Australian Standard®

Guide to the properties of paints for buildings

Part 29: Solvent-borne—Exterior/interior—Paving paint

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/3, Paints and Related Materials, by Committee CH/3/2, Architectural Paints. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 April 1993 and published on 12 July 1993.

The following interests are represented on Committee CH/3/2:

Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia

Government Paint Committee

Railways of Australia Committee

Standardes New Zealand

Surface Coatings Association, Australia

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PREFACE

This guide was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Paints and Related Materials, under the direction of the Multitechnics Standards Policy Board, to augment the range of Standards dealing with paints for buildings.

The AS 3730 series has been prepared as guides to the range of frequently used paints for buildings which are air-dried and generally applied on site. These guides include features of each product type and typical product characteristics. These product characteristics are to be taken as a guide only, i.e. it is not mandatory for a product to have these characteristics. Because a product is used as part only of an overall painting system, the AS 3730 guides should not be used as substitutes for a detailed painting specification from the manufacturer, based on AS 2311—1992, *The painting of buildings* or NATSPEC Section 570, *Painting*. Successful specifications are based on the proven performance of the total paint system, and not on the characteristics of individual paint products.

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FOREWORD

The solvent-borne paving paint characterized by this guide is intended mainly for use on interior and exterior cement or concrete surfaces. To provide a key to steel trowelled (shiny cement) surfaces, it is normal for the surface to be either abraded or acid etched with 10 percent hydrochloric acid before painting.

The alkalinity of freshly prepared cementitious surfaces is frequently in the region of pH 10 to 12 and requires time to age to a maximum of pH 9 before any oleoresinous material is applied. Insufficient curing time will cause premature failure of the paint system. AS 2311 gives details on the ageing process and other precautions needed to ensure that the substrate pH is at an acceptable level.

It should be borne in mind that all shiny paving paints become slippery when wet, making them unsuitable for use on driveways and garage floors. The use of non-slip additives would normally be recommended in wet areas.

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1 SCOPE This document provides a guide to the features and typical characteristics that are expected of a solvent-borne exterior/interior paving paint when applied by brush, roller or spray, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Paints covered by this guide are classified as Paint Type 24 of AS 2311.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The documents referred to in this guide are listed in Appendix A.

3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this guide, the definitions of AS 2310 and those below apply.

3.1 Approximate colour match—where the colour of the test sample appears the same as a reference sample when separated by a minimum of 100 mm and viewed under specified conditions.

NOTE: See Appendix A of AS 3730.0.

3.2 Frying—undesirable wrinkling and crazing caused by the interaction of the solvent component of a topcoat which has been applied to an insufficiently-cured previous coating.

3.3 Working up—any lifting, mixing, dissolution, incorporation, or other interaction observed between two paint films during the application of the overlying film.

NOTE: Such interaction is indicative of deterioration of the underlying coating during its curing period, especially if insufficient time has been allowed between coating applications (see also Clause 4.5.2).

4 TYPICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: Table 1 provides a summary of typical properties.

4.1 Composition The paint should consist essentially of pigments, extenders, solvents and resins. The product should meet the requirements of the Uniform Paint Standard in the *Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons* issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

4.2 Conditions of test Unless otherwise indicated, the recommendations in this guide apply to products that are tested as follows:

(a) The test panel material is fibrous cement in accordance with AS 1580.104.1. Where reference panels are required, they should be composed of the same material as the test panels and should be prepared, by identical methods, at the same time as the test panels.

(b) The size of test panels is as specified in Table 1 for the appropriate test method.

(c) The method of application is by brush.

(d) The spreading rate of the paint should be as specified by the manufacturer, typically in the region of 14 m^2/L.