



SURFACE PREPARATION AND APPLICATION GUIDE

PROPOLYMER & VINESTER
SPECIAL SYSTEMS (SS)
(SS-5.0 to SS-5.2)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Products & Packaging.....	1
General Requirements for the Work Site.....	1
Steel Surface Preparation.....	1-2
Concrete Surface Preparation.....	2-3
FRP Surface Preparation & Testing.....	3
Mixing.....	3
Application & Equipment.....	3-5
Application Conditions.....	5
Shelf Life.....	5-6
Spray Life.....	6
SS Application.....	6-7
Curing Time.....	7
Inspection & Discontinuity Testing.....	7-8
Repair.....	8
Health & Safety.....	8

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guide is to acquaint applicators with the basic information necessary for properly ordering, storing and installing Tnemec's ProPolymer & Vinester Special Systems (SS) vinyl ester systems.

Prior to starting work, please read this entire guide carefully. If you have questions, contact your Tnemec representative. It is important that you obtain answers to any questions before work begins. Please review all pertinent product data sheets, as well as all referenced standards and technical bulletins. Also, reference the project specifications and compare them with this guide and the product data sheets. Resolve any inconsistencies prior to starting work.

This application guide cannot cover every issue that may be encountered in the field. If issues arise that are not addressed in this guide or the product data sheet, please contact your Tnemec representative or call +1-816-483-3400 or email techsvcs@tnemec.com for technical assistance.

This application guide gives information for three Special Systems (SS) using Series 1450 Vinester and 1451 Vinester. SS-5.0 is used on steel and other metallic substrates, SS-5.1 is used on concrete surfaces, and SS-5.2 is used on fiberglass reinforced parts (FRP). Additional vinyl ester products by Tnemec may be recommended, such as primers, surfacing resins, and ancillary material such as specialty powders and fabrics.

2.0 PRODUCTS & PACKAGING

2.1 SERIES 1407, 1415, 1450, 1451

The systems of vinyl ester products are brand named either Vinester or ProPolymer. They have unique compositional ingredients specific to their number. This includes, but is not limited to, being an epoxy, a novolac epoxy-based, or a brominated vinyl ester coating and/or lining. Consult each product data sheet for further specifics and use selection. The specific system was selected for performance in the chemical service environment.

2.2 PRODUCT PACKAGING: SERIES 1407, 1415, 1450, 1451

KIT SIZE	PART A – BASE (Partially Filled)	PART B – CATALYST (Partially Filled)	YIELD (MIXED)
Medium Kit	5 gallon pail	Pint bottle	5.0 gallons (18.9 L)
Small Kit	1 gallon can	4 oz bottle	1.0 gallons (3.7 L)

Note: Series 1450 Vinester and Series 1451 Vinester use a unique Part B catalyst and should not be mixed with nonrecommended Vinester or ProPolymer products. Series 1450/1451 Part B has a white cap for additional differentiation on job sites where other vinyl ester products may be present.

3.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WORK SITE

3.1 CLEANLINESS

Prior to and during surface preparation and the lining application, cleanliness must be maintained to avoid contaminants compromising the performance of the lining system. To prevent contamination from being tracked into the work area, establish a clean area around the entrance of the tank where clean footwear, or disposable overshoes, can be put on prior to entering the tank.

3.2 MATERIAL STORAGE

Storage of all materials including powders and aggregates, if used in the system, shall be indoors and in a conditioned environment. Ideally, storage conditions shall be no less than 40°F (5°C) to no more than 80°F (27°C). Temperature will greatly affect the workability of the products. Cooler temperatures increase viscosity and lengthen pot life of mixed materials. Warmer temperatures will reduce viscosity and shorten pot life of mixed materials. **Note:** This applies to aggregates and dry powders that may be used on the project.

3.3 DEHUMIDIFICATION

The surface should be clean, dry, and contaminant free, and be at least 5°F (3°C) above the dew point. Do not apply when humidity exceeds 80%. For tanks, dehumidification equipment is recommended if humidity exceeds 80%. Relative humidity conditions above 75% can retard the cure of vinyl ester products, therefore dehumidification equipment will be required if conditions are prone to go over 75% during the application and cure process.

If dehumidification equipment is not used, the surface to be coated should be abrasive blasted within twenty four (24) hours of the application of the lining material.

3.4 VENTILATION

When used as a tank lining or in enclosed areas, provide adequate ventilation during application and cure.

3.5 HEATING

The vinyl ester products listed in this application guide may be installed when temperatures of steel or concrete are above the minimum temperatures listed on the individual product data sheets. Necessary heating as specified, should be by means of an indirect fire into the heat exchange system that is incorporated into the dehumidified air supply. Air admitted into the tank should not pass directly through a combustion chamber.

Additional information concerning heating for cure, and if specified, post cure of these linings can be found in section 13.0 Curing Time.

3.6 LIGHTING

Reference SSPC-Guide 12 for more information.

