



**Inland Waterways  
Manual**

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# Thank you for choosing Hempel

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This manual covers key aspects of painting and repainting steel narrowboats, barges, dutch barges, inland cruisers and wide beamed vessels. The information will be useful for both professional painters and boat owners wishing to paint or repaint a boat.

A paint system provides both resistance against corrosion and a cosmetic appearance. By selecting the correct paint specification corrosion can largely be overcome, giving steel vessels long periods of service with minimal maintenance.

More information is available from our website [www.hempel.co.uk](http://www.hempel.co.uk). The website will also list local stockists and product data sheets. Please contact us on 01633 833600 or e-mail [sales.uk@hempel.com](mailto:sales.uk@hempel.com) for additional technical advice.

If you visit your local Hempel stockist you will be able to see an accurate colour representation of our finished colours from a large colour card and shelf edges.

**[www.hempel.co.uk](http://www.hempel.co.uk)**

## **Our products are easy to use**

We offer a comprehensive range, covering all substrates, needs, conditions and techniques.

With Hempel, you can rely on one brand for all your paint projects.

## **Our products are thoroughly tested and developed to the highest criteria**

They meet all environmental standards and legislative requirements.

They are easy to apply, effective and long-lasting, however challenging the conditions. Our product quality is trusted by customers around the globe.

## **We have nearly 100 years in the business**

Hempel has been delivering coating solutions for a range of environments for nearly 100 years – from motor boats to supertankers, oil rigs to bridges, superyachts to small dinghies.

## **We're here to help**

We pride ourselves on being approachable and helpful, offering you service that is second to none. We're always happy to hear from you, and will do our best to answer any painting queries you may have.

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# Preparing to paint a new boat

- **Overview of finishes**
- **Main considerations**
- **Cathodic protection**

# Preparing to paint a new boat



There are a number of grades of steel and possible treatments for the steel panels used in the construction of a new boat. To ensure that painting is successful the following points need to be considered:

- 1. If the metal has been treated with a holding primer is the holding primer suitable to weld through?**
- 2. Is the existing priming system suitable for overcoating with your chosen paint system? Generally it is not advisable to overcoat a single pack product with a two pack product.**
- 3. For bare steel, it is recommended that all mill scale should be removed prior to painting to ensure a long lasting paint system.**
- 4. For best performance of any system grit blasting is recommended.**

Before you start it is important to take into account the finish that will be required, as this will largely determine the preparation and the primer. The type of finish is determined by the durability and type of service that a particular area will be subject to. Planning should also take into account the various stages of work to be carried out, to ensure minimum disruption to areas that may have already been coated. For example, plan to undertake most of the welding prior to painting to avoid damaging paint both internally and externally. Similarly, welding will damage a primer

or holding primer and will require surface preparation and re-priming. Ideally, a written log detailing the type of coatings used, when applied, colour reference and amount used would be of benefit, both throughout the project and for the future. Please use the record details page at the back of this manual. By logging this information you will be able to start the job correctly and save yourself a great deal of time and trouble in the future. Practical limitations, such as time, budget and facilities must also be considered.

## Overview of finishes



Please note that all Hempel products are specifically designed for the environment and usage that they are going to be put to and will protect your investment far better than non specialist products. In addition to value for money, you will have greater gloss

retention, better UV filters and harder and more durable surfaces. Use of two pack high performance products will provide long term benefits in reduced maintenance costs. Our products are available in convenient tin sizes to suit most jobs.



## Main considerations



Many boats are produced to individual specifications, therefore planning for the end result and ongoing maintenance is important. For example, vessels used for charter or living on board will often require a higher paint specification than a conventional paint system both internally and externally. Similarly, vessels that will encounter severe high abrasion in certain areas may benefit from a single pack system that is easier to recoat. Particular requirements can also benefit from a combination of both two pack and single pack paints.

Another point for consideration is whether an antifouling is required. An antifouling will be required if the boat is kept afloat for long periods in salt

water. Certain freshwater locations can also benefit from an antifouling to minimise problems such as, lime scale and weed fouling. The use of an antifouling will help to keep the bottom clean which will ensure that the boat speed is not adversely affected.

