

## WaterFine Primer

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### Product description

This is a two component waterborne polyamide cured epoxy coating. It is a surface tolerant, very fast drying, highly penetrating product containing flash rust inhibitors. Specially designed for new construction where fast dry to handle and over coating times are required. Can be used as primer, mid coat, finish coat or as single coat system in atmospheric environments. Suitable for properly prepared carbon steel, aluminium and concrete substrates.

### Scope

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

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.

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## Surface preparation

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

### 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. Jotun's general recommendations for maximum soluble salts (sampled and measured as per ISO 8502-6 and -9) content on a surface are:

Areas exposed to (ISO 12944-2):

C1-C4: 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

### 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 grades higher than B, 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.

#### Metal finishing

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. 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.

#### 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. Minimum acceptable blast cleaning standard is Sa 1 (ISO 8501-1).

#### Surface profile

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

#### 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

For minor touch-up work mechanical preparation to minimum cleanliness St 2 (ISO 8501-1) may be acceptable, subject to exposure conditions and expected durability. 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. Overlapping zones to intact coating shall have all leading edges feathered back by sanding methods to remove all sharp leading edges and establish a smooth transition from the exposed substrate to the surrounding coating. Consecutive layers of coating shall be feathered to expose each layer and new coating shall always overlap to an abraded existing layer. Abrade intact coatings around the damaged areas for a minimum 100 mm to ensure a mat, rough surface profile, suitable for over coating.

### Galvanised steel

#### Abrasive blast cleaning

Cleanliness corresponding to the description of Sa1 (ISO 8501-1)

#### Water jetting

Water jetting to cleanliness corresponding to the description of Wa1 (ISO 8501-4) Alternatively inspect the surface for oil, grease 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 using plenty of fresh water.

### Aluminium

#### Abrasive blast cleaning

Cleanliness corresponding to the description of Sa1 (ISO 8501-1)

#### Water jetting

Water jetting to cleanliness corresponding to the description of Wa1 (ISO 8501-4) Alternatively inspect the surface for oil, grease 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 using plenty of fresh water.

### Concrete

Concrete should be a minimum of 28 days old, applying any coating before this time will greatly increase the chance of the coating de-bonding. The moisture content of the concrete should be checked prior to the application of the coating and should not be greater than 5%. Concrete substrates should be mechanically prepared to leave a clean, sound and dry base on which a coating system can be applied.

Clean – Free of oils, grease, dust, dirt, chemicals, loose coating, curing compounds, form release oils, sealers or hardeners must be removed prior to coating.

Sound – Concrete that has unsound areas (voids, hollow spots, and friable surface) may have to be removed, replaced or repaired with materials that are compatible with the selected coating system.

Dry – It is important to address dryness because most coatings require a dry surface for proper adhesion.

Moisture contained within the concrete that moves towards the surface through the pores of the concrete may prevent adequate coating adhesion.

Dry abrasive "Brush Blast" cleaning to NACE No. 4/SSPC-SP 7. Where the concrete has become contaminated with oils, grease, or fuels, water emulsifiable degreasers-cleaners may be used to remove these contaminants. It is important to only clean an area that can be fully washed down after degreasing before any of the cleaner can dry on the surface.

Ultra high pressure water jetting can be used to remove laitance and reveal blowholes and imperfections.

Ensure concrete is dry before coating application.

### Water cleaning

Water cleaning will remove laitance and reveal blow holes and imperfections. The concrete needs to dry before coating application.

### Coated surfaces

#### Organic primers/intermediates

The surface of previous coats shall be free from contamination by water, hydrocarbon based products, wax, mud, mortar droppings and loose, chalked and flaking coating. Inspect the surface for oil, grease and other contamination and if present, remove with an alkaline detergent. Agitate the surface to activate the detergent and before it dries, wash the treated area using plenty of fresh water. When applied on coatings past maximum over coating interval light abrading may be required to achieve proper intercoat adhesion.

#### Shop primers

Organic shop primers are accepted as temporary protection of steel plates and profiles. Before being overcoated the shop primer must be fully cured, clean, dust free, dry and undamaged. Inorganic zinc shop primers must be free of zinc salts (white rust). Corroded and damaged areas must be mechanically cleaned to minimum St 2 (ISO 8501-1).

## 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	5 - 50	°C
Substrate temperature	5 - 40	°C
Relative Humidity (RH)	10 - 75	%

The following restrictions must be observed:

- Only apply the coating when the substrate temperature is at least 3°C 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

## Product mixing

### Product mixing ratio (by volume)

To secure proper mixing a mechanical stirrer should be used to stir up both components separately before mixture. During the mixing of the two components thoroughly stir down to the bottom of the can (mix for at least 5 minutes). The temperature of the two components is recommended to be 20 °C when mixing.

WaterFine Primer Comp A	1	part(s)
WaterFine Primer Comp B	1,2	part(s)

### Induction time and Pot life

**Paint temperature** **23 °C**

Induction time	15 min
Pot life	3 h

The paint is not to be used after exceeded pot life time.

The temperature of base and curing agent is recommended to be 18 °C or higher when the paint is mixed.