4.0 STEEL SURFACE PREPARATION

4.1 PRIOR TO BLASTING STEEL

Before work can commence on tanks previously in service, it is vital that all internal tank surfaces are clean, dry and in suitable condition for surface preparation and lining system application. The following minimum requirements apply:

- Tanks must be structurally sound and free of chemical fumes (gas-free).
- Mill scale or other debris attached to the tank's surfaces must be removed. For heavily scaled or contaminated surfaces, sweep blasting may be required.
- If hydrostatic testing is carried out using salt or brackish water in the tank, then the test must be followed by fresh water washing. The maximum allowed total soluble salt contamination before application of MB vinyl esters is 3 µg (cm-2).
- The surface should be clean, dry, and contaminant free, and be at least 5°F (3°C) above the dew point. Do not apply when

humidity exceeds 80%. For tanks, dehumidification equipment is recommended if humidity exceeds 80%.

- If dehumidification equipment is not used, the surface to be coated should be abrasive blasted within 24 hours of the application of the lining material and before flash rusting occurs.

4.2 WELDS

Remove weld spatter, burrs, or protrusions; remove and/or round sharp edges. Smooth rough welds and gouges prior to abrasive blasting. Welds should be ground to remove any irregularities and are considered ready for painting when a minimum finishing level of a C designation, as defined by the latest revision of NACE SP0178 has been achieved.

4.3 CONTAMINATED SURFACES

Unlined tanks or previously-lined tanks require checking for contaminant presence that require complete removal prior to abrasive blasting. Water soluble contaminants such as chlorides, sulfates, acids, alkalis, etc. are not present and small quantities are not readily visible on the surface of the metal. These surface contaminants can be embedded into blast profile if not removed and cause extensive, persistent corrosion, and blistering under the protective coating system.

For a successful lining application, no more than the following amounts of detectable contaminants should be present on the surface:

CONTAMINANT	MAXIMUM DETECTABLE AMOUNT
Chlorides	30 mg/m ² / 3 ppm (µg/cm ²)
Sulfates	100 mg/m ² / 10 ppm (µg/cm ²)
Nitrates	50 mg/m ² / 5 ppm (µg/cm ²)

4.4 PREPARATION OF STEEL - ABRASIVE CLEANING

All steel surfaces to receive the SS materials should be abrasive blasted to a white metal cleanliness in accordance with SSPC-SP 5/ NACE 1 White Metal Blast Cleaning or ISO Sa 3 Blast Cleaning to Visually Clean Steel with a minimum angular anchor profile of 3.0 mils (75 microns).

The abrasive used should be clean, dry, bagged material that has a hard, angular cutting surface, such as aluminum oxide. Abrasive materials should be selected to produce the required 3.0 mils (75 microns) minimum angular anchor pattern and no evidence of a polished or peened surface will be accepted. Depth of anchor pattern is suggested to be measured by using HT Testex-Replica profile tape prior to the application of the prime coat. Profile readings should be recorded on HT Testex-Replica tape and retained by the applicator for verification as part of the Quality Assurance file (reference NACE SP0287 and ASTM D4417).

The compressed air used for blasting should be free of water and oil. Adequate traps and separators should be used to ensure elimination of all contaminants. Cleanliness of the air supply may be checked by operating the line without abrasive media through a clean white cloth for 20 seconds. If oil or water appear on the cloth, the traps and separators should be cleaned until subsequent 20 second tests prove satisfactory (reference ASTM D4285).

Blasting should not be performed when the surface temperature is less than 5°F above the dew point to prevent the formation of rust bloom. Dew point and surface temperature readings should be taken prior to blasting to ensure this condition. In addition, application of the prime coat should be scheduled so as to immediately follow blasting and cleaning operations. Painting over flash rust or other contaminants is

not acceptable. Care should be exercised by all personnel to avoid hand or clothing contamination of the freshly-blasted surface.

All dust and blasting debris must be removed by vacuuming. Cloths should not be permitted for cleaning blasted surfaces because of possible lint contamination. Brushing or blowing the surface should not be permitted as these methods will not dislodge all particles embedded in the surface profile. Styrene or other solvents should not be used to wipe clean steel or in between coats of vinyl ester materials.

4.5 SURFACE IMPERFECTIONS

Abrasive blasting may expose surface imperfections in steel surfaces that may previously have gone unnoticed. If practical, these imperfections must be repaired immediately and blasted to duplicate the surrounding area. If immediate repair is not feasible (due to loss of blast), the affected area is to be masked off and repaired following application of the first coat. If welding is involved in the repair procedure, the masked area must measure 6 inches (15.2 cm) in any direction from the weld. The edges of all masked repair areas should be feathered using an abrasive cloth or wheel. Prepare the repaired area for coating using the surface preparation procedures for steel outlined previously in Sections 3 and 4. Any contamination resulting from the repair must be removed by solvent wiping prior to abrasive blasting.

A record should be kept of all repaired areas using a coordinate system. The repaired area must be spot-blasted and remain free of voids, undercutting and weld spatter and exhibit a minimum 3.0 mil (75 micron) anchor pattern.

All outside corners or edges must have a 1/8" (3 mm) minimum radius. All inside corners should be filled to a minimum of 1" (2.5 cm) radius with putty made from the resin. See section 5.0 for additional information.

