

ULTRA PREMIUM
PIGMENTED SEALER

RESOURCE CODE 118227
SEPTEMBER 2023
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Description & Uses

Wattyl Master Prep Pigmented Sealer is an oil-based sealer specially formulated for use on fully cured cement and plaster surfaces. It is suitable for both interior and exterior application to alkaline surfaces such as cement render, set plaster, fibrous plaster, fibrous cement sheeting and brickwork. May also be used as a sealer for interior timber surfaces such as plywood and hardboard (not MDF) where the best oil based gloss finish is required.

Features & Benefits

- Promotes adhesion on absorbent surfaces
- Protects paint from alkali attack on set plaster
- Use with water-based and oil-based finish coats
- Interior and exterior application

Colours

Off white.

Dries to a flat finish.

Properties & Performance Guide

Dry & Recoat Times	Surface Dry - 4 hours Recoat - 24 hours Fully Cured - 7 days Figures are quoted at 25°C and at 50% humidity. Drying will take longer at lower temperatures or higher relative humidity.
Coverage per Coat	Up to 16 M ² /L depending on the surface texture, porosity and method of application.
Film Thickness	Wet Film Thickness (WFT) - 63 microns minimum Dry Film Thickness (DFT) - 30 microns minimum
Thinning	If desired, thin sparingly with Mineral Turps.
Clean Up	Clean up with Mineral Turps away from drains. Soak all used cloths in water after use as they may self-ignite. Protect Our Environment: Do not pour leftover paint down the drain. To dispose of unwanted paint see paintback.com.au . Empty paint containers should be left open in a well ventilated area to dry out. When dry, recycle containers via recycling programs. Check with your local council first.
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds)	VOC < 420g/L

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Recommended Substrate Conditions & Preparation

Surfaces are to be suitably prepared in accordance with proper trade practices.

Ensure surface is clean and dry, and free from dust, dirt, grease, formwork release agents and curing compounds. Remove loose, peeling or flaking material. Sand the surface smooth and remove all dust. Fill holes and cracks with a suitable filler and sand lightly to an even finish.

Ensure set plaster substrates are sufficiently cured prior to painting. Typically this may take a minimum of 4-6 weeks. Efflorescence (white salts) must be removed prior to painting. There must be less than 15% moisture content in the surface at the time of application and the surface must have a pH level less than 10. Set Plaster substrates must be considered as ready to paint after testing and treating (See Appendix 'Preparation and Painting of New Plaster Substrates'). This includes testing for; Moisture, Alkalinity, Efflorescence, Drumminess, Incoherence, Softness and Powderiness.

Ensure all new cementitious substrates are fully cured prior to painting. Typically this may take a minimum of 4-6 weeks. Efflorescence (white salts) must be removed prior to painting. There must be less than 15% moisture content in the surface at the time of application.

If mould is present, clean surface with household bleach then rinse well with clean water.

Application Guide

Stir well before and during use with a broad paddle reaching to the bottom of the can and lifting until contents are completely mixed.

Apply one full, even coat by brush, roller or spray.

Use a quality brush or roller.

Avoid painting when air temperature is below 10°C (or likely to go below before paint can dry thoroughly) or above 35°C or when humidity is very high.

In exterior application avoid painting when dew or rain is likely.

Surface Type	Preparatory Coats
New set plaster, cement render, fibre cement or paper-faced plasterboard surfaces.	Apply one coat of Wattyl Master Prep Pigmented Sealer to correctly prepared surface.
Previously painted surfaces.	Spot prime any correctly prepared bare areas with Wattyl Master Prep Pigmented Sealer.
Interior timber and hardboard surfaces.	Apply one coat of Wattyl Master Prep Pigmented Sealer to correctly prepared surface.

Additional Data

Available in 4 & 10 litre containers.

Avoid exposure to steam and condensation for 48 hours after application of final coat.

Containers must be secured and stored upright during transit.

Containers must not be exposed to excessive heat or cold.

