



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

# Specification

## *Project Information*

Presented By:  
**Michael Meeker**  
Sales Representative

(843) 662-1411  
todd.t.meeker@sherwin.com

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS  
1356 JAMES JONES AVE STE 3  
FLORENCE, SC 29505 2760  
(843) 629-1011

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# Interior Finishes

## Block (Cinder and Concrete)

**Finish:** B66W00501 - Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic Gloss Extra White  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and de-glossed*

## Drywall

**Finish:** B66W00501 - Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic Gloss Extra White  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed*

## Steel/Ferrous Metal

**Spot Prime:** B49W00600 - EXTRM BLK ALK PR W  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed. Rust areas to be primed*

**Finish:** B66W00501 - Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic Gloss Extra White  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed.*

## Wood - Interior Painted

**Finish:** B66W00501 - Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic Gloss Extra White  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed.*

## Wood - Interior Stained

**2 Coats:** 071029000 - Minwax® Fast-Drying Polyurethane Semi-Gloss Clear  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed.*

# Exterior Finishes

## Steel/Ferrous Metal Doors

**Primer:** B49W00600 - EXTRM BLK ALK PR W  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed.*

**2 Coats:** B66W00501 - Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic Gloss Extra White  
*Notes: All surfaces must be Cleaned, sanded, and De-glossed.*



**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS.**

## Basic Surface Preparation

Coating performance is directly affected by surface preparation. Coating integrity and service life will be reduced because of improperly prepared surfaces. As high as 80% of all coating failures can be directly attributed to inadequate surface preparation that affects coating adhesion. Proper product selection, surface preparation, and application affect coating performance. Coating integrity and service life will be reduced because of improperly prepared surfaces. Selection and implementation of proper surface preparation ensures coating adhesion to the substrate and prolongs the service life of the coating system.

The majority of paintable surfaces are concrete, ferrous metal, galvanizing, wood and aluminum. They all require protection to keep them from deteriorating in aggressive environments. Selection of the proper method for surface preparation depends on the substrate, the environment, the coating selected, and the expected service life of the coating system. Economics, surface contamination, and the effect on the substrate will also influence the selection of surface preparation methods. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Verify the existence of lead based paints on the project. Buildings constructed after 1978 are less likely to contain lead based paints. If lead based paints are suspected on the project, all removal must be done in accordance with the EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting and all applicable state and local regulations. State and local regulations may be more strict than those set under the federal regulations. Verify that Owner has completed a Hazardous Material Assessment Report for the project prior to issuing of Drawings. Concluding that no lead based paints were found on project site, delete paragraph regarding lead based paints.

**WARNING!** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority. Removal must be done in accordance with EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule and all related state and local regulations. Care should be taken to follow all state and local regulations which may be more strict than those set under the federal RRP Rule.

No exterior painting should be done immediately after a rain, during foggy weather, when rain is predicted, or when the temperature is below 50°F, unless the products to be used are designed to be used in those environments.

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**Aluminum – S-W 1:** Remove all oil, grease, dirt, oxide and other foreign material by cleaning per SSPC-SP1, Solvent Cleaning.

**Block (Cinder and Concrete) – S-W 3:** Remove all loose mortar and foreign material. Surface must be free of laitance, concrete dust, dirt, form release agents, moisture curing membranes, loose cement, and hardeners. Concrete and mortar must be cured at least 28 days at 75°F. The pH of the surface should be between 6 and 9. On tilt-up and poured-in-place concrete, commercial detergents and abrasive blasting may be necessary to prepare the surface. Fill bug holes, air pockets, and other voids with a cement patching compound (per ASTM D4261).

**Brick – S-W 4:** Must be free of dirt, loose and excess mortar, and foreign material. All brick should be allowed to weather for at least one year followed by wire brushing to remove efflorescence. Treat the bare brick with one coat of Loxon Conditioner.

**Concrete and Masonry – Concrete, Poured – Exterior or Interior – S-W 5:** The preparation of new concrete surfaces is as important as the surface preparation of steel. The following precautions will help assure maximum performance of the coating system and satisfactory coating adhesion:

- 1. Cure** – Concrete must be cured prior to coating. Cured is generally defined as concrete poured and aged at a material temperature of at least 75°F for at least 28 days unless specified products are designed for earlier application.
- 2. Moisture** – Reference ASTM F1869-98 Moisture Test by use of Calcium Chloride or ASTM D4263 Plastic Sheet Method. Concrete must be free from moisture as much as possible (it seldom falls below 15%). Vapor pressures, temperature, humidity, differentials, and hydrostatic pressures can cause coatings to prematurely fail. The source of moisture, if present, must be located, and the cause corrected prior to coating.
- 3. Temperature** – Air, surface and material temperatures must be in keeping with requirements for the selected product during and after coating application, until coating is cured.

