



APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PROPER COATING OF POOLS USING SPLASH COAT® 709 & 712 SERIES
Fungus Resistant Rubber Base Swimming Pool Coating for Concrete Pools

This brochure has been designed to aid in the achievement of satisfactory results using SPLASH COAT® 709 & 712 Series Chlorinated Rubber Swimming Pool Coating.

WE URGE YOU TO READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY BEFORE COATING!

WHEN TO COAT:

Spring or Fall is the Best Season, or when temperatures usually ranges between 50° F and 90° F. Warm, dry weather is a MUST! Humid, moist air will retard paint drying and cause blistering and peeling.

Do NOT coat after a rain. Wait until the walls dry out before coating again. Do NOT coat over frosted or rain-wet surfaces. Best results are obtained when coating is done in a dry atmosphere.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE DIRECT RAYS OF THE SUN. While coating, follow the sun around the pool and coat in the shade as much as possible. Start coating at mid-morning, after the dew has evaporated. Stop coating at mid-afternoon so that the coating will be relatively dry before the sun sets and dampness settles.

New concrete pools MUST age for at least 60 days before coating. During this period, the pool should be filled with water to leach out any soluble salts held in the concrete. This will help prevent future reaction between alkalis and Splash Coat®. Allow the pool to dry 14 days after draining.

Before coating, check the weather forecast. Do NOT start application if rain or excessive humidity is predicted during the next five days.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Proper surface preparation is a MUST to obtain a satisfactory coating job. Most swimming pool coating failures occur because of inadequate surface preparation and/or poor application techniques. Proper preparation involves hard work and has no "short-cuts". Surface MUST be 100% clean and dry before coating.

All holes, cracks and surface breaks must be repaired with grout or a non-shrinking patching material. Cracks over ¼" should be filled with a cement mix by wetting down the area thoroughly before the cement mix is forced into the crevice. The recommended cement mix is 2 parts clean, hard sharp sand to 1 part of Portland cement...with enough water added to make a thick heavy mixture. The sand should not contain loam which promotes fungus growth. After filling all holes and cracks, treat as new concrete and acid etch. Then, sweep the pool thoroughly to remove all loose dust. Use a duty vacuum if possible. Allow to cure thoroughly overnight.

SURFACE TREATMENT

New or Previously Unpainted Concrete Pools

New or previously unpainted pools should be filled for 60 days with water to dilute soluble salts. New concrete MUST age for at least 60 days before coating. Failure to observe this 'curing' schedule will result in poor performance. Prior to etching, surfaces with heavy dirt, grease or oil must be washed off with a strong solution of trisodium phosphate in hot water. Flush with plenty of clean water. Etch the concrete using a mixture of 1 gallon of water to 1 gallon of 20% hydrochloric (muriatic) acid to obtain a 10% acid solution on the concrete and brush in using a long-handled fiber scrub brush. When effervescence (bubbling) ceases, hose down with plenty of clear water to remove all loose foreign matter. Allow about 15 minutes for the acid to perform the etching function. Do not attempt to acid etch the entire pool at one time. Acid etch in small sections and rinse before starting another section. Do not let acid dry on the surface. Properly etched, the surface should feel like fine sandpaper. After etching, scrub surface again with solution of trisodium phosphate in hot water. Flush with plenty of clean water. Repeat this process if necessary until all oil, grease and foreign matter has been removed. Allow the pool surface to dry several days before applying the first coat of Splash Coat. Pool surface MUST be thoroughly dry before coating.

CAUTION: Protect your hands, feet and eyes from acid solution with rubber gloves, boots, goggles and respirator.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED CONCRETE POOLS

All dirt, loose, scaling or blistering paint **MUST** be removed before coating. An electric buffer equipped with a coarse garnet sandpaper disc is recommended. If badly deteriorated, sandblasting is recommended for complete removal. Acid etch all bare spots. Hose off with clean water. All glossy surfaces should be sanded to obtain best possible adhesion. Scrub surface with a strong solution of trisodium phosphate in hot water to eliminate all scum, oil, dirt, suntan lotions, etc. Flush with plenty of clean water. Repeat this procedure if necessary until pool is completely clean. Allow to dry thoroughly before coating. Pools that have been painted with water-thinned cement type paint must be sandblasted. Pool previously coated with oil paint or enamels should be spot tested with Splash Coat for adhesion. Pools previously coated with polyamide epoxy should be recoated with polyamide epoxy. Pools plastered with white Portland cement or a mixture of marble dust and white Portland cement should not be coated.

