

PoolChlor

Chlorinated Rubber Coating

Description

Chlorinated rubber based, low sheen coating formulated for use on fresh & saltwater concrete swimming pools.

Properties:

Low sheen finish. Retards the growth of moss & lichen. Prone to chalking in exposed situations but performance not impaired. Shelf life normally 12 months. **Requires 14 days curing prior to filling of pool.**

Uses:

On concrete swimming pools above and below the water line. Also suitable for ornamental fish ponds without harmful effect on fish.

Surface Preparation:

1. Previously Painted Pools:

Drain and allow 14 days to dry before painting.

Identify the previous coating. Wipe with methylated spirit. If any paint is removed it may be water based and is not compatible. It must be completely removed by abrasive blasting.

If the methylated spirit test is negative wipe the paint with TOP DEK POOLCHLOR THINNERS. If any of the previous coating is removed it will indicate that the original paint is chlorinated rubber and can be recoated with Poolchlor.

Should the Poolchlor Thinner test be negative, this will indicate that the previous coating may be epoxy and should be recoated with an epoxy coating.

Having established that the pool can be painted with Poolchlor the following preparation procedure is vital to obtain a satisfactory result.

- The surface must be thoroughly cleaned with detergent and a stiff bristled broom to remove any oils, greases or other contaminants, then thoroughly rinse with clean water.
- Water blast with a high pressure cleaner (2000 - 3000 p.s.i) to remove any chalkiness or inground contamination. Pay particular attention to step area and just below the water line. If the paint is flaking it should be completely removed by sand blasting.

Cracks & imperfections should be raked out and filled with an epoxy filler. After the filler has cured rough sandpaper to provide a key.

Sandpaper old paint to remove gloss. Acid wash the whole area with one part hydrochloric acid to 3 parts water as per acid etching directions.

Allow the surface to dry for 2 or 3 days prior to spot priming any bare concrete areas with Poolchlor thinned with 15% Poolchlor Thinners.

2. New or Unpainted Concrete

Allow new concrete to cure for 6 weeks prior to painting. If concrete is not completely dry the paint will not adhere, therefore allow 3-4 days for drying after rain or concrete becoming wet.

If the concrete has a smooth trowelled finish it must be acid etched (see acid etch directions).

NB:As with all pool paints, no warranty is offered or implied for Poolchlor due to factors beyond our control. The performance of Poolchlor is very much dependant on condition of the surface, correct preparation and application procedures.

Acid Etching:

As per PoolPon Instructions.

Thinning:

First coat on bare concrete should be thinned with 15% Poolchlor Thinner. Subsequent coats need not be thinned.

APPLICATION

Stir well before & during use with a broad flat paddle. Apply by brush or quality lambwool roller roller.

First coat on unpainted concrete should be thinned as above.

Apply an additional two coats unthinned, as supplied from the can allowing 24 hours between coats.

Start at the deep end, painting under the tiles and in the corners with a brush & completing the large areas with a roller. Brush & roll together as you progress to

maintain a "wet edge". Complete all walls before coating the floor, beginning at the deep end and working back to the steps.

Careful attention to achieving a good and even paint finish is important. Paint "misses" may be highlighted when the pool is filled. Leave for 14 days prior to filling. Protect against rain damage during the initial curing stage of 72 hours.

Spread Rate:

Approximately 7m² per litre per coat.

Drying Time:

At 25°C approximately 4 hours touch dry. Recoat after 24 hours.

Allow longer times in cold or damp conditions. Do not use if temperature is, or may fall below 10°C.

Clean-Up:

Clean all equipment immediately with Poolchlor Thinners.

Colour:

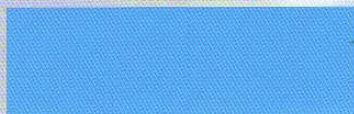
Please refer to colour chart.

Standard Packaging:

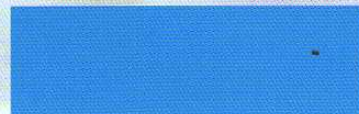
4 litre

COLOUR

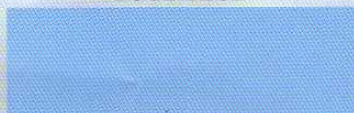
WATER SPLASH



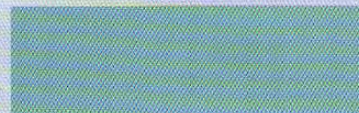
LAGOON



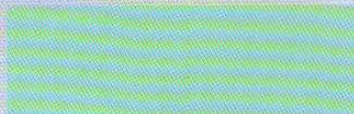
POOL BLUE



OASIS



OCEAN WAVE



CONCRETE GREY



WHITE



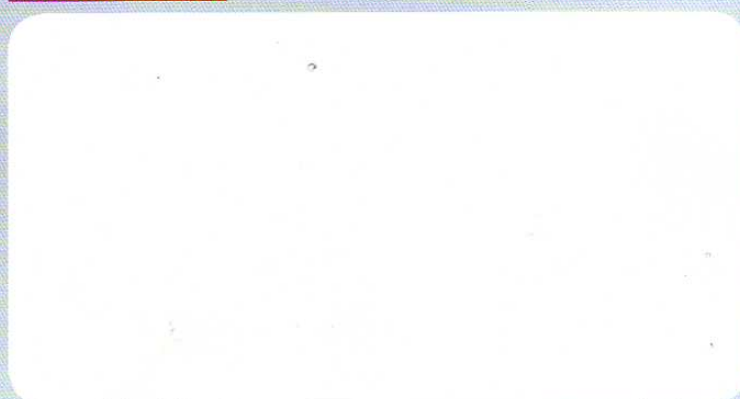
BLACK



Also available in Black and White.

Colour compared to printed sample may vary.

AVAILABLE FROM



Proudly a Western Australian Owned Company
"Coatings designed for our Environment"



Manufactured by:

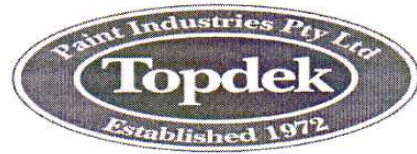
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FACT SHEET



Topdek Poolpon Epoxy Coating is a high performance product, however there are certain characteristics associated with all epoxy coatings. Your awareness of these will assist you in understanding your epoxy pool coating.

These are:

1. CHALKING

Chalking is a natural weathering process of an epoxy coating. Chalking is apparent as a fine powdery deposit on the paint surface. Intensity of chalking is dependent upon pool chemistry stability, water type, light/UV intensity and overall stability of the water conditions to which the epoxy coating is subjected. Chalking is accelerated by a deposition of soluble salts from the water onto the coating surface and by unstable pool chemistry. We recommend a pH of 7.4-7.8 and a Total Alkalinity (minimum) of 140-160 ppm for minimising chalking. High chlorine levels also affect chalking. Keep chlorine levels to a minimum. Regular brushing, followed by at least 8 hours of filtration, will minimise chalking levels and maintain your pools coating in good condition. Chalking is also accelerated by application at low temperatures. It is recommended that care be taken when applying during winter months. All epoxy colours chalk however darker colours appear more noticeable as the colour in the paint stains hands and feet.

2. BLOOMING

Bloom occurs when water, or free moisture, is present on the epoxy surface during its initial curing phase. It results in a fine, often white, powdery deposit that appears on the epoxy surface within the first few days of curing. The moisture can be present in the form of rain, dew or even high humidity. All the bloom must be thoroughly removed by abrasion with medium grade sandpaper prior to recoating. Any bloom present between coats will result in delamination of one coat from the other.

3. BLISTERING

Blistering is the result of poor application techniques. Blistering is caused by painting over a moist surface, painting under high temperature conditions (over 30 C), painting over a surface that had been curing for longer than 24 hours or painting over a surface that has been improperly prepared. Blistering will ultimately result in cracking and peeling of the epoxy coating.

4. STAINING

Stains occasionally appear within the pool coating, commonly yellow in colour, as a result of excess amine (hardener) leaching to the surface of the coating. This staining can occur about one month after the painting is completed. The stain will gradually disappear as the pool chalks. This will take approximately 2-3 months during summer and 3-4 months during winter.

IMPORTANT NOTE/DISCLAIMER

ALL MATERIALS ARE SUPPLIED TO COMMERCIAL & DOMESTIC CLIENTS STRICTLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS – SINCE CONDITIONS OF USE AND THE COMPETENCE OF THE APPLICATOR ARE TOTALLY BEYOND OUR CONTROL, WE ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF THE PRODUCT RELATIVE TO COVERAGE, OVERALL PERFORMANCE, LOSS OF INCOME OR INJURY. IF ANY FAILURE OR PROBLEM ARISE, PAINT INDUSTRIES PTY LTD, ARE NOT OBLIGED BY LAW TO ATTEND SITE OR TO PROVIDE ANY REMEDY WHATSOEVER AND IT WOULD BE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVE THAT ANY FAILURE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COATING MANUFACTURER.

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