**4. Contamination** – Remove all grease, dirt, paint, oil, laitance, efflorescence, loose mortar, and cement by the recommendations listed in the surface preparation section.

**5. Surface Condition** – Hollow areas, bug holes, voids, honeycombs, fin form marks, and all protrusions or rough edges are to be ground or stoned to provide a continuous surface of suitable texture for proper adhesion of the coating. Imperfections may require filling, as specified, with a recommended Sherwin-Williams product.

**6. Concrete Treatment** – Hardeners, sealers, form release agents, curing compounds, and other concrete treatments should be removed to ensure adequate coating adhesion and performance.

**Methods of Surface Preparation on Concrete per SSPC-SP13/NACE 6 or ICRI 03732 Surface Cleaning Methods: Vacuum cleaning, air blast cleaning, and water cleaning per ASTM D4258.**

Used to remove dirt, loose material, and/or dust from concrete.

**Detergent water cleaning and steam cleaning per ASTM D4258.**

Used to remove oils and grease from concrete. Prior to abrasive cleaning, and after abrasive cleaning, surfaces should be cleaned by one of the methods described above.

**Mechanical Surface Preparation Methods:**

Dry abrasive blasting, wet abrasive blasting, vacuum assisted abrasive blasting, and centrifugal shot abrasive blasting per ASTM D4259. Used to remove contaminants, laitance, and weak concrete, to expose subsurface voids, and to produce a sound concrete surface with adequate profile and surface porosity.

**High-pressure water cleaning or water jetting per SSPC-SP12-NACE5.**

Used to remove contaminants, laitance, and weak concrete, to expose subsurface voids, and to produce a sound concrete surface with adequate profile and surface porosity.

**Impact tool methods per ASTM D4259.**

Used to remove existing coatings, laitance, and weak concrete. Methods include scarifying, planing, scabbling, and rotary peening. Impact tools may fracture concrete surfaces or cause microcracking requiring surface repair.

**Power tool methods per ASTM D4259.**

Used to remove existing coatings, laitance, weak concrete, and protrusions in concrete. Methods include circular grinding, sanding, and wire brushing. These methods may not produce the required surface profile to ensure adequate adhesion of subsequent coatings.

**Chemical Surface Preparation Methods:**

**Acid etching per ASTM D4260.** Use to remove some surface contaminants, laitance, and weak concrete, and to provide a surface profile on horizontal concrete surfaces. This method requires complete removal of all reaction products and pH testing to ensure neutralization of the acid. Not recommended for vertical surfaces. Etching with hydrochloric acid shall not be used where corrosion of metal in the concrete is likely to occur. Adequate ventilation and safety equipment required.

1. Clean surface per ASTM D4268
2. Wet surface with clean water
3. Etch with 10-15% muriatic acid solution at the rate of 1 gallon per 75 square feet
4. Scrub with stiff brush
5. Allow sufficient time for scrubbing and until bubbling stops
6. If no bubbling occurs, surface is contaminated. Refer to ASTM D4258 or ASTM D4259
7. Rinse surface two or three times. Remove acid/water each time.
8. Surface should have a texture similar to medium grit sandpaper.
9. Neutralize surface with a 3% solution of tri-sodium phosphate and flush with clean water.
10. Allow to dry and check for excess moisture.

**Cement Composition Siding/Panels – S-W 6:** Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Existing peeled or checked paint should be scraped and sanded to a sound surface. Glossy surfaces should be sanded dull. Pressure clean, if needed, with a minimum of 2100 psi pressure to remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose particles, laitance, foreign material, and peeling or defective coatings. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly. If the surface is new, test it for pH, many times the pH may be 10 or higher.

**Composition Board (Hardboard) – S-W 9:** Some composition boards may exude a waxy material that must be removed with a solvent prior to coating. Whether factory primed or unprimed, exterior composition board siding (hardboard) must be cleaned thoroughly and primed with an alkyl primer.

**Copper – S-W 7:** Remove all oil, grease, dirt, oxide and other foreign material by cleaning per SSPC-SP2, Hand Tool Cleaning.

**Drywall—Interior and Exterior – S-W 8:** Must be clean and dry. All nail heads must be set and spackled. Joints must be taped and covered with a joint compound. Spackled nail heads and tape joints must be sanded smooth and all dust removed prior to painting. Exterior surfaces must be spackled with exterior grade compounds.

**Galvanized Metal – S-W 10:** Allow to weather a minimum of 6 months prior to coating. Clean per SSPC-SP1 using detergent and water or a degreasing cleaner, then prime as required. When weathering is not possible or the surface has been treated with chromates or silicates, first Solvent Clean per SSPC-SP1 and apply a test area, priming as required. Allow the coating to dry at least one week before testing. If adhesion is poor, Brush Blast per SSPC-SP16 is necessary to remove these treatments.

