



**MACLEOD**  
PAINTS AUSTRALIA

# Swiftvulc

## CHLORINATED RUBBER The Versatile Coating

A quality, flexible, single-pack paint suitable for swimming pools, ponds, water features, trampolines and industrial use



### Swiftvulc: The Versatile Coating

- **Swiftvulc Chlorinated Rubber** is a single pack immersion and protective **flexible coating**. Commonly used in the insides of **concrete swimming pools, ponds, some steel and floor projects** plus the refurbishing of **trampoline mats**.
- The coating is designed to **prevent surface deterioration**, for example: rust on metals and moisture in concrete.
- Swiftvulc comes in a **wide range of colours** and is available in 20 Litres, 4 Litres and 1 Litre.



Before and after painting with Macleod's Swiftvulc Chlorinated Rubber.

## Product Data

Technical data is typical and representative of the product.

**Form:** Thixotropic liquid

**Density:** Approx. 1.2 kg/litre (varies somewhat with colour).

**Temp. Resistance Maximum, Permanent**

**Conditions:** Approx. 50° C immersed

Approx. 80° C, dry, at 50% R.H.

**Non-Volatile Volume:** 35% ±3%

**Coverage:** 9 m<sup>2</sup>/ ltr, to produce 40 micron DFT.

**Colours:** Consult current colour card for full range.

**Packaging:** 1 and 4 ltr tins, all colours. Some colours in 20 ltr pails.

**Shelf Life:** Unopened containers will keep for a minimum of 5 years when stored between 0° and 35° C. Properly resealed partially used containers should keep as long.

### Chemical Resistance:

*SwiftVulc is resistant to temporary exposure to, or spills of:*

- Concentrated hydrochloric, sulphuric and acetic acids
- 10% concentrations of nitric acid
- Concentrated sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) solution and many other alkaline compounds
- 25% Ammonia (Technical Grade)
- Dilute ethanol solution (including wine).

*SwiftVulc is resistant to full immersion in, or long term exposure to:*

- Pure water
- Dilute hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, sulphuric, phosphoric, tannic, cyanuric, and uric acid.
- Dilute sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) and many other alkalis
- Seawater and solutions of many alkaline salts
- All chemicals commonly used in swimming pools, at concentrations recommended by manufacturers and pool maintenance professionals.
- Most mineral oils
- Wet chlorine and iodine gases

## Surface Preparation

**Important Note:** The purpose of surface preparation, for this coating or any other, is to produce a surface that is clean and sound. Anything other than a clean and structurally sound surface will detract from the life span of any coating applied to it. This reduction in life span will be even more pronounced in immersion conditions.

All substrates must be sound, free from grease, oil, and fats, and free of soluble salts. If you are aware of serious contamination of your substrate, contact a professional to

prepare the surface for you, or contact Macleod Industries directly for more information.

## Basic Techniques used in Preparing Surfaces

### Degrease and Rinse

Degrease surfaces using a solution of EC101 (preferred) or other degreaser at concentration specified on package.

Manually scrub using a stiff bristled broom or scrubbing brush and rinse thoroughly when finished to remove all grease, fats, and oils. Ensure all residues are thoroughly removed; rinse with clean potable water with low dissolved mineral content. If substrate is a swimming pool or spa, pay particular attention to the waterline, and directly above and below, and to the shallow areas and the steps.

### Waterblast

Waterblast at 3000 p.s.i. or higher. Tip should be no further than 80 cm from the surface to ensure good pressure. This removes solubles and unsound paint or substrate. If removal of unsound paint is required, it is recommended that the surface be waterblasted a second time, at least one hour after the first blasting. The water used should be low in dissolved minerals.

### Acid Etch and Rinse

Read all safety instructions on the container of acid before beginning. Protective mask and clothing should be worn. Rinse with a solution of spirits of salts (33% - 35% hydrochloric acid) to react and solubilize alkaline salts and remove them, and to etch smooth surfaces. Spirits of salts should be diluted 1:3 (acid: water). A plastic watering-can equipped with a rose is recommended for mixing and application of acid. Always add acid to water. Ensure that every part of the surface is exposed to fresh, unreacted acid. Rinse immediately with water free of soluble minerals; acid residues must not be allowed to dry on the surface.