Store in a secure, cool and well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

The use of proprietary additives other than those manufactured by Wattyl is not recommended.

Do not use for any other purpose other than as specified in our literature.

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Appendix: Preparation and Painting of New Plaster Substrates

PREPARATION AND PAINTING OF NEW PLASTER SUBSTRATES

Numerous issues can be encountered with painting of new plaster, so to ensure the best possible results there are a number of things that need to be considered prior to painting.

DRYING AND CURING: New plaster walls must be allowed sufficient time to thoroughly dry and cure. Not only is there water in the plaster, there is also water in the masonry wall to which the plaster has been applied. If the backing is dry when the plaster is applied painting can usually safely be undertaken 4 to 6 weeks later. A moisture test should be performed on the substrate using a moisture meter. Surfaces should not be sealed or painted if moisture readings exceed 15%. A substrate with moisture levels above 15% should be left longer to dry out and retested later. If paint is applied over a 'damp' surface or substrate, blistering or peeling may result. Similarly, free lime and soluble salts may be taken into solution by the moisture present causing Saponification, Efflorescence, etc., resulting in poor adhesion and failure of the system, or at best an objectionable white deposit on the surface of the paint.

DRUMMINESS: 'Drummy' areas, or 'Drumminess' is the term used to describe a failure of adhesion and occurs where there has been a failure of adhesion between a pair of layers within the sequence that constitutes the plastering system, namely the substrate (eg brick), the float coat and the set coat. There may be numerous possible causes, including lack of suitability of the substrate and its preparation, the type of mix used in one or more layers or the initial drying conditions. Drumminess is identified by lightly tapping the surface and listening for a dull, hollow sound. Once identified, these areas need to be cut out or chipped away, replastered and allowed to cure before painting.

INCOHERENCE: Incoherence or softness may be due to initial incoherence or failure to set hard, with possible causes such as insufficient binder in the mix, working past the setting time or adverse drying conditions. Incoherence may be suspected during testing for drumminess where tapping yields a dull hollow sound. It can be confirmed by pressing with a hard object whereupon soft plaster will crumble around the point of the implement. Walls should be trowelled at least three (3) times to finish to the required hardness after application of the first coat.

POWDERINESS: On closer examination the surface may be powdery or showing signs of weak adhesion. This is often referred to as Powderiness or Surface Dusting. A simple way of testing this is to stick approximately 150mm of 25mm clear cellulose tape firmly to the surface. Remove by tearing off very quickly and ascertain the extent to which nothing, loose powder or chunks of substrate material are removed. In the case of the latter two extreme caution and adequate preparation must be undertaken. Testing with adhesive tape may be used to confirm the presence of dust on the surface of

Appendix: Preparation and Painting of New Plaster Substrates....Continued

the plaster but it will not confirm the soundness of the plaster as a whole. It may assist in detecting Incoherence under some conditions but can't be relied upon to detect Drumminess. In some cases the tape test may indicate a failure beyond a Master Painter's responsibility to remedy (eg removal of plaster layers or render coat on bagged walls, etc.). In this case painting should not proceed without advice from the owner, builder, architect, etc. However, once again there are some remedies which we can recommend where the problem does not extend to stripping the wall and replastering or rendering. In the case of soft plaster, detected by being able to easily scratch the surface with a fingernail, the wall should be treated with a 14% solution of phosphoric acid. The acid reacts with the surface, dissolving the loose surface layer and the subsequent solution is absorbed back into the wall leaving a firm surface ready for painting when dry. It is important to observe safety precautions when using acid and that wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment such as goggles, gloves and protective clothing is required. It is recommended the Safety Data Sheet provided with the acid be reviewed and appropriate risk assessments undertaken to ensure the work is completed safely. After treatment the surface should be allowed to stand for 10 minutes, then rinsed with clean water and allowed to dry. Retest for soundness using the tape test described above. It must be noted that failure to consolidate a loose, superficial layer prior to painting is a common cause of coating failure over many substrates, including plaster. No surface consolidation treatment such as application of phosphoric acid or use of a paint sealer or binder can rectify a lack of integrity beneath the surface, such as drumminess or lack of coherence.

