

Jotatemp 650

Product description

This is a one component inert multipolymeric matrix coating. It is resistant to low temperatures, down to -196 °C and high temperatures, up to 650 °C continuously, 720 °C intermittent. Can be used as primer or finish coat in atmospheric environments. Suitable for properly prepared carbon steel and stainless steel substrates. It can be applied on hot substrates up to 400 °C.

Scope

The Application Guide offers product details and recommended practices for the use of the product.

The data and information provided are not definite requirements. They are guidelines to assist in smooth and safe use, and optimum service of the product. Adherence to the guidelines does not relieve the applicator of responsibility for ensuring that the work meets specification requirements. Jotun's liability is in accordance with general product liability rules.

The Application Guide (AG) must be read in conjunction with the relevant specification, Technical Data Sheet (TDS) and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all the products used as part of the coating system.

Referred standards

Reference is generally made to ISO Standards. When using standards from other regions it is recommended to reference only one corresponding standard for the substrate being treated.

Surface preparation

The required quality of surface preparation can vary depending on the area of use, expected durability and if applicable, project specification.

All surfaces must be free of salt and other contaminant. Water used for rinsing should be potable water grade. Surfaces must dry before start of mechanical surface preparation. Paint solvents (thinners) shall not be used for general degreasing or preparation of the surface for painting due to the risk of spreading dissolved hydrocarbon contamination. Paint thinners can be used to treat small localized areas of contamination such as marks from marker pens. Use clean, white cotton cloths that are turned and replaced often. Do not bundle used solvent saturated cloths. Place used cloths into water.

Process sequence

Surface preparation and coating should normally be commenced only after all welding, degreasing, removal of sharp edges, weld spatter and treatment of welds is complete. It is important that all hot work is completed before coating commences.

Soluble salts removal

Soluble salts have a negative impact on the coating systems performance, especially when immersed. Jotun's general recommendations for maximum soluble salts (sampled and measured as per ISO 8502-6 and -9) content on a surface are: For areas exposed to (ISO 12944-2): C1-C4: 200 mg/m² C5M or C5I: 100 mg/m². It is impractical to check salt level on hot substrates, hence the best recommendation practical when preparing a hot surface in the field is to carry out a thorough high pressure fresh water cleaning. Extra attention must be put to badly pitted surfaces.

Carbon steel

Initial rust grade

The steel shall preferably be Rust Grade A or B (ISO 8501-1). It is technically possible to apply the coating to rust grades C and D, but it is practically challenging to ensure specified film thickness on such a rough surface, hence risk of reduced lifetime of the coating system. When steel of Rust Grade C or D is coated, the frequency of inspection and testing should be increased. For steel with Rust Grades C or D, contact your nearest Jotun office for advice.

Metal finishing

For areas in corrosivity category C1 to C4 (ISO 12944-2) all irregularities, burrs, slivers, slag and spatter on welds, sharp edges and corners shall conform to minimum grade P2 (ISO 8501-3) Table 1, or as specified. All edges shall have a rounded radius of minimum 2 mm subjected to three pass grinding or equally effective method. For areas in corrosivity category C5 the requirement is conformance to grade P3 (ISO 8501-3) Table 1. Defective welds shall be replaced and treated to an acceptable finish before painting. Temporary welds and brackets shall be ground to a flat finish after removal from the parent metal.

Pitting repair

Pittings in steel can be difficult to cover fully with most coatings. In some areas it is practically feasible to use filler to fill pittings. This should then be done either after the initial surface preparation or after application of first coat.

Abrasive blast cleaning

Cleanliness

After pre-treatment is complete, the surface shall be dry abrasive blast cleaned to Sa 2½ (ISO 8501-1) using abrasive media suitable to achieve a sharp and angular surface profile.

Surface profile

Recommended surface profile 30-85 µm, grade Fine to Medium G; Ry5 (ISO 8503-2).

Abrasive media quality

The selected abrasive must be compatible with both the surface to be blast cleaned and the specified coating system. The abrasive shall meet specifications as per relevant parts of ISO 11124 (Specification for metallic blast-cleaning abrasives), or ISO 11126 (Specification for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives). It should be sampled and tested as per relevant parts of ISO 11125 (metallic abrasives) or ISO 11127 (non-metallic abrasives). Dry storage of abrasive and shelter for blasting pots is necessary to prevent equipment becoming clogged with damp abrasive.

