



EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Product Data Sheets / General Information

The product data sheets are designed to provide useful and important information. To get maximum benefit from the data sheets, PowerWrap recommends reading the following descriptions of the terms used in the specification data section.

Coating Type	Generic description of the coating. Specific information on the components of the coating is considered proprietary and, therefore, is not provided.
Color	Colors are specified using Federal Std. 595B. In many cases, special colors not listed can be ordered, but may require a delay in delivery for manufacture and/or formulation, and many have a minimum volume requirement.
Packaging	Many products are supplied in two-component kits. Ideally, the entire contents of each component container should be mixed together which will insure the proper component ratio is obtained. However, if the contents of an entire kit are not needed, a smaller amount may be mixed as long as the proper mixing ratio of each component, by volume, is utilized.
Component Ratio	The component ratio indicates the proper mixing ratio, by volume, of each component in a kit.
Flash Point	The flash point of a paint or thinner indicates the minimum temperature at which the mixture of solvent vapors and air will ignite in the presence of an ignition source or, if in an enclosure, the lower explosion limit.
Thinner	The thinner recommended by PowerWrap for a specific coating will not adversely affect the performance of the coating. If any other thinner is used, the quality or performance of the coating may be altered or a hazard may be created. PowerWrap cannot assume responsibility when non-specified thinners are used.
Pot Life	When the components of a two-component paint are mixed, a chemical reaction is initiated. The paint has to be applied before the reactive ingredients solidify, or otherwise can no longer be applied. The period of time at which the paint can be applied is the pot life. The pot life is a function of temperature. Warming the paint will shorten the pot life. Paint should be kept at moderate temperatures if at all possible.

Induction Time

Some competitive coatings require a “sweat-in” or induction time to avoid defects such as amine bloom or sweating. PowerWrap products do not require induction time.

Shelf Life

Most coatings are stable in their unopened cans for a long period of time. If, however, the paint is stored where containers are exposed to the weather or at extreme temperatures, the shelf life can be adversely affected. The shelf life noted on the data sheet assumes the paint is stored under proper conditions.

VOC

(Volatile Organic Compound)

For the majority of cases, the VOC in paints is the solvent. Many air pollution regulations require the VOC to be listed on the data sheet. The VOC is listed in pounds of solvent per gallon or grams of solvent per liter of paint. These quantities are based on test procedures defined in EPA Method 24. If EPA Method 24 is not noted, the determination was made by theoretical calculation.

Temperature Resistance

At some elevated temperature, paint films will degrade and break down. The temperature resistance listed indicates the upper limit for that specific paint under dry heat conditions. For specific information under wet or immersion conditions, consult your PowerWrap representative.

Volume Solids

One of three methods will be utilized to report volume solids. Wet/Dry is used mainly for inorganic zinc coatings; calculated for 100% solids coatings; and the modified ASTM method for some other coatings. We believe the method chosen in each case will most accurately represent the actual results in the field when determining wet versus dry measurements of film thickness and consumption requirements.

Wet/Dry – Percentage based on the ration of the applied wet film thickness of a coating to the resultant dry film thickness.

Calculated – Calculation based on the actual ingredients in the formulation.

ASTM D2697 (Modified) – Standard test method that determines the physical volume of an applied coating after seven days at 77°F (25°C).

Drying Curves

Time – Temperature

Many of the product data sheets have a Time-Temperature Drying Curve which provides the drying times at various temperatures at a specific film thickness. There are two drying degrees noted, dry-to-recoat time and dry hard time. The descriptions read as follows:

Dry-to-recoat - A film is considered dry for recoating when a second coat or specified topcoat can be applied without the development of any film irregularities, such as lifting or loss of adhesion of the first coat, and the drying time of the second coat does not exceed the maximum specified (if any) for the first coat.

Dry-hard – With the end of the thumb resting on the test film and the forefinger supporting the test panel, exert a maximum downward pressure (without twisting) of the thumb on the film. Lightly polish the contacted area with a soft cloth. The film shall be considered dry-hard when any mark left by the thumb is completely removed by the polishing operation.

Surface Profile

The product data sheet details a suitable surface profile for those products which are applied over metal surfaces. This profile description applies to new metal. Grit blasting of old, rusty or pitted steel will result in a much greater surface profile depth. In all cases, film thickness recommendations made should be measured from the high points of the profile. When estimating the normal paint losses beyond the theoretical spreading rate, the surface profile depth should be an important consideration.