

Johnstone's Smooth Masonry FAQ

LET IT
RAIN!



What are the main benefits and improvements?

- Quick Rain Resistant after 20 minutes*
 - Can be applied from 2°C & rising
 - Improved opacity
 - Improved spread rate
 - Excellent outdoor durability
 - Anti-Carbonation properties
 - 15 years weather protection (BBA)
- *23°C and 50% humidity

How does the Improved Smooth Masonry fit in the current range?

The improved Smooth Masonry product directly replaces the original formulation.

Can I mix the old and new formulations?

No, chemically the formulations are compatible, but they will have differing finished qualities.

Can you apply in temperatures below zero?

No, although more tolerant to lower temperatures it is still a water based formulation, and will be affected in sub-zero conditions during application and drying.

What is the lowest temperature in which the new product can be applied?

Unlike the current option, this material can be applied in temperatures as low as 2°C and rising.

How quickly will the Improved Smooth Masonry be rain resistant?

At 23°C and 50% humidity the Improved Smooth Masonry will be rain resistant after 20 minutes.

What is the life expectancy?

Improved Smooth Masonry has been awarded the BBA certification for 15 year weather protection. This is recognised throughout the construction industry as a symbol of quality and reassurance. As such, the BBA logo is the ultimate seal of consumer confidence.

Is it available in the same colours as current masonry?

Yes, the current sizes, bases and colour offer has been maintained.

Is the Improved Smooth Masonry product a water based Pliolite.

No, this is not a water based Pliolite it has enhanced qualities above the existing option, but can still be affected by low temperatures, and premature exposure to cold, rain and inclement weather. Pliolite stays in the range for extreme weather durability.

I have painted my house with your Johnstone's Smooth Masonry paint. In one small area the coating has flaked off the surface leaving a white powder?

The white powder is often natural salts drawn through by moisture this is called efflorescence and should be removed by dry brushing and checked on a regular basis. This should only be over coated when the salts have ceased appearing on the surface.

The masonry paint has washed off in a rain shower, why?

Most Masonry Coatings are water based, therefore, as in this case, it is highly likely that the paint film had not had time to fully cure, before the shower of rain. Water borne coatings dry mainly by evaporation. Drying can be slowed or even stop during and immediately after application of the paint by cold, damp or humid conditions.

High levels of moisture in the underlying surface and temperatures, 2°C and below prevent the paint from drying properly, and therefore it should not normally be applied during these conditions or just before they are expected.

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Why have I not achieved the coverage rate quoted on the tins?

The covering or spread rate of masonry paint will be determined by the condition, porosity or texture of the surface on to which it is applied.

Most of the surfaces on to which these paints are normally applied are naturally absorbent. It may be necessary to quench this absorbency as unsealed surfaces will absorb more material, thus reducing the spread rate. The profile of the surface will also affect the spread rate of the coatings. In some instances, particularly on heavily textured masonry surfaces, the raised profile can increase the surface area by 30 per cent.

Is a stabilising primer/solution really necessary?

If the surfaces which are to be treated with a masonry paint are highly porous, chalky or friable, then they should be treated with stabilising solution. Stabilising solution is a highly penetrative material designed to bind unstable and quench highly absorbent surfaces, this provides a suitably bound or sealed surface which will receive a masonry coating. To ensure good adhesion of the masonry coatings following application of the stabilising solution it is essential that a non-glossy surface be produced. The stabilising solution should be initially applied to a small test area, if it dries to and leaves a glossy finish then it should be thinned and a new test area undertaken until a non-glossy appearance is achieved.

I have a Pliolite based masonry currently on my walls, can I repaint with a water based finish.

The masonry can be applied over existing coatings after the normal levels of preparation are undertaken, ensuring the surface to be painted is clean, dry and free from contamination. Once fully prepared you can apply the new material following manufactures instructions for the project in question.

What would cause masonry paint to flake off?

There are many reasons why this would happen. Firstly the surface under the paint may not have been prepared properly and could be contaminated with dirt, mould, lichen etc. or it was in a poor unstable condition and should have been stabilised. Moisture is a key factor too this may have been within the underlying substrate at the time of application or has entered during the period of exposure due to defects in the surface or leaking pipes and gutters etc. In certain instances when heavy layers of existing paint coatings are present, a weak bond can form and the added weight and stress of the new coating can cause a breakdown. Always check the surfaces carefully before painting.

**For more information please call 01924 354354
or visit johnstonestrade.com**