It is not routine practice to coat the flat bottom of a narrowboat; however a coating may be required under certain conditions, for example, when the water has high oxygen content.



## Cathodic protection



On a steel vessel good cathodic protection is essential for a successful paint system. This involves anodes, earthing of electrical appliances and the possible installation of equipment to protect against stray currents from

external sources. To ensure that correct cathodic protection is installed we recommend that professional advice is obtained. Painting of anodes with antifouling or a paint coating will prevent them from working properly.

# Before you paint

- **Conditions**
- **Temperature**
- **Removing Old Paint & Antifouling**
- **Cleaning & Degreasing**
- **Abrading**
- **Application methods & tools**
- **Anza tools**



## Conditions

**All Hempel paints are very tolerant to application conditions which can vary greatly. All curing rates and overcoating times quoted in this book are calculated assuming the following (unless otherwise stated):**

- temperature of 20°C
- a relative humidity (RH) of 60-65%
- a well ventilated working area



## Temperature

Painting can take place at a wide range of temperatures; you will need to adjust the drying and curing times accordingly. A good guide is to double the drying/curing time with a drop of 10°C and halve the time with an increase of 10°C (adjust accordingly between these temperatures).

Paint properties change with temperature variation. Paint thickens at lower temperatures which can make it more difficult to apply. Always note correct/maximum thinner ratios and take care not to add more than is recommended. At high temperatures the increased drying/curing rates of the paint reduce the flowing properties which can result in visible application marks. This also applies when painting in direct sunlight where the boat's surface has a much higher temperature than the ambient temperature. The minimum application temperature for the majority of Hempel products is 5°C, the exceptions to this

are Polygloss and Diamond Varnish which should not be applied at less than 10°C. These limits must be observed, as products will not cure below stated temperatures, resulting in poor film formation, poor adhesion between the coats and poor gloss finishes.

**Note:** To avoid paint getting too thick during cold weather, warm it by sitting the opened can in a bowl of warm water.

### Relative humidity:

Ideally relative humidity should not be above 65% (this is measured with the use of a hygrometer). However, humidity up to 85% can be tolerated, depending on individual products (see product data sheet). A good test is to moisten the surface to be painted and if it dries within 10-15 minutes, it should be all right to paint. Outdoor painting should not take place too early or too late in the day when there is a risk of condensation or dew.

## Removing old paint & antifouling



The potentially difficult job of removing old paints and antifoulings can be made easier with the use of paint and antifouling removers. These products can be used on single pack paints and varnishes and on antifoulings. However they are not suitable for stripping two pack systems, such as polyurethanes and epoxies. For certain jobs we recommend grit blasting – please refer to page 19.

### Ventilation

#### Indoors

Ample ventilation is important to allow the paint solvents to evaporate, thereby, allowing the paint to cure properly and avoid blistering.

#### Outdoors

When painting outdoors, choose a calm day to minimise the risk of dust pollution on the paint surface and to allow solvent based paints to flow out naturally which will improve the final finish.



## Cleaning and Degreasing



Good surface preparation is vital to achieve a high quality finish. Part of this preparation is ensuring that the surface is free from any contamination.

### Cleaning before painting

**Pre Clean** is a high strength water soluble cleaner, especially suitable for cleaning old paint surfaces, removing fuel, oils and grease and areas where there are stubborn stains. **Pre Clean** may be diluted up to 50% with fresh water for soft coatings like antifouling or bitumus. It can also be used to

clean brushes covered in part cured paint. It is particularly useful for engine compartments as it can be hosed off with freshwater. It is not recommended for use on bare or untreated wood which is liable to absorb the water.



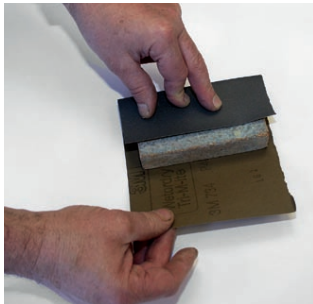
## Abrading



To ensure good coating adhesion the surface to be painted must be: dry, clean, free from grease, even but not too smooth.

**Dry abrading** is recommended for the removal of fillers, old paint (not antifouling as the dust is toxic) and the initial preparation of wood, aluminium, lead and GRP.

Dry sanding creates a lot of dust and a good quality particle mask and eye protection should always be worn. Dry abrasive paper is available in various grades and comes in sheets or on a roll. To ensure even abrading, wrap the paper around a cork sanding block.





### Wet Abrading

Antifoulings should always be wet abraded to avoid inhalation of toxic dust particles. Due to the lubricating action of the water, there is minimum amount of paper clogging and a clean surface can be quickly achieved. Wet abrasive paper is available in sheets in various grades and should be used around a cork sanding block to ensure an evenly abraded surface.

**Note:** many areas of the world now require old antifouling to be collected and disposed of correctly. By using a scraper you can collect the old antifouling on sheets underneath the boat which will allow easy disposal or use a vacuum attachment to the scraper or a grinding machine.

Choosing the right grade paper

Surface to sand	Dry paper	Wet paper no
two component filler	60 - 100	n/a
previously painted surfaces	150 - 180	180 -240
paint or varnish	220	240

### Mechanical Abrading

The main types of mechanical sanders are:

**Belt Sander** – allows rapid removal of material on flat surfaces.

**Random Orbital/Dual Action Sanders** – allows rapid removal of material from most surfaces. With careful selection of paper grade they can be used for rough fairing through to final sanding of undercoats prior to topcoat application.

**Orbital Sander** – general purpose sander for most preparations. Standard abrasive paper can be used making it a relatively economic abrading machine.

**Note:** only lightly sand plywood and veneered surfaces to avoid sanding through the thin layer of veneer. The use of a hot air gun is also risky on veneered surfaces – use only with low temperature.

**Note:** drilling machine attachments and angle grinders should only be used for rough abrading as they can cut in and tend to leave marks.

**Abrasive blasting** – grit, slurry, sand are all used for abrasive blasting. Generally this means removing paint and coatings is carried out by a professional person with the correct equipment and will leave you with the ideal surface for any new coatings.

## Application Methods & Tools



### Film Thickness

Paint coat film thickness is measured in microns (a micron = 1/1000 mm). A wet film thickness gauge can be used when applying the product if coating depth is critical, but normally the area to be covered is calculated and the recommended amount of paint is applied.

To help you to get the correct amount of paint on to the surface our specifications list the litreage required per square metre to allow you to calculate quantities needed for the area you will be painting.

### Brush

Always use a good quality brush which is as large as possible for the job you are doing. Avoid using a new brush for a final coat as new brushes have a tendency to shed bristles. For best results use a crisscross technique on an area that is manageable. This involves brushing from side to side, followed by up and down.

This process is continued until the paint is evenly distributed over the area with the final strokes being very light (laying off) and in a vertical direction. Paint with the brush at an angle of 45° to minimise brush marks. During painting the paint will start to cure on the brush, so to ensure consistent performance, clean the brush approximately every 30 minutes.

### Paint roller

Applying paint with a roller is a fast method of covering large areas and

using the correct roller head can produce excellent results. Where speed of application is more important than surface finish, a short pile mohair roller can be used. To produce a better quality finish, small diameter felt and closed cell foam rollers are recommended. In all cases use the crisscross technique described above to distribute the paint evenly. Alternatively laying off paint applied by a roller with brush or pad will give you an improved finish.

### Paint pad

With a paint pad you can obtain an excellent finish. Both conventional and high performance top coats are suitable for paint pad application. Whilst the paint can be applied directly with the pad, it is most effective for levelling off paint which has been applied by brush or roller. The pad should be used immediately after the paint has been applied.



Do not work the pad back and forward, but draw it in one direction only, using vertical strokes to avoid a paint build up which may sag. This technique will eliminate almost all application marks and result in an excellent finish.

### Spray equipment

It is generally accepted that paint applied by a spray gun will give the best results, providing the job is carried out by a skilled operative. Where possible keep the job at a steady temperature with low humidity, this is best achieved inside a shed. A full air fed mask should always be worn. If you do not have the skill and the necessary spray equipment, it is advisable to leave spray application of paint and varnish to a professional.



## Anza Tools from Hempel



Anza is renowned throughout the world for their high quality paint application tools. Hempel have chosen a range of Anza tools that will help you with all your painting jobs.



### Anza Brushes 2000

General purpose brush for use with all types of paint and varnish. Totally synthetic fibres with soft treated tips.

#### Elite & Elite Oval

For use with all two pack paint, varnish and epoxy products. Soft mixture of natural bristles and synthetic fibres, available with flat or oval head.

#### Classic & Classic Oval

For use with single pack paint and varnish products. High quality natural bristle, available with flat head or oval head.



### Anza Rollers

#### Perfect Felt Rollers (Mini, Midi, Maxi)

General purpose roller suitable for all applications, especially HEMPADUR 4514 and other epoxy products.

#### Mohair Mini Rollers

Ideal for all coatings but especially suitable for high build primers and undercoats.

#### Plastic Foam Rollers

Ideal for finishing coat applications.

#### Paint Trays & Tray Liners

Available in a variety of sizes to suit all application tools.

#### Paint Pad & Handle

Suitable for all coatings especially laying off topcoat finishes. Replacement pads are available.

#### Filling Knives & Scrapers

A variety of filling knives for the application of fillers; and assorted scrapers for removal of all paint types.

#### Sanding Cork

Cork block for use when dry or wet abrading.

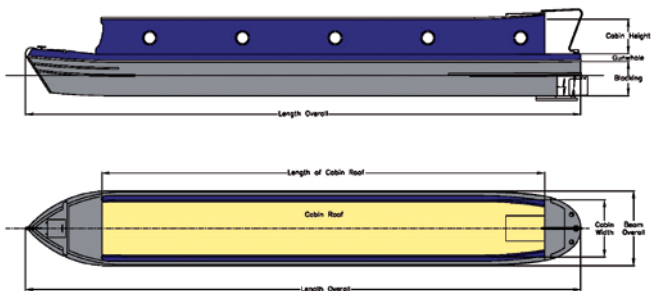
# Preparation

- **Calculating paint quantities**
- **Preparation above and below the waterline**



## Calculating paint quantities

To calculate the amount of Blacking required per coat = Length Overall x Blacking Height x 2. To calculate the side of the cabin = Length Overall x Height of Cabin minus the estimated area of windows x 2



Ideally take measurements using metres or alternatively convert feet to metres: 1 foot x 0.305 metres. At this stage you will have a surface area in m<sup>2</sup>. To determine how much paint is required per coat, divide the surface area by the coverage of the product. Multiplying by the number of coats will provide the total litreage required.

From the table below calculate the most convenient tin size.

Colours can be made to order for a two pack polyurethane, single pack enamel and deck paint. These need to be ordered through your local stockist, providing a BS or RAL colour reference. The minimum order size is 5 litres.



Product	Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /litre	Tin sizes
PRIMER UNDERCOAT	10	750ml & 2.5ltr
UNDERWATER PRIMER	8	750ml & 2.5ltr
BRILLIANT ENAMEL	13.3	750ml & 2.5ltr
MULTICOAT	11	750ml & 2.5ltr
BILGE & LOCKER PAINT	11	750ml & 2.5ltr
DECK COATING	11	750ml & 2.5ltr
VARNISHES	various	375, 750ml & 2.5ltr
WATERBORNE VARNISHES	12	750ml & 2.5ltr
ANTIFOULINGS	13	750ml & 2.5ltr
BLACK BITUMEN VARNISH	10	5ltr
HEMPINOL 10220	7	20ltr
UNI PRIMER 1314	9	5ltr
HEMPADUR 45140	6	5ltr
EPOXY PITCH 15130	7.5	5ltr
BLAST PRIMER 15560	10	5ltr
HEMPATHANE 55100 - TINTED TO COLOUR	11	5ltr
HEMPALIN 52140 - TINTED TO COLOUR	12	5ltr
HEMPATEX 46410 - TINTED TO COLOUR	6	5ltr
HEMPADUR MULTI-STRENGTH 35530	4	9ltr

**Note:** Coverage based on typical thickness and can vary depending on application method.

Inadequate preparation is the main cause of paint system failures. If you are in any doubt about the surface coating it is advisable to remove any existing primers or coatings and start from bare steel.

