

471 Anti-graffiti protective lacquer temporary

Colourless protective coating as a sacrificial layer for graffiti



Material description



Material type:

Colourless, pore-wetting and breathable protective coating, free of silicone and wax.

Intended use:

Protects absorbent substrates such as plasters, facades, full thermal insulation, clinker, wood, etc. Is also removed when removing graffiti and thus protects dirt-sensitive substrates. Not suitable for hydrophobic and water-repellent substrates or surfaces that are exposed to moisture penetration from the rear. Alkaline substrates such as concrete or silicate paint must be primed in advance with deep penetrating primer.

Properties:

- Matt surface
- Protects against the penetration of water and dirt into the substrate
- paintable
- open to diffusion, s_d -value 0.31m (mean value)

Binder base:

Water-thinnable polymer resins

Density:

approx. 1.03 g/cm³

Packaging:

750 ml 2.5 litres

Storage:

Store in a cool and dry place. Protect from frost.

Technical application notes

Substrate preparation:

The substrate must be clean, dry and dust-free. Remove any graffiti in advance with Graffiti Remover 470. Rinse with clean water and allow to dry. Prime fibre cement boards on all sides beforehand.

Coating structure:

approx. 3x -
4x On smooth, slightly absorbent substrates: Total application quantity 150 - 200ml/m² (undiluted)
approx. 5x -
6x On coarse-textured, absorbent substrates: Total application quantity 300 - 400ml/m² (undiluted)

Processing:

Stir carefully before use. Best applied by spraying (airless) with low pressure and the smallest nozzle. Alternatively, roll with a lambskin roller. Wait for intermediate drying after each coat of the coating until the applied layer has dried clear. During the entire application and drying time, the material, substrate and air temperature must not fall below 8°C and must not exceed 30°C. The air humidity should be between 30% RH and 70% RH during the entire time. Low temperatures and high humidity extend the drying time.

Tool cleaning:

Clean with water immediately after use.

Removal of graffiti:

Steam jet (50° - 70°C) with dirt remover, max. 60 bar pressure - depending on the load-bearing capacity of the substrate. To simplify the process, the surface can be sprayed with Graffiti Remover 470 beforehand and left to act briefly (not for markers and coloured pencils).

Labelling

Waste code:	080111
Disposal:	Only dispose of completely empty containers for recycling. Hardened residues can be disposed of with residual waste. Liquid paint residues must be disposed of via the hazardous waste collection points or authorised disposal companies.
Note:	Keep out of reach of children. Do not inhale spray mist. Ensure thorough ventilation during and after processing. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not allow to enter drains, waterways or soil. Clean tools immediately after use with soap and water. Only dispose of empty containers for recycling. Dispose of liquid material residues at the collection point for old paints.
Other:	The accident prevention regulations of BG Chemie "Processing of coating materials (VBG 23), the leaflet "Solvents" (M 017) and the "Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (TRGS) 507" must be observed. Remove food from the relevant rooms during processing and the drying time. Further information can be found in the EC safety data sheet.

Processing instructions

Application method	painting / rolling	Airless spraying		
Dilution	undiluted	undiluted		
Viscosity				
Nozzle (mm)				
Injection pressure (bar)				
Cloisters				

Drying / recoatability	Dust-dry	paintable		
(20°C/55% r.h.) *	~ 30 min	~ 1 - 2 h		

Yield	painting / rolling			
m ² / litre	10 - 12			

Special notes

Caution: existing efflorescence may reappear on clinker bricks and brickwork. We recommend carrying out preliminary tests.

* Specified drying times apply at 20°C / 55% relative humidity and sufficient air movement.

The following conditions may delay drying:

- Low temperatures
- High humidity
- Excessive layer thickness
- Lack of air movement