

Prepare Existing Painted Surfaces

Preliminary check

Enamel / Oil based / High gloss Paints

Paints that have aged in the absence of ultraviolet light develop an extremely hard, impermeable surface that is difficult to adhere to. In exterior situations, this occurs in sheltered situations, such as the underside of weatherboards and under eaves and soffits. In interior situations, this condition is almost always prevalent, and the surface may be even more difficult to adhere to due to surface contaminants, such as soap contamination in bathrooms or grease contamination in kitchens. In all cases, glossy surfaces must be de-glossed by thorough sanding/keying. However, in special circumstances, some old two-component finishes may be so intractable as to require light abrasive blasting.

Acrylic paints

Acrylic paints continue to test for adhesion.

Test for adhesion

Clean an area of suspect coating and apply a strip of adhesive tape; ensure firm contact by rubbing with a fingernail. Rapidly pull off the tape at 90° to the surface. Examine the tape for any detached paint. Feather all edges of poorly adhering areas and immediately treat with a slurry coat to prevent 'edge curl' with subsequent weathering.

Scrape and sand flaking paint.

Thoroughly scrape and sand areas that have loose and flaking paint to provide a stable substrate for subsequent coats. Ensure all areas of flaked paint are thoroughly sanded to a feathered edge. Remove all sanding dust. If you wish to remove all existing paint apply Resene Strip-Off as per directions to remove all paint. Thoroughly rinse clean with fresh water. Allow to dry.

Key surfaces

If the surface is particularly smooth, you must provide a mechanical key for subsequent coats. This can be done by running a grinder across the surface, leaving horizontal cuts to ensure the plaster can key into this. Ensure no dust is left on the surface.

Clean Surface

If an RCS system is applied directly over the existing substrate, all dust, dirt, and other contaminants must be removed before rendering applications.

Remove all moss and mould.

Thoroughly clean down to remove all loosely adhered material. Treat areas of moss or mould infestation with Resene Moss & Mould Killer correctly diluted with clean water. Leave for up to 48 hours to achieve a full kill; for heavy infestations, further applications may be needed. Wash thoroughly with clean water to remove residues. For difficult areas, carefully waterblast at 3000 psi to remove all dirt, chalk, moss, mould residue and any other contaminants. Allow the surface to dry out for at least 24 hours.

Remove powdery layers and efflorescence.

Remove any powdery layers, laitance or efflorescence by vigorous wire brushing or preferably water blasting. Thoroughly degrease by scrubbing or brushing down with Resene Roof Wash and Paint Cleaner to remove all dirt, dust, grease, chalk, cobwebs and other contaminants. Rinse clean with copious amounts of clean water, and the test surface is degreased by wiping with clean cotton wool. Repeat the process if necessary.

Waterblast

Resene Construction Systems recommends preparing the surface using a wash service, which involves applying special-purpose detergents and rinsing off with a relatively low water pressure using fan spray nozzles to prevent damage to the cladding. This will ensure a clean surface before applying a slurry coat.

Improve adhesion

To improve the adhesion of the RCS system, a slurry coat must be applied.

2.20.7. Colour selection

For further information on Light Reflectance Values (LRV), this information is available on our website at <https://reseneconstruction.co.nz/light-reflectance-values/>