

TECHNICAL SHEET 06.01.01-eng

FAÇADE PAINTS

ACRYLCOLOR

Acrylic façade paint

1. Description, Application

ACRYLCOLOR is a façade paint made on the basis of water dispersion of polymeric binders. It is suitable mainly for **decorative protection of solid, smooth (polished), or fine and evenly rough façade surfaces having no cracks, structural anomalies, or other defects**, such as: already carbonized – over a year old – traditional lime-cement fine renders or at least a month old cement fine renders or those extended fine renders, which are strongly reinforced with cement, at least two months old unplastered concrete façade surfaces, fibre-cement and similar façade surfaces, façade brick, and similar. Application is also possible to well adhered old acrylic, silicate, and silicone paint coats and fine rough decorative renders of all types.

ACRYLCOLOR is distinguished by **high water repellence and good coverage**. Paint film **adheres to the surface well** and is **resistant to effects of smoke, ultraviolet radiation, and other atmospheric factors**, therefore it is persistent in any climatic conditions including on façade surfaces of tall buildings, which have minimum projecting roofs and which are extremely exposed to precipitation.

2. Packaging, Paints

Plastic containers holding 0.75 liter:

- White (shade 1001),
- Paints specially marked in the JUB colour chart (yellow – paint 3010, orange – paint 3060, ochre – paint 3100, light brown – paint 1120, dark brown – paint 1140, oxide red – paint 1210, blue – paint 3320, green – paint 3420, black – paint 1500, red – paint 5999, silver – paint 5001, gold – paint 5002, and bronze – paint 5003)

Plastic containers holding 0.75 liter, plastic containers holding 5 and 15 liters:

- White (shade 1001),
- 330 paints from the JUB colour chart (on JUMIX tinting stations at points of sale),
- 1049 paints from the NCS colour chart (on JUMIX tinting stations at points of sale),
- Delivery of paints designed at a special request of the customer is possible under certain conditions.
- It can be tinted by addition of tinting paints (UNITON).

Paints of various shades can be mixed in optional ratios!

3. Technical Data

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------|
| Density (kg/dm ³) | | ~1.52 | |
| Content of vaporous organic substances (VOS) (g/l) | | <25 The EU VOC requirement – category A/c (from 1 January 2010): <40 | |
| Dry to recoat T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 % (hours) | Touch dry | ~3 | |
| | Suitable for further treatment | ~6 | |
| Characteristics of dry paint film | Vapour permeability EN ISO 7783-2 | μ coefficient (-) | <3000 |



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|--|--|--|------|
| | Sd value (d = 100 µm) (m) | <0.30 Class II (medium water vapour permeability) | |
| | Water absorption w ₂₄ EN 1062-3 (kg/m ² h ^{0,5}) | <0.1 Class III (low water absorption) | |
| | Grasp to standard lime-cement render (1: 1: 6) EN 24624 (MPa) | >0.6 | |
| | Adhesion to traditional concrete EN 1542 (MPa) | Dry state (before ageing) | >2.0 |
| | | Dry state (after ageing) | >3.0 |
| | Gloss | Matt | |

Main ingredients: acrylate binder, fine calcite and aluminosilicate fillers, titanium dioxide, cellulose thickener, water

4. Surface Preparation

Surface should be solid, dry, and clean - without any badly-adhered particles, dust, remains of panelling oils, fat, or other dirt.

In normal conditions (T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 %), let the newly applied renders and levelling compounds dry or mature for at least 1 day for each mm of their thickness. Concrete surfaces should dry for at least a month. In case of paint renovation, thoroughly remove from the surface all old badly-adhered paints, precoat, and other decorative coats, all of which get easily soaked in water. Washing with a jet of hot water or steam is recommended mainly for very dirty façade surfaces, all concrete surfaces, and façade surfaces infected with wall algae and mould. Disinfect such surfaces after washing.

In the event of potential mending of façade surfaces that have been damaged in any way, follow only procedures, which ensure, concerning roughness, as high a level of equalisation as possible to the mended surface.

Application of a primer is obligatory before the first as well as before renovation paintings. JUB recommends JUKOLPRIMER diluted with water (JUKOLPRIMER : water = 1 : 1), SILICONEPRIMER diluted with water (SILICONEPRIMER : water = 1 : 1), AKRIL EMULSION diluted with water (AKRIL EMULSION : water = 1 : 1), or even the paint diluted with water (REVITALCOLOR AG : water = 1 : 1). They are applied with a paint or masonry brush, or a long-bristle fur or textile paint roller (JUKOLPRIMER, SILICONEPRIMER and AKRIL EMULSION can also be sprayed).

