

Confirm with the authorized product supplier, or Silacote USA, the SILACOTE paint system ['A', 'B' or 'C'] that is best suited for the specific application.

Apply the first and second coats at right angle directions to each other to ensure proper coverage. Always keep a wet edge and work to corners, edges and openings before stopping. The preferred application is by HVLP or air-assisted spray. Wet-on-wet applications can also be done to reduce job time. Natural fiber rollers and brushes are preferred.

The first coat when using Paint System 'A' is a mixture of SILACOTE primer and the SILACOTE paint (normally not tinted) with a ratio of 1:2 - one part primer to two parts paint. This will ensure the first coat will achieve proper penetration.

The 'smooth finish' final coat may be thinned up to 10% with the SILACOTE primer/sealer. The 'textured finish' may be thinned up to 15% with the SILACOTE primer/sealer. Water is *NOT* to be added to the primer for mixing with paint. Water is *NOT* to be added to the paint.

SILACOTE dries very quickly, making it difficult to maintain the 'wet edge' when using a roller. Always paint in the cool of the day, preferably in shadow, to prevent the roller 'tram-lining'. Spraying eliminates this problem but a roller applicator should follow the spray applicator to ensure that drips and runs are taken care of.

Allow 12 hours between all primer and finish coats. Keep containers sealed until ready for use. Do not dilute or alter primer or paint except for *required* thinning.



**NOTE:** The SILACOTE paint and primer system is a potassium silicate base. **All surfaces or substrates must not be coated with sodium silicate based coatings as the SILACOTE will not be able to chemically cure and bind to the substrate chemistry.**

It is also important for silicate paints, as well as organic paints, to ensure that sodium based additives to the concrete mix **are not used**. Sodium additives will bleed out of the concrete undermining virtually all paint coatings.

In coastal areas where high winds and salt spray are normal, the substrates must be power washed and rinsed to eliminate as much of the salt content on the surface of the substrate as possible before the SILACOTE application.

#### CLEAN UP

Clean tools with water. Use water to clean up overspray or paint splashes before SILACOTE dries and hardens.



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1-800-249-1881  
[www.silacote.com](http://www.silacote.com)



# SILACOTE™

## Inorganic Mineral Silicate Paint

The natural paint for earth based materials

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## Inorganic Mineral Silicate Coatings

SILACOTE Mineral Silicate Paint is made from natural inorganic compounds, such as quartz, and inorganic mineral colorants all held together with a potassium silicate binder. When used on inorganic substrates such as concrete, plaster, stucco, concrete block, concrete bricks, marble, natural stone and other inorganic masonry substrates, the SILACOTE chemically bonds to these substrates to form an insoluble compound of paint and substrate. Very long life can be expected when properly applied - there are buildings in Europe with silicate paint applications that have lasted over 100 years!



approved and listed by 'GreenSpec', is environmentally safe - representing a technology that has no detrimental effects on the environment from manufacture through application to disposal in landfill. The coating is non-static, non-toxic and non-allergenic making it safe for interior use. Being inorganic in content it is inert so it will not support algae, fungi or toxic mold growth. The coating has a high breathability rate allowing moisture to escape from walls, ceilings and partitions, keeping these areas dry and reducing the possibility of toxic mold or fungi growth. Traditional organic paints do not breathe and so walls, ceilings and spaces between partitions can trap moisture creating the perfect environment for algae, fungi and toxic mold spores to grow, which can lead to Sick Building Syndrome (SBS).

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As SILACOTE dries and creates the insoluble compound of paint and inorganic substrate, a micro-crystalline structure forms that has the ability to reduce heat gain. This reduces the stress cracking of the masonry substrate and also helps to reduce air conditioning loads, particularly in high temperature climates.

This micro-crystalline structure of the SILACOTE diffuses light, bringing about a beautiful 'true color' matte finish. This matte finish provides architectural interest in differing light levels and with the 'textured' finish there is the ability to create patterns or designs with the thicker coating. Traditional organic coatings harshly reflect light, providing a glare in bright sunlight.

SILACOTE is also not affected by ultra violet light and provides a light fast surface that provides for decades of trouble free use. Independent tests under ASTM G53 (UVB/Humidity) confirm that after 4,000 hours of accelerated weathering the SILACOTE was not affected in any way. Organic paints begin to chalk, fade and deteriorate in generally half of this timeframe.

One of the most important performance characteristics of SILACOTE is its incombustibility, meeting ASTM E1354. Independent laboratories confirm that the product provides a NFPA:101 CLASS A Flame Spread rating with zero smoke development under ASTM E84 when used on concrete and masonry substrates, including gypsum board applications. This Class A rating equates to Class I in national building codes such as BOCA, UBC, etc. Traditional organic paints will burn, giving off heavy toxic smoke, and will spread the flame quickly. SILACOTE offers increased fire safety that should help to provide more time to escape in a fire situation.

## SILACOTE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### EXAMINATION

Inspect surfaces to receive paint. Do not begin surface preparation or application until unacceptable conditions are corrected.

### PROTECTION

Protect glass, aluminium, woodstains, painted surfaces including galvanized steel, glass glazed tiles, terra cotta tiles, marble and travertine from overspray and residue.

If the application is to be by spraying, apply paint before installation of windows, if practical.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

SILACOTE must have the opportunity to bond directly to the substrate chemically. Therefore it is essential that the substrate be completely clean, dry and free of contaminants that may affect this bond.

Remove all dirt, dust, oil, pollutants, curing compounds, previous coatings and other materials that interfere with the penetration required to bond the paint to substrate. Form release agents should be 'Non-Transferable'.

Repair, patch and fill all cracks, voids, blemishes, defects and damaged areas in surfaces. Allow repair materials, such as the SILACOTE inorganic 'Remont' surfacing material, to cure completely before application of paint. Ensure any defects match surrounding surface texture before applying the SILACOTE paint.

### APPLICATION

**NOTE:** For normal to average applications a separate primer coat is not required. The SILACOTE may require a primer for very dry, low humidity climates where the substrate is very, very porous. The SILACOTE primer/sealer should be mixed with clean, potable water on no more than a 1:1 ratio and then applied evenly to all substrate surfaces to be painted to ensure an even drying time for the finish paint on that area. Do the same for very damp climates to seal the substrate.