5.0 CONCRETE SURFACE PREPARATION

All new concrete should be allowed to cure 28 days. Verify dryness by testing for moisture with a "plastic film tape-down test" (reference ASTM D 4263). If necessary for testing horizontal surfaces, perform "Standard Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride" (reference ASTM F 1869). Moisture content is not to exceed three pounds per 1,000 sq. ft. in a 24 hour period. Abrasive blast or equivalent to remove laitance, form release agents, curing compounds, sealers and other contaminants to provide profile per NACE 6/SSPC-SP13, greater than an ICRI-CSP5. Blasting must be performed sufficiently close to the surface to open up surface voids, bug holes, air pockets and other subsurface irregularities. Dry, oil-free air must be used for the blasting operation (reference ASTM D 4285).

If concrete surfaces are severely deteriorated and a Special System is being applied, the substrate must be resurfaced using an appropriate material such as Series 215 Surfacing Epoxy, Series 217 MortarCrete, or Series 1415/1416/1418 Vinester with the addition of Series 211-9111 Bulking Powder. Small patches, bugholes, and coving can be repaired using Series 1407 Vinester, Series 1402 ProPolymer, or Series 201 Epoxoprime with the addition of 211-0211 Fumed Silica or Series 211-9111 Bulking Additive. Refer to the appropriate data sheet and Application Guide for more specific information or Tnemec Technical Services for more extensive repairs and additional information.

If installing a Special System (SS), in most cases of new construction or marginal deterioration of the concrete surface the specified

basecoat mortar is sufficient to fill and smooth up the concrete substrate for subsequent applications. For severe deterioration consider the use of previously mentioned materials for patching and resurfacing.

All dust and blasting debris dust shall be removed by vacuuming or washing prior to application. Cloths shall not be permitted for cleaning blasted surfaces because of possible lint contamination. Brushing or blowing the surface shall not be permitted, as these methods will not dislodge all particles embedded in the surface profile. All surfaces must be clean, dry, free of oil, grease and other contaminants.

5.1 OUTGASSING

Outgassing must always be considered a possibility with any concrete substrate. A number of means exist to either eliminate or reduce outgassing. First, application should be accomplished out of direct sunlight and during times when the surface temperature of the concrete is stable or descending. In addition, coating systems may have an exothermic reaction during their cure generating heat on the concrete surface promoting outgassing. The use of primers or resurfacers can help reduce outgassing.

5.2 EXPOSED REBAR

When rebar is exposed through the surface preparation or due to construction oversights, the rebar must be properly cleaned and primed. Exposed rebar must be cleaned as per SSPC-SP10/NACE 2 Near White Metal Cleaning or SSPC-SP11 Power Tool Cleaning to Bare Metal, and primed using an epoxy primer such as Tnemec Series N69 Hi-Build Epoxoline II or equal. The area around the rebar may then be rebuilt using Series 215 Surfacing Epoxy or, in more extreme cases, Series 217 MortarCrete.

5.3 TERMINATIONS

When the coating system is not scheduled to provide a monolithic surface, terminations must be built into the system. For example, when the system is scheduled to terminate three feet up the wall, 1/4" x 1/4" saw cut must be installed so the system may be keyed into these termination points. Refer to the "Secondary Containment Construction Details Guide" for more information.

5.4 PREPARATION OF CMU

Allow new mortar to cure 28 days. Surfaces must be clean, dry, sound and free of all contaminants (Ref. SSPC-SP13/NACE No. 6). Level all protrusions and mortar spatter.

6.0 FRP SURFACE PREPARATION & TESTING

All internal surfaces to be re-lined or repaired must be cleaned and free of all chemical contaminants prior to additional surface preparation.

To create secondary bonding to the fiberglass reinforced parts (FRP) surface, the existing corrosion barrier must be de-glossed, wax or gelcoats removed, and/or defective areas prepared by removing them down to a solid surface. Care should be taken to not damage the structural portion of the FRP vessel.

Dual action sanders and grinders are recommended. Pads must be changed frequently to increase effectiveness due to dust build-up and caking on the surface.

A great deal of dust and detritus is usually created and must all be removed from the surface prior to coatings applications. Clean air blowdowns, mechanical vacuuming, and damp cloth wiping are recommended. Do not use solvent or styrene.

6.1 TEST PATCH

A test patch is highly recommended to confirm compatibility of the original resin system with the new vinyl ester linings.

1. Determine the number of test patches that would be appropriate for the size and condition of the vessel. For each test patch, cut three 6" x 6" pieces of Fiberglass Mat 211-226 1.5-ounce chopped strand mat, one 2" x 6" piece of Mylar or similar material and mix enough Vinester 1407 for application of the test patch.
2. Wet out the location of the test patch with Vinester 1407 to apply the first piece of mat and place the Mylar or similar material at the edge to create a 2" x 6" non-adhered portion. Press onto the wet resin and saturate the piece fully with Vinester 1407. Allow to dry. Repeat the process two more times but without the addition of the Mylar.
3. After 12 hours at no less than 70°F (21°C), use a stiff putty knife or screwdriver to free the edge where the Mylar was placed and pry off the test patch. A successful test patch will be extremely difficult to remove and will pull some of the glass from the old lining with it.

7.0 MIXING

The SS vinyl ester products have limited pot life and workable spray conditions once the Part A and the Part B are mixed together. Prior to starting work, review each SS vinyl ester product data sheet associated with the project.

