



POOL AND DECK COATINGS

Kelley Technical Coatings



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Bulletin No. 148, pgs 1 & 2 of 4

General Pool Resurfacing Information

The information provided in our labels will enable the person or persons using our products to produce a very satisfactory job. Additional information is included in our free POOL AND DECK COATINGS GUIDE. If this is the first time you have used a particular product, we suggest that you secure the Bulletin which supply very detailed information for the use of each of our products. The answer to any question you may have can be found in these bulletins. When this information is followed, there should never be any problems in the use of our materials.

It is estimated, by those in the pool coatings industry, that 90% to 95% of all pool problems develop due to either lack of information or careless application. When building and coating pools, there is an occasional failure of one or more of the components necessary for perfect results. This is also true of pool coatings. On some rare occasions, when everything is done properly, a problem could develop – a problem which is difficult to diagnose or pinpoint. This is a hazard which all pool builders and service companies occasionally must contend with. If this should happen, please request and fill out our "Customer Service Questionnaire" and return it to us. We can usually help you correct the problem.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT TO USE

Small to medium sized pools can be coated with a 9" roller. This size can be used by dipping in a 5 gallon bucket equipped with a 5 gallon can grid which fits the can. Excess coating is rolled off on the grid after the roller is dipped in the coating. Paint from a can 1/4 to 2/3 filled. Larger pools can be coated quickly and efficiently by an experienced airless spray applicator. On large pools, the fastest and best equipment other than spraying, are adjustable rollers (adjust from 14" to 18") and heavy duty pans. These pans can be dragged along the surface of the floor as the coating is applied. On most smooth concrete pools, the nap on the roller cover should be 1/2". The rougher the surface, the longer the nap should be on the roller. All OLYMPIC formulations provide good flow. Under certain atmospheric conditions, a heavy coating like ZERON may sag slightly. These "sags" may be rolled out after 5 to 10 minutes by rerolling the surface with a short nap (1/4") enameling roller. This will also "roll out" the texture or stipple effect of the materials applied with the long nap roller. Also, using less coating in the roller will eliminate runs and sags.

ALL OLYMPIC PRODUCTS ARE VOC COMPLIANT

Many times the question is asked, "Isn't it better to brush the primer coat on rough concrete?" The answer is "No". POXOLON 2 and ZERON coatings, also POXOPRIME II and GUNZITE PRIMERS, have some "drag" and brushing these coatings into the pores or porous concrete would prove difficult. On the other hand, a long nap lambswool roller will "squeeze" the coating into the pores when a little tension is used on the handle. For the application of ZERON, POXOLON 2 and both primers, spraying is by far the best method. Also, when spraying surfaces not to be coated, such as pool coping, waterline tile, drains, outlets, underwater lights, etc., should be covered with masking tape or polyethylene cut to size. Drains, outlets, inlets, and underwater light should be removed until coating is completed. All pool decks must be covered with drop cloths during spray application. Airless spray equipment is better, for it produces a minimum of overspray.

The roller application cannot be done at random. Care should be taken to "roll out" lap marks and streaks. See Bulletin No. 141, *Tips for Smooth Roller Application*.

When using either POXOLON 2 or ZERON coatings, the application equipment should be cleaned with the prescribed solvent immediately after using. Once these coatings cure, it is almost impossible to remove the coating.

When your pool is not in the best condition, ZERON (being a heavy coating) will provide the best possible renovation. The success of any coating will depend on the adhesion of the old coating. If the coating is peeling or flaking, the surface should be sandblasted or buffed with a sander until all the coating is removed. Use a prime coat of our No. 214 POXOPRIME II for smooth bare surfaces, or No. 216 GUNZITE PRIMER should be used as a prime coat on all bare or extremely porous surfaces before the application of POXOLON 2 or ZERON (epoxy) coating.

Acid washing will clean the pool surface for existing stains. Use a 10% solution for normal stain removal. Also, acid washing will clean out the pores from sanding residue when the old coating is sanded off or sandblasted. All pools must be cleaned with No. 910 POOL WASHING COMPOUND or tri-sodium phosphate before coating or recoating. After washing with either, the surface must be hosed off with clean water.

Many times pools have been acid cleaned and recoated. Within a short time the coating scaled. Greasy residue such as suntan oil, hair spray, body oils and skin lotions cannot be removed by acid. On ALL RECOATING, this residue must be removed by washing with our No. 910 POOL WASHING COMPOUND or tri-sodium phosphate. It should then be hosed off to remove tri-sodium or washing compound.

A coated pool in good condition, except for a few unsightly spots, can usually be touched-up to avoid a complete refinish.

If the coating covers well, adheres well, and looks good in one place and does not in another, there is still nothing wrong with the coating. It is the surface to which it was applied that deserves your careful inspection.

Does the coating show up dull in one spot and glossy in another? It is the surface again that is causing the trouble. The dull portions indicate that the surface is softer and more porous at those points and consequently absorbs more of the resin which gives the gloss. Another application of coating is the proper remedy.