Equally important for successful painting is accessibility, ventilation and suitable environmental conditions. Following the specification, calculating the surface areas and applying the correct amount of product will all help to ensure that the paint system is successful.

## Preparation above and below the waterline



The methods of surface preparation employed and the degree of cleanliness achieved will directly influence the performance and life of any coating system.

### Grit Blasting

This is by far the most effective method of preparing metal surfaces and is the recommended method of preparing steel to a standard suitable for the use of anticorrosive systems. As a general rule steel will require grit blasting to a minimum standard of Sa 2<sup>1/2</sup> (ISO Standard ie near white metal). New methods of grit blasting are now available which are more environmentally acceptable and can be undertaken in small boatyards or suitable private premises.

Prior to grit blasting it is advisable to pressure wash the boat using a detergent and fresh water. This is particularly important when removing old paint coatings.

### Power Tools

Power tools with the appropriate abrasive or rotary wire attachments provide a quick and effective means of removing corrosion and preparing the surface. The disadvantage of power tools is that they can polish the surface to such an extent that adhesion of subsequent paint layers may be adversely affected. This can be overcome by giving the surface a final

grind with a new coarse grinding disc or angle grinder.

### Hand Tools

The use of chipping hammers, wire brushes and abrasive paper is a slow and often unsatisfactory form of surface preparation. These methods of preparation are labour intensive, of an inferior quality and should only be used for local repairs or when alternative methods are not available.

### Following any of the above....

to minimise flash rusting, apply the first coat of primer promptly after removing dust and grit by brushing, vacuuming or using dry compressed air.



# Specifications

- **Standard single pack system**
- **Two pack surface tolerant system**
- **Cabin roof single pack system**

## Standard Single Pack System



For narrowboats, dutch barges, wide beam vessels and general canal vessels

Product	No of coats	Overcoating times @ 20 °C	Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /litre	Thinners
<b>Above the Waterline</b>				
PRIMER UNDERCOAT	5	4 hours - 3 days	10	No 1
BRILLIANT ENAMEL TOPCOAT	2	8 hours - 3 days	13.5	No 1
<b>Below the Waterline</b>				
BLACK BITUMEN VARNISH	4	6 hours - indefinite	10	No 1
HEMPINOL	4	when dry - indefinite	7	No 3

Note: In all cases, if overcoating times are exceeded - abrade the surface and wash off with fresh water.

## Two Pack Surface Tolerant System



For narrowboats, dutch barges, wide beam vessels and general canal vessels

Product	No of coats	Overcoating times @ 20 °C	Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /litre	Thinners
<b>Above the Waterline</b>				
HEMPADUR 45143 EPOXY PRIMER	2 - 3	8 hours - 4 days	6	No 5
POLYGLOSS TOPCOAT	2	16 hours - 5 days	15	No 2 Brushing No 6 Spraying
HEMPATHANE 5510 TOPCOAT	2	8 hours - indefinite	14.9	No 3
<b>Below the Waterline</b>				
HEMPADUR 45143 EPOXY	4	8 hours - 5 days	6	No 5



If an antifouling is required, please follow the specification below. Please note that to avoid abrading the last coat of HEMPADUR 45140, a tie coat of Underwater Primer will need to be applied promptly.

Product	No of coats	Overcoating times @ 20 °C	Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /litre	Thinners
OVERCOATING HEMPADUR 45143 WITH UNDERWATER PRIMER		8 hours - 12 hours		
UNDERWATER PRIMER	1	3 hours - 6 months	8	No 3
HEMPEL ANTIFOULING	2	TBA		No 3

**Note:** In all cases, if overcoating times are exceeded - abrade the surface and wash off with fresh water. If overcoating HEMPADUR 45143 with a single pack alkyd product allow 10 days for the HEMPADUR 45143 to cure, then key surface prior to application of chosen topcoat.



