

Pool Coating Datasheet

March 2014

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A two-pack cement-based coating which can be applied easily and quickly using a paint brush. Having a base of white Portland cement it sets rock hard, performs well underwater and can be repeatedly scrubbed if necessary. Because of its critical formulation, it has excellent bond, flexural and tensile strength, good abrasion and chemical resistance and reduced drying shrinkage. It is non-hazardous and potable water can be stored in structures treated internally with it.

Purpose

To provide a tough, economical, easy-to-use cement coating over old, pitted, dirty pool plaster. Having a base of white cement it becomes an integral part of the pool plaster.

Applications

Pool Coating is intended to revitalise the surface as an alternative to re-plastering. It must be noted that **Pool Coating** is a once-off application. Should the surface become unacceptable over time, the pool will have to be replastered. Refer to the PoolCrete data sheet.

Types

One type only.

Colours

Supplied in Abbotsford Green, Blue, Charcoal, Sandstone, Turquoise and White.

Site Work

Suitable Surfaces

Old, dirty pool plaster that has been acid-washed. Not for application to oil paint, plastic paint, new cement surfaces, fibreglass or new pool plaster.

Storage

Unopened drums can be stored in a dry shed, protected from freezing, for 6 months.

Weather

Do not apply if rain or freezing conditions are expected within 24 hours of application. During hot weather paint during early morning and late afternoon. Any rain that does fall should be immediately removed from the pool until 6 days air curing period has elapsed.

Surface Preparation

Repair any cracks or holes using Cemcrete Underwater Pool Patching in accordance with the data sheet. Leave to set for one day. If algae is present, dilute 4 cups HTH into a 10 litre bucket of warm water and apply liberally to dry, affected areas. Leave for 24 hours to kill spores, then wire-brush and flush off with clean water. In a plastic bucket make a solution of 1 volume hydrochloric acid and 2 volumes water. Apply liberally to old plaster using a blockbrush or nylon-bristled brush. Allow acid solution to efflorescence vigorously on the surface for at least five minutes. Begin acidwashing in the deep end of the pool before it is covered with neutralized acid solution. Flush and brush the surface well using clean water and a wirebrush to ensure that the surface is absolutely clean and hard. The acid-washing and wire-brushing must be done in such a way that the surface is visibly roughened and all traces of calcium scale are removed. Jabbing with a paint scraper is sometimes necessary. If there is any doubt, a second acid-washing and wirebrushing should be carried out.

Cemcrete provides a comprehensive technical service based on over 3 decades of experience in the field of surface applications and cement technology. Cemcrete believes, to the best of its knowledge, that the information contained herein is true and accurate at the date of issuance and is subject to change without prior notice. For further clarification of these instructions, contact Cemcrete.

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Mixing

Remove contents of drum. Pour in the liquid from the plastic bottle. While stirring with a flat paddle, slowly pour in the powder from the plastic bag. Mix to a creamy consistency. If too stiff, add small amounts of water while stirring until a comfortable painting consistency is obtained. Do not overthin. Excessive mixing could cause foaming. Use all mixed material within 1 hour. If a longer time is anticipated, split the packs and mix smaller batches.

Masking

All pipes, weirs, mosaics, etc. should be masked using masking tape. The tape must be removed the same day before the coating has hardened excessively.

Application

Surface to be damp but not glistening with water. Apply two coats liberally using a large paint brush. Finish with the tip of the brush to minimize brush marks. The brush should be worked horizontally for the first coat and vertically for the second coat. A lambs-wool roller may be used for applying the second coat. Allow complete drying between coats (minimum 3 hours), but both coats must be applied on the same day. Wash brushes thoroughly in clean water when work is held up. Do not pour unused mixes of **Pool Coating** down municipal drains.

Curing

The completed work should be air cured for 6 days before filling the pool with water. Any rain water that does fall during this period should be immediately removed from the pool. Allow an extra day's air curing for each day of rain during the six day curing period. Any stains caused by leaves or any other normal organic matter can partially be removed with a solution of 1 part hydrochloric acid and 20 parts clean water immediately before filling. Allow three weeks before the automatic pool cleaner is restarted. During this period use the pool brush only.

Coverage

One 15 kg twin pack will cover approximately 25m² with two coats. Three packs are usually sufficient for treating an average 4,5m x 9m pool.

Water Treatment

Many chemicals such as copper sulphate and sulphuric acid tend to react with the impurities in the water and cause staining. See Pool Coating Start-up guide.

Packaging

15 kg net twin pack.