



**SHERWIN
WILLIAMS.**



108.04A

PREPRITE® PROBLOCK®

Interior/Exterior Latex Primer/Sealer B51-600 Series

As of 02/22/2017, Complies with:			
OTC	Yes	LEED® 09 NC CI	Yes
OTC Phase II	Yes	LEED® 09 CS	Yes
SCAQMD	Yes	LEED® 09 H	Yes
CARB	Yes	LEED® v4 Emissions	Yes
CARB SCM2007	Yes	LEED® v4 VOC	Yes
Canada	Yes	MPI	Yes

CHARACTERISTICS

- Assures uniform appearance of topcoats
- Fast dry
- Apply at temperatures down to 35°F
- Assures adhesion of the topcoat to slick, glossy surfaces
- Seals out solvent sensitive stains - tar, solvent based markers, etc.
- Seals minor dried water stains and tannin
- Provides easy "slip" for positioning of wallpaper

Use on interior:

- Ceiling Tiles
- Paneling
- Wall Laminate
- Cured Plaster
- Varnished Woodwork
- Kitchen Cabinets
- Ceramic Wall Tile
- Under wallcovering

Use on interior & exterior:

- Wood
- Aluminum
- Galvanized Metal
- Previously Painted Surfaces
- PVC Piping
- Drywall
- Concrete and Masonry
- Many Plastics
- Glossy Surfaces
- Fiberglass
- Copper
- Glazed Block

Anti-microbial - This product contains agents which inhibit the growth of microbes on the surface of this paint film.

CHARACTERISTICS

Color: White & Deep Base
Coverage: 400 sq ft/gal
@ 4 mils wet; 1.4 mils dry

Drying Time, @ 77°F, 50% RH:

Touch: 30 minutes
Recoat as a primer: 1 hour
Recoat as a stain sealer: 4 hours
To apply wallcovering: 3 hours

Drying and recoat times are temperature, humidity and film thickness dependent.

Flash Point: N/A

Finish: 5-10 units @ 85°

Tinting with CCE only

Base	oz/gal	Strength
White	0 - 4	100%
Deep Base	4-12	100%

Vehicle Type: Styrenated Acrylic Latex
B51W00620

VOC (less exempt solvents):
<50 g/L; <0.42 lb/gal
As per 40 CFR 59.406 and SOR/2009-264, s.12

Volume Solids: 35 ± 2%

Weight Solids: 52 ± 2%

Weight per Gallon: 10.9 lb

For best topcoat color development, use the recommended "P"-shade primer. If desired, up to 4 oz per gallon of ColorCast Ecotoners can be used. Check color before use.

When spot priming on some surfaces, a non-uniform appearance of the final coat may result, due to differences in holdout between primed and unprimed areas. To avoid this, prime the entire surface rather than spot priming.

For optimal performance, this primer must be topcoated with a latex, alkyd/oil, water based epoxy, or solvent based epoxy coating on architectural applications.

For exterior exposure, this primer must be topcoated within 14 days with architectural latex or oil finishes.

For better performance when priming an entire house, use Exterior Latex or Oil-Based Primers

SURFACE PREPARATION

WARNING! Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD** (in US) or contact your local health authority.

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Existing peeled or checked paint should be scraped and sanded to a sound surface. Glossy surfaces should be sanded dull. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Special recommendations - After priming stained areas, allow to dry 4 hours, test a small area for bleeding by applying the topcoat before painting the entire project. If the stain bleeds through, apply a second coat of primer and allow to dry overnight and retest before topcoating.

Fire restoration work - Thoroughly clean the surface before applying to smoke stained areas. Apply one or two coats of PrepRite ProBlock Latex Primer/Sealer and test a small area for bleeding before painting the entire surface.

Testing- Always check for compatibility and adhesion to the surface by applying a test patch of 2 - 3 square feet. Allow to dry thoroughly for 1 week before checking adhesion.