**Plaster – S-W 11:** Must be allowed to dry thoroughly for at least 30 days before painting. Room must be ventilated while drying; in cold, damp weather, rooms must be heated. Damaged areas must be repaired with an appropriate patching material. Bare plaster must be cured and hard. Textured, soft, porous, or powdery plaster should be treated with a solution of 1 pint household vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Repeat until the surface is hard, rinse with clear water and allow to dry.

### **Steel/Ferrous Metal Substrates**

**SSPC-SP1- Solvent Cleaning:** Solvent cleaning is a method for removing all visible oil, grease, soil, drawing and cutting compounds, and other soluble contaminants. Solvent cleaning does not remove rust or mill scale. Change rags and cleaning solution frequently so that deposits of oil and grease are not spread over additional areas in the cleaning process. Be sure to allow adequate ventilation. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.1. (Refer to each products cleaning instructions. Many acrylic coatings will state; When cleaning the surface per SSPC-SP1, use only an emulsifying industrial detergent, followed by a water rinse. **Do not use hydrocarbon solvents for cleaning.**)

**SSPC-SP2 - Hand Tool Cleaning:** Hand Tool Cleaning removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, and other detrimental foreign matter. It is not intended that adherent mill scale, rust, and paint be removed by this process. Mil scale, rust, and paint are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before hand tool cleaning, remove visible oil, grease, soluble welding residues, and salts by the methods outlined in SSPC-SP1. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.2.

**SSPC-SP3 - Power Tool Cleaning:** Power Tool Cleaning removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, and other detrimental foreign matter. It is not intended that adherent mill scale, rust, and paint be removed by this process. Mil scale, rust, and paint are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before power tool cleaning, remove visible oil, grease, soluble welding residues, and salts by the methods outlined in SSPC-SP1. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.3.

**SSPC-SP5 / NACE 1 - White Metal Blast Cleaning:** A White Metal Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP5/ NACE No.1.

**SSPC-SP6 / NACE 3 - Commercial Blast Cleaning:** A Commercial Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter, except for staining. Staining shall be limited to no more than 33 percent of each square inch of surface area and may consist of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discoloration caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, or stains of previously applied paint. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP6/NACE No.3.

**SSPC-SP7 / NACE 4 - Brush-Off Blast Cleaning:** A Brush-Off Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, loose mill scale, loose rust, and loose paint. Tightly adherent mill scale, rust, and paint may remain on the surface. Mil scale, rust, and coating are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP7/NACE No.4.

**SSPC-SP10 / NACE 2 - Near-White Blast Cleaning:** A Near White Blast Cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter, except for staining. Staining shall be limited to no more than 5 percent of each square inch of surface area and may consist of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discoloration caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, or stains of previously applied paint. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPCSP10/ NACE No.2.

**SSPC-SP11 - Power Tool Cleaning to Bare Metal:** Metallic surfaces that are prepared according to this specification, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxide corrosion products, and other foreign matter. Slight residues of rust and paint may be left in the lower portions of pits if the original surface is pitted. Prior to power tool surface preparation, remove visible deposits of oil or grease by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP 1, Solvent Cleaning, or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No.11.

**SSPC-SP12 / NACE 5 - Surface Preparation and Cleaning of Metals by Waterjetting Prior to Recoating:** High- and Ultra-High Pressure Water Jetting for Steel and Other Hard Materials This standard provides requirements for the use of high- and ultra-high pressure water jetting to achieve various degrees of surface cleanliness. This standard is limited in scope to the use of water only, without the addition of solid particles in the stream. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP12/NACE No.5.

**SSPC-SP13 / NACE 6 or ICRI 03732 - Surface Preparation of Concrete:** This standard gives requirements for surface preparation of concrete by mechanical, chemical, or thermal methods prior to the application of bonded protective coating or lining systems. The requirements of this standard are applicable to all types of cementitious surfaces including cast-in-place concrete floors and walls, precast slabs, masonry walls and shotcrete surfaces. An acceptable prepared concrete surface should be free of contaminants, laitance, loosely adhering concrete, and dust, and should provide a dry, sound, uniform substrate suitable for the application of protective coating or lining systems. Depending upon the desired finish and system, a block filler may be required. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP13/NACE No.6 or ICRI 03732

**SSPC-SP14 / NACE 8 – Industrial Blast Cleaning:** This standard gives requirements for industrial blast cleaning of unpainted or painted steel surfaces by the use of abrasives. This joint standard allows defined quantities of mill scale and/or old coating to remain on the surface. An industrial blast cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dust, and dirt. Traces of tightly adherent mill scale, rust, and coating residue are permitted to remain on 10% of each unit area of the surface. The traces of mill scale, rust, and coating shall be considered tightly adherent if they cannot be lifted with a dull putty knife. Shadows, streaks, and discolorations caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, and stains of previously applied coating may be present on the remainder of the surface.