7.1 MIXING

Power mix the contents of Part A (base) thoroughly making sure no pigment remains in the bottom of the can. Add the 1450-1451 Part B (catalyst) to the Part A (base) while under agitation. Ensure that all Part B is removed from the container and blended into Part A by scraping the sidewalls of the pail using a flexible spatula or similar instrument. Care should be taken to not entrap air into the mixed material. **Note:** This mixing procedure does not apply if materials are to be applied by catalyst injection spray equipment.

Caution: Unused mixed material in the pail will greatly exotherm at the end of pot life which can generate dangerous heat and a possible explosion or fire hazard may occur. Containers should be moved to a safe exterior location. Unused material should immediately have gravel or sand added to the liquid to help absorb and dissipate the heat buildup. Do not close or cover the pail until all liquids have solidified and cooled down to an ambient temperature.

8.0 APPLICATION & EQUIPMENT

8.1 APPLICATION RECOMMENDATION

The SS lining systems all utilize vinyl ester products that can be applied with a roller, single-leg equipment or catalyst injected plural component equipment. Linings should always be spray applied to achieve appropriate film build, ensure continuity, and to create a pinhole-free and smooth finish. From a commercial standpoint, the spray method and equipment vendor may be selected by the applicator.

Projects of up to 50 gallons of spray per day would be candidates for single-leg airless equipment. Projects larger than 50 gallons per day are highly encouraged to utilize high production catalyst injection (CI) pumps designed for flake-filled vinyl ester coatings.

With CI equipment and application, the production is vastly increased, product has minimal waste, increases mixing accuracy, and dramatically reduces cleaning time.

8.2 AIRLESS SPRAY EQUIPMENT OR EQUAL

Airless spray equipment is for use with the following Special System products: Series 1407, 1415, 1450, 1451.

PUMPS	Graco X60 with 220cc fluid section without filter housing or Graco XL70 with 290 cc fluid section without filter housing.
HOPPER	10-gallon SS hopper / 1½" id with mounting hardware
ANCILLARY	- Dump valve – high pressure ½" T with a high pressure ½" ball valve - ½" male x ½" male hose fitting / ½" male x 3/8" male hose fitting
PACKINGS	PTFE
SPRAY GUNS	- Graco XHF Spray Gun - WIWA 500F Spray Gun - Graco gun swivel ½" f x 3/8" npsm
SPRAY TIPS	0.029 - 0.037 reverse clean
MATERIAL LINES	- ½" f x 3/8" npsm ½" x 50' x 6000 psi hose (maximum 50' length) - 3/8" x 6' x 6000 psi whip

8.3 CATALYST INJECTION EQUIPMENT OR EQUAL

The catalyst injection equipment is for use with the following SS products: Series 1407, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1448, 1450, 1451. Refer to 2.1 of this Application Guide for ordering 1402-OREDB tinted catalyst for use with catalyst injection equipment.

PUMP	- Spray-Quip 398-575 - High Production Catalyst Injection Pump - For Application of Flake Filled Vinyl Ester Coatings
MOTOR	- Graco Extreme XL6500 - 50:1 resin ratio pump
CATALYST DELIVERY	- Binks Super Slave catalyst pump package; - 0.5% - 3.5% (.25 increments) - Catalyst flow meter with 2.5-gallon supply cannister with overflow catch
HOPPER	7.5-gallon to 10-gallon stainless gravity feed hopper with in-line filter
HEATER	Graco Viscon HP 120V in-line heater with HD recirculation valve and return to hopper kit. Normal required spray temperature 90°F for MB Series vinyl ester products
HOSE BUNDLE	50' to 200' insulated assembly to contain, resin, catalyst and air atomizing hoses

SPRAY GUN	Binks Century Air-Assisted Airless gun with tungsten carbide needle and seat tip fitted with external catalyst injector nozzle.
CATALYST INJECTOR	- Orifice size: 0.031 - Gel/resin tip sizes: 0.026 to 0.044 - Fits all recommended tips for specific SS vinyl ester products.

8.4 AIRLESS SPRAY TIPS FOR CATALYST INJECTION CARRIER

See **Figure 8.4** for Tnemec's recommendation.

8.5 MIXING & APPLICATION OF TROWEL GRADE MORTAR BASECOAT

After surface preparation and priming, all of these systems in this Application Guide utilize the same basecoat with fiberglass mat reinforcement embed and a saturant application of neat resin before proceeding to the finish coat.

This section applies to SS-2.1 Series 1415 product when bulking or performance powder additives are mixed into the Part A components creating a trowel grade product. **Note:** These products may also be spray applied when used as a saturant over reinforcing mats and fabrics or when a Series 1400 Color Pack is added for a standard topcoat. Do not attempt to spray mortars.

Open the container of Part A and gently re-incorporate any liquids that may have risen to the surface using a wooden or plastic paint mixer stick. Add appropriate Part B and power mix at low-speed using a high-torque mixer with a box blade at the end of the shaft to incorporate the catalyst throughout the Part A. Use a spatula or other tool to scrape the sides of the container and expose the material to the catalyst.