READY TO COAT?

Splash Coat® may be applied by brush, roller or spray. The most popular method is a 3 ½" to 4 ½" wide long bristle brush which has superior carrying capacity. A relatively smooth, dense concrete surface may be coated with 3/8" lambskin roller or other short nap roller. Do **NOT** use a long nap roller as it can cause blistering. If brush or roller application produces bubbles in the applied finish, reduce slightly with Xylene Thinner. Spraying is usually done by professionals using: Conventional Air – 50-90 psi, tip size = 765 cap and E needle. Airless Spray – 2000-2500 psi, tip size = .015-019. Spray should be reduced 10-15% by volume.

No shoes with nails should be worn in the pool. Sneakers or rubbers are preferred. Be sure to clean your shoes before starting.

COATING

To mix Splash Coat®, pour off most of the coating into another clean empty bucket. Stir the remaining portion in the bottom of the can; gradually pour back the rest of the coating as the stirring progressed. Adequate stirring makes the composition and color uniform.

On new or previously painted concrete pools, we recommend thinning the first coat – approximately one pint of Xylene (for brushing or rolling) to 1 gallon of Splash Coat®. Brush well into the surface. Apply the second coat directly as it comes in the can without thinning.

Estimated coverage for the first coat is:

- 300 to 400 square feet on a smooth, dense surface
- 250 to 325 square feet on a porous, rough surface

The second coat usually covers approximately 350 square feet.

DO NOT COAT IN THE DIRECT RAYS OF THE SUN. Follow the sun around the pool and coat in the shade as much as possible. Coating a very hot surface in direct sunlight will cause blistering due to expansion caused by solvents being trapped in the coating. Coating should be done only from mid-morning, after the dew has evaporated, until mid-afternoon. Do **NOT** coat an extremely glossy surface. Surface must be roughed up. Excessive temperature will encourage blistering or peeling.

The corner of the pool is a good place to start coating. Begin at the top and work down from left to right to avoid dripping over a newly coating area. Running coating is an indication that the brush has been overloaded. Try to finish the work at a corner of the pool to avoid laps or lines.

CURING

The first coat penetrates and fills surface defects which gives the final coat strong adhesion. Allow 24 hours **MINIMUM** drying time between coats. A common error is filling the pool too soon. This will encourage blistering and peeling. **ALLOW FINAL COAT TO CURE 7 DAYS** (if only one coat used, it must also cure 7 days) before filling. Leave pool drain open to remove rainwater.

RESULTS

If you follow preparation and application recommendations in this brochure, you will be pleased with the results. Fade resistant pigments are used in Splash Coat® to assure long color retention. Extreme durability is obtained for new or previously coated pools with Splash Coat® to assure long color retention. Extreme durability is obtained for new or previously coated pools with Splash Coat® Chlorinated Rubber Base Swimming Pool Coating. These "breather" type resins permit moisture to escape from the pool wall through the coating without blistering or peeling. Splash Coat® is highly resistant to alkalis (from concrete or plaster) and swimming pool chemicals and will resist the growth of algae and molds. Splash Coat® may be used on indoor or outdoor pools in both fresh and salt water. Increased drying time before filling an indoor pool may be required because of poor ventilation. Splash Coat® does not require the use of a primer and has excellent adhesion to concrete surfaces.

HELPFUL HINTS

1. TO CHECK SURFACE FOR MOISTURE – use a piece of blotting paper approximately four inches square. Tape the paper to the surface with scotch tape. After 5 minutes, remove the blotting paper. If it is dry, the surface is dry enough for coating.
2. TO CHECK SURFACE FOR PROPER ETCHING – splash a little water on the surface. It should disappear within 30 to 60 seconds. If it stands on the surface, further etching is required.
3. TO CHECK FOR OILY OR GREASY RESIDUE – stick a piece of scotch tape to the surface. If it has good adhesion, at least that part of the surface is O.K.
4. CHECK EQUIPMENT BEFORE COATING – make certain brush, roller or spray equipment to be used is 100% clean before coating.

HOW TO AVOID RUBBER BASE POOL COATING PROBLEMS

BLISTERING is the most common pool coating failure. Blistering is caused by fluid (gas or liquid) pressure beneath an airtight coating. Moist surfaces are the most common causes and usually blistering appears within 30 days after application. Moisture can come from ground water or atmospheric condensation (dew). Another cause for blisters appearing is trapped solvents. This occurs when the coating is applied too thick and sunshine or extreme hot weather dries the surface before all the solvents have had a chance to escape. A long nap roller can also cause blistering.