**SSPC-SP16 Brush-Off Blast Cleaning of Coated and Uncoated Galvanized Steel, Stainless Steels, and Non-Ferrous Metals:** This standard covers the requirements for brush-off blast cleaning of uncoated or coated metal surfaces other than carbon steel by the use of abrasives. These requirements include visual verification of the end condition of the surface and materials and procedures necessary to achieve and verify the end condition. A brush-off blast cleaned non-ferrous metal surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, metal oxides (corrosion products), and other foreign matter. Intact, tightly adherent coating is permitted to remain. A coating is considered tightly adherent if it cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife.

**High- and Ultra-High Pressure Water Jetting for Steel and Other Hard Materials:**

**SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1:** Clean to Bare Substrate (WJ-1) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 5/NACE 1, except that stains are permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objective is to remove every trace of rust and other corrosion products, coating and mill scale.

**SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2:** Very Thorough Cleaning (WJ-2) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 10/NACE 2, except that tightly adherent material, rather than only stains, is permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objective is to remove almost all rust and other corrosion products, coating, and mill scale.

**SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3:** Thorough Cleaning (WJ-3) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 10/NACE 2, except that tightly adherent material, rather than only stains, is permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objective is to remove much of the rust and other corrosion products, coating, and mill scale, leaving tightly adherent thin films.

**SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4:** Light Cleaning (WJ-4) is intended to be similar to the degree of surface cleanliness of SSPC-SP 10/NACE 2, except that tightly adherent material, rather than only stains, is permitted to remain on the surface. This standard is used when the objective is to allow as much of the tightly adherent rust and other corrosion products, coating, and mill scale to remain as possible, Discoloration of the surface may be present.

**Water Blasting NACE Standard RP-01-72:** Removal of oil grease dirt, loose rust, loose mill scale, and loose paint by water at pressures of 2,000 to 2,500 psi at a flow of 4 to 14 gallons per minute.

**Stucco S-W 22 :** Must be clean and free of any loose stucco. If recommended procedures for applying stucco are followed, and normal drying conditions prevail, the surface may be painted in 30 days. The pH of the surface should be between 6 and 9.

**Wood—Exterior – S-W 23:** Must be clean and dry. Prime and paint as soon as possible. Knots and pitch streaks must be scraped, sanded, and spot primed before a full priming coat is applied. Patch all nail holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth. Caulk should be applied after priming.

**Wood—Interior – S-W 24:** All finishing lumber and flooring must be stored in dry, warm rooms to prevent absorption of moisture, shrinkage, and roughening of the wood. All surfaces must be sanded smooth, with the grain, never across it. Surface blemishes must be corrected and the area cleaned of dust before coating.

**Vinyl Siding, Architectural Plastics, PVC & Fiberglass: – S-W 24:** Clean the surface thoroughly by scrubbing with warm, soapy water. Rinse thoroughly, prime with appropriate white primer. Do not paint vinyl with any color darker than the original color. Do not paint vinyl with a color having a Light Reflective Value (LRV) of less than 56 unless VinylSafe® Colors are used. If VinylSafe® Colors are not used and darker colors lower than an LRV of 56 are, the vinyl may warp. Follow all painting guidelines of the vinyl manufacturer when painting. Only paint properly installed vinyl siding. Deviating from the manufacturer's painting guidelines may cause the warranty to be voided.

**Previously Coated Surfaces – S-W 12:** Maintenance painting will frequently not permit or require complete removal of all old coatings prior to repainting. However, all surface contamination such as oil, grease, loose paint, mill scale dirt, foreign matter, rust, mold, mildew, mortar, efflorescence, and sealers must be removed to assure sound bonding to the tightly adhering old paint. Glossy surfaces of old paint films must be clean and dull before repainting. Thorough washing with an abrasive cleanser will clean and dull in one operation, or, wash thoroughly and dull by sanding. Spot prime any bare areas with an appropriate primer. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system. Check for compatibility by applying a test patch of the recommended coating system, covering at least 2 to 3 square feet. Allow to dry one week before testing adhesion per ASTM D3359. If the coating system is incompatible, complete removal is required per ASTM D4259.

#### **Touch-Up, Maintenance and Repair**

For a protective coating system to provide maximum long-term protection, regularly scheduled maintenance is required. Maintenance includes inspection of painted areas, cleaning of surfaces to remove oils, chemicals, and other contaminants, and touch-up of areas where the coatings have been damaged. Highly corrosive areas, such as those subjected to frequent chemical spillage, corrosive fumes, and/or high abrasion or temperature areas should be inspected frequently – every six months, for example. Areas exposed to less severe conditions, such as interiors and exteriors of potable water tanks, may be inspected annually to assess the condition of the coating system.

The SSPC-VIS 2, Standard Method for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces, can be used as a guide to determine appropriate touch-up and repairs maintenance schedules. Touch-up would be suggested when the surface resembles Rust Grade 5-S (Spot Rusting), 6-G (General Rusting), or 6-P (Pinpoint Rusting). Surface preparation would generally consist of SSPC-SP2, SP3, SP11, or SP12. Overcoating a well protected, but aged steel surface showing no evidence of rusting, may be achieved by Low Pressure Water Cleaning per SSPC-SP12/WJ4, and applying an appropriate coating system.