When using either a small kit (SK) or medium kit (MK), it is recommended to immediately split the catalyzed material into two containers to allow for the incorporation of the dry powders which create a volume increase in working material once incorporated. SS-2.1 uses Series 211-9111 Bulking Additive to create the basecoat mortar. Generally, starting with 20 pounds per gallon added to Series 1415 creates a working mortar that can be adjusted for horizontal or vertical applications. The chart below provides the coverage rates for the new yields at specified thicknesses.

For example: 20# of 211-9111 Bulking Additive into 1-gallon of Vinester resin will yield 1.7-gallons of usable mortar. That 1.7-gallons of mortar will theoretically cover about 45 square feet at 60-mdft.

FIGURE 8.4 – AIRLESS SPRAY TIPS FOR CATALYST INJECTION CARRIER

	SERIES 1430	SERIES 1436	SERIES 1438	SERIES 1439	SERIES 1448	SERIES 1450/1451
TIP SELECTION	0.026 to 0.031	0.041 to 0.044	0.041 to 0.044	0.026 to 0.031	0.031 to 0.036	0.026 to 0.031
TIP ID No.	(2609) (3109)	(4109) (4409)	(4109) (4409)	(2609) (3509)	(3109) (3609)	(2609) (3109)
MAIN PROPORTIONER	50 to 60 psi	60 psi	60 psi	60 psi	45 to 50 psi	50 to 60 psi
ATOMIZING PRESSURE	60 psi	60 psi	60 psi	65 psi	60 psi	60 psi

COVERAGE CALCULATOR/USING TNAMEC BULKING POWDERS			
DESCRIPTION	POUNDS (kg)	DRY FILM THICKNESS (DFT)	COVERAGE
VERY WET	YIELDS 1.3 GAL (4.90 L)	10 (4.5)	41 (3.8)
		50	34 (3.2)
		60	29 (2.7)
		70	25 (2.3)
		80	20 (1.9)
WET/SLURRY	YIELDS 1.5 GALS (5.70 L)	15 (6.8)	48 (4.5)
		50	40 (3.7)
		60	34 (3.2)
		70	30 (2.8)
		80	24 (2.2)
STANDARD -	YIELDS 1.7 GALS (6.45 L)	20 (9)	54 (5.0)
		50	45 (4.2)
		60	39 (3.6)
		70	34 (3.2)
		80	27 (2.5)
STANDARD +	YIELDS 1.9 GALS (7.20 L)	25 (11.3)	61 (5.7)
		50	51 (4.7)
		60	44 (4.1)
		70	38 (3.5)
		80	31 (2.9)
HEAVY	YIELDS 2.1 GALS (7.95 L)	30 (13.6)	68 (6.3)
		50	57 (5.3)
		60	49 (4.6)
		70	42 (3.9)
		80	34 (3.2)
TNAMEC SERIES 211-9111/ 211-9215/211-9214			
FOR USE WITH SERIES 1415/1416/1418 ONLY			
COVERAGE RATES ARE THEORETICAL AND SHOWN IN SQUARE FEET (M ²) FOR THE NEW YIELD			

Apply using high-grade stainless-steel hand trowels commonly referred to as “pool trowels” as they have a rounded radius at each corner of the blade. Most often, a mixed five-gallon container is split between two applicators and material is hawked directly from the container(s) and on to the substrate. Use caution when recapturing wet material that may have fallen so as not to pick up cured pieces of the material or other detritus that may be carried into the fresh lining and disrupt the application. Make smooth passes with the mortar, moving in one direction. A ¼-inch finish roller with a woven nap may be used, slightly dampened with Tnemec 44-809 Smoothing Liquid to help remove trowel marks and smooth the mortar for embed of Tnemec Series 211-0226/0227 1.5-ounce chopped strand mat reinforcement.

Note: Highly filled linings such as these can make it difficult to obtain accurate wet mil thickness readings due to the compression of the mortar fillers. Theoretical coverage rates of a yield of material at specified film thickness as shown in chart above, with an appropriate loss factor should be considered when applying material to specification.

8.6 APPLICATION OF FIBERGLASS MAT AND SATURANT ON TO MORTAR BASECOAT

Series 211-227 Fiberglass Mat is 38 inches wide and is used for large runs of service. Series 211-226 Fiberglass Mat is 6 inches wide and is used to assist with cove applications and wrapping smaller areas. The chopped strand mat shall be placed into the wet mortar basecoat and impressed using a trowel, steel ribbed roller or other appropriate tools to make full contact. Mix and catalyze Series 1415 and apply over Series 211-226 & 227 as a saturant coat to wet out and orient all dry fibers of the chopped strand mat so there are no visible dry spots. Apply at no less than 20 mils DFT, or about 60 square feet per gallon. When laying additional sheets of chopped strand mat, a minimum of a 1-inch overlap should be placed between “drops,” using ample saturant to wet and bind the edges. Once laid, allow the system to cure, usually overnight.

Once firm and dry, scuff the surface to remove any stray wicked glass fibers, either mechanically or by hand, and to dull the gloss of the saturant coat. Vacuum the surface to remove debris and make a final wipe with clean and a lint-free rag. Proceed with additional coats as specified.