If a colored coating is used and it streaks, it isn't the coating. The coating was not stirred thoroughly and the color was not completely dispersed.

Occasionally, there may appear to be a slight difference in color; particularly when the coating is rolled on the surface. As POXOLON 2 "cures", it changes color slightly and the last coat applied will not always be a perfect match to the first applied; however, after the pool is filled, the color will "even up" within a short time.

When the rubber-base coating wrinkles after application, it has been applied too heavy. Our epoxy coatings can go on heavy, but rubber-base coatings MUST BE thinly applied. Besides wrinkling, the top will dry and seal off the bottom of the coating film. It will remain "tacky", and after the pool is filled the coating will peel off.

When the roller or brush leaves lap marks and the coating is lighter in spots, that is also due to the softness or porosity of the surface. The next coat should remedy this condition. If it doesn't, then the pool will need an additional coat.

Many pool owners say, "We have to paint every year anyway". "Why pay more for better coating?" In the first place, a pool season may be anywhere from 4 to 12 months in duration, depending on the location and climate. A less expensive coating looks bright at first, particularly before the pool is filled. Usually, after a few weeks, the coating is deteriorating. Powdering, peeling or blistering will usually clog filters and produce murky water. This type of coating is either a cement coating which is mixed with water before application, or a cheap rubber-base coating which does not contain a sufficient quantity of the expensive chlorinated rubber resin. This cheaper, lower-quality coating will not provide good service or satisfaction and usually results in an expensive sandblasting job which may be necessary before a quality coating can be applied. This type of coating also defeats the purpose of producing a superior and sparkling pool finish, for its rough porous surface soon results a dark, drab appearance due to the collecting of algae, stains, and surface contamination which cannot be removed without removing the remaining coating at the same time. When it

becomes stained and discolored, the stains are almost impossible to remove.

If there is a cement base masonry coating on the concrete surface, it should all be removed before coating, as it is a very questionable base. Muriatic acid will usually remove cement coating. See our Bulletin No. 141 for acid cleaning. After removal, coat as bare or new concrete.

Keep your pool clear, brilliant, and sparkling at all times with the use of quality coatings.

Always mix the coating in the center of the floor of the pool. Coat the pool walls first and the floor last. Coat the last section nearest the ladder where you will climb out. Always start at a corner in the wall (if the pool is not round) and end up at the same corner. This will prevent showing lap marks where the coating joins that which was first applied.

POXOLON 2 and ZERON produce a smooth, slick, non-porous finish which is easy to clean and keep clean. While these coatings are still tacky, white silica sand should be lightly sifted on the bottom of wading pools, steps, and shallow areas. After the coating sets up, the excess sand should be brushed or vacuumed from the surface. Avoid using too much sand. A very light concentration will make the surface slip-proof.

When a new pool is built, adequate drainage should be planned for both under and around the pool. All exteriors of below ground walls should be coated with water proofing coating such as our No. 965 BITUREZ (Bitumen-Epoxy) before back filling. This will prevent ground water from exerting back pressure on the coating in concrete pools and causing possible blistering and peeling. This coating is a necessity for steel or aluminum pools. It prevents ground contact which will result in galvanic corrosion, which destroys the interior pool coatings and will develop destruction of the metal walls and floor.

Pools should dry out after they are drained if PARALON 2 or OPTILON rubber-base coatings are to be used. After a prolonged rainy period, the concrete in a pool becomes out of the concrete. Painting too quickly with rubber-base coatings or epoxy coatings, under these conditions, will result in future blistering and scaling. Allow the pool to dry out for a much longer period. If the pool is painted early in the morning before the dew has evaporate, the moisture is entrapped and when the sun shines on the coating, the moisture is vaporized and building up pressure. This causes blistering. When rubber-base coatings are used, even a slight (invisible) condensation on the surface could develop future blistering and scaling. Feel the surface for even slight condensation; particularly between coats. Even slight condensation will prevent a good bond. Only our POXOPRIME II, GUNZITE, POXOLON 2, or ZERON can be successfully applied to slightly damp surfaces; however, dry surfaces are the best for GUNZITE, POXOLON 2 and ZERON. Follow the sun around the pool by painting in the shade. Coat between 70°F and 90°F and play safe. Pool surfaces MUST BE clean. If you apply over any surface residue or foreign matter with rubber-base coating, it will soon disintegrate and fall away from the surface taking the coating with it. Insufficient etching or no etching on bare concrete or plaster will result in a poor bond and subsequent peeling. Etch the bare concrete until it feels like fine sandpaper.



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ALL OLYMPIC PRODUCTS ARE VOC COMPLIANT

General Pool Resurfacing Information

Remember! No pool coating will adhere any better than before recoating. Always wash pools to be coated with No. 910 POOL WASHING COMPOUND or tri-sodium phosphate. This cleans off suntan and body oil. Acid will only remove stains and will not remove oil. Always remove tri-sodium phosphate or washing compound by scrubbing while hosing off with clean water.