The illustration shows a vessel which has been grit blasted and masked up ready for the application of HEMPADUR 45143. HEMPADUR 45143 is a high performance priming system which will provide a priming or finish coat. It can be overcoated with a two pack or a conventional single pack finish.

## Cabin roof



After priming the cabin roof there are a number of options. If a satin finish is required we recommend MULTI COAT.

If a special colour is required use HEMPATEX 46410 which can be tinted to most colours.

To all of these finishes an anti-slip additive can be added if required. A coarser additive, Anti Slip Granules are available for areas such as the walkways around the boat where an antislip finish is very important.

For smaller areas on the deck, we recommend Deck Coating, which needs an anti slip additive added to it.

### Cabin Roof Single Pack System

Product	No of coats	Overcoating times @ 20 °C	Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /litre	Thinners
PRIMER UNDERCOAT/ HEMPEL UNI PRIMER 13140	5	6 hours	8	No 3
MULTI COAT/ HEMPATEX 46410	2	8 hours	10	No 1

If a two pack priming system is used allow 10 days for the product to cure, then key the surface prior to the application of chosen coating.



# Varnishing

# Varnishes



**Varnish will protect wood against the elements.  
And – where the wood is of good quality – enhance  
the natural beauty of the surface.**

## Favourite Varnish

A single component alkyd based, full bodied, high gloss varnish. For use above the waterline, both inside and outside, as part of a single component system. Especially easy to use, giving a tough, durable, long-lasting finish, with depth of gloss. Ideal for areas where structural flexibility of the wood is needed.



375ml

750ml

2.5l

**5°C/40°F Minimum  
application temperature**

Temp	Touch dry	Re-coat (min/max)	Thinner/Tool clean	Covers	Tools
10°C	12 hrs	12 hrs – 4 days	Thinner No 1	16m <sup>2</sup> /l	
20°C	6 hrs	6 hrs – 2 days			

## Classic Varnish

A single component traditional varnish produced from the highest quality materials, including tung oil. Use inside and outside above the waterline. Excellent flow at application, a flexible finish and long term UV filters ensure an uncompromising finish that will last for a long time.



375ml

750ml

2.5l

**5°C/40°F Minimum  
application temperature**


Temp	Touch dry	Re-coat (min/max)	Thinner/Tool clean	Covers	Tools
10°C	20 hrs	16 hrs – 4 days	Thinner No 1	18m <sup>2</sup> /l	
20°C	10 hrs	8 hrs – 2 days			



### Dura-Gloss Varnish/Dura-Satin Varnish

A single component, urethane modified alkyd with excellent resistance to alcohol and cleaning materials. For inside and outside areas above the waterline requiring a beautiful durable varnish. Quick-drying to an extremely hard and durable high gloss/satin surface, highly resistant to wear and abrasion within hours of application.

#### 5°C/40°F Minimum application temperature

Temp	Touch dry	Re-coat (min/max)	Thinner/Tool clean	Covers	Tools
10°C	4-6 hrs	8 hrs - 4 days	Thinner No 1	17m <sup>2</sup> /l	
20°C	2-3 hrs	4 hrs - 2 days			




375ml

750ml

### Diamond Varnish

A two component polyurethane varnish. Use inside and outside above the waterline. Use where a hard, extremely durable and long lasting finish is required. Highly resistant to abrasion and chemicals, for the ultimate finish in durability and beauty.

10°C/50°F Minimum application temperature	Pot life at 20°C	Mix ratio
	Mixed product: 6hrs	2:1

Temp	Touch dry	Re-coat (min/max)	Thinner/Tool clean	Covers	Tools
10°C	12 hrs	32 hrs - 10 days	Thinner No 2	12m <sup>2</sup> /l	
20°C	6 hrs	16 hrs - 5 days	Thinner No 6 (spray)		




750ml

### SeaTech Gloss Varnish/SeaTech Satin Varnish

A single component waterborne, polyurethane varnish, offering a durable finish with high resistance to water and UV damage. For use above the waterline. Use on new and previously varnished wood, inside and out. Particularly good for use on interior areas as there is no solvent odour during application. Overcoating times and waterborne properties enable 2 to 3 coats to be applied in one day. Low VOC.

