

BENNETTE

PAINT MFG. CO., INC.
PRODUCT DATA

**SWIMMING POOL
ENAMEL**
280220 White, 280221 Blue
280224 Black

DESCRIPTION: A styrene/acrylate copolymer formulated to maximize adhesion, elasticity, and chemical resistance. Excellent resistance to sun, heat, rain, and freezing temperatures. Dries to a smooth, tile like finish that is easy to keep clean and attractive. Prevents water leakage, surface scaling, and rusting.

SUGGESTED USES: Concrete and metal swimming pools, fountains and concrete pool decks.

COLORS: White, Blue and Black. Available in custom colors for orders of 50 gallons or more.

FINISH: Semi-Gloss

GLOSS: 40-50°/60°

VEHICLE TYPE: Styrene/acrylate copolymer

RECOMMENDED COVERAGE RATES:

Approximately 400 sq. ft. per gallon @:
4.0 mils wet film thickness
1.3 mils dry film thickness

DRY TIME (@ 77°F and 50% rel. humidity):

To Touch: 1 hour
To Recoat: 24 hours

MIN/MAX TEMP @ APPLICATION:

50°F min / 95°F max

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.1 lbs.

VISCOSITY: 80 KU (±2 KU)

SOLIDS CONTENT:

By Weight: 47% (±1)
By Volume: 33% (±1)

FLASH POINT: Combustible

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:

Brush - Natural bristle, such as Purdy Spring or Wooster Friendly
Roll - Lambswool or synthetic, such as Kodawool or Pro Weave
Spray - Graco or Titan Airless - tip size .015 - .017

THINNING INSTRUCTIONS: For brushing and rolling, thin first coat 10% with Bennette Paint Thinner (330010). For spraying, thin first and second coats 15% with Bennette Paint Thinner (330010).

CLEAN UP: Clean brushes, rollers, and spray equipment immediately after use with Bennette Thinner (330010).

SURFACE PREPARATION: Remove all grease, grime, dirt, dust, loose paint and other surface contaminants. New concrete must be etched with muriatic acid, washed off and allowed to dry thoroughly. New metal surfaces should be sandblasted and primed with swimming pool enamel immediately. Previously painted surfaces should be checked for compatibility by applying a test patch. If incompatible, the old coating must be removed completely by sandblasting.

NOTE: 7 DAYS SHOULD ELAPSE PRIOR TO FILLING POOL (see page 2)

FORMULATED WITHOUT LEAD OR MERCURY

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APPLICATION OF SWIMMING POOL FINISHES:

The primary function of a swimming pool finish is to produce a watertight coating with minimum permeability. Two coats should be applied to provide maximum assurance against pinholing and thin film areas.

On bare concrete the first coat should be thinned - approximately one pint solvent (330010 Bennette Paint Thinner) per gallon of paint - and brushed or rolled well into the surface. This first coat penetrates and fills surface voids to give the total film strong adhesion. On previously painted surfaces the diluted first coat aids in binding and wetting the normal pigment chalking of the weathered paint.

The second coat may be brushed, rolled, or spray applied. Following each application it is suggested that a minimum drying time of 24 hours be allowed to assure complete solvent evaporation and film hardening. To attain maximum water resistance after the last coat has been applied, **SEVEN DRY, WARM** days should elapse prior to filling the pool.

A swimming pool paint installation fails because of inadequate surface preparation or poor application technique.

1. Repairing mechanical damage.
 - a. Fill cracks, holes or spalled areas with rich grout or non-shrink patching mixture.
2. Treatment of bare concrete.
 - a. New concrete pools should be filled with water and allowed to age for at least two months. This will "leach out" most of the alkaline salts in the concrete.
 - b. Etch the surface with diluted hydrochloric acid (10%). Etching produces a micro-roughening of smooth troweled finishes and neutralizes the alkali on the surface. Acid-etch should be applied at the rate of 1 gallon per 200-300 sq. ft. and allowed to stand for at least 15 minutes.
 - c. Flush the surface free of all salts and residual acid. Hose down several times to be sure that no contaminating materials remain.
 - d. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly before painting.
3. Treatment of previously painted surfaces.
 - a. Remove any paint not in good condition, i.e., paint that is flaking, blistering, cracking, or chalking heavily. Sandblasting is preferred since it removes stubborn spots and leaves a uniformly clean and porous surface. If only small areas require treatment, scraping and wire-brushing should prove adequate.
 - b. Etch, flush, and dry all sandblasted and patched areas.
 - c. Apply one coat of reduced paint to all bare concrete areas. Then, the paint is ready for subsequent over-all painting. This will assure uniform coloring.

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