General

The chemical composition of smoke is dependent on the composition of the material that is being burnt. As well as containing particulate carbon, smoke may contain a wide range of staining substances both solvent and water soluble. It must always be assumed that both types of substance are present in any smoke damaged area.

Surface preparation

D86.1 Compulsory - selecting the paint system

Notwithstanding the below surface preparation, remnants of stains will be left on the surface. Applