



The Roof Reviver Professional Roof Coating System

Curing of Acrylic Paints

It is very important that as each coat in the system is applied, that sufficient curing is allowed for between coats. If an overcoat is put over an uncured bottom coat, adhesion failure and reduction of gloss can be a result.

Rain, and settling dew in late afternoon of winter months, plus also high temperature condensation also need to be taken into account when over coating.

“Coalescing’ is the process an acrylic paint goes through when it cures. This is how the coating gathers its cohesive strength and plastic film for waterproofing. The molecular structure of the coating softens, and blends together to form this film.

During this process water and water borne solvents evaporate out of the paint film, and this can take up to 24 hours before a full cure is gained. Moisture slows this process down, as it prevents the molecules from combining and fully curing.

An initial coating which has not had sufficient time to coalesce, will take moisture out of a second coat put over the top, and this then will result in delamination.

Blisters, crazing and coating adhesion failure, are direct results from moisture penetration during coalescing. In a majority of cases it is found on the leeward side of roofs away from the sun.

Areas in the south of New Zealand and Australia have greatly reduced coating timeframes, usually beginning late morning, and having to stop at 2 PM. Even then usually only one coat can be applied per day. Do not coat a roof if conditions are not right.