



SILICONE 410

DESCRIPTION

This guide covers handling and airless spray application of Silicone 410 single component elastomeric silicone coatings. Silicone 410 polymerizes through chemical reaction with air borne moisture yielding tough, waterproof, weather-resistant elastomeric films. Airless spray is an effective method of application particularly on large areas and irregular or vertical surfaces. Air-atomized application is not recommended.

Personnel using this product should familiarize themselves with procedures for personal safety, workplace precautions, and equipment operation. Refer to Product Data Sheet, Safety Data Sheet and General Instructions for product information. Refer to equipment manufacturer's instructions for spray equipment operation, maintenance and safety

SAFETY EQUIPMENT & VENTILATION

Silicone 410 contains flammable solvents. Spray application creates finely atomized particles and vapors which dictate specific procedures to minimize health and safety risks.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guidelines as stated on the MSDS. When respiratory protection is required use an approved air-purifying or positive pressure supplied air respirator.
- Fabric coveralls
- Impervious gloves

INDOOR SPRAYING PRECAUTIONS

1. Isolate the area to be sprayed from the rest of structure.
2. Silicone 410 may contain flammable solvents, which evaporate into the air during application and cure cycle.
3. Spray only in well ventilated areas. Air from spray area must be exhausted outdoors in a manner that prevents return through windows, doors or intake vents.
4. Keep spectators and other personnel away from spray area.
5. Be sure to take proper precautions to not spray over unprotected energized lighting or electrical outlets. Doing so could be a fire hazard. Electrical wiring and conduit can be sprayed on as long as open energized circuits are protected.

OUTDOOR SPRAYING PRECAUTIONS

1. Rope off the area within 150 feet of spray area.
2. Seal off ventilation intakes within the affected area.
3. Use windbreaks, where necessary, to confine spray mist and avoid damage to nearby surfaces due to overspray or drift.
4. Keep spectators and other personnel away from spray area.
5. Be sure to take proper precautions to not spray over unprotected energized lighting or electrical outlets. Doing so could be a fire hazard. Electrical wiring and conduit can be sprayed on as long as open energized circuits are protected.



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STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage:

1. Keep containers closed. Store in a dry, cool place away from heat, sparks, open flame and moisture.
2. For cold weather application, keep material stored above 65°F.
3. Open containers should be blanketed with pure mineral spirits to prevent product from skinning.

Mixing:

1. Settling or separation may occur from storage.
2. Mix material before using to assure uniform consistency. Use folding blade-type mixer for closed head drums.
3. Ground container and equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge.
4. Place a small amount of thinner (mineral spirits) on top of mixed material to prevent formation of "skin."

Thinning:

1. Thinning Silicone 410 is not required when proper application conditions exist and adequate equipment is used.
2. Pure Mineral Spirits is recommended to clean equipment. Note that some thinners may contain alcohol or other contaminants, which will adversely affect coating characteristics, resulting in decreased physical properties and weather resistance or potential damage to spray equipment.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

A. Airless spray equipment generates very high fluid pressure. Spray equipment must be properly maintained and operated. Any misuse of spray equipment or accessories (such as over-pressurizing, modified parts, or worn or damaged parts) can result in serious bodily injury, fire, explosion, or property damage. Read and follow the equipment manufacturer's instructions and recommendations. Airless spray pump must have minimum 3000 psi output pressure rating and adequate delivery volume to support the spray tip orifice gallons per minute (gpm) rating. High-pressure airless sprayers with a higher maximum pressure capability will allow spray application in cold weather or using spray hose lengths greater than 250 feet.

Graco Gas Powered Airless Sprayers			
Part #	Name	Rated PSI	GPM
249617	GH 833	4000	4
230975	GH 733	3500	3

B. Sprayer supply must be direct immersed pump, large diameter suction tube and hose, or drum transfer pump.

1. **Direct immersion** is practical for limited quantities supplied in 5 gallon pails.
2. **Suction supply** directly from pails or drums is sufficient when 1½-inch diameter or larger tube and hose in short lengths are used. Limit hose length to 8 feet or less.
3. **Transfer pump** is preferred to assure positive supply of coating to the airless pump. A 2:1 or 5:1 fluid to air ratio transfer pump of divorced design will supply coating from drums without cavitation and resulting premature pump packing wear. Limit feed pressure to 400 psi.



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C. Airless spray hose must be grounded nylon tube paint hose, rated for use at maximum pressure produced by the spray pump. Use only electrically grounded hose designed for paint and solvent. Never exceed maximum working pressure of hose or fittings.

1. The larger the hose diameter, the less pressure drop will occur between the airless pump and spray gun. There is 2.5 times less pressure drop with ½-inch i.d. hose, compared to 3/8-inch i.d. hose.
2. 3/8-inch paint hose should be limited to 150 feet total length and ½-inch paint hose limited to 250 feet total length.
3. A whip hose, 3 feet or 6 feet in length, and gun swivel are recommended to control spray and reduce operator fatigue.
4. Silicone 410 is a moisture cured material. American WeatherStar recommends dedicated hoses for all moisture cured material.