EFFLORESCENCE: This is identified as a loose, white, fluffy surface powder and is more frequently found on Gypsum

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plaster walls than on fibrous plaster and usually consists of Sodium Sulphate which may have been present in the material used in the construction of the wall. All new masonry walls contain moisture and soluble alkaline salts (both in the rendering and/or the plaster coat) and Efflorescence can be formed by chemical reaction between them and the plaster. As the wall dries, Sodium Sulphate in solution is transported to the surface where it is deposited as a bulky white precipitate when the water evaporates. If walls are painted before they are dry the efflorescent salts may crystallise on top of the paint film or form beneath and lift it. If the wall is thoroughly dry no further Efflorescence will occur.

The treatment of Efflorescence depends upon the nature of the deposit and chemical analysis is necessary to establish its composition. It is therefore advisable to seek expert advice if failures such as this occur. However, as a general practical guide, most cases of Efflorescence are remedied by treating the surface with a 15% solution of Calcium Chloride before painting. Two coats of this solution are necessary with an interval of about 2 hours between them. The surface can be painted about 24 hours after the application of the second coat. Calcium Chloride inhibits Efflorescence by reacting with the Sodium Sulphate and converting it into Sodium Chloride, which is less undesirable from this point of view.

ALKALINITY: A test for the presence of excess alkali should be made on new plaster and masonry walls particularly where lime has been used. Alkali levels can be checked using pH test strips that have a working range of pH7 to pH14. The test is done by moistening the test strip with demineralised water and then laying it face down on the surface. Upon removing the strip, place it against the colour key chart (supplied with the test strips) and assess to determine the pH level. Painting must not commence until the substrate pH has dropped below 10. Once it has been determined that the substrate integrity is sound, the moisture level of the substrate has dropped to below 16% and that the pH is below 10, the surface is then ready to be sealed and painted.

Further information on treatment of plaster due to alkalinity, efflorescence and softness etc can be found in Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2311:2009 Guide to the painting of buildings.

SUMMARY

- Ensure plaster is dry and properly cured. Typically this takes 4 to 6 weeks depending on drying conditions. Test moisture content with moisture meter if in doubt. Moisture content needs to be less than 16%.
- Check for drumminess by tapping the surface and listening for a dull hollow sound.
- Check for softness or surface dusting with the clear tape. If condition is suspect, identified by a varying degree of powder or strips of substrate material on the tape, then remedial treatment is required.

Appendix: Preparation and Painting of New Plaster Substrates....Continued

- Test hardness of plaster surface and if soft treat as outlined with 14% solution of Phosphoric Acid
- If Efflorescence is present treat as outlined above with a 15% solution of Calcium Chloride solution.
- Test for presence of Alkali with pH test strips, allow surface to dry thoroughly. pH should be below 10.
- Ensure the surface is clean and dust free.
- Apply 1 coat of Master Prep Pigmented Sealer or Aqua Prep Acrylic Plaster Sealer.
- Inspect for surface imperfections, fill with a suitable interior filler and allow to dry. Sand smooth and dust down.
- Spot prime with Master Prep Pigmented Sealer or Aqua Prep Acrylic Sealer Undercoat.
- Apply two coats of the desired broadwall finish.

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Safety Data

First Aid Instructions	For advice, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 131 126 (Australia), 0800 764 766 (New Zealand), or a doctor. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. If inhaled remove from contaminated area to fresh air. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush contaminated skin with water.
Safety Directions	FLAMMABLE. HAZARDOUS: Contains 30-60% liquid hydrocarbons. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Keep closed when not in use. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation during use. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapour. Wash hands thoroughly after use.
Further Information	For the latest information refer to the Safety Data Sheet available on our websites. Australia: www.wattyl.com.au or contact Wattyl Assist on 132 101. New Zealand: www.wattyl.co.nz or contact Wattyl Assist on 0800 825 7727.

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