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<u>SURFACE PREPARATION</u>	<u>APPLICATION</u>	<u>CAUTIONS</u>
<p>Plaster - Must be cured, usually 30 days, and hard. If painting cannot wait, allow the surface to dry 7 days and prime with Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer. Soft, porous, or powdery plaster should be treated with a solution of 1 pint household vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Repeat until the surface is hard, rinse with water and allow to dry before painting.</p> <p>Wood - Sand any exposed wood to a fresh surface. Patch all holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth.</p> <p>Tile, laminate, ceramic and plastic tiles, and similar glossy surfaces, must be free of all oil, grease, and soap residue. Do not use this product in areas subject to excessive water, e.g.: in showers, around sinks, on counter tops.</p> <p>Caulking - Fill gaps between walls, ceilings, crown moldings, and other trim with the appropriate caulk after priming the surface.</p> <p>Mildew - Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised. Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach/water solution.</p>	<p>When the air temperature is at 35°F, substrates may be colder; prior to painting, check to be sure the air, surface, and material temperature are above 35°F and at least 5°F above the dew point. Avoid using if rain or snow is expected within 2-3 hours. Air and surface temperatures must not drop below 35°F for 48 hours after application.</p> <p>Do not reduce for stain blocking. No reduction necessary.</p> <p>Brush - Use a nylon/polyester brush.</p> <p>Roller - Use a 3/8" nap soft woven roller cover.</p> <p>Spray—Airless Pressure2000 psi Tip.....015"-.021"</p> <p>Tips-General Priming: PrepRite ProBlock Latex Primer/Sealer can be topcoated in 1 hour in non-stain blocking applications.</p> <p>On hard, slick, glossy, or otherwise hard to paint surfaces, after preparing the surface, apply a test area of this primer, allow to dry properly and test for adhesion.</p> <p>When used as a primer under wallcovering. After wallcovering has been applied and the adhesive has dried and cured, wait at least 21 days before removing the wallcovering to avoid damage to the drywall.</p> <p><u>CLEANUP INFORMATION</u></p> <p>Clean spills, spatters, hands and tools immediately after use with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with a compliant cleanup solvent to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents.</p>	<p>Protect from freezing..</p> <p>Before using, carefully read CAUTIONS on label.</p> <p>HOTW 02/22/2017 B51W00620 18 00 KOR, SP</p> <p>The information and recommendations set forth in this Product Data Sheet are based upon tests conducted by or on behalf of The Sherwin-Williams Company. Such information and recommendations set forth herein are subject to change and pertain to the product offered at the time of publication. Consult your Sherwin-Williams representative or visit www.paintdocs.com to obtain the most current version of the PDS and/or an SDS.</p>

Surface preparation is one of the most important aspects of the CFRP installation process. Concrete surfaces are to be prepared to an ICRI profile of CSP-3 or greater to create an open-pore structure and to remove all protrusions, sharp edges, and surface contaminants. Joint areas are also prepared during surface preparation. For instance, with bell-and-spigot-type PCCP, the inner concrete is first demolished to expose the steel liner at both the bell and spigot ends. Surface preparation consists of primary surface preparation and secondary surface preparation. The primary surface preparation aims to remove mill scale, rust, corrosion products, and foreign matter from a steel surface prior to application of a shop primer or primer. The secondary surface preparation aims to remove rust and foreign matter, if any from a steel surface that has been already coated with a shop-primer or paint, prior to application of anti-corrosive system. This chapter covers a variety of surface preparation methods along with technology-specific suggestions for optimizing processes in order to reduce waste. Detailed descriptions of techniques for optimizing traditional cleaning methods and alternative cleaning methods, eliminating pollutants from conversion coatings, and modifying or replacing traditional stripping operations are provided below. For an overview of alternative surface preparation technologies, refer to table 8. Surface preparation is the essential first stage treatment of a steel substrate before the application of any coating, and is generally accepted as being the most important factor affecting the total success of a corrosion protection system. The performance of a coating is significantly influenced by its ability to adhere properly to the substrate material. Residual millscale on steel surfaces is an unsatisfactory base to apply modern, high performance protective coatings and is therefore removed by... For coatings requiring only minimal surface preparation, the surface needs to be prepared in accordance to SSPC-SP 1 and SSPC-SP 2 or SSPC-SP 3. Tightly adhered rust, mill scale or previous coating can remain provided it cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife using moderate pressure. Use SSPC-SP 7 (NACE 4) to expedite the preparation of large areas. Chemical cleaning method. SSPC-SP 1: Chemical Cleaning.