9.0 APPLICATION CONDITIONS

9.1 MATERIAL TEMPERATURE

Vinyl ester products require surface, ambient and material exposure to the temperatures of 60°F (16°C) for no less than 6 hours, 70°F (21°C) for no less than 4 hours, and 80°F (27°C) for no less than 2 hours to complete polymerization. If noted temperatures are not at least 60°F (16°C) and on the rise, they are not favorable to meet these parameters, it is recommended to wait until environmental conditions improve. If application is at an interior protected space or a covered tank, appropriate conditions can be created with conditioned air. Once exposed to these temperatures, the products will cure sufficiently if mixed and applied properly provided temperatures do not fall below 50°F (10°C) during this initial cure phase. See 15.0 CURING for additional details.

9.2 MOISTURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The presence of moisture and damp surfaces will severely retard or completely stop the cure of vinyl ester materials. All steel and concrete conditions must be no less than 5°F (3°C) above the dew point condition. During application it is recommended that relative humidity generally stays below 80%. No standing or visible water is allowed on steel or concrete prior to application.

10.0 SHELF LIFE

All Part A components of ProPolymer vinyl ester and Vinester products have a very short shelf life, and they should only be ordered once the purchaser is assured the project is viable and will not be delayed. It is recommended that materials be ordered no more than thirty (30) days in advance of application date.

Proper storage temperature conditions of vinyl ester products is not only important for optimum application properties but also to meet the shelf life profile in chart below.

ProPolymer vinyl ester and Vinester products are made to order (MTO), and they are not acceptable for return to Tnemec once the order is placed.

10.1 SHELF LIFE OF SS PRODUCTS

STORAGE TEMPERATURE	SHELF LIFE
35°F to 49°F (2°C to 9°C)	3 MONTHS
50°F to 79°F (10°C to 26°C)	2 MONTHS
80°F to 90°F (27°C to 32°C)	1 MONTH

Note: Do not store products at temperatures below 35°F (2°C) or above 90°F (32°C).

11.0 SPRAY LIFE

11.1 SS PRODUCT SPRAY LIFE

TEMPERATURE	POT LIFE
65°F (18°C)	1-2 HOURS
75°F (24°C)†	45 MINUTES TO 1 HOUR

†At higher temperatures, pot life will decrease; use caution in spray equipment. In hot weather, material should be cooled to 65°F to 80°F prior to mixing and application to avoid shortened pot life and improve workability.

11.2 SPRAY LIFE

Reference the applicable product data sheets for spray life limits.

11.3 CAUTION

Caution: Unused mixed material in the pail will greatly exotherm at the end of pot life generating dangerous heat and a possible explosion or fire hazard. Containers should be moved to a safe exterior location. Unused material should immediately have gravel or sand added to the liquid to help absorb and dissipate the heat buildup. Do not close or cover the pail until all liquids have solidified and cooled down to an ambient temperature.

12.0 SPECIAL SYSTEM (SS) APPLICATION

The following are the application guidelines for Tnemec's Special Systems.

12.1 SPECIAL SYSTEMS

Below is a breakdown of each Special System:

	SS-5.0	SS-5.1	SS-5.2
PRIMER	Series 1407	Series 1407	Series 1407
BASECOAT MORTAR		Series 1415-900 & 211-9111 Bulking Additive	
REINFORCEMENT & SATURANT		Series 211-226 & 227 Fiberglass Mat & Series 1415-900	Series 211-226 & 227 Fiberglass Mat & Series 1415-900†
INTERMEDIATE COAT	Series 1450	Series 1450	Series 1450
FINISH	Series 1451	Series 1451	Series 1451

†Optional fumed silica used for heavy repairs of the corrosion barrier when necessary for non-structural repairs.

12.2 SERIES 1407 PRIMER

Series 1407 is the primer selected for use under the SS finish coats, and it is acceptable for use on steel or concrete. In some cases, the

primer may be omitted due to temperature service levels and other conditions.

12.3 SS SEQUENCE AND THICKNESSES

SS-2.0, SS-2.1, and SS-2.2 are comprised of the following materials and dry film thicknesses (DFT).

	SS-5.0	SS-5.1	SS-5.2
PRIMER	Series 1407 5.0 mils (130 microns)	Series 1407 5.0 mils (130 microns)	Series 1407 5.0 mils (130 microns)
BASECOAT MORTAR		Series 1415-900 & Series 211-9111 Bulking Additive 60.0 mils (1,525 microns)	Series 1415-900 & Series 211-0211† 20.0 mils (510 microns)
REINFORCEMENT & SATURANT		Series 211-226 & 227 Fiberglass Mat & Series 1415-900 20.0 mils (510 microns)	Series 211-226 & 227 Fiberglass Mat & Series 1415-900† 20.0 mils (510 microns)
INTERMEDIATE COAT	Series 1450 25.0 mils (635 microns)	Series 1450 25.0 mils (635 microns)	Series 1450 25.0 mils (635 microns)
FINISH	Series 1451 10.0 mils (255 microns)	Series 1451 10.0 mils (255 microns)	Series 1451 10.0 mils (255 microns)
TOTAL DFT	40.0 mils (1,015 microns)	120.0 mils (3,050 microns)	80.0 mils (2,030 microns)

†Optional fumed silica used for heavy repairs of the corrosion barrier when necessary for non-structural repairs.