Full removal of the existing coating system by abrasive blasting would be recommended when the surface resembles Rust Grade 3-S (Spot Rusting), 4-G (General Rusting), or 4-P (Pinpoint Rusting). When the coating system has deteriorated to encompass approximately 33% of the surface area, it is always more economical to consider full removal and reapplication of the appropriate protective coating system.

**Mildew** –Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised.

Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach/water solution.



*SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®*

# Reference Pages



# Data Pages



# PRO INDUSTRIAL™

113.04

## MULTI-SURFACE ACRYLIC

B66-500 SERIES  
B66-560 SERIES

GLOSS  
EG-SHEL

As of 03/01/2013, Complies with:			
OTC	Yes	LEED® 09 CI	Yes
SCAQMD	No	LEED® 09 NC	Yes
CARB	Yes	LEED® 09 CS	Yes
CARB SCM 2007	Yes	LEED® 09 S	Yes
MPI	114 Gloss	NGBS	No

### CHARACTERISTICS

**Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic** is a waterborne acrylic gloss for interior and exterior use on marginally prepared metal or masonry surfaces. Features gloss, fast dry, easy application and dry fall properties.

- Self-priming directly to multiple surfaces
- Excellent one-coat hide and stain blocking
- Excellent adhesion to slick and glossy surfaces
- Optimized for spray application
- Good exterior color and gloss retention
- Dries fast and dry falls in 10 feet
- Suitable for use in USDA inspected facilities

**Color:** most colors

**Recommended Spread Rate per coat:**

Wet mils:	3.75 - 5.0
Dry mils:	1.5 - 2.0
Coverage:	325 - 434 sq ft/gal approximate

Note: Brush or roll application may require multiple coats to achieve maximum film thickness and uniformity of appearance.

**Drying Time @ 5.0 mils wet 50% RH:**

	@ 50°F	@ 77°F	@ 110°F
To touch:	1 hr	30 min	15 min
Tack free:	2 hrs	1 hr	30 min
To recoat:	4 hrs	2 hrs	1 hr
Dryfall:	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft

Drying time is temperature, humidity, and film thickness dependent.

**Finish:** Eg-Shel, Gloss

**Flash Point:** N/A

**Shelf Life:** 12 months, unopened  
Store indoors at 40°F to 100°F.

**Tinting with CCE, BAC or EnviroToner:**

Base	oz/gal	Strength
Extra White	0-6	150%
Ultradeep	12-18	150%

**B66W00501** (may vary by color)

**VOC (EPA Method 24):** Unreduced:  
<150 g/L; <1.25 lb/gal

**Volume Solids:** 41 ± 2%

**Weight Solids:** 53 ± 2%

**Weight per Gallon:** 10.3 lb/gal ±2%

### RECOMMENDED SYSTEMS

**Steel:**

2 cts. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**Steel:**

1 ct. Pro Industrial Pro-Cryl Primer  
2 cts. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**Aluminum:**

2 cts. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**Galvanizing:**

2 cts. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**Concrete Block:**

1 ct. Heavy Duty Block Filler  
2 cts. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**Concrete/Masonry:**

2 cts. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**System Tested:** (unless otherwise indicated)

Substrate: Steel  
Surface Preparation: SSPC-SP10  
Finish: 1 ct. Pro Industrial Multi-Surface Acrylic

**Abrasion Resistance**

Method: ASTM D4060, CS17 Wheel,  
1000 cycles, 1 kg load  
Result: 260 mg loss

**Direct Impact Resistance:**

Method: ASTM D2794  
Result: 100 in. lb

**Dry Heat Resistance:**

Method: ASTM D2485  
Result: 200°F

**Flexibility:**

Method: ASTM D522, 180° bend,  
1/8" mandrel  
Result: Passes

**Pencil Hardness:**

Method: ASTM D3363  
Result: B

**SURFACE PREPARATION**

**WARNING!** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.

**Do not use hydrocarbon solvents for cleaning.**

**Iron & Steel** - Minimum surface preparation is Hand Tool Clean per SSPC-SP2. Remove all oil and grease from surface per SSPC-SP1. For better performance, use Commercial Blast Cleaning per SSPC-SP6. Primer recommended for best performance.

**Aluminum** - Remove all oil, grease, dirt, oxide and other foreign material per SSPC-SP1.

**Galvanizing** - Allow to weather a minimum of six months prior to coating. Solvent Clean per SSPC-SP1. When weathering is not possible, or the surface has been treated with chromates or silicates, first Solvent Clean per SSPC-SP1 and apply a test patch. Allow paint to dry at least one week before testing adhesion. If adhesion is poor, brush blasting per SSPC-SP7 is necessary to remove these treatments. Rusty galvanizing requires a minimum of Hand Tool Cleaning per SSPC-SP2, prime the area the same day as cleaned.