HOW TO AVOID BLISTERING

1. Make certain concrete is 100% dry before coating.
2. Do not "rush" surface preparation. Please refer to paragraph regarding surface treatment of new or previously uncoated concrete pools or surface treatment of previously coated concrete pools, whichever is applicable.
3. Apply with a lambskin roller with 3/8" nap; long bristle brush 3 1/2" to 4 1/2" wide or airless spray equipment.
4. Do NOT coat in the direct rays of the sun. Follow the sun around the pool and coat in the shade as much as possible. Coating should be done only from midmorning, after the dew has evaporated, until mid-afternoon.
5. Do NOT apply too heavy a coat of coating.

HOW TO AVOID SCALING, PEELING, FLAKING AND CHALKING

1. On new or uncoated concrete, a through etching job is a MUST. After etching, the concrete should feel like fine sandpaper. Inadequate etching will result in a poor bond and will cause scaling or peeling.
2. Poor surface preparation can result in scaling, peeling and chalking. If the surface is poorly prepared, professional results should not be expected. Take your time and do a through surface preparation job – there are no shortcuts!
3. Make certain acid and/or trisodium solutions are removed completely. Use plenty of water to insure a thoroughly clean surface.
4. Allow plenty of extra time for coating so that if it rains or gets unusually hot, you do not have to coat to meet a deadline.
5. Be sure to remove releasing agents on newly poured concrete. Otherwise, a wax or oily surface will remain and a satisfactory coating job will not be possible.
6. Excessive chalking could develop due to several factors. The main reason for chalking would be the loss of the resinous vehicle (binder) when the coating is applied to an abnormally porous surface. Be sure to mix Splash Coat® thoroughly. Do not apply too thin a coat. Do not apply Splash Coat® over Rubber Base Paint, as excessive chalking would occur.

OTHER POSSIBLE PROBLEMS

1. RUST STAINS – occur soon after application and can develop in concrete pools on ladders, drains, underwater lights and other metal equipment due to electrolysis. Small sacrificial anodes can be attached to these items. Stains are extremely difficult to remove.
2. NON-UNIFORMITY OF COLOR – throughout the pool – usually caused by lack of proper stirring before application. An additional coating is a cure for this problem.
3. SPLASH COAT® STREAKING – caused by lack of thoroughly stirring the coating. When the color is not adequately dispersed, streaks will appear. A faulty roller cover can also produce streaks.
4. PROLONGED TACKINESS OR STICKINESS – usually caused when SPLASH COAT® is applied too heavy or too thick. A greasy surface can also cause tackiness. Continuous cold temperatures will prolong the drying of Splash Coat®.

MAINTENANCE OF YOUR POOL

Owners of swimming pools usually take great pride in the appearance of their pool. Naturally the pool will sparkle immediately after coating. However, a year round maintenance program must be planned for your complete swimming pleasure.

Keep your pool clean with chemicals that resist algae and hazardous slime on the surface of the floor and walls. The pool should be thoroughly scrubbed down at the beginning of the swimming season, and at the end and preferably, several times during the season. All cracks and holes must be patched and sealed with Splash Coat™ promptly to avoid any build up of moisture under the coated surface.

Good service life – particularly winter survival of the surface coating – is only as good as the pool design and construction. The basin must be watertight to prevent hydraulic lifting of the coating. A bituminous outer coating, or plastic inter-layer is fairly standard in modern pool construction. Soil drainage around the pool serves the same end. One practice which has been recommended for cold winter areas is placing floating logs or drums in the pool during winter months to act as breakout points and relieve ice pressure that builds up.

When a pool is drained, the water-saturated masonry will release moisture through the coating film for some time until the moisture in the concrete balanced with the atmosphere. When refilling the pool, the process is reversed. These alternating wet and dry conditions are rough treatment for any surface coating and may result in loss of adhesion and damage to the coating. Keeping water in the pool at all times avoids such excessive back-and-forth moisture action through the coating.

K. Coatings, LLC has prepared this brochure as a guide for making your pool-coating job satisfactory. Please remember there is no "cure-all" coating for every situation. The decayed condition and/or structure of certain pools could prevent a perfect coating job. We have given you preparation and application procedures in this pamphlet that we hope will be helpful to you.

NOTE: Settling and moisture commonly occur with pools and may cause coating failure not resultant of any product defect. Accordingly, any guarantee will be the responsibility of the applicator. **No warranty, including those of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is expressed or implied since the method of application and its use is beyond our control. There are no warranties which extend beyond the description or the face hereof.**