



COATING RECOMMENDATIONS

With Attached Product Data

Coating System No. 17

For: _____	Date: _____
Prepared By:	WILKO PAINT, INC.
SURFACE DESCRIPTION	Exterior, above ground steel structures, piping, vessels, tanks, and towers. Operating temperatures to 1000° F.
COATING SYSTEM	A high performance system with excellent corrosion resistance. The coating system consists of inorganic zinc-rich primer and high-heat silicone topcoat.
SURFACE PREPARATION	Remove all oil, dirt, grease, mill scale and other surface contaminants. Round off sharp edges, and remove weld splatter. Abrasive blast clean to N.A.C.E. #2 Near-White Metal Blast. Use U.S. Sieve series 16-40 mesh abrasive to achieve a surface profile of 1.0 - 2.0 mils. For more information refer to " <u>APPLICATION AND INSPECTION</u> " towards the end of this catalog
PRIME COAT	
Product	859.06 Inorganic Zinc-Rich Primer
No. Coats	One
Application	Conventional spray with agitator
Dry Film Thickness	3.0 mils
Wet Film Thickness	4.0-5.0 mils
INTERMEDIATE COAT	
Product	849.01 High Heat Silicone Aluminum
No. Coats	One (thinned 50% with solvent)
Application	Brush, roller or spray
Dry Film Thickness	0.5-1.0 mils (wet seal coat only)
Wet Film Thickness	2.0-4.0 mils
TOP COAT	
Product	849.01 High Heat Silicone Aluminum
No. Coats	One
Application	Brush, roller or spray
Dry Film Thickness	1.5-2.0 mils (total)
Wet Film Thickness	4.0-5.0 mils (per coat)

- REMARKS:** 1. See Page 2 for specific application instructions
2. See Technical Data Sheets for mixing instructions.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Application of Zinc Rich Coatings: Use conventional spray equipment with agitator-equipped paint pots for applying zinc rich coatings. Zinc rich materials tend to pack in the pump and settle in the lines in airless spray equipment. Avoid film build in excess of recommendations. Inorganic zinc-rich materials may mud crack if applied in exorbitant film thickness. Apply a wet coat and avoid dusting to minimize bubbling when topcoated.

Applied Zinc-Rich Primer Surface Preparation

The following instructions address the treatment and preparation of zinc primers prior to application of topcoats. 859.06 Inorganic Zinc Rich must be fully cured before topcoating.

1. Using aluminum screen, lightly rub areas where zinc dust overspray has embedded in the cured film. These areas are manifested by a rough, sandpaper-like texture. Screen the area to a smooth feel, avoiding excessive removal of zinc.
2. Following the above operation, remove residual dust from the entire surface with a stiff bristle brush. Do not use wire brush!
3. If the operation does not effectively remove the dusty residue, apply a moderate pressure water wash. Do not use excessive pressure to avoid stripping the zinc coating.
4. If water wash is used, allow adequate drying time prior to topcoat application.
5. If the zinc film is inorganic, test for cure by lightly rubbing the surface with an MEK (methyl ethyl ketone) saturated rag. If solubilization or removal is not evident, the primer is adequately cured for top coating. This procedure is not recommended for organic zinc rich primers (Wilkopon #349.10) or silicone zinc rich primers (809-01). The cure of 859.06 Inorganic Zinc Rich Primer is accelerated by the presence of moisture. The cure time is therefore faster in humid areas and slower in arid areas.
6. Do not recoat inorganic zinc with inorganic zinc. If repair is necessary, either spot blast and recoat, or use organic zinc rich for spot repairs (for non-high heat application).
7. Generally, the recoat interval of topcoat to zinc primers may be extended over a great length of time. After lengthy exposure, however, surface contamination and white rust may develop requiring a pre cleaning operation before topcoating

Application Notes

1. Refer to technical data sheets on 859.06 Inorganic Zinc Rich Primer, 347-67 Red Oxide Primer, and 721.52 Wilkothane HS White topcoat.
2. Topcoating uncured inorganic zinc rich primer may produce bubbling and pinholing in the initial coat. To counteract, reduce the intermediate primer 50% with the recommended thinner and apply a wet tack coat. The low viscosity of the tack coat will be absorbed in the porous film, displacing entrapped air. The film depth of the properly applied tack coat will be minimal. Allow the solvent in the tack coat to fully evaporate before applying the normal-strength intermediate coat.
3. Multiple passes with the spray gun may be required to produce recommended film thickness of topcoats. The interval between passes may require extended time when applying at low surface or atmospheric temperatures.

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