12.4 SS-2.0 COVERAGE RATES

SS-2.0, SS-2.1, and SS-2.2 use the products found in the following table. Listed film thicknesses are from the Sequence and Thicknesses Chart (Section 12.3). Theoretical coverage rate is for one coat with zero loss factors.

Product	Dry Thickness	Wet Thickness	Small Kit Coverage Rate	Medium Kit Coverage Rate
Series 1407 (Primer)	5.0 mils (125 microns)	6.0 mils (150 microns)	275 sq. ft. (25.3 m ²)	1,365 sq. ft. (126.7 m ²)
Series 1450 (Intermediate Coat)	25.0 mils (635 microns)	30.0 mils (745 microns)	55 sq. ft. (5.1 m ²)	275 sq. ft. (25.3 m ²)
Series 1451 (Finish Coat)	10.0 mils (255 microns)	12.0 mils (300 microns)	136 sq. ft. (12.7 m ²)	680 sq. ft. (63.3 m ²)
Series 1415 with 20 lbs of 211-9111 Bulking Additive (Basecoat Mortar)	60.0 mils (1,525 microns)	Yields 1.7 gallons of wet mortar	45 sq. ft. (4.2 m ²)	225 sq. ft. (20.9 m ²)
Series 1415-900 (Saturant)	20.0 mils (510 microns)	23.5 mils (600 microns)	68 sq. ft. (6.3 m ²)	340 sq. ft. (31.7 m ²)

12.5 NOTES ON THICKNESS AND COVERAGE RATES

Individual product data sheets list a range of acceptable dry film thicknesses. The charts above list the standard specified film thickness for each product in the Special System specification, or if a range is given, highest dry film thickness listed. Exception are

Series 1407 primer at 5 mils (130 microns) dry for concrete or steel. Vinyl ester coatings have reactive monomers and some shrinkage between wet to dry application occurs.

For calculation purposes, 15% has been found as a generally accepted delta between wet to dry, therefore, calculations are based upon a theoretical 85% solids material. Expect exceptions between product types and for waste, as this is theoretically calculated.

13.0 CURING TIME

13.1 ALL SPECIAL SYSTEM MATERIALS

Product	Minimum Recoat Time		Maximum Recoat Time		Immersion Service Chemical Dependancy†	
	75°F (24°C)	90°F (32°C)	75°F (24°C)	90°F (32°C)	75°F (24°C)	90°F (32°C)
Series 1407 (Primer)	2 hours	2 hours	72 hours	48 hours	48 hours	24 hours
Series 1450 (Intermediate Coat)	2 hours	2 hours	72 hours	48 hours	48 hours	24 hours
Series 1451‡ (Finish Coat)	2 hours	2 hours	72 hours	48 hours	48 hours	24 hours
Series 1415 with 20 lbs of 211-9111 Bulking Additive (Basecoat Mortar)	2 hours	2 hours	72 hours	48 hours	48 hours	24 hours
Series 1415-900 (Saturant)	2 hours	2 hours	72 hours	48 hours	48 hours	24 hours

† Listed is for domestic wastewater service. Some services may require longer cure period and/or elevated temperature post cure.

‡ See section 13.3.

13.2 MAXIMUM RECOAT WINDOW EXTENSION

If the maximum recoat window between primers and intermediate coats has been exceeded by less than 25 hours at the noted maximum temperature, it may be possible to still overcoat the lining. **Note:** This does not apply to Series 1451, which may not be recoated with itself. Follow Acetone or Styrene Sensitivity to check if acceptable secondary bonding is still present per Tnemec Technical Bulletin No. 22-119. **Note:** This test is not to be used to check for early recoat window for subsequent material coats of linings or earlier prior to published immersion time to service.

13.3 POST CURING (PC) GUIDANCE

Series 1451, when used in a chemical-resistant lining system inside of a tank, vessel, or FRP structure, must be post cured for proper performance as a corrosion barrier. Secondary containment service does not require post cure.

Allow 24 hours of cure at 70°F (21°C) and no less than 8 hours at higher ambient temperatures with good air movement in the tank or vessel prior to post curing. Inject via appropriate hot air make-up equipment warm air, raising the temperature by 30 degrees Fahrenheit (16.7°C) every 30 minutes, until a temperature of 180°F (82°C) is achieved and hold this temperature with good air exchange for a minimum of 4 hours.

13.4 DIRECT FOOD CONTACT GUIDANCE

All food, beverage, and pharmaceutical lining services using

ProPolymer Series vinyl ester products under 21 CFR 175.300 Direct Food Contact must be post cured by method herein described. Tank or vessel should be sanitized after post cure. For taste and odor sensitivity protocols the end user of the vessel should be consulted for any other additional conditions that may be required from their industrial hygienist or other competent persons and brought to the attention of the installing contractor in advance of project start. Dry food articles and pharmaceuticals do not require a post cure.

The following ProPolymer vinyl ester products are the only allowable linings for use in direct food contact vessels and tanks: Series 1402, 1420, 1422, 1430, and 1432.