All abrasive blast media used should be new and not recirculated, with the exception of Steel Grit. If this is utilized the circulation process must include a cleaning process.

Compressed air quality

The supply of clean air to blasting pots must be secured to avoid contamination of abrasive and thereby of blast cleaned surfaces. Compressors must be fitted with sufficient traps for oil and water. It is also recommended to fit two water separators at the blasting machine to ensure a supply of moisture-free air to the abrasive chamber.

Dust contamination

At the completion of abrasive blasting the prepared surface shall be cleaned to remove residues of corrosion product and abrasive media and inspected for surface particulate contamination. Maximum contamination level is rating 2 (ISO 8502-3) as per Figure 1. Dust size no greater than class 2.

Hand and Power Tool Cleaning

Power tool cleaning

Surfaces to be coated shall be prepared by mechanical preparation methods to minimum St 2 (ISO 8501-1). Suitable methods are disc grinding, hand sanding or hand wire brushing. Ensure the surface is free from mill scale, residual corrosion, failed coating and is suitable for painting. Do not use power wire brushing due to the risk of polishing the surface. The surface should appear rough and mat.

Water jetting

High pressure water jetting surface preparation refers to ISO 8501-4, for substrates previously coated either with a full coating system (surface DC A, DC B, DC C) or shop primer (surface DP I and DP Z). The surface definition for existing coating (DC) refers to the degree of coating breakdown according to ISO 4628.

It is important before considering hydro jetting, to ensure that the specified coating system is compatible with the existing coating system. High pressure water jetting does not remove mill scale or create surface roughness, and is only useful for surfaces with an initial roughness suitable for the subsequent coat. Optimum performance is achieved with preparation grade Wa 2 (ISO 8501-4). Minimum preparation grade is Wa 1. For DP I and DP Z surface Wa 2 is accepted.

Maximum accepted grade of flash rust for any preparation is FR M (ISO 8501-4). Alternatively minimum approved preparation grade is SSPC-SP WJ-2/ NACE WJ-2, Very thorough cleaning. Maximum accepted flash rust grade is Moderate (M).

Stainless steel

Abrasive blast cleaning

After pre-treatment of welds, sharp edges, removal of weld spatter and other surface contamination the surface shall be degreased with an alkaline detergent, washed by low-pressure Water Cleaning (LPWC) to a grade corresponding to the description of Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) or higher standard and dry abrasive blast cleaned to create a sharp and angular surface profile using approved non-metallic abrasive media. As a guide, a surface profile between 45-75 µm, grade Fine, Ry5 (ISO 8503-2) should be achieved.

Hand and Power Tool Cleaning

After pre-treatment of welds, sharp edges, removal of weld spatter and other surface contamination the surface shall be degreased with an alkaline detergent, washed by low-pressure Water Cleaning (LPWC) to a grade corresponding to the description of Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) or higher standard and hand or machine abraded with non-metallic abrasives or bonded fibre machine or hand abrasive pads to remove all polish and to impart a scratch pattern to the surface. Do not use high speed rotational sanders.

Water jetting

Inspect the surface for oil and hydrocarbon contamination and if present, remove with an alkaline detergent. Agitate the surface with non-metallic brushes to activate the detergent and before it dries, wash the treated area by low-pressure Water Cleaning (LPWC) to a grade corresponding to the description of Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) or higher standard using fresh water to remove contamination and reduce salt concentration.

Chlorinated or chlorine containing solvents or detergents must not be used on stainless steel.

Coated surfaces

Verification of existing coatings including primers

The performance of Jotatemp 650 may be reduced when applied over existing coatings and while not documented may be affected by lesser levels of surface preparation. Surfaces to be coated with Jotatemp 650 should be detergent washed and fresh water rinsed prior to start of mechanical surface preparation.

Shop primers

Shop primers are accepted as temporary protection of steel plates and profiles. However the shop primer should be completely removed through blast cleaning to minimum Sa 2½ (ISO 8501-1) using abrasive media suitable to achieve a sharp and angular surface profile 45-85 µm, grade Medium G; Ry5 (ISO 8503- 2).