**Concrete and Masonry** - For surface preparation, refer to SSPC-SP13/NACE 6 or ICRI 03732, CSP 1-3. Surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned and dry. Surface temperatures must be at least 55°F before filling. If required for a smoother finish, use the recommended filler/surfacer. The filler/surfacer must be thoroughly dry before topcoating per manufacturer's recommendations.

Weathered masonry and soft or porous cement board must be brush blasted or power tool cleaned to remove loosely adhering contamination and to get to a hard, firm surface. Apply one coat Loxon Conditioner, following label recommendations.

**Previously Painted Surfaces** - If in sound condition, clean the surface of all foreign material. Smooth, hard or glossy coatings and surfaces should be dulled by abrading the surface. Apply a test area, allowing paint to dry one week before testing adhesion. If adhesion is poor, additional abrasion of the surface and/or removal of the previous coating may be necessary. Retest surface for adhesion. If paint is peeling or badly weathered, clean surface to sound substrate and treat as a new surface as above.

**APPLICATION**

Refer to the MSDS before using

**Temperature:** 50°F minimum  
 100°F maximum  
 (Air, surface, and material)  
 At least 5°F above dew point

**Relative humidity:** 85% maximum

The following is a guide. Changes in pressures and tip sizes may be needed for proper spray characteristics. Always purge spray equipment before use with listed reducer. Any reduction must be compatible with the existing environmental and application conditions.

**Airless Spray**

Pressure .....2000 psi  
 Hose ..... 1/4" ID  
 Tip ..... .013" - .017"  
 Filter ..... 60 mesh  
 Reduction .....Not recommended

**Conventional Spray**

Gun ..... Binks 95  
 Fluid Nozzle.....63C  
 Air Nozzle .....63FB  
 Atomization Pressure ..... 60 PSI  
 Fluid Pressure ..... 50 PSI  
 Reduction .....Not recommended

**Brush** ..... Nylon / polyester  
 Reduction .....Not recommended

Due to this product's fast dry performance, brushing should be limited to small areas where a wet edge can be maintained

**Roller** .....1/4" woven  
 Reduction .....Not recommended

If specific application equipment is listed above, equivalent equipment may be substituted.

**CLEANUP INFORMATION**

Clean spills and spatters immediately with soap and warm water. Clean hands and tools immediately after use with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with Mineral Spirits to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using Mineral Spirits.

The information and recommendations set forth in this Product Data Sheet are based upon tests conducted by or on behalf of The Sherwin-Williams Company. Such information and recommendations set forth herein are subject to change and pertain to the product offered at the time of publication. Consult your Sherwin-Williams representative to obtain the most recent Product Data Information and Application Bulletin. The Sherwin-Williams Company warrants our products to be free of manufacturing defects in accord with applicable Sherwin-Williams quality control procedures. Liability for products proven defective, if any, is limited to replacement of the defective product or the refund of the purchase price paid for the defective product as determined by Sherwin-Williams. NO OTHER WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE OF ANY KIND IS MADE BY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, STATUTORY, BY OPERATION OF LAW OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.



**SHERWIN  
WILLIAMS.**

# EXTREME BLOCK™

## Stain Blocking Primer/Sealer

White B49W00600

As of 06/12/2018, Complies with:			
OTC	Yes	LEED® 09 CI	N/A
OTC Phase II	No	LEED® 09 NC	N/A
SCAQMD	No	LEED® 09 CS	N/A
CARB	No	LEED® V4 Emissions	No
CARB SCM2007	No	LEED® V4 VOC	No
Canada	Yes	MPI®	Yes

### Extreme Block™ Stain Blocking Primer/Sealer:

- Stain Blocking
- Fast drying
- Blocks and seals stains from water, smoke, fire, nicotine, knots and tannin bleed
- Multi-purpose oil-based primer
- Excellent adhesion
- High hiding
- Interior or Exterior use
- Easily sands

#### For use on these surfaces:

- Pine
- Cedar
- Plywood
- Wood
- Drywall
- Cured plaster
- Previously Painted Surfaces
- Whole house primer
- Fir
- Redwood
- Hardboard
- Cured Masonry
- Ceiling tiles
- Primed Metals

#### Mildew Resistant

This coating contains agents which inhibit the growth of mildew on the surface of this coating film.

### CHARACTERISTICS

**Color:** White  
**Coverage:** 350 - 400 sq ft/gal  
 @ 4 mils wet; 2.2 mils dry

**Drying Time, @ 50% RH, 77°F:**  
 Drying and recoat times are temperature, humidity and film thickness dependent.

**Touch:** 1 hour  
**Recoat:** 2 hours

**Finish:** Flat

**Tinting:** Blend-A-Color Toner only. For best color development, use the recommended "P"-shade primer. If desired, up to 4 oz per gallon of Blend-A-Color Toner can be used to approximate the topcoat color. Check color before use.