13.5 BARCOL HARDNESS TESTING

Barcol hardness testing is an indication of complete cure in advance of placing the lining in immersion service. A minimum dry film thickness of no less than 30 mils dried is required to perform this test. Additional cure information, including Barcol hardness can be found in Tnemec Technical Bulletin No. 22-119. Following details outlined under ASTM D2583-13 the following are desired readings:

SERIES NUMBER	MINIMUM BARCOL HARDNESS
1444, 1448	20
1402, 1407, 1415, 1420, 1422, 1430, 1432, 1450, 1451	30
1416, 1418, 1428, 1436, 1438, 1439	40

14.0 INSPECTION & DISCONTINUITY TESTING

14.1 BLAST PROFILE (STEEL)

Refer to section 4.4 Preparation of Steel for more information.

14.2 WET & DRY FILM THICKNESS MEASUREMENT

Wet and dry film thickness readings for successive coats should be taken as soon as possible at a frequency of at least one per 100 sq. ft. and should be taken so as to avoid surface irregularities that could distort the readings. Readings on corners and in areas of intricate geometry should be taken every 10 sq. ft. to ensure proper wet coverage.

Certain ProPolymer and Vinester products may have fillers that can distort wet film thickness readings such as abrasion resistant additives or large glass flake filled trowel applied linings. It is recommended that a good practice is to identify and mark a specific location inside the tank or on the project substrate and determine how many gallons are required to be applied in the area to achieve the specified film thickness.

For example, use chalk to mark a 10' x 20' (200 sq. ft.) area and spray apply Series 1439 Vinester to achieve specified 25 mils (635 microns). With no loss, a 5-gallon kit will cover a 275 square foot area. With a 20% practical loss, a 5-gallon kit will allow for adequate material to cover the chalked 200 sq. ft. area.

14.3 FINAL INSPECTION - HIGH VOLTAGE DISCONTINUITY (SPARK) TESTING

If required by the contract specifications, high voltage discontinuity (spark) testing may be used to determine the presence and number of discontinuities in the nonconductive SS Series coating systems applied to a conductive surface.

All high voltage discontinuity (spark) testing should be performed in accordance with the most current version of NACE SP0188 and the

procedures outlined herein. NACE SP0188 recommends AGAINST spark testing liners that have been placed in service.

The SS coating systems should be applied and allowed to cure within the parameters of the corresponding information herein. Sufficient curing time of the coating system should be allowed prior to conducting a holiday test, as indicated by the, "Immersion" duration on the Product Data Sheets. Curing time will vary with surface temperature, air movement, humidity and film thickness.

It is acceptable, if preferred, to perform discontinuity and holiday testing on some lining systems prior to the last coat/lift(s). After high-voltage inspection, make any repairs before proceeding and do not perform a second high-voltage testing on the complete lining system. Consult Tnemec Technical Services for additional direction if not doing full inspection until last topcoat. The following are few examples:

- MB-5.0/6.0, after the application of the saturant and before application of the finish coat.
- SS-1.2, between the first and second glass flake trowel applications.
- RS-5.0/6.0, after the application of the saturant coat over the glass roving and before the application of the abrasion resistant mortar coat.

Note: Series 1448 Vinester **cannot** be high voltage tested.

If the substrate is incompatible or if thickness constraints are not applicable for a non-destructive dry film thickness gauge, measurements of the coating system thickness are to be performed during application of each system component using a wet film gauge, feeler gauge or other measurement device that can accurately measure the coating wet film thickness. These coating measurements are to be tabulated to determine the total system thickness.

For more information on voltage recommendations and curing parameters, reference Tnemec Technical Bulletin No. 03-42 or contact Tnemec Technical Services.

15.0 REPAIR

Consult with Tnemec Technical Services concerning repair procedures for specific MB, RS, or SS systems. In general, where imperfections, discontinuities or surface defects are present, or if a coating is damaged during inspection, the area in question should be masked and mechanically abraded to provide a consistent finish. Application of an additional brush coat may be necessary.

If immediate repair is not feasible (due to loss of blast), the affected area is to be masked off and repaired following application of the first coat. If welding is involved in the repair procedure, the masked area must measure 6" in any direction from the weld. The edges of all masked repair areas should be feathered using an abrasive cloth or wheel. Prepare the repaired area for coating using the surface preparation procedures for steel previously outlined in section 4.4. Any contamination resulting from the repair must be removed by solvent wiping prior to abrasive blasting.

A record should be kept of all repaired areas using a coordinate system. The repaired area must be spot-blasted and remain free of voids, undercutting and weld spatter and exhibit a minimum 3.0 mils (75 microns) angular anchor profile pattern.

If film defects are suspected to involve a significant void or holiday, or if the film has been damaged to the substrate,

contact your Tnemec representative or call Tnemec Technical Service at +1 816-483-3400 for specific recommendations.

16.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

ProPolymer and Vinester products are for industrial use only and must be installed by qualified coating and lining application specialists only. Paint products contain chemical ingredients which are considered hazardous. Read container label warning and Material Safety Data Sheet for important health and safety information prior to the use of this product. Keep out of the reach of children.

More detailed health and safety requirements are available in the Material Safety Data Sheet. Contact your local Tnemec representative for more information.