

RAMUC®

Application Guide

Type A Chlorinated Rubber

Overview

Ramuc premium Type A Chlorinated Rubber has been used in the industry for decades restoring and protecting plaster, concrete, and gunite pool surfaces. It is an excellent choice for recoating previously painted chlorinated rubber surfaces and is formulated to provide excellent hiding and superior coverage rates compared to other chlorinated rubber paints. Chlorinated rubber is not for use on spas or whirlpools.

For compatibility purposes, the existing paint on previously painted surfaces of a pool should be determined before painting. If 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.

Contact Ramuc for VOC compliancy regulations: info@ramucpoolpaint.com

Supplies Needed

Cleaning products:

Clean and Prep Solution by Ramuc, the complete surface preparation product to clean and etch surfaces prior to painting.

Or use

Tri-sodium phosphate (TSP)

Muriatic or sulfamic acid solution

High-pressure (3000 p.s.i.) power washer

Condensation test material:

Several one-foot square pieces of transparent plastic

Duct tape

Painting supplies:

No thicker than 3/8" nap mohair or lambskin roller used for solvent based paints.

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, cleaning-up tools and spills

Joint or crack filler:

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



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General Surface Preparation

Plaster, concrete, or gunite 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 directions carefully. *This product takes the place of the TSP/ACID/TSP three-step process described as follows.*

Scrub the entire pool with a soap/tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) solution to remove all dirt, oils, loose or peeling paint, and chalk. All surfaces should then be acid etched with a 15-20% solution of muriatic or sulfamic acid to achieve a medium grade sandpaper finish on bare concrete or plaster and to remove mineral deposits. 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 days and then perform a condensation test to determine surface dryness.

To determine dryness, perform this simple test - Tape 1'x1' pieces of transparent plastic to areas in the deep end wall, floor and several other areas on the pool. Wait about 3 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 ensures the surface is dry enough to apply paint.

Application

Mixing the paint – Type A Chlorinated Rubber 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. Apply at the recommended coverage rate. Ideal air temperatures for application are between 50°–90°F. Surface temperature should be at least 50°F.

Do not paint when rain is imminent. Use dark colors for accent painting only.



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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 or moisture can cause blistering, color blushing, and the finish could be altered.

Dry time to touch: 15 minutes

To recoat: 24 hours

Finish: High gloss

Primer: All Ramuc paints are self-priming

Fill outdoor pools after at least 5 dry accumulative days, indoor pools at least 10 days with proper ventilation.

Coverage

200–300 sq.ft. on bare, sandblasted, or rough surfaces.

350–400 sq. ft. on recoats

(Actual coverage will vary and is dependent upon the texture and profile of the surface.)

Minimum dry film per coat: 1.0 mils dry (3.2 mils wet)

Maximum dry film per coat: 2.0 mils dry (6.2 mils wet)

Clean-up: Ramuc Thinner

Technical Data

Weight/gallon: 10.2 ± 0.2 lbs.

Solids by weight: 55% ± 1%

Solids by volume: 36% ± 1%

V.O.C.: Does not exceed 600 g/l

**Visit the Ramuc website for VOC compliance regulation updates
info@ramucpoolpaint.com**

Spray Information

Conventional air: 50–90 p.s.i.

Tip size: 765 cap a needle

Airless: 2000–2500 p.s.i.

Tip size: .013–.017 B-515



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. It is not the paint breaking 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.

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 caused vapor blisters.
- Filling the pool before the paint is cured.

- Incompatible paints.

The solution:

- Scrub surface using a solution of soap and water. This will remove surface dirt and deposits.
- Wet 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.

The solution:

- Scub off blisters; wipe lightly with RAMUC thinner. Apply a very thin coat of Type A to blend in for uniformity if needed.
- All painted surfaces must be dry prior to painting with chlorinated rubber.
- Chlorinated rubber paint must cure for 5 dry days (outdoor pool), and 10 days (indoor pool)

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