Application

Acceptable environmental conditions - before and during application

Before application, test the atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of the substrate for the dew formation according to ISO 8502-4.

Standard grade

Air temperature	10 - 50	°C
Substrate temperature	10 - 400	°C
Relative Humidity (RH)	10 - 85	%

The following restrictions must be observed:

- Only apply the coating when the substrate temperature is at least 3 °C (5 °F) above the dew point
- Do not apply the coating if the substrate is wet or likely to become wet
- Do not apply the coating if the weather is clearly deteriorating or unfavourable for application or curing
- Do not apply the coating in high wind conditions

Material storage conditions

It is recommended to turn the cans upside down when stored at application site.

Product mixing

Product mixing ratio (by volume)

Single pack

Ideally the product should be shaken prior to usage using a mechanical shaker. If settling has occurred the initial mixing should be done manually to ensure the settled material is distributed properly, lumps should be broken up. This is a very heavy-bodied material and tends to settle out after extended storage; it is normal to have a small amount of thin liquid at the tops of cans. Whenever possible, pour off the liquid into a clean large mixing bucket, then pour in the heavy bodied liquid, and scrape the residue from cans of the product into the mixing bucket. Use mechanical agitation and a heavy duty mixer or similar tool; stirring from time to time until it is of uniform consistency; do not over-agitate or incorporate air into the mixed product.

Thinner/Cleaning solvent

Thinner: Jotun Thinner No. 7 / Jotun Thinner No. 21

For substrate temperatures below 100 °C use Jotun Thinner No. 7.

For substrate temperatures between 100 °C and 400 °C use Jotun Thinner No. 21.

Key data for thinners:

Jotun Thinner No. 7:

- CAS No.: 1330-20-07
- Flash point, ISO 3679 Method 1: 25 °C
- Lower/upper explosion limit (% by volume): 1.1-7.0
- Auto ignition temperature, ASTM E659: > 463 °C

Jotun Thinner No. 21:

- CAS No.: 64742-94-5
- Flash point, ISO 3679 Method 1: 66 °C
- Lower/upper explosion limit (% by volume): 0.8-6.0
- Auto ignition temperature, ASTM E659: > 496 °C

For mixtures of solvents the key data will be somewhere in between, depending on ratio.

Application data

Airless Spray Equipment

Pump ratio (minimum) :	32:1
Pump output (litres/minute) :	0.9-1.9
Pressure at nozzle (minimum) :	150 bar/2100 psi
Nozzle tip (inch/1000) :	15-21
Filters (mesh) :	Remove filters

Material hose length :

Several factors influence, and need to be observed to maintain the recommended pressure at nozzle. Among factors causing pressure drop are:

- long paint- and whip hoses
- low inner diameter hoses
- high paint viscosity
- large spray nozzle size
- inadequate air capacity from compressor
- wrong or clogged filters

Spray application technique

Apply even multiple passes, overlapping 50% on each pass; avoid arcing, excessive reaching and dry spray. Check wet film thickness as often as practical to assure even coating application. For pitting corrosion on aged steel, and for difficult-to coat areas like bolt rings on flanges, spray apply a single wet pass, then use wood handled china bristle brushes to coat areas the spray fan could not cover. Avoid excessive film build on adjacent, more exposed areas. Apply additional spray passes as needed to achieve the specified WFT.

For Hot Substrate Applications: When applying Jotatemp 650 to surfaces 100°C-400°C, application should be done in multiple thin coats. Special attention can be taken to apply no more than 125-150 µm DFT per coat on flat or pitted substrates.

Other application tools

Brush application

Brush application is possible however technically difficult to get right especially on hot substrates. When brush application is required, small areas may be coated using round good quality natural bristle brushes. Be sure to wet out the surface with the brush on the first pass and then to add additional even layers without clumping or streaking the heavy bodied fillers in the product. When applying with brush at high temperature (> 200°C), it might be necessary to thin in order to get good flow out. Recommend to use thinner No. 21. Exceptional care should be taken during brush application to assure even film thickness. Apply additional layers as needed to achieve the specified DFT.