D. Spray tip selection is based upon the material delivery volume and spray pattern desired. The orifice size of a spray tip determines material delivery volume. The fan width of a spray tip determines the pattern size.

Tip Sizes and Flow Rates						
Orifice Size						
Fan Width (in.)	.027	.029	.032	.033	.035	.039
6-8	327		331			
8-10	427	429		433	435	439
10-12	527	529	531	533	535	
12-14	627	629	631	633	635	
Flow rate (gpm)	.77	.90	1.03	1.17	1.31	1.63

E. Filter Screen Size: Filter screen should be 30 mesh or larger.

F. Spray Application Rate for Silicone 410 is typically from one to one and one half gallons per 100 square feet per coat, or 16 to 24 wet mils per coat. A .031-inch to .039-inch orifice tip with a 40-degree fan width is recommended. This will provide for good production rates and optimum control.

1. Select a spray tip that is within the performance capacity of the airless spray pump. The larger the spray tip, the greater the pressure drop. Long hose length and cold material will decrease material delivery volume and fluid pressure at the spray tip.
2. If the spray pattern has fingers or pulsates, change spray tips to reduce the size of the spray orifice. This will decrease material delivery volume and increase pressure.
3. Manifold filter assembly may be used reduce tip plugging especially when using smaller size tips. Clean filter screen on a regular basis.

APPLICATION
Climatic Conditions

1. Rain, fog, dew, frost, relative humidity above 90%, will react adversely, affecting adhesion and physical properties of coating. Do not apply if any of these conditions exist or will exist within five hours of application. The substrate must be dry at the time of application.
2. At temperatures below 65° F store and maintain material temperature above 65° F in the container. Spray application is not recommended when material temperatures are below 65°F. Application is possible when ambient temperature is below 65° F by heating the AWS Silicone product and / or thinning with pure mineral spirits. How much heat and or thinner is dependent on hose



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length, maximum rig spray pressure and outside ambient air temperature.

- At temperatures above 85°F reduce the application rate on vertical or irregular surfaces to prevent sags or runs.

Spraying Technique

- Hold the spray gun perpendicular to the surface at a distance of 18 to 24 inches. Use an extension on the gun if necessary to stay close to the deck. While triggering the spray gun, move it at a rate to produce the desired coating wet mil thickness without thin spots or "holidays". Spray technique should include a 'half lap' technique where each spray pass is overlapped 50% for uniform coverage. Check applied film thickness using a wet mil gauge.
- Use the lowest fluid pressure which will provide a uniform spray pattern without fingering. When greater material coverage is desired, use a larger spray tip orifice size instead of increasing pressure. Too high of a pressure could cause excessive overspray.
- Cure time of coating can vary greatly depending on ambient air temperature and humidity.

Clean-Up

- Clean airless spray equipment with pure mineral spirits. Recirculate thinner through pump supply, airless spray pump and spray hose to remove residual coating. When using 250 feet of hose it can typically take 10 to 15 gallons of thinner for the initial flush of the equipment. Flush with clean mineral spirits 15 minutes after initial flush.
- Do not leave Silicone 410 in airless spray system longer than two days. It is possible for these coatings to harden if left in the equipment too long. If coating is to be left in the lines, then circulating every two days is required to prevent clogging and hardening issues. Flushing the lines is preferable to leaving coating in the lines longer than one week (even if circulating every two days). If hoses are not dedicated to silicone coating do not leave silicone in the system when done for the day.
- For long-term storage, a final flush with mineral spirits is required. After flushing spray lines should be capped with mineral spirits still in the lines. Do not blow lines clear with air; doing so will cause clogging issues.
- Troubleshooting information presented here is specifically for Silicone 410. Product Data sheets and equipment manufacturer's operation manual should be referred to for additional information.

Condition	Areas to Check	Corrective Action
Poor spray pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too large or worn spray tip Low fluid pressure Cold material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace with new or smaller tip Increase pump pressure Warm to above 65°F (18°C)
Pulsating spray pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too large or worn spray tip Inadequate material supply Spray pump ball check obstructed Inadequate compressed air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace with new or smaller tip Check suction hose/transfer pump Check and clear Provide more air or use smaller tip
Sags/runs on vertical	Too much material per coat	Reduce application rate per coat (more coats may be required)
Runs off high on spray foam	Material or substrate too warm	Reduce application rate or wait for cooler conditions



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Condition	Areas to Check	Corrective Action
Foamy or pin-holed coating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wet substrateHigh humidityRain/dew on uncured applied coatToo hot substrate-above solvent boiling point	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wait for surface to dryWait for acceptable conditions

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