

Ultima SR-40

Technical Bulletin 1843 - 02/15

Ultima SR-40

- Enhanced formula contains 22% more copper for outstanding fouling control
- Unique controlled erosion minimizes build up & keeps surface smooth
- Ablative, multi-season technology provides a continuous supply of fresh biocides
- Slime Release technology combines high biocide load with PTFE for better performance



1092 Blue (Gallon only)



1093 Green (Gallon only)



1096 Red (Gallon only)



1098 Black (Gallon only)

Note: Color differences may occur between actual and color chips shown

Technical Information



Finish: Eggshell

Solids by Weight: 79 +/- 2%

Coverage: 450 ft²/gal.

VOC: 330 grams/liter (as supplied) Biocide: Cuprous Oxide...47.5%

Flash Point: 84°F (SETA)

Application Method: Brush, roller, airless

or conventional spray

Maximum Roller Thickness: 3/16"

Number of Coats: 1 minimum per season

with additional coat at waterline Wet Film Thickness: 3.6 mils Dry Film Thickness: 2 mils

Application Temp: 50° F. Min. / 90°F.

Max.

Thinner: 120 Brushing Thinner

Dry Time*: (hours)

	To Touch	To Recoat	To Launch
90°F	1/4	3	8
70°F	1/2	6	16
50°F	1	12	24

* Above times are minimums - there is no maximum dry time before launching.



Ultima® SR-40's enhanced formula utilizes an increased biocide load combined with PTFE to offer outstanding multiseason control in all types of fouling. It employs a unique controlled erosion technology to minimize coating build-up and keep underwater surfaces smooth. Its ablative surface wears away with use providing a continuous supply of fresh biocides while eliminating the need for sanding. Ultima® SR-40 employs a Slime Release technology combining superslick PTFE with a higher copper load for added performance and reduced friction. It can be hauled and re-launched without repainting. Ultima SR-40 is an excellent choice for power or sailboats with fiberglass, wood or steel hulls.

www.pettitpaint.com - (800) 221-4466

Application Systems and Tips

Ultima^{SR-40} is easily applied by brush, roller or spray. When rolling use only a high-quality short nap (maximum 3/16" nap) roller cover. Apply using thin coats; over-application of this product will virtually assure inadequate coating performance. Mix paint thoroughly to ensure toxicants are evenly dispersed throughout the can. All surfaces must be clean, dry and properly prepared prior to painting. Do not apply Ultima^{SR-40} on aluminum hulls or outdrives.

Previously Painted Surfaces: If the previous coating is in good condition, thoroughly sand with 80 grit paper then solvent clean with 120 Brushing

Thinner to remove residue. Apply two finish coats of Ultima^{SR-40}. If the previous coating is soft or in poor condition, remove to the bare surface by sanding or using a paint & varnish remover. Proceed with appropriate bare system as described below.

Bare Fiberglass: All bare fiberglass, regardless of age, should be thoroughly cleaned with 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep or dewaxed several times with Pettit D-95 Dewaxer.

Brushing Thinner to remove sanding residue. Then apply two or three thin coats of this product, following application instructions.

To eliminate the sanding method, thoroughly clean, de-wax and etch the surface with 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep using a course Scotch-Brite pad in a swirling motion. Thoroughly rinse all residue from surface and let dry. Then apply one coat of Pettit-Protect High Build Epoxy Primer. Consult the primer label for complete

coats of this product.

Barrier Coat: Fiberglass bottoms potentially can form osmotic blisters within the gelcoat and into the laminate. To render the bottom as water impermeable as possible, prepare the fiberglass surface as mentioned above (sanding method) then apply three coats of Pettit-Protect 4700/4701 Gray High Build Epoxy Primer or three coats of Pettit Protect 4100/4101 White High Build Epoxy Primer per label directions. Apply two or three thin coats of this product. See Technical Bulletin TB-1000 for detailed instructions.

application and antifouling top coating instructions. Apply two or three thin

Application

Information

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Blistered Fiberglass: See Pettit Technical Bulletin TB-1000 Gelcoat Blister Repair and Prevention Specification for detailed instructions.

