 20°C to dry prior to painting (warm, sunny days).

To test whether the surface is dry enough to paint, tape a small square of clear plastic to centre of floor of pool early a.m. & check at noon. If condensation has formed under plastic, further drying is required.



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PAINTING: Painting should be done during the warmer months, this will assist with curing. Check forecast for a period when no rain is predicted or heavy dew is unlikely. NOTE: If the freshly painted pool is spotted by rain or dew the surface may become bloomed (cloudy looking). If this occurs, thoroughly abrade (sand) surface prior to continuing with next coat. If water collects in the bottom of the pool before the coating is fully cured, premature failure may result.

Early morning to 11am is the best time of day to paint, as long as the surface is totally dry and the surface temperature is above 10°C. Ideal application temperature 15-30°C. Painting when the temperature is outside this range may damage the coating. Avoid painting in direct sunlight as this will cause paint to dry too quickly. Do not paint if temperature is likely to drop below 10°C during curing period. Remember in cold conditions surface temperatures are likely to be lower than ambient (surrounding) temperatures.

656 Epoxy Pool Paint is a two pack product. The mix ratio is 4 parts of Part A and 1 part of Part B. A 4 litre can of Part A contains 3.2 litres and when mixed with the 1 litre can of Part B (which contains 800ml) the result is 4 litres of paint. It is best to mix full cans to avoid mixing errors. We stock a range of graduated mixing cups if you plan on mixing smaller amounts **but we do not recommend this practice**. When mixed the resultant product has a pot life of 4 hours (at 25°C) so only mix what you can use in 1 to 2 hours. Keep the mixed paint in a cool shaded area and out of direct sun or pot life will be dramatically shortened. Add the Part B to the Part A and mix thoroughly with a wide flat bladed stirrer or "potato masher" type mixed. Ensure that you have mixed the paint thoroughly as failure to do so may result in drying problems.

Always apply 656 Epoxy Pool Paint at the recommended application rate. Do not apply thin coats as this will result in premature wear of the coating. We have calculated the amount of paint you need for the measurements of your pool. If you have a significant quantity left over then you have not put enough on the surface.

Sweep or vacuum the pool to remove any dust or dirt.

Depending on the porosity of the surface, apply 2 - 3 coats of 656 Epoxy Pool Paint. If 3 coats are used the first coat should be thinned 20%. The second and third coats should be applied un-thinned.

Apply 1st coat 656 Epoxy Pool Paint, thinning by 20% for a porous surface or a 3 coat system.

Apply second coat when the surface is firm to walk on. This is usually a minimum of 8 hours. If more than 24 hours passes after the application of the first coat then the first coat should be sanded to provide a key and all sanding dust removed before applying the 2nd coat of 656 Epoxy Pool Paint.

If applying a 3rd coat allow a minimum of 8 hours as for the second coat.

Do not fill the pool until paint is fully cured. This will take 7 days during summer and up to 14 days during colder conditions. Avoid leaving pool empty for extended periods as chalking of paint surface may occur. During the first month of the pool being filled the paint surface is particularly sensitive to strong doses of chemical. It is better to bring the chemical levels up gradually.