Film thickness per coat

Typical recommended specification range

Dry film thickness	100 - 150	µm
Wet film thickness	135 - 200	µm
Theoretical spreading rate	7,6 - 5,1	m ² /l

Wet film thickness (WFT) measurement and calculation

Assuming the temperature of the surface is practically making it possible, it is recommended to measure the wet film thickness continuously during application using a painter's wet film comb (ISO 2808 Method 1A). Wet film thickness measurements are not practical on hot substrates, hence a proper calculation and distribution of needed material is recommended before initiating application of a specific area.

Dry film thickness (DFT) measurement

When the coating has cured to hard dry state the dry film thickness can be checked to SSPC PA 2 or equivalent standard using statistical sampling to verify the actual dry film thickness. Measurement and control of the WFT and DFT on welds is done by measuring adjacent to and no further than 15 cm from the weld. On hot substrates, please be sure to use a heat tolerant proper and appropriate HSE equipment.

Ventilation

Adequate ventilation is required to ensure that lower explosion limit (LEL) is not exceeded and that, during application, there is no hinder for the evaporation of the solvents. Solvents will evaporate at a very high rate when applied at raised temperatures, thus the air turnover in confined spaces needs to allow for this situation. At 400 °C one must expect that all solvents evaporate instantaneously.

Solvents are also more dangerous for health when at raised temperatures, therefore it is important that good quality respiratory equipment is used. Standard solvent resistant masks (ideal would be air fed) shall be used. This is important for the applicators and any other trades working in the vicinity of the application. Outside application with free air is of course the ideal situation when solvents flash off instantly. However, applicators shall wear appropriate respiratory equipment also in this situation. Local conditions such as wind direction will dictate the use of masks by other trades in the vicinity. If in doubt use solvent grade masks.

Jotatemp 650 requires 102 m³ air per liter of paint in order not to exceed 10% of LEL, which is the generally accepted safe concentration related to risk of explosion.

For a typical application speed with Jotatemp 650 (1.5 – 2 l/min) Required Air Quantity (RAQ) will be in the order of 200 m³ per minute.

Coating loss

The consumption of paint should be controlled carefully, with thorough planning and a practical approach to reducing loss. Application of liquid coatings will result in some material loss. Understanding the ways that coating can be lost during the application process, and making appropriate changes, can help reducing material loss. Some of the factors that can influence the loss of coating material are:

- type of spray gun/unit used
- air pressure used for airless pump or for atomization
- orifice size of the spray tip or nozzle
- fan width of the spray tip or nozzle
- the amount of thinner added
- the distance between spray gun and substrate
- the profile or surface roughness of the substrate. Higher profiles will lead to a higher "dead volume"
- the shape of the substrate target
- environmental conditions such as wind and air temperature

Drying and Curing time

Substrate temperature	10 °C	15 °C	23 °C	40 °C	100 °C
Surface (touch) dry	10 h	6 h	2 h	2 h	30 min
Walk-on-dry	24 h	24 h	6 h	4 h	1 h
Dry to over coat, minimum	24 h	24 h	6 h	4 h	1 h

Drying and curing times are determined under controlled temperatures and relative humidity below 85 %, and at average of the DFT range for the product.

Surface (touch) dry: The state of drying when slight pressure with a finger does not leave an imprint or reveal tackiness.

Walk-on-dry: Minimum time before the coating can tolerate normal foot traffic without permanent marks, imprints or other physical damage.

Dry to over coat, minimum: The shortest time allowed before the next coat can be applied.

Maximum over coating intervals

Maximum time before thorough surface preparation is required. The surface must be clean and dry and suitable for over coating. Inspect the surface for chalking and other contamination and if present, remove with an alkaline detergent. Agitate the surface to activate the cleaner and before it dries, wash the treated area by low-pressure water jetting to Wa 1 (ISO 8501-4) using fresh water.

If maximum over coating interval is exceeded the surface should in addition be carefully roughened to ensure good inter coat adhesion.

Areas for atmospheric exposure

Average temperature during drying/curing	10 °C	15 °C	23 °C	40 °C	100 °C
Itself	extended	extended	extended	extended	extended
silicone acrylic	extended	extended	extended	extended	extended

Other conditions that can affect drying / curing / over coating

Repair of damaged areas

When applied on a hot substrate in too high film thickness, small bubbles may occur, these can be lightly sanded out, followed by an additional coat.

Quality assurance

The following information is the minimum recommended. The specification may have additional requirements.

