

Substrate: New Unpainted Thistle Multi Finish Plaster

Interior/Exterior: Interior

Finish: Solver Ultra Interior Satin Acrylic (Water Based)

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VERSION 1

UPDATED FEBRUARY 2018

EXPIRY 30th APRIL 2018**Product Description**

Solver Ultra Interior Satin Acrylic is a washable, hardwearing water-based acrylic paint which delivers a premium quality finish on residential and commercial interior walls. Specifically formulated for the trade painter this premium product has superior application properties, with high opacity to achieve a uniform, professional finish.

Surface Preparation

Ensure Thistle MultiFinish Plaster has been applied strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. There must be less than 15% moisture content in the substrate before painting and the surface must have a pH level less than 10. All plaster substrates must be checked by the applicator/painter for soundness before any painting can be undertaken. **Refer to Additional Notes below.** Once the substrate has been considered as ready for painting, Apply one coat of Solver Line 4360 Acrylic Plaster Sealer or Solver Line 4129 Preps Wall Sealer. After sealer application and sufficient drying, fill any damaged areas, holes and/or cracks with a suitable filler and sand lightly to an even finish with fine abrasive. Repaired areas should be spot-primed with Solver Line 4325 Ultra Acrylic Sealer Undercoat or 4129 Preps Wall Sealer.

Coatings System

	1st Coat	2nd Coat	Finish Coat
	Solver Line 4129 WALL-SEALER or Solver Line 4360 PREPS ACRYLIC PLASTER SEALER	Solver Line 4395 ULTRA INTERIOR SATIN ACRYLIC	Solver Line 4395 ULTRA INTERIOR SATIN ACRYLIC
Product Info. Sheet	SU-4129.01/SU-4360.01	FC-4395.01	FC-4395.01
A.P.A.S. Specification	APAS 0171 / -	APAS 0260/2	APAS 0260/2
Australian Standard	AS3730.22 / -	AS3730.2	AS3730.2
Application Method	Brush, roller, spray	Brush, roller, spray	Brush, roller, spray
Thinners/Cleanup	Mineral Turps / Water	Water	Water
Spreading Rate	Porous surfaces 13 m ² /litre	16 m ² /litre	16 m ² /litre
Dry Film Thickness	42 microns / 16-20 microns	23 microns	23 microns
Recoat	24 hours / 4 hours	2 hours	2 hours

Additional Notes

DO NOT USE THIS SPECIFICATION AFTER 30/4/2018 without approval from Solver Technical Service

Numerous issues can be encountered with painting of new plaster, so to ensure the best possible results there are a number of things that need to be considered prior to painting. Where there are any doubts as to the suitability of the substrate, contact Solver Paints Technical for advice.

Drying and Curing

Plaster walls must be allowed sufficient time for them to thoroughly dry and cure. Not only is there water in the plaster, but also in the masonry wall to which the plaster has been applied. A moisture test should be performed on the substrate using a moisture meter. Surfaces should not be sealed or painted if moisture readings exceed 15%. A substrate with moisture levels above 15% should be left longer to dry out and retested later. If paint is applied over a "damp" surface or substrate, blistering or peeling may result. Similarly free lime and soluble salts may be taken into solution by the moisture present causing Saponification, Efflorescence, etc., resulting in poor adhesion and failure of the system, or at the best an objectionable white deposit on the surface of the paint.

Drumminess

Failure of adhesion between a pair of layers within the sequence that constitutes the plastering system, namely the substrate (eg brick), the float coat and the set coat. There may be numerous possible causes, including lack of suitability of the substrate and its preparation, the type of mix used in one or more layers, or of the initial drying conditions. Drumminess is identified by lightly tapping the surface and listening for a dull, hollow sound. Drummy areas need to be cut out or chipped away, replastered and allowed to cure before painting.

Incoherence, Cracking

Incoherence or cracking may occur in adverse drying conditions. Incoherence may be suspected during testing for drumminess, where tapping yields a dull hollow sound. It can be confirmed by pressing with a hard object, whereupon soft plaster will crumble around the point of the implement. Cracking is typically evident on visual inspection of the plaster. Do not paint plaster suffering incoherence or cracking.

Powderiness

On closer examination the surface may be powdery or showing signs of weak adhesion. This is often referred to as Powderiness or Surface Dusting. A simple way of testing this is to stick approximately 150 mm of 25 mm clear cellulose tape firmly to the surface. Remove by tearing off very quickly and ascertain the extent to which either nothing, loose powder or chunks of substrate material are removed. Surface powder present should be dusted off prior to painting. If chunks of plaster substrate are removed, do not proceed with painting.

Efflorescence

This is identified as a loose, white, fluffy surface powder and is more frequently found on Gypsum plaster walls than on fibrous plaster and usually consists of Sodium Sulphate which may have been present in the material used in the construction of the wall. All new masonry walls contain moisture and soluble alkaline salts (both in the rendering and/or the plaster coat) and Efflorescence can be formed by chemical reaction between them and the plaster. As the wall dries, Sodium Sulphate in solution is transported to the surface, where it is deposited as a bulky white precipitate when the water evaporates. If walls are painted before they are dry, the efflorescent salts may crystalize on top of the paint film or form beneath and lift it. If the wall is thoroughly dry no further Efflorescence will occur.

Alkalinity

A test for the presence of excess alkali should also be made on new plaster and masonry walls. Alkali levels can be checked using pH test strips that have a working range of pH7 to pH14. The test is done by moistening the test strip with demineralised water and then laying it face down on the surface. Upon removing the strip, place it against the colour key chart (supplied with the test strips) and assess to determine the pH level. Painting must not commence until the substrate pH has dropped below 10. Once it has been determined that the substrate integrity is sound, the moisture level of the substrate has dropped to below 15% and that the pH is below 10, the surface is then ready to be sealed and painted.

The role of a sealer for plaster substrates is to seal the porous surface to reduce porosity, and to protect subsequent coats of paint from the adverse action of mild alkalis in new masonry surfaces. A plaster sealer is not designed to correct a fragile or soft substrate. Adhesion loss of a coating system caused by failure of the substrate cannot be considered as a paint fault.

Caution: Provide adequate ventilation during use.

Application should not be carried out if the air temperature or the substrate temperature is below 10°C or above 35°C. The temperature must not fall below 10°C during the drying process.

Leave seven days after application of final coat before washing.

When subject to steam or condensation, water based paints may develop a stain, which can be removed with a damp cloth. Avoid exposure to excessive steam or condensation for 48 hours after application of the final coat.

REFER TO PRODUCT TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS AND SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN THIS SPECIFICATION SHEET

1. This information is provided with respect to the listed Solver products. Valspar (WPC) recommends that:

(a) you review the Technical Data Sheets (TDS) and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) before you use or handle the product; (b) the product be used only in accordance with the information provided by Valspar; (c) the product be transported, stored and handled in accordance with the information on the SDS and relevant TDS; and (d) you thoroughly test the product, using the recommended application method on a sample of intended substrate, before using the product.

2. The information in this specification sheet was prepared using information gathered during product development. While Valspar endeavours to update this information and maintain the accuracy and currency of its contents, Valspar cannot guarantee that the information provided is wholly comprehensive.

3. Valspar recommends that you conduct such additional investigations as may be necessary to satisfy yourself of the accuracy, currency and comprehensiveness of the information on which you rely in using and handling the product. If you require further information please contact your nearest Valspar Office.

4. To the full extent permitted by law, Valspar's liability for breach of a condition or warranty implied into the contract for sale between Valspar and you by law is limited at Valspar's election to: (a) the replacement of the product; or (b) payment of the cost of replacing the product.

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