

ANTIFOULING THE HULL

PREPARING THE HULL FOR ANTIFOULING

When you antifouling your hull, you must follow some preliminary steps to clean it and to ensure that any remaining layers of paint are still closely bound to the surface. If the old is deteriorating or delaminating it must be completely removed or it will cost you more wasted time and money at a later date. **Completely remove old antifouling at least once every 4 years.**

CLEANING

Wash with fresh water, with a pressure-jet if possible, to thoroughly clean the entire surface. Check that the old layer of antifouling is well bonded. Using a scraper, remove all the paint which is delaminating. If this involves large scale scraping, use a mechanical means (abrasive disc) or water based stripper.

SANDING

Parts still covered by old by old antifouling must be sanded. Sand with 80 grade sandpaper, always wet, and roughen the entire surface of the old antifouling, leaving the undercoat intact. Before starting to paint, remove all dust and degrease well using a rag dampened in water and never in a solvent.

PAINTING

Do not exceed the coverage indicated, normally **8 – 10 sqm for each liter per coat.** **Always apply 2 coats** and paint a **3rd. coat on the rudder** and other parts which are subject to more erosion, such as **waterline**. For more information about material, tools and consumption, please read the instruction of your preferred Antifouling brand and follow them closely!!!

ANTIFOULING FLAPS AND RUDDERS

Flaps and rudders below the waterline are areas of high abrasion and wear. You must carefully prepare the surface to be painted using an abrasive disc or by grid blasting to remove all traces of old paint and imperfections. For more information about material, tools and consumption, please read the instruction of your preferred Antifouling brand and follow them closely!!!

ANTIFOULING PROPELLER AND SHAFTS – HARD ANTIFOULING

Do the propeller first. This gives the propeller hard antifouling more time to dry.

When treating propellers you must be scrupulous, even fanatical, about their cleaning and preparation. If you apply too thick a scheme, the profile and therefore the action of the propeller will be altered. Special products have been developed which can be applied in thinner layers and which have high adhesion characteristics. The entire scheme must be renewed every season.

Follow the steps below:

Sand with coarse grade sandpaper, scoring the surface

Degrease with degreasing detergent

Repeat several times using a clean sponge and rinsing with fresh water.

Do not use solvent which will not eliminate the grease but simply spread around the surface. Be carefully not to smear the clean surface or touch it with your fingers. Any remaining traces of grease can affect the adhesion of the product. For more information about material, tools and consumption, please read the instruction of your preferred Antifouling brand and follow them closely!!!

SAFETY AND HYGIENE

When you are working, don't forget to **wear the correct hygiene and safety clothing**. In particular, gloves, a mask and protective goggles must always be used when dust is being produced, for example when sanding. Carefully **read the instruction** printed on the can before starting to paint. Particularly in Antifouling are irritating if touched, will cause nausea if inhaled and

are sometimes toxic. This danger which are vary from product to product, are clearly indicated on the safety label by the appropriate symbols and with the relevant precautions.

When you have finished, or during break for refreshment, thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water or with a hand cleaning agent. Never use thinner or strippers based on solvent to wash your hands.

CAUTION

If you have not followed the recommendation and suffer personal harm, consult a doctor and show him the safety label.

If paint does splash into your eyes, flood them with cold water.

Do not pour left-over paint down the drain. Place empty cans in authorized collection containers