In normal conditions (T = +20 °C, relative air humidity = 65 %), application of the finishing coat may begin 6 hours (in the case of AKRIL EMULSION, SILICONEPRIMER or ACRYLCOLOR) or 12 hours (in the case of JUKOLPRIMER) after the application of a primer.

| | |
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| Indicative or average use (depending on absorption and roughness of the surface): | |
| JUKOLPRIMER | 90 – 100 ml/m ² |
| or | |
| SILICONEPRIMER | 90 – 100 ml/m ² |
| or | |
| AKRIL EMULSION | 90 – 100 g/m ² |
| or | |
| ACRYLCOLOR | 90 – 100 ml/m ² |

It is obligatory to underpaint dark, very dirty, and strongly non-equalised surfaces, concerning paint, which are to be painted in intensive, mainly yellow, orange, red, green, or violet shades, and surfaces, which are to be covered with ACRYLCOLOR in paints 5001 (gold), 5002 (silver), and 5003 (bronze). Underpainting is done on a dry primer and it



encompasses a one- or two-coat application of ACRYLCOLOR:

- In paint 3050 if you wish to paint the surface with a paint in shade 5001,
- In paint 1494 if you wish to paint the surface with a paint in shade 5002,
- In paint 2171 if you wish to paint the surface with a paint in shade 5003, and
- In shade 1001 (white) if you wish to paint the surface in one of the above referred intensive colour shades.

5. Paint Preparation

Only stir the paint well before use and, if necessary, dilute it with water (maximum 10 %) in accordance with consistency corresponding to application technique and conditions. ATTENTION! Paint coverage decreases with diluting!

Equalize paint needed to coat the finishing wall surface (or, better still: all surfaces, which are painted in the same paint shade) in a container of appropriate size. In case of large surfaces, where, in such a manner, it is impossible to technically ensure sufficient quantity of paint even for a one-layer application, mix paint from at least three containers in an equalisation container first. When a third of the so prepared paint is used, pour new paint into the container and stir it well together with the rest of the paint already in the container, etc. Equalisation of white paint of the same production batch, which has not been diluted, is not necessary.

Any "repairs" of the paint during application (adding tinting agents, diluting, and similar) are not allowed. The quantity of paint required to paint specific surface can be calculated or estimated from the surface and data on average consumption. In specific cases, the consumption can be determined by measuring at large enough test surface.

6. Paint Application

Paint is applied in two (exceptionally three) coats using a long-bristle fur or textile paint roller (length of hairs or threads is 18 to 20 mm; the following can be used: natural and artificial fur or textile linings made of different synthetic threads – polyamide, dralon, vestan, nylon, perlon or polyester), a painting brush suitable for application of dispersion wall paints or it can be sprayed.

Use a suitable bucket grid when applying the paint with a roller; the second or the third application can be applied only onto a completely dry previous coat – in normal conditions ($T = +20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, relative air humidity = 65 %) it is usually after approximately 6 hours (in case of lower temperatures and high relative air humidity drying time can be substantially extended!).

Paint can be sprayed onto a surface using traditional high pressure and modern low pressure spray guns of different types (with "external" or "internal mixing of air"), as well as airless aggregates of a variety of manufactures. As regards to the choice of diameter of spraying nozzles and service pressure, follow producer's instructions.

An individual wall surface is painted without interruptions from one end to the other. Regardless of the before stated, always treat surfaces inaccessible to a standard long-bristle paint roller (corners, gutters, narrow reveal surfaces, and similar) first using suitable brushes or smaller paint rollers adjusted to existing conditions.

Painting is possible only in suitable weather or microclimate conditions: temperature of the air and the wall surface should not be lower than $+5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and not higher than $+35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and relative air humidity should not be higher than 80 %. Protect façade surfaces against the sun, wind and rainfall with curtains; however, do not conduct any work in rain, fog or strong wind ($\geq 30\text{ km/h}$) despite such protection.

In normal conditions ($T = +20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, relative air humidity = 65 %), resistance of freshly painted surfaces to damage caused by precipitation (washing away of the application) is achieved in 24 hours at the latest.

Approximate or average consumption for a two-coat application:
180 - 210 ml/m², depending on absorption and roughness of the surface

7. Tool Cleaning, Waste Management

Thoroughly clean all the tools with water immediately; dried stains cannot be removed.

Keep unused paint (only that, which has not been diluted!) in a well sealed package for potential repairs or later use. Waste liquid remains must not be emptied into drains, watercourses, or environment and they must not be disposed together with domestic wastes. Mix them with cement (hardened mortar remains and wastes, sand or sawdust may be added to them) and when they harden, deposit them onto the dumping grounds of construction waste (waste classification number: 17 09 04) or municipal waste (waste classification number: 08 01 12).



Cleaned packaging can be recycled.

8. Safety at Work

Respiratory protection with a protective mask and eye protection with protective glasses or a face shield is necessary only when paint is applied by spraying. Otherwise, follow general instructions and regulations on safety of construction work or works including paintwork. The use of special personal protection means and the application of special measures for safe work at paint application with a paint roller or a brush is not necessary.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with water immediately.

9. Maintenance and Restoration of Painted Surfaces

Painted façade surfaces do not require any special maintenance. The non-adhering dust and other non-adhering filth can be swept, vacuumed or washed away with water. Adhering dust and more obstinate stains can be removed by light rubbing with a wet cloth or brush soaked into a solution of usual universal household preparations and washed away by clean water.

However, paint should be restored on surfaces, which cannot be cleaned of filth and stains by following the method described above. In such cases, apply two coats of paint as described in the chapter »Paint Application«. An appropriate primer is mandatory, which can be skipped only if the last painting was conducted not more than two years ago.

10. Storage, Transportation Conditions and Durability

Storage and transportation at temperature +5°C to +25°C, protected from the direct sunlight, out of reach of children, MUST NOT FREEZE!

Durability when stored in originally sealed and undamaged packaging: at least 18 months.

11. Quality Control

The product's quality characteristics are determined with the internal manufacturing specifications as well as with the Slovenian, European and other standards. The achievement of declared or set quality level is ensured by the ISO 9001 system for total quality management and control, which has been implemented at JUB for many years. It comprises daily quality checks in our own labs, and occasionally also at the Construction Institute in Ljubljana, at Forschungsinstitut für Pigmente und Lacke in Stuttgart and at other independent institutions at home and abroad. During the manufacturing process, we strictly comply with the Slovenian and European standards for protection of the environment and for ensuring security and health at work, which is confirmed by the ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certificates.

12. Other Information

Technical instructions in this brochure are given based on our experiences and are given as a guideline for achieving optimal results. We cannot take any responsibility for the damage, caused by incorrect selection of a product, incorrect use or unprofessional work.

The colour shade may differ from the print in the colour chart or from the approved sample. However, the total colour difference ΔE_{2000} – it is determined in accordance with the ISO 7724/1-3 and by the mathematical model CIE DE2000 – doesn't exceed 1.5 for shades from the JUB colour chart and 2.5 for shades from the NCS colour chart. A correctly dried application of paint to the test surface and a standard of the concerned colour, which is stored at TRC JUB d.o.o., shall be decisive for control purposes. Paint manufactured by other samplers and colour charts is the best possible approximation for the JUB's primers and tinting agents. Therefore, in such cases the total colour difference from the desired shade may be even higher than the value guaranteed above. Difference in colour shade, which is a result of unsuitable working conditions, of a colour preparation technique, which differs from the one in this technical sheet, failure to follow the equalization rules, application onto an unsuitably prepared, overly or not enough absorbing surface, more or less coarse surface, on wet or not dried enough surface, cannot be subject of complaint.

For painting façade surfaces, in particular final façade thermal insulation systems, we recommend paint with brightness (Y) over 25. Darker paints and paints of intensives colour tones, which can be achieved only with organic pigments, are less resilient in severe exploitation conditions, less resistant to washing out with precipitation and more inclined to chalking. We shall not accept complaints for changes, which might occur for this reason on façade surfaces which pale faster. Therefore, one should consult our experts for each case individually regarding conditions for application of such



paints and maintenance of processed surfaces. The list of colour nuances, which could be controversial in this sense, is available at stores where JUMIX tinting stations are located as well as in our sales and technical information departments.

This technical sheet supplements and replaces all preceding editions. We reserve the right to change and supplement data in the future.

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