#### 5°C/40°F Minimum application temperature

Temp	Touch dry	Re-coat (min/max)	Tool clean	Covers	Tools
10°C	2-4 hrs	4 hrs - 12 days	Water	12m <sup>2</sup> /l	
20°C	1-2 hrs	2 hrs - 6 days			



750ml

2.5l  
(Satin only)



## Woodseal

A single component a high penetrating, clear, rot inhibiting sealer which is the best start to a new varnish or paint system on bare wood. May also be used on other porous surfaces. For use above and below the waterline.



375ml

750ml

**5°C/40°F Minimum  
application temperature**

Temp	Touch dry	Re-coat (min/max)	Thinner/Tool clean	Covers	Tools
10°C	11 hrs	18 - 36 hrs	Thinner No 2	5-15m <sup>2</sup> /l	
20°C	5 hrs	8 - 16 hrs			



# Interior coatings

- **Interior Coatings**
- **Water Tanks**

## Interior Coatings



Although there are a number of options and preparation methods, grit blasting is restricted in interior locations. Therefore, we suggest that a single pack system is used. After priming the bilge area/engine room we recommend the application of HEMPEL Bilge & Locker Paint. If a lining is to be installed 3-4 coats of primer will provide adequate protection.

Product	No of coats	Overcoating times @ 20 ° C	Coverage m <sup>2</sup> /litre	Thinners
PRIMER UNDERCOAT/ HEMPEL UNI PRIMER 13140	4	6 hours	8	No 3
Bilge & Locker Paint	2	8 hours	11	No 1

## Water Tanks



Recent legislation concerning products that can be used on mild steel fresh water tanks has restricted the number of products that have a water potable certificate. Please contact us for more details on HEMPADUR MULTI-STRENGTH 35530 which is an epoxy coating with a potable water tank certificate. To apply HEMPADUR MULTI-STRENGTH 35530 to a mild steel tank, grit blasting will be required.



# Repainting an existing topcoat

- **Above Waterline**
- **Below the Waterline**

## Repainting an existing topcoat



Both two pack and single pack paint finishes require repainting. It is important to maintain the coating on your narrowboat as this will ensure adequate protection for the substrate, keep the boat looking good and help to maintain the value.

### Above Waterline

Assuming the existing coating is sound and you are recoating with the same, or a compatible, product: clean thoroughly with **Pre Clean** to remove any surface contamination and then wash thoroughly with fresh water.

Allow to dry fully.

Abrade with 180-280 grade abrasive paper. Wash thoroughly with fresh water and allow to dry.

Apply appropriate undercoat where necessary, followed by one or two coats of Brilliant Enamel or Polygloss as required.

For areas where the coatings are damaged, filling and priming may be necessary prior to application of undercoat and topcoat.

Clean the surface thoroughly as above with **Pre Clean**.



### Below the Waterline

Wash thoroughly, (ie pressure wash) with fresh water and allow to dry.

Abrade with 100-150 grade abrasive paper.

Apply new coating of the same type or compatible. Please note that EPOXY PITCH 15130 is still available and could be used to recoat an existing Epoxy Pitch coating.



## General Painting Tips



Make sure that you have thoroughly prepared the surface as this is the key to a successful finish.

Bare metal must be primed immediately after surface preparation to avoid contamination and surface deterioration prior to coating and to obtain maximum adhesion to the surface.

Read all labels carefully and follow all application and health & safety recommendations.

Always stir paint thoroughly to an even consistency.

Stir paint periodically during application.

To avoid dust rising, dampen the ground prior to painting.

Decant enough paint to do the job into a suitable container. Reseal paint tin lid to maintain the quality of the paint for future use.

It is often easier if two people carry out the painting, with the first person applying the paint and the second person laying off with a high quality brush or pad.

Remove any masking tape before the paint has completely cured as this will help avoid exaggerated paint edges. When using two pack products, a special plastic masking tape is required.

Use antifouling products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.



# Record details





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