Application Guide:

A-2 Premium Rubber Based Paint

1. Overview

Ramuc Type A-2 Premium Rubber is an excellent choice to recoat previously painted chlorinated rubber and synthetic rubber painted pools, specifically in VOC restricted areas. For compatibility purposes, the existing paint on a previously painted surface should be determined before painting. If the existing surface is unknown, paint chips can be taken to any Ramuc distributor/dealer to be forwarded to the Ramuc laboratory for analysis. Aged plaster should be checked for integrity. Check for hollow or weak/crumbling plaster by using a ball-peen hammer or any other comparable method. Perform repairs to the plaster before painting. Restrictions: Do not use on bare fiberglass or spas. Use Ramuc Type EP or Hi-Build Epoxy.

In non-VOC affected states, consider using Premium Ramuc Type A Chlorinated Rubber on previously painted chlorinated rubber surfaces.

2. Supplies Needed

a. Cleaning Products:

Clean and Prep Solution by Ramuc, an environmentally safe product that cleans, etches and neutralizes in lieu of the three step process and a 3500 p.s.i. power washer.

Or use
Tri-sodium phosphate (TSP)
Muriatic or sulfamic acid solution
High-pressure (3500 p.s.i.) power washer

b. Condensation test material:

Several 2’x2’ square pieces of transparent plastic
Duct tape

c. Painting supplies:

No thicker than 3/8” nap mohair or lambskin roller used for solvent based paints. DO NOT use a cardboard cored roller.
Paint brush for detailing
5-gallon bucket for boxing (intermixing) paint
Mechanical mixer; a paddle attachment to a power drill

Ramuc Thinner or xylene for thinning paint if airless spraying, and cleaning-up tools and spills.

d. Joint or crack filler:

Hydraulic cement or Vulkem 116 polyurethane sealant or any other submersible polyurethane sealant. Do not use silicone-based products, as paint adhesion will be adversely affected. Vulkem 116 must be top coated before being submersed in chemically treated water.

3. General Surface Preparation

Plaster, concrete, or previously painted surfaces should be tested for integrity and soundness. Pool paint is not a Band-Aid for weak surfaces. Power wash the surface to remove loose paint and dirt. Should any minor repairs need to be made, such as hydraulic cement patch or crack joint filling, do them at this time. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Prepare the surface thoroughly with **Clean and Prep Solution** by Ramuc, following the directions carefully. *This product takes the place of the TSP/ACID/TSP three-step process described as follows:*
Scrub the entire pool surface with a soap/tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) solution to remove all dirt, oils, and chalk. All surfaces should then be acid etched with a 15-20% solution of muriatic or sulfamic acid to remove mineral deposits and to achieve a medium sandpaper grade finish on bare concrete or plaster surfaces. Neutralize/rinse with TSP and water.

CONDENSATION TEST - After all cleaning is completed, allow the pool surface to dry. Average dry times vary regionally and are dependent upon the porosity of the surface. It is recommended to wait 5 dry, sunny days and then perform a condensation test to determine surface dryness.

- Tape 2' x 2' pieces of transparent plastic to areas in the deep end wall, floor and
  several other areas on the pool.
- Wait about 4 hours to determine if condensation as formed underneath the plastic.
- If condensation is evident, the surface is not dry enough to paint.
- Remove the plastic and wait 24 hours to perform the test again and continue until no condensation forms. This insures the surface is dry enough to apply paint.

4. Application

Mixing the paint – A-2 is self-priming; no other type of primer is recommended or should be used. Mechanically mix the paint to achieve uniform consistency and color. If you are using more than one (1) gallon of paint at a time, remember to box (intermix) several gallons together.

Use no thicker than a 3/8" nap mohair or lambskin roller used for solvent based paints. DO NOT use rollers with cardboard cores. Apply at the recommended coverage rate. **Ideal air temperatures for application are between 50°-90°F**. Surface temperature should be at least 50°F, no more than 90ºF. Overnight curing temperatures must be at least at 50ºF.
Do not paint when rain is imminent.

Use dark colors for accent painting only. Dark colors, like Black, can prematurely fade or blister, especially in chemically treated water.

5. Cure Rates

Outdoor pool: 5-7 dry days
Indoor pool: 10-14 days with adequate ventilation
If rain occurs during the curing process, allow an extra day of dry time for each day of rain. Rain, moisture, or excessive humidity can cause blistering, color blushing, and the finish could be affected.
Dry time to touch: 15 minutes
To recoat: 24 hours
Finish: Semi-Gloss
Primer: All Ramuc paints are self-priming
Fill outdoor pools after at least 5 dry accumulative days
Fill Indoor pools after at least 10 days with proper ventilation
Not recommended on indoor pools, unless previously painted with a chlorinated rubber. Use Type EP Epoxy or Hi- Build Epxoy for bare or sandblasted surfaces.

6. Coverage

200-300 square feet on bare or rough surfaces
300-400 square foot on previously painted chlorinated or synthetic rubber pools
(Actual coverage will vary and is dependent upon the texture and profile of surface.)
Minimum dry film per coat: 1.0 mils dry (2.3 mils wet)
Maximum dry film per coat: 2.0 mils dry (4.7 mils wet)
Clean-up: Ramuc Thinner or xylene

7. Technical Data

Weight/gallon: 12.18#
Solids by weight: 55% + - 1%
Solids by volume: 43% + - 1%
V.O.C.: 325 g/l max. (as supplied)

8. Spray Information

Airless: 2000-2500 p.s.i.
Tip Size: .013-.017

9. Special Situations

Blushing-Fading-Chalking

The Cause:

- The pool is filled too soon (see cure rates) before the paint is completely cured, causing a blush over the surface which looks like fading or chalking.
- Super-chlorinated water may cause a bleached-out look.
- The shock of calcium hypochlorite can cause a white, bleached look to the paint film, leaving a whitish deposit.
- A chalky substance can be created by over treating the water with shock, bromine, ozone and ionization, possibly causing the paint to break down. We suggest a natural polymer product or clarifier that can reduce the chalking problem.
- Iron in the water from rust in the filter system may leave deposits and stain the film.
- **Follow manufacturer's recommendations for proper water chemistry.**

The Solution:

- Scrub surface using a solution of soap and water. This will remove surface dirt and deposits.
- Wipe with a weak (2-3%) solution of muriatic acid. Acid will remove iron stains without damaging the paint film.
- Solvent wipe affected areas with Ramuc Thinner.
- Check your pool water chemistry daily or weekly for calcium hardness, total alkalinity, and balanced pH.
- Extremely corrosive water can ultimately cause deterioration or breakdown of a paint film over a period of years.
- Be sure the newly painted pool surface dries at least five dry, sunny days before filling.

Blistering

The Cause:

- Using a nap roller thicker than 3/8" nap draws air into paint film.
- Applying paint too thick.
- Painting on a damp surface.
- Painting in direct sunlight can cause vapor or (heat) blisters.
- Filling the pool before the paint is cured.
- Incompatible paints.

The Solution:

- Scrub off blisters; wipe lightly with RAMUC thinner. Apply a very thin coat of Type A-2 to blend in for uniformity if needed.
- All painted surfaces must be dry prior to painting with Type A-2.
- Paint must cure for 5 dry days on an outdoor pool and 10 days on an indoor pool.