- Confirm all welding and other metal work, whether internal or external to the tank, has been completed before commencing pre-treatment and surface preparation of the substrate
- Confirm installed ventilation is balanced and has the capacity to deliver and maintain the RAQ
- Confirm the required surface preparation standard has been achieved and is held prior to coating application
- Confirm that the climatic conditions are within recommendation in the AG and held during the application
- Confirm the required number of stripe coats have been applied
- Confirm each coat meets the DFT requirements of the specification
- Confirm the coating has not been adversely affected by rain or any other agency during curing
- Observe adequate coverage has been achieved on corners, crevices, edges and surfaces where the spray gun cannot be positioned so that its spray impinges on the surface at 90°
- Observe the coating is free from defects, discontinuities, insects, spent abrasive media and other contamination
- Observe the coating is free from misses, sags, runs, wrinkles, fat edges, mud cracking, blistering, obvious pinholes, excessive dry spray, heavy brush marks and excessive film build
- Observe the uniformity and colour are satisfactory

All noted defects should be fully repaired to conform to the coating specification.

Caution

This product is for professional use only. The applicators and operators shall be trained, experienced and have the capability and equipment to mix/stir and apply the coatings correctly and according to Jotun's technical documentation. Applicators and operators shall use appropriate personal protection equipment when using this product. This guideline is given based on the current knowledge of the product. Any suggested deviation to suit the site conditions shall be forwarded to the responsible Jotun representative for approval before commencing the work.

For further advice please contact your local Jotun office.

Health and safety

Please observe the precautionary notices displayed on the container. Use under well ventilated conditions. Do not inhale spray mist. Avoid skin contact. Spillage on the skin should immediately be removed with suitable cleanser, soap and water. Eyes should be well flushed with water and medical attention sought immediately.

Accuracy of information

Always refer to and use the current (last issued) version of the TDS, SDS and if available, the AG for this product. Always refer to and use the current (last issued) version of all International and Local Authority Standards referred to in the TDS, AG & SDS for this product.

Colour variation

Some coatings used as the final coat may fade and chalk in time when exposed to sunlight and weathering effects. Coatings designed for high temperature service can undergo colour changes without affecting performance. Some slight colour variation can occur from batch to batch. When long term colour and gloss retention is required, please seek advice from your local Jotun office for assistance in selection of the most suitable top coat for the exposure conditions and durability requirements.

Reference to related documents

The Application Guide (AG) must be read in conjunction with the relevant specification, Technical Data Sheet (TDS) and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all the products used as part of the coating system.

When applicable, refer to the separate application procedure for Jotun products that are approved to classification societies such as PSPC, IMO etc.

Symbols and abbreviations

min = minutes

h = hours

d = days

°C = degree Celsius

° = unit of angle

µm = microns = micrometres

g/l = grams per litre

g/kg = grams per kilogram

m²/l = square metres per litre

mg/m² = milligrams per square metre

psi = unit of pressure, pounds/inch²

Bar = unit of pressure

RH = Relative humidity (% RH)

UV = Ultraviolet

DFT = dry film thickness

WFT = wet film thickness

TDS = Technical Data Sheet

AG = Application Guide

SDS = Safety Data Sheet

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

MCI = Jotun Multi Colour Industry (tinted colour)

RAQ = Required air quantity

PPE = Personal Protective Equipment

EU = European Union

UK = United Kingdom

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

ISO = International Standards Organisation

ASTM = American Society of Testing and Materials

AS/NZS = Australian/New Zealand Standards

NACE = National Association of Corrosion Engineers

SSPC = The Society for Protective Coatings

PSPC = Performance Standard for Protective Coatings

IMO = International Maritime Organization

Disclaimer

The information in this document is given to the best of Jotun's knowledge, based on laboratory testing and practical experience. Jotun's products are considered as semi-finished goods and as such, products are often used under conditions beyond Jotun's control. Jotun cannot guarantee anything but the quality of the product itself. Minor product variations may be implemented in order to comply with local requirements. Jotun reserves the right to change the given data without further notice.

Users should always consult Jotun for specific guidance on the general suitability of this product for their needs and specific application practices.

If there is any inconsistency between different language issues of this document, the English (United Kingdom) version will prevail.