**White: B49W00600**  
**VOC (less exempt solvents):** 338 g/L; 2.82 lb/gal  
 As per 40 CFR 59.406 and SOR/2009-264, s.12  
**Volume Solids:** 55 ± 2%  
**Weight Solids:** 76 ± 2%  
**Weight per Gallon:** 11.98 lb  
**Flash Point:** 111°F, TCC  
**Vehicle Type:** Alkyd

When spot priming on some surfaces, a non-uniform appearance of the final coat may result, due to differences in holdout between primed and unprimed areas. To avoid this, prime the entire surface rather than spot priming.

For optimal performance, this primer must be topcoated with a latex, alkyd/oil, or water based epoxy coating on architectural applications.

For exterior exposure, this primer must be topcoated within 14 days with architectural latex or oil finishes.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

**WARNING!** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (**NIOSH** approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD** (in US) or contact your local health authority.

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Scrape and sand peeled or checked paint to a sound surface. Sand glossy surfaces dull. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

**Wood, Composition Board -** Sand any exposed wood to a fresh surface. Patch all holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth. Spot prime knots and sap streaks.

On woods that present potential tannin bleeding, such as redwood and cedar, **Extreme Block Stain Blocking Primer/Sealer** can be used. Care must be taken to determine if tannins will be activated by the solvent in the coating. To test for bleeding, coat a 4 foot by 4 foot section with the primer. If no bleeding is evident within 2 hours, proceed with complete priming. If bleeding occurs, use Exterior Latex Wood Primer.

# EXTREME BLOCK™

## Stain Blocking Primer/Sealer

White B49W00600



<u><b>SURFACE PREPARATION</b></u>	<u><b>APPLICATION</b></u>	<u><b>CAUTIONS</b></u>
<p><b>Mildew</b> Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised. Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach/water solution.</p> <p><b>Drywall</b> Fill cracks and nail holes with patching paste/spackle and sand smooth. Joint compounds must be cured and sanded smooth. Remove all sanding dust.</p> <p><b>Caulking</b> Fill gaps between windows, doors, trim, and other through-wall openings with the appropriate caulk after priming the surface. Allow proper drying time before application of the primer.</p> <p><b>Smoke, fire, or stain damaged areas-</b> Thoroughly clean the surface before applying to smoke, fire or stained areas. After priming, allow to dry 1 hour, test a small area for bleeding by applying the topcoat before painting the entire project. If the stain bleeds through, apply a second coat of primer and allow to dry overnight and retest before topcoating.</p> <p><b>Plaster</b> Bare plaster must be cured and hard. Textured, soft, porous, or powdery plaster should be treated with a solution of 1 pint household vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Repeat until the surface is hard, rinse with clear water and allow to dry.</p>	<p>Apply at temperatures above 35°F. No reduction necessary.</p> <p><b>Brush</b> Use a natural bristle brush. Purdy Black Bristle.</p> <p><b>Roller</b> Use a 3/8" - 3/4" nap synthetic cover. Purdy White Dove 1/2" nap.</p> <p><b>Airless Spray</b> Pressure ..... 2000 psi Tip ..... .019"-.021"</p>	<p>Review current SDS prior to use. Non-photochemically reactive. Not for use on horizontal surfaces, such as a roof, deck, or floor, or where water may collect.</p> <p>Before using, carefully read <b>CAUTIONS</b> on label.</p> <p>HOTW 06/12/2018 B49W00600 11 338 FRC,SP, KOR</p> <p><u><b>CLEANUP INFORMATION</b></u></p> <p>Clean spills, spatters, and tools immediately with a compliant cleanup solvent. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents.</p> <p><b>DANGER:</b> Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.</p> <p>The information and recommendations set forth in this Product Data Sheet are based upon tests conducted by or on behalf of The Sherwin-Williams Company. Such information and recommendations set forth herein are subject to change and pertain to the product offered at the time of publication. Consult your Sherwin-Williams representative or visit <a href="http://www.paintdocs.com">www.paintdocs.com</a> to obtain the most current version of the PDS and/or an SDS.</p>

# MINWAX® Technical Data Sheet

## MINWAX® Fast-Drying Polyurethane

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### DESCRIPTION:

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Minwax® Fast-Drying Polyurethane is a clear, oil-based, durable protective finish.

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### RECOMMENDED USE:

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It provides long lasting protection and beauty to interior wood surfaces such as furniture, cabinets, doors and floors. Its superior durability makes it ideal for use on all your wood surfaces. For exterior use, we recommend Helmsman® Spar Urethane.

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### SURFACE PREPARATION:

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**WARNING!** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.

1. Surface must be dry and free of old finishes in poor condition, paint, wax, grease, polish, dirt or other foreign matter.
2. Sand to obtain a smooth, uniform surface. Remove all dust with a cloth dampened with mineral spirits.

