

# Solver Paints

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## PRODUCT INFORMATION

SS-121

### ROLLER APPLICATION OF SOLVER PAINT TO BARE PLASTERBOARD

Roller applications of water based paint to bare plasterboard as found in new home construction can sometimes be considered as a problem due to the perceived lack of opacity after the application of the specified two coats.

The application of two coats of SOLVER Line 4165 Solver Master Velvetsheen as specified by many new home builders should give adequate results on new well prepared plasterboard, but this is dependent on several factors. These are as follows:

1. Choice of Roller Sleeve

Some natural fibre roller sleeves i.e. lambskin and lambswool allow the paint to be overspread. It has been observed that in some instances, one roller full of paint has been used to coat a complete wall. This leads to low film build.

The use of a synthetic sleeve such as SOLVER Maxi Wash Premium Quality 12mm nap for Water Based Paints, or Rokset Prestige TradeLine Ultracover 12mm is strongly recommended as these have the best ability to pick up the paint from the tray and transfer it onto the wall surface.

2. Overspreading

Some roller sleeves contribute to overspreading, i.e. cause one litre of paint be applied on an area greater than that it was designed to be applied.

Oldfields Blue and Lambswool both have this property. Both have the ability to pick up major quantities of paint from the roller tray but then do not effectively release the paint for transfer to the wall. Overspreading is the result.

Overspreading leads to low opacity.

3. Roller Texture Pattern

The pattern achieved by the roller can contribute to the opacity of a material.

If the sleeve gives a wide, open, flatter finish such as that achieved with a lambswool sleeve, the lower extremities of the pattern give low film build and therefore low opacity.

By comparison, a sleeve that gives a tight, small pattern provides greater opacity due to the more uniform pattern, without the extremes of high and low areas in the pattern.

4. Thinning of Paint

If paint is thinned prior to application, the solid content is reduced per unit area and therefore when dry, opacity is reduced. Overthinning also leads to overspreading.

5. Absence of Sealer Coat

The use of a sealer and two further top coats on plasterboard is recommended by most paint manufacturers.

However, it is known that if paints are applied with care, without exceeding their recommended spreading rate, and with a good quality roller sleeve, good results can be obtained with 2 coats of topcoat.

6. The use of worn Sleeves

If the nap of a roller sleeve is worn through long life, the amount of paint deposited will be less than that required to give good opacity. Uneven wear generates an uneven roller pattern and "patchy" results.

7. Poorly maintained Roller Sleeves

If a roller is not thoroughly washed out at the end of each day, spun out and stood on end to dry overnight, the fibres can become badly matted and therefore will not allow optimum application and finishing of the material.



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8. Substrate

When some plasterboard is allowed to remain exposed to air and sunlight for extended periods prior to painting, severe yellowing or darkening of the paper face can result. This accentuates the variation in colour between the flushed joints and the paper board.

9. Colour Choice

Although the choice of colour is important, generally the darker the colour, the better the opacity. This is due to the increased amount of hiding pigment added to the white base to change the colour.

**Tinting of white paint will not reduce the opacity of the product.** In very dark colours, deep tint base or in some cases, accent base, can be used to produce the colour. These bases have reduced amounts of white pigment to allow for the colouring pigments to be added.

The application of a light colour over a darker coloured substrate may also create lower than normal opacity due to the dark colours. If a dark coloured substrate is encountered, the use of a tinted undercoat or a third coat may be necessary.

10. Variation in film thickness between brushing and rolling

This effect is sometimes referred to as picture framing, and usually occurs at the cornice, where cutting in is carried out and then the roller application is brought up to this cutting in.

This can result in a variation in texture and film build between the brush and rolled areas which may appear as a variation in opacity.

This can be minimised by rolling as close as possible to the cornice.

**CHANGES SINCE LAST ISSUE:**



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