

# Solver Paints

## Head Office:

560 Churchill Road, Kilburn, South Australia 5084

Telephone: (08) 8368 1200 Facsimile: (08) 8368 1222

[www.solverpaints.com.au](http://www.solverpaints.com.au)

Solver Paints is the registered trademark  
of WP Crowhurst Pty Ltd A.B.N. 65 007 527 371



Revised Jan 2008

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

SS-105

### TREATMENT OF WELDED AREAS

Good paint performance is dependent upon the proper preparation of the weld and adjacent areas after welding. THE EARLY BREAKDOWN OF A COATING OVER A WELDED AREA IS GENERALLY DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF WELD SLAG, FLUX, SPATTER AND FUME EFFECTS ON THE STEEL SURFACE.

For satisfactory performance the following procedures must be carried out:

- (a) Remove weld spatter and slag by suitable mechanical means.
- (b) If a temporary protective material has been used as a pre-treatment to protect a site welded section, this should be removed by solvent cleaning.
- (c) Prepare the area by abrasive blast cleaning to at least a Class 2 finish. When treating pre-painted structures care should be taken during this operation to completely remove all areas of paint affected by heat during welding. It is not advisable to use metallic abrasives on pre-painted sections as this could lead to damage and impregnation of the coating by the abrasive particles. This blast cleaning operation should effectively remove all deleterious deposits left on the surface from the welding process.
- (d) Finally, clean the surface and apply the selected protective coating as indicated in AS 2312:1994.
- (e) If blast cleaning is not permissible, hand or power scrubbing of the weld area with fresh water could be a suitable substitute in step (c). The addition of a very small amount of chromic acid, sodium chromate, sodium dichromate or potassium dichromate to the water is desirable to prevent rusting of the surface. It should be realised that this alternative method is not as effective as blast cleaning in preparing weld for painting.

SOURCE:- Standards Association of Australia  
AS/NZS 2312-1994  
Guide to the protection of iron & steel  
against exterior atmospheric corrosion.

### CHANGES SINCE LAST ISSUE:



"This information is based on data believed by WP Crowhurst Pty Ltd to be accurate at the time of writing but is subject to change without notice. It is given in good faith, for the assistance of users and is of a general nature. No legal warranty expressed or implied is made as to its accuracy, completeness or otherwise. Every person dealing with the materials referred to herein does so at their own risk absolutely and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness from all sources to ensure their proper use. We have no control over the conditions under which these products are stored, handled or used and therefore our recommendations must not be regarded as amounting to legal warranty or as involving any liability on us". ©

Research Laboratory Accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia Reg. Lab No. 931