### Abrasion

Abrasion is necessary to reduce the gloss and surface smoothness of a previous epoxy or urethane coating, or where loose rust on a metal surface is present. Sandblasting, wet sandblasting, disc grinding with angle grinder, or manual abrasion with grit paper are all acceptable. Metal surfaces should be abraded to SA 2.5. Remove grit and paint and substrate particles from area when finished.



## Application Technique

- Roller: Use a 10-12 mm nap, quality synthetic (Rolana or equivalent) or lambs wool roller. Do not re-roll over partially dry paint, as cobwebbing and/or lifting of the coating may occur.
- Brush: Use any solvent-resistant (epoxy set) brush. Paint may be left to dry on brush and redissolved in SwiftVulc or SVX Thinner for use at a later date.
- Thinning/Cleanup: Thin only with SVX Thinners, as directed for your application. Thin only as instructed or to replace volume lost from open container due to solvent evaporation.
- Stirring: All paint should be well stirred to a uniform consistency before and during use.

## Application Conditions

**Temperature:** At the substrate, temperature should be between 5° and 25° C. Painting of mineral substrates is best done after peak temperature of the day, once the temperature of the substrate is falling. Substrate temperatures generally begin to fall two hours after the air temperature begins to drop.

**Humidity:** Any humidity level is acceptable, assuming the substrate is completely dry and not wet from rain or condensation (dew). Drying times will be increased in very humid conditions.

**Intercoat Times:** Minimum 8 hrs at 25° C and 50% relative humidity. No theoretical maximum, assuming surface remains free of contamination. Best results are generally achieved applying two coats at the same time of day (as substrate temperature is static or falling), 24 hrs apart. Very humid weather with minimal airflow will impede solvent evaporation, allow 48 hrs between coats.

**Spread Rate:** Recommended spread rate is 9 m<sup>2</sup>/ltr per coat, to produce a dry film build on a non-porous substrate of approximately 40 microns per coat.

**Cure Rate:** SwiftVulc cures solely by solvent evaporation. Film is touch dry within 1 hr, print free within 3 hrs at conditions of 20° C and 50% RH, assuming good airflow. Humid conditions or poor airflow will increase cure times.

**SwiftVulc must be allowed to fully dry before it is immersed in water.** Solvent release from coating is not possible once the coating is immersed in water.

## Important Notes:

- Tins from different batches should be mixed together before application, please check the batch numbers on the product you have purchased.
- This product is thermoplastic, and as such is not resistant to solvents or animal or vegetable oils or fats. If you require solvent and/or oil/fat resistance for your application, please consult Macleod Industries for a more appropriate product.
- For swimming pool applications, where no tiles exist at the waterline, consult Macleod Industries. If fats/oils are likely to build up at an untiled waterline, you may need a different or additional product for this area.
- Many coloured render swimming pool finishes were never intended to be painted. As adhesion of paint was not engineered for, overcoating is sometimes difficult. Coloured or uncoloured render surfaces with no topcoat may degrade to the point of being unsound in fully immersed conditions. Painting will not solve serious structural problems. Experience shows, however, that use of SwiftVulc can produce good results on these finishes.
- Painting at higher than recommended film builds, or in temperatures above recommendations, or on surfaces with rising temperatures, may lead to solvent entrapment blistering. Darker colours are more prone to solvent entrapment blistering.
- Allow film to fully cure before immersing in water. For swimming pools, the standard is 7 days for an external pool, and 14 days for an internal pool. These are guides only. The pool, fish pond, water feature, water tank, etc. cannot be filled with water until all solvent has left the coating.
- Macleod Industries is not associated with the manufacturers or installers of Marblesheen™ or Quartzon™. Macleod Industries neither promotes nor disparages these products, and the names of these products are merely used as an example of coloured render finishes in common use in Australia.
- Ensure that water you use to fill fish ponds or water features which will contain fish is suitable for the purpose. A large percentage of council and bore water contains chlorine and fluorine compounds, or other minerals, at levels which are injurious to aquatic animal and plant life. Contact pet and plant shops in your area which specialise in fish and aquatic plants.
- Follow the advice of a qualified pool maintenance professional on proper chemical levels for your pool. The Langelier Index is the Best Guide You Can Use To Determine Whether Your Pool Is Balanced.

**Download full instructions and SDS details from [www.macleodpaints.com](http://www.macleodpaints.com)**



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