## Thinner/Cleaning solvent

Thinner: Water

Cleaning solvent: Jotun Thinner No. 17 / Jotun Thinner No. 4

## Application data

### Airless Spray Equipment

Pump ratio (minimum) :	42:1
Pump output (litres/minute) :	1.3-2.2
Pressure at nozzle (minimum) :	150 bar/2100 psi
Nozzle tip (inch/1000) :	17-23
Filters (mesh) :	70

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

## Recommended film thickness per coat

Film thickness and spreading rate	Dry film thickness	Wet film thickness	Theoretical spreading rate
	( $\mu\text{m}$ )		( $\text{m}^2/\text{l}$ )
Minimum	60	135	7,6
Maximum	125	270	3,7
Typical	100	220	4,6

### Wet film thickness (WFT) measurement and calculation

To ensure correct film thickness, it is recommended to measure the wet film thickness continuously during application using a painter's wet film comb (ISO 2808 Method 1A). Use a wet-to-dry film calculation table to calculate the required wet film thickness per coat.

A wet to dry film thickness chart is available on the Jotun Web site.

### 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.

### Ventilation

Sufficient ventilation is very important to ensure proper drying/curing of the film.

### Stripe coating

The stripe coat sequence can be either of the following:

1. Surface preparation, stripe coat, full coat.
2. Surface preparation, full coat, stripe coat. This sequence can be used when a large substrate area has been prepared and leaving the substrate exposed for a long time while doing stripe coating could lead to surface deterioration. It is important to pay special attention to edges, openings, rear sides of stiffeners, scallops etc. and to apply a stripe coat to these areas where the spray fan may not reach or deposit an even film.

When applying a stripe coat to bare metal use only a stiff, round stripe coating brush to ensure surface wetting and filling of pits in the surface.

If applying the stripe coat after a full primer coat has been applied, the stripe coat can be applied by either brush or by airless spray using a tip with a narrow spray fan. Stripe coating shall be of a different colour to the main primer coat and the topcoat colour and should be applied in an even film thickness, avoiding excessive brush marks in order to avoid entrapped air. Care should be taken to avoid excessive film thickness. Pay additional attention to pot life during application of stripe coats. Jotun recommends a minimum of one stripe coat. However, in extremely aggressive exposure conditions there may be good reason to specify two stripe coats.

### 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	5 °C	10 °C	23 °C	40 °C
Surface (touch) dry	1 h	1 h	45 min	45 min
Walk-on-dry	5 d	2 d	1 d	1 d
Dried to over coat, minimum	24 h	10 h	1.5 h	1.5 h
Dried/cured for service	20 d	14 d	7 d	5 d

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

Surface (touch) dry: The state of drying when slight pressure with a finger does not leave an imprint or reveal tackiness. Dry sand sprinkled on the surface can be brushed off without sticking to or causing damage to the surface.

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

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

Dried/cured for service: Minimum time before the coating can be permanently exposed to the intended environment/medium.

## Maximum over coating intervals for atmospheric exposure

Substrate temperature	5 °C	10 °C	23 °C	40 °C
Itself	3 mth	3 mth	3 mth	2 mth
acrylic	7 d	7 d	5 d	1 d
epoxy	3 mth	3 mth	3 mth	2 mth
polysiloxane	10 d	10 d	7 d	5 d
polyurethane	10 d	10 d	7 d	5 d

## Other conditions that can affect drying / curing / over coating

### Repair of coating system

Damages to the coating layers:

Prepare the area through sandpapering or grinding, followed by thorough washing. When the surface is dry the coating may be over coated by itself or by another product, ref. original specification.

Always observe the maximum over coating intervals. If the maximum over coating interval is exceeded the surface should be carefully roughened in order to ensure good intercoat adhesion. Damages exposing bare substrate:

Remove all rust, loose paint, grease or other contaminants by spot abrasive blasting, mechanical grinding, water and/or solvent washing. Feather edges and roughen the overlap zone of surrounding intact coating. Apply the coating system specified for repair.

### Repair of damaged areas

Sags and runs can be caused by too high wet film thickness, too much thinner added or the spray gun used too close to the surface.

Repair by using a paint brush to smooth the film when still wet.

Sand down to a rough, even surface and re-coat if the coating is cured. Orange peel can be caused by poor flow/levelling properties of the paint, poor atomization of the paint, thinner evaporating too fast or the spray gun held too close to the surface.

This can be rectified by abrading the surface and applying an additional coat after having adjusted the application properties or the application technique. Dry spray can be caused by poor atomization of the paint, spray gun held too far from the surface, high air temperature, thinner evaporating too fast or coating applied in windy conditions. Sand down to a rough even surface and re-coat. Pinholes can be caused by entrapped solvents in the film or by incorrect application technique.

Pinholes can be repaired as per procedure for damages to the coating layer or to the substrate, ref. above.

### Coating film continuity

When required by the specification, the coating shall be tested for film discontinuity according to ASTM D 5162, test method A or B as appropriate for the actual dry film thickness.

All recorded defects shall be repaired by best practical means.

## 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 blistering, 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

m<sup>2</sup>/l = square metres per litre

mg/m<sup>2</sup> = milligrams per square metre

psi = unit of pressure, pounds/inch<sup>2</sup>

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.