

Recoating PnF Coatings

Introduction:

There will times when the existing application will need recoating due to local damage or its time to upgrade as it's at or near the end of its life. There are slightly different approaches depending on the PnF FP (Fluoropolymer) or PnF PP (Epoxy)

Empty pool and initial preparation.

- Empty pool and check the condition of the existing paint and the surface (substrate). Look for osmosis (fibreglass) and drummy or rust (on concrete and similar surfaces)
- Determine which type of the pool paint you have.
- Carry out any necessary repairs and make sure all done before any preparation including osmosis repairs, drummy concrete repairs and any related pool work such as paving around the pool etc.
- Once all repairs completed then:
Thoroughly wash and scrub the pool surfaces to remove all dirt, grease, oils and contamination.
Then rinse all the surfaces and pump to waste.
Carry out an acid wash, if there is calcium present.
Rinse and wash and dry.

Paint Preparation and Application

PnF PP (epoxy)

- Sand all surfaces to be painted with #80 -100 grit to remove all sheen and not well adhered paint. You only need to create an open, slightly rough surface at a microscopic scale. This is to provide a mechanical key for the next coat to bond to.
- Note any and all loose paint needs to be removed as well.
- Thoroughly wash and remove ALL sanding residue. Very important.
- Any substrate that is exposed now needs to be reprimed and re sealed, so select the correct primer for this.
- Then apply the rest of the PnF PP as per the current Application Notes. Surface to be clean, dry and stable. If not don't proceed any further till reached.

(See Hints next page also)

PnF FP (fluoropolymer)

- Sand all surfaces to be painted with #80 -100 grit to remove all sheen and not well adhered paint. You only need to create an open, slightly rough surface at a microscopic scale. This is to provide a mechanical key for the next coat to bond to.
- Note any and all loose paint needs to be removed as well.
- Thoroughly wash and remove ALL sanding residue. Very important.
- Any substrate that is exposed now needs to be reprimed and re sealed, so select the correct primer for this. Can be PnF PP diluted, or PnF Primer Sealer.
- Then apply the rest of the PnF FP as per the current Application Notes. Surface to be clean, dry and stable. If not don't proceed any further till reached.
- Note the last Application may include the "Booster" which will generate a denser surface and once cured and will potentially require more effort to sand. It's more important to a thorough process. Any unsanded areas may not allow good bonding for the coat you soon to apply.

Hints

It's important for both, that surfaces are clean, dry and stable. If not, your application may fail.

- To make sure surface has no sanding residues, use a wet vac to remove it all.
- If surfaces are still wet, then use IPA (Iso Propyl Alcohol) soaked clean rags to wipe surface immediately prior painting, to remove any remaining sanding residue and water – dew etc.
- Any remaining water, dew on the surface will interfere with the coating and its curing and long-term stability and adhesion.
- Check weather before painting begins, generally need 3 – 4 days warm sunny weather with a gentle wind.
- RH to be less than 85%, Surface temperature to be at least 3C above the dew point. Surface temperature to be 10C or higher.
- Refer to the CURRENT Application Notes for all the appropriate details.

If in doubt, contact us for added guidance.