We suggest that you read the proper bulletin before using any of our products the first time. For instance, they show pot life, recoating within a certain time or the succeeding coat may not bond. If they are recoated too soon, the solvent in the top coat will soften the underlying coat and it will never cure. This will result in future scaling. Our bulletins provide tables showing the time tolerance.

Avoid, if possible, the application of POXOLON 2 (epoxy) or ZERON coatings on cold surfaces. On nights when temperature drops, it is advisable to wait until midday or when the sun has warmed the walls (60°F or above) before application. The curing time will be longer in cool weather. When it gets too cool (below 50°F) the dust-free cure takes too long and should it become windy, dirt and dust could stick to the coating.

Always wear soft, rubber soled shoes when painting. Shoes with nails in them or hard soles will mar old coating or coatings newly applied.

WHAT COLOR TO SELECT

When you are driving a car, you must have visibility. Airline pilots prefer visible weather. In pools, visibility is just as important. White provides the greatest visibility. It is estimated that 50% to 60% of all coated pools in the United States are white. If not white, a light color should be selected. Dark colors promote unsanitary conditions. Algae and contamination of all kinds cannot be seen so the owner or pool operator is not aware of this condition. White pools must be kept clean or they are unsightly. As discussed, dark colors are hazardous as a person in distress or on the bottom of the pool may be difficult to see.

Pool water in good condition is a beautiful blue in color. When white coatings are used, they result in bright, sparkling and inviting pools. White and Blue Ice are the most popular

colors and sell better than all the other colors combined. On the other hand, colored pools do impart some color to the water. Avoid the use of green as it is more difficult to detect algae in a pool of this color. Colored coatings show staining and discoloration less. On colored pool coatings, the lighter colors are used the most. Many pools are two-toned. The long side walls are blue or green and the bottom and ends are white. White pool bottoms are particularly desirable when the black lines for racing lanes are required. Also, frequently the color styling is also extended to the ladders, iron work, high diving stands, fences and lifeguard stands. Yes, color is an important factor in the attractiveness of the swimming pool.

Our bright colors for POXOLON 2 may be used to decorate the interior of your pool.

PLEASE NOTE!: Always consult the curing and recoating schedule prior to using ZERON or POXOLON 2. They must be applied over preceding coats before they cure hard, as the solvent in the succeeding coat must "bite" into the previous coat. This "bite" creates a chemical bond and combines the last coat with the previous one. When due to circumstances a pool must receive an additional coat after the last coat has cured hard, the following procedures must be followed.

The first coat must be roughened by dragging coarse sandpaper in one direction. This cuts tiny grooves and the coating adheres to the sidewalls of the grooves. In regard to racing (lines) Lanes, they should also be applied the next day unless it is cool and the coating is "tacky". If the wait is too long and the coating has cured, use the above procedure.

THINNING

Be sure to order a sufficient amount of proper solvent. Use No. 1108 for PARALON 2 and OPTILON rubber-base, No. 1109 for POXOLON 2, ZERON and GUNZITE. Normally, you will use about one gallon of solvent for each ten gallons of coating. When applying PARALON 2 or OPTILON rubber-base, use 25% thinner and 80% coating for the first coat on uncoated concrete. The solvent is required for cleaning equipment. Do not thin ZERON or POXOLON 2 unless it cannot be applied without thinning; then, do not thin more than 10%.

HOW TO FIGURE THE SQUARE FEET IN YOUR POOL

The amount of coating required will be very closely related to the smoothness or "texture" of the surface. See Bulletin No. 143 on estimating the quantity of coating required.

WHERE TO PLACE YOUR ORDER

After estimating the amount of coating required, you can send your order to your nearest Olympic dealer or distributor. If you are unable to locate a source for Olympic Coatings, you can contact Kelley Technical Coatings, Inc., Louisville, KY. 40210 (502) 636-2561. We will immediately contact you with the location of your nearest supplier.

REMEMBER! If you are in too big a hurry and do not follow manufacturer's directions, do not expect the coating to provide the best results.

Do not apply epoxy coatings over rubber-base coatings. The solvents will tend to attack the rubber-base coating and cause peeling or blistering.

Likewise, you cannot apply rubber-base coating over epoxy, as the rubber-base coating will not "bite" into the epoxy coating. Stay with the same type coating for best results.

WARNING!

If you scrape or remove old paint, you may release lead dust. **LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE.** Wear a NIOSH approved respirator to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hotline at **1-800-424-LEAD** or log on to **www.epa.gov/lead**

Information herein given has been accumulated through many years of experience and verified by our technical personnel and is based upon tests believed to be reliable, but RESULTS ARE NOT GUARANTEED.

NOTE: KELLEY TECHNICAL COATINGS, INC. makes no implied warranty of merchantability, no implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and no other warranty, either express or implied, concerning its products.

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