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### APPLICATION NOTES:

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#### Product Preparation

- Stir Minwax® Fast-Drying Polyurethane before and during use to eliminate settling on the bottom of the can. Stir in such a manner as to rotate the product from the bottom to the top of the can. **NEVER SHAKE.**

#### Application

1. Apply a THIN coat of Minwax® Fast-Drying Polyurethane using a high quality natural bristle or foam brush.
2. Let dry 4-6 hours or until dry to touch. Lightly sand entire surface with 220 grit sandpaper. For floor projects, use square buff orbital or disk-type sander with 220 grit sandpaper or the equivalent grit pad or screen (specifically designed for sanding between coats) to ensure proper adhesion and an even finish. Do not use a belt or drum-type sander for sanding between coats.
3. **Note:** Sanding residue should be dry and powdery. If sanding residue is gummy or sandpaper/screen/pad clogs, stop sanding and allow for additional dry time. Remove all sanding residue and follow precautions for safe disposal located on the cautionary panel. Accumulated sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if not immediately disposed of in a sealed, water-filled metal container. Over-application, low temperature and high humidity will increase cure time and may increase the risk of spontaneous combustion of the sanding residue.
4. Apply a second coat. If a third coat is desired, repeat step 5 before application.
5. After final coat, allow 24 hours before light use.

When used on wooden floors, use a lambswool or synthetic pad applicator or a natural bristle brush and maintain a wet edge to avoid lap marks. For maximum durability, we recommend three coats. Avoid

## MINWAX® Technical Data Sheet MINWAX® Fast-Drying Polyurethane

heavy traffic and replacing of furniture for 72 hours after the final coat. When replacing furniture, do not slide. Do not install rugs or clean floors for 7 days.

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### DRY TIME:

Dry times and coverage rates are based on good ventilation, temperature of 77°F and 50% relative humidity. Lower temperature, higher humidity, lack of ventilation or application of thick coats will extend dry time. Slight ambering may be experienced when polyurethane is applied over light-colored wood surfaces. Always spot test on an inconspicuous area to ensure satisfactory results. For light-colored wood surfaces, we recommend protecting with Minwax® Polycrylic® Protective Finish.

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### MAINTENANCE:

To clean surfaces protected by Minwax® Fast-Drying Polyurethane, we recommend a gentle cleaner such as Minwax® Wood Cleaner.

**DANGER:** Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

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### CLEANUP/STORAGE:

For easy clean-up use mineral spirits or paint thinner. Do not store near heat, sparks, open flames or other sources of ignition. Close container after each use. Store only in original container. Keep out of reach of children.

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### SAFETY:

#### CAUTIONS:

**WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE! VAPOR HARMFUL. IRRITATES EYES, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.**

**CAUTIONS:** CONTAINS ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS. Contents are COMBUSTIBLE. Keep away from heat and open flame. **VAPOR HARMFUL.** Use only with adequate ventilation. To avoid overexposure, open windows and doors or use other means to ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headaches, or dizziness, increase fresh air, or wear respiratory protection (NIOSH approved) or leave the area. **Avoid contact with eyes and skin.** Wash hands after using. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.

**FIRST AID:** In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with large amounts of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. In case of respiratory difficulty, provide fresh air and call physician. If swallowed, call Poison Control Center, hospital emergency room, or physician immediately.

**MINWAX® Technical Data Sheet**  
**MINWAX® Fast-Drying Polyurethane**

**DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE.**

Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. **WARNING:** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

**DANGER:** Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

**Special Note:** This product has been formulated to comply with environmental regulations limiting V.O.C. (Volatile Organic Compound) content. It contains higher concentrations of quality resins which lead to a thicker consistency than ordinary polyurethanes. Be sure to follow label directions carefully, especially as they pertain to coverage rates and the application of thin coats. Maximum V.O.C. 450 grams/liter. Thinning is not recommended. Non-Photochemically reactive.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:**

			Testing method:
Resin type:	Linseed Oil-modified Polyurethane		
Solvent:	Mineral spirits		
Odor:	Mild Hydrocarbon		
Sheen:	Gloss	90% minimum	ASTM D 523
	Semi-gloss	40 – 50%	ASTM D 523
	Satin	15 – 25%	ASTM D 523
No. of coats:	2-3		
Dry-time:	Recoat: 4-6 hours; Final coat: 24 hours (light use)		ASTM D 1640&
Applicator:	Natural bristle or foam brush.		
VOC (grams/liter):	450 maximum		ASTM D 3960
Coverage (sq. ft. 1 gal.):	600 -700		
	Pounds/gallon:	Gloss	7.27 – 7.47
		Semi	7.39 – 7.59
		Satin	7.43 – 7.63
Viscosity (centipose):	Gloss	60 -100 cps	
	Semi	150 – 250 cps	
	Satin	150 – 250 cps	