Bare Wood: Bare wooden hulls should be sanded thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper and wiped clean of sanding residue with 120 Brushing Thinner. A coat of 6627 Tie-Coat Primer thinned 25% with 97 Epoxy Thinner should be applied directly to the bare wood. Allow drying 4 hours and then applying two un-thinned coats of Ultima^{SR-40} per instructions. Existing, hard antifouling paint should be thoroughly sanded. If priming is necessary on bare wood spots, apply a touch-up coat of 6627 Tie-Coat Primer thinned 25% with 97 Epoxy Thinner to these areas. Then apply the subsequent coats of Ultima^{SR-40}.

Steel Hulls: To remove loose rust and scale from the metal surface, scrape, sandblast or wire brush. Solvent clean the surface to remove grease and dirt then apply one or two coats of Pettit 6980 Rustlok Primer* followed by two coats of Pettit 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer. Follow with Ultima^{SR-40}.

Keels - Lead: Abrade surface to bright metal; clean off residue. Apply one thin coat of 6455/044 Metal Primer; allow to dry six hours. Apply one coat of 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer then, if fairing is required, apply 7050 EZ Fair Epoxy Fairing Compound. Follow with an additional coat of 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer per label directions. Apply two or three finish coats of Ultima SR-40

Keels - Steel or Cast Iron: Abrade surface to bright metal; clean off residue. Apply one coat of 6980 Rustlok Steel Primer, allowing to dry only 1-2 hours prior to over coating with one coat of 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer. Then, if fairing is required, apply 7050 EZ Fair Epoxy Fairing Compound followed by one additional coat of 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer, finish with two or three coats of Ultima SR-40.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON ALUMINUM HULLS AND OUTDRIVES.

*These are simplified systems for small areas. Please consult your Pettit representative or the Pettit Technical Department for more complex, professional systems. Always read the labels or tech sheets for all products specified herein before using.

Sanding Method: Sand the hull thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper to a dull, frosty finish and rewash the sanded surface with 120 Careful observation of application instructions will help ensure long-term adhesion of this and subsequent years' antifouling paint.

Ultima^{SR-40} is heavily loaded with cuprous oxide. As a result, there is a tendency for settling to occur, especially if the paint has been on the shelf for several months. It is necessary to thoroughly mix the paint before using. If possible, shake the can of paint on a mechanical paint shaker. Before using, check the sides and bottom of the can to make sure all the pigment has been mixed in. If mixing is going to be done with a wooden paddle or an electric drill mixer, pour off half of the liquid from the top of the can into another can and then properly mix in any settled pigment; then remix the two parts together thoroughly. Adhere to all application instructions, precautions, conditions, and limitations to obtain optimum performance. Refer to individual labels and tech sheets for detailed instructions when using associated products, etc. When spraying, do not thin Ultima^{SR-40} more than 10% (12 ounces per gallon) or inadequate paint film thickness will occur and premature erosion of the finish will be likely. . Do not apply Ultima SR-40 in thick films or in more than four coats as poor adhesion may result. When applying by roller use a short nap (3/16" maximum) roller cover.

Surface Preparation: Coating performance, in general, is proportional to the degree of surface preparation. Follow all recommendations very carefully, avoiding any shortcuts. Inadequate preparation of surfaces will virtually assure inadequate coating performance.

Maintenance: No antifouling paint can be effective under all conditions of exposure. Man made pollution and natural occurrences can adversely affect antifouling paint performance. Extreme hot and cold water temperatures; silt, dirt, oil, brackish water and even electrolysis can ruin an antifouling paint. Therefore, we strongly suggest that the bottom of the boat be checked regularly to make sure it is clean and that no growth is occurring. The self-cleaning nature of the coating is most effective when the boat is used periodically. Boats and vessels should not be scrubbed or cleaned for the first six months in the water, and at intervals of not less than three months thereafter.