



Overview

Wherever possible powder coated items that have been damaged should be reprocessed by Powdertech. On-site damage should be repaired using a remedial liquid paint system. These are general-purpose air-drying paints for the repair of small non-critical areas of damage. They are not designed to overcoat defective factory applied coatings.

Key Points

- Powder coating is easy to repair
- Read the cleaning and maintenance data sheet
- Powdertech supply aerosol and liquid remedial paint systems

Guarantee retention

An area of repair carried out on-site with or without the knowledge of Powdertech is specifically excluded from the Powdertech guarantee. Larger repairs carried out on-site by a specialist contractor are guaranteed by the contractor. Repairs carried out by Powdertech by removing the original coating and applying new powder coating are guaranteed to the same specification as the original powder coating.

Recommended routine

These are basic tips for the persons using the kit as supplied. It is assumed that the user is familiar with the health and safety requirements and has the knowledge of how to use the material supplied.

BEFORE YOU START. Check that you have all the materials required for the job and all Personal Protective equipment required. Apply remedial paints on a warm and windless day if outside with no prospect of rain.

PREPARATION – to remove lumps and spikes in the substrate use a file and abrasive cloth, rub back the lump or spike until the surface feels smooth. Blend in any edge in the paint that could lift. For larger areas work back to a natural break in the material, i.e. a corner, edge etc. This will improve the look of the finished job. Liquid paint and aerosol paint should be thoroughly shaken for at least 2 minutes prior to application and regularly during the application

GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES. Shake can for at least two minutes before use. Ensure surface to be sprayed is clean, dry and free from any corrosion. Test spray on an inconspicuous area for colour match. Carefully mask off adjacent areas. Spray several thin coats, from a distance of 25-30 cm, keeping the can moving from side to side at all times. Drying time will vary according to type of paint, film thickness and ambient temperature.

Top tips. Take your time. Do not rush the preparation stages.

Allow each coat time to properly dry before applying the next one

Repair

REPAIR OF SMALL AREAS WHERE THE DAMAGE IS NOT THROUGH TO THE SUBSTRATE.

Using a very fine abrasive cloth (240, 320 or 600 grit), locally abrade the surface to provide a key for the paint. Apply the paint using a fine brush or light layers to avoid excess paint outside of the damaged area. Repeat if necessary to achieved required build and colour.

REPAIR OF LARGER AREAS AND DAMAGE WHERE THE SUBSTRATE HAS BEEN EXPOSED.

Using a progressively fine abrasive cloth (120 grit progressing to 240, 320 and finally a 600 grit), locally abrade the surface to provide a key for the paint whilst blending the edges of the damaged area. Correctly prepared areas will have no noticeable “step” between the substrate and the surrounding area of sound paint. Apply the colour coat in several light layers whilst following the general application guidelines. Continue to apply layers of paint until the required depth of colour is achieved

Project information

Please note:

Whilst every care has been taken to provide accurate information this document is for guidance only and should be read in conjunction with other data sheets where applicable.

This document forms no part of a contract. Any warranty is subject to individual review.

HEALTH AND SAFETY ADVICE

Handling and storage

- Highly flammable petroleum mixture should be stored and used according to the Petroleum Consolidation Act 1928.
- Storage should be in a cool well-ventilated place protected from direct sun light, heat and frost.
- A petroleum licence must be obtained for storage of this product and your local fire service or trading standards office are the issuing authorities.
- When using the product good ventilation of the working area must be provide and a good local exhaust ventilation when using in confined areas such as spray booths.
- Do not use this product in enclosed vessels or other areas, unless wearing self-contained breathing apparatus, as the vapours are heavier than air and will collect at low levels.
- Take care with unclean containers as residues can form explosive mixture with air.
- Containers should be sealed after use.
- No smoking, eating or drinking whilst using this product. Use in flameproof areas.
- Using aerosol paints – CAUTION pressurised container.
- Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
- Do not pierce or burn even after use. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.

Hazard identification

- The main hazard with this product is that it is highly flammable and forms explosive mixture in air. It is also harmful by inhalation of the vapour and will lead to dizziness, nausea and unconsciousness.

Exposure control / personal protection

- Eye protection: Wear safety glasses to protect against splashes.
- Skin protection: Wear PVC or nitrile rubber gloves. Under normal conditions of use, it is sufficient to wear a conventional overall.
- Respiratory protection: If used in confined spaces with poor ventilation the wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Respiratory protection not required if product is used in well-ventilated areas or with forced air extraction facilities.
- Ventilation: Use in well-ventilated area, preferably with good standard local exhaust.

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First Aid measures

- Inhalation: Anyone overcome by fumes should be moved to fresh air and medical attention sought.
- Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water.
- Ingestion: Unlikely with this product, but do not induce vomiting. Keep patient warm and obtain medical attention.
- Eye contact: Wash out with water for several minutes and obtain medical attention.

Fire fighting measures

- Use foam to deal with fire.
- Keep cool by spraying containers with water but do not use water jet.

Accidental release (spillage) measures

- Eliminate all sources of ignition.
- Ventilate the area
- Shut off leaks if without personal risk.
- Absorb spillage into earth or sand and dispose of as chemical.
- Use breathing apparatus if handling anything other than a small spillage.
- Prevent spillage entering sewers and warn everyone of explosive hazard.
- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION Comply with control of pollution act 1974, use licensed disposal contractors

Toxicological information

Ingestion: May cause vomiting, nausea, dizziness and unconsciousness.

Dermal: Some of the solvent within the product can be absorbed through the skin.

Eye: Irritating to the eye

Skin: Prolonged contact with the skin can lead to dermatitis.

Inhalation: Liquid and vapour are harmful, may cause drowsiness, nausea, dizziness and ultimately unconsciousness.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Non-biodegradable
- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Identification of the preparation

CELLULOSE REF:1001

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