



PROTIM[®] SOLIGNUM[®] RAINCOAT WATER REPELLENT

USES

Raincoat Water Repellent Exterior Timber Finish (commonly known as Raincoat) is a solvent based coating for protection of timber from the effects of wetting and weathering in exterior applications. Timber protected with Raincoat will have a better resistance to warping, splitting, cracking, weathering, and hence helps to maintain the appearance and serviceability of exterior timber structures such as decks, furniture, cladding, lattice and pergolas.

Raincoat is formulated for use with treated pine timber and may be able to be used with hardwoods, however, it is best to test for penetration and take other action as detailed in the "surface preparation" section of this brochure. Raincoat can also be used with normal untreated timbers in exterior applications. However, Raincoat is not a fungicide or insecticide, it is recommended that all timber first be treated with an appropriate timber preservative such as Timber Care XJ (see Recommendations and Re-Application). Raincoat is recommended for exterior use only.

MODE OF ACTION

Raincoat penetrates timber to form a water resistant envelope around the timber. This envelope reduces water ingress. Since fluctuation of moisture content in timber is the main cause of dimensional instability, Raincoat will reduce splitting, warping and checking. Ultra violet light present in sunlight interacts directly with the cellulose and lignin polymers in timber. The pigments in Raincoat (excluding Raincoat Clear) will minimise UV damage and help to maintain colour.

COMPATIBILITY

Raincoat Clear may be used as a sealant and foundation for other surface coatings. It is directly compatible with other alkyd or oil based paints and stains. However as Raincoat repels water some problems may be encountered when using acrylic or other water based products over Raincoat. If this type of product is required, first coat over the Raincoat with an oil based primer. In all cases where over coating with another product is required use only one coat of Raincoat. Allow Raincoat to dry for several days. Check for adhesion first in an inconspicuous place or use a separate sample.

As other surface coatings will impede or prevent penetration, it is not recommended to apply Raincoat over other products such as acrylics or estapols.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Raincoat is intended to protect and enhance the beauty of decking, fencing, cladding, furniture, lattice, windows, pergolas and many other examples of exterior timber constructions. It is a complement for treated timbers.

PROPERTIES

Colours:	Clear, UV Plus and stain variations
Density:	0.83kg/L at 20C
Flash Point:	43C
Odour:	Mild Petroleum

PRODUCT PREPARATION

Mix thoroughly before use to ensure solids and pigments are evenly distributed. Pigment may settle after extended shelf storage. Thinning is not normally required. However, if the product does not readily absorb, (eg; new dressed timber or during cold weather), thinning with mineral turpentine may assist penetration. Normally 1 or 2 parts of turpentine to 10 parts of product will be sufficient



ABOVE
GROUND



WATER
REPELLENT



UV
PROTECT



CLEAR
FINISH



COLOURED
FINISH



SPRAY
ON



BRUSH
ON



SURFACE PREPARATION

New timber should be dry and free from dirt, sawdust etc. For best results old or weathered timber should be cleaned prior to application of Raincoat. In order to work properly Raincoat must penetrate; therefore, the timber surface should be dry before application. Raincoat will not penetrate properly into visibly wet timber. Many hardwoods particularly when new may be difficult to penetrate which may cause drying and surface problems. In these cases it is recommended to thin the product with mineral turpentine (up to 50%) or allow the timber to naturally season until satisfactory penetration and drying can occur. Similarly re-coating may have to be delayed until the surface can absorb further product. Always test brush in a small area or on off-cuts before finishing the full area.

Test for Penetration

In order for Raincoat to be effective it must penetrate. Sprinkle a few drops of water on a representative portion of the timber. If the water drops are absorbed quickly into the DRY timber then it is ready to apply Raincoat. If the drops are not absorbed, allow the timber to weather for a few days or longer depending on climatic conditions.

APPLICATION

Raincoat can be applied by brush or roller. Ensure adequate ventilation during use and avoid proximity to heat sources or open flame. Do not use the product if rain is expected within 24 hours of application. Work it into the timber grain with only a moderately full brush. To get maximum penetration and benefit DO NOT apply Raincoat in direct sunlight or onto a hot surface. Similarly do not apply in very cold weather (<10C). Decant into small containers for use rather than leave the main container open for long periods. Stir occasionally during use. Coverage will depend greatly on the timber type and its condition but will generally be in the range of 4 to 8 square metres per litre. The surface should be touch dry after 2 hours however leave for 24 hours before use. If possible with new timber wait for one week before applying additional coats. Clean up with mineral turpentine or paint thinner.

RESULT OF APPLICATION

Raincoat (excluding Clear and UV Plus) will display non reflective colours that will resist bleaching and weathering. Raincoat Clear and UV Plus will enhance the grain and colour and may darken some timbers (eg Western Red Cedar).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND RE-APPLICATION

Two coats should be applied to exterior timbers. For best protection and results, all surfaces (including underside of decks) should be coated before joining and after cutting or machining. Obviously this will not be possible in many cases. However, where possible give special attention to end grain joints and interfaces.

To protect against fungal decay and to protect non-durable timber, eg. Oregon, PROTIM SOLIGNUM XJ TIMBER PROTECTIVE should be used for the first coat. Re-application periods will depend heavily on the degree of exposure and severity of local conditions.

Furthermore certain timbers such as some hardwoods may require heavier or more frequent re-application than others. Generally, re-application should be done every 12-18 months with Clear product and 2-5 years with the Stain/colour product. Re-applications should need only one coat. Where a Raincoat Stain/colour has been used re-application of the diluted stain or the Clear only may be sufficient.

In all cases the user should note the following signs that indicate re-application may be required.

1. Loss of water repellency
2. Heavy bleaching or greying of timber
3. Surface checks and cracks in timber.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Raincoat stains/colours are formulated to be slightly transparent when applied to timber. The pigment strength is ideal for decking where heavy weathering and traffic is expected.

However, in certain cases a lighter stain may be desired. The stains can be diluted with Raincoat Clear to achieve this.

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PRODUCT NAME PROTIM SOLIGNUM RAINCOAT WATER REPELLENT

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CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	1263	Hazchem Code	3 (Y)	Pkg Group	III
DG Class	3	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None allocated	EPG	3C1

Poison Schedule None allocated

HEALTH HAZARDS

Eye	Low to moderate irritant: Exposure may result in irritation, pain and redness.
Inhalation	Low irritant: Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the nose and throat with coughing.
Skin	Low irritant: Prolonged and repeated contact may result in irritation, skin rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Low to moderate toxicity: Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and drowsiness with large doses. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

FIRST AID

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.
Inhalation	Leave area of exposure. If symptoms develop, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a person exposed, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (or air-line respirator in poorly ventiated areas). If person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash mouth out with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention.

PRECAUTIONS

Flammability	Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth the container when dispensing fluids.
Reactivity	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), heat and ignition sources.
Ventilation	Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear splash-proof goggles, coveralls and neoprene or nitrile gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line respirator and a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) Respirator.

For more information visit: www.kopperspc.com.au

