AS 3730.22—2006

Australian Standard™

Guide to the properties of paints for buildings

Part 22: Concrete and masonry sealer—Solvent-borne—Interior/exterior

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH-003, Paints and Related Materials. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 21 December 2005.
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The following are represented on Committee CH-003:

AUSTROADS
Australian Paint Approval Scheme
Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation
Master Painters Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
Surface Coatings Association Australia
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Part 22: Concrete and masonry sealer—Solvent-borne—Interior/exterior

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CH-003, Paints and Related Materials, to supersede AS 3730.22—1993, *Guide to the properties of paints for buildings*, Part 22: *Concrete and masonry sealer—Solvent-borne—Interior/exterior*. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this as an Australian, rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The AS 3730 series has been prepared as guides to the range of frequently used paints for buildings which are air-dried and generally applied on site. These guides include features of each product type and typical product characteristics. These product characteristics are to be taken as a guide only, i.e. it is not mandatory for a product to have these characteristics. Because a product is used as part only of an overall painting system, the AS 3730 guides should not be used as substitutes for a detailed painting specification from the manufacturer, based on AS/NZS 2311:2000, *Guide to the painting of buildings*. Successful specifications are based on the proven performance of the total paint system and not on the characteristics of individual paint products.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

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FOREWORD

Concrete and masonry sealer is intended to be applied by brush or roller, to bare cementitious and plaster surfaces as a first coat that will seal the surface in preparation for following coats of finish.

The alkalinity of freshly prepared cementitious and plaster surfaces is frequently in the region of pH 10 to 12 and requires time to age to a maximum of pH 9. The alkalinity of the substrate must be allowed to fall to a level which will not induce saponification in the sealer. Insufficient curing time will cause premature failure of the sealer coat and hence the paint system. AS/NZS 2311 gives details on the ageing process and other precautions needed to ensure that the substrate pH is at an acceptable level.

Experience of major paint users has shown that before applying a sealer, a check should be made to ensure that the surface pH is within acceptable limits. The surface should be tested with an indicator solution as described in Appendix B. This indicator solution will change from a clear to pink colour with a pH above 9.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
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1 SCOPE

This document provides a guide to the features and typical characteristics that are expected of a solvent-borne concrete and masonry sealer for interior and exterior use, when applied by brush or roller in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Paints covered by this Standard are classified as paint Type B15 of AS/NZS 2311.

NOTE: Appendix B provides a test which may be used to check the cure of concrete and masonry surfaces before applying the sealer.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The documents referred to in this guide are listed in Appendix A.

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this guide the definitions given in AS/NZS 2310 apply.

4 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Refer manufacturer's Materials Safety Data Sheet before using these paints.

5 TYPICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Composition

The paint should consist essentially of pigments, extenders, solvent, resins, oils or selected combinations of these materials. The product should meet the requirements of the Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons, issued by the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee.

5.2 Conditions of test

Unless otherwise indicated, the recommendations in this guide apply to products that are tested as follows.

(a) The test panel material is fibrous cement in accordance with AS/NZS 1580.104.1. Where reference panels are required, they should be composed of the same material and be prepared, by identical methods, at the same time as the test panels.

(b) The size of test panels is specified in Table 1 for the appropriate test.

(c) The method of application for test purposes is by brush.

(d) The spreading rate of the paint should be as specified by the manufacturer, typically in the region of 10 m^2/L.

(e) Environmental conditions for testing are in accordance with AS/NZS 1580.101.5.

(f) Environmental conditions for air-drying are in accordance with AS/NZS 1580.101.1.

NOTE: See AS 3730.0 for information on the testing of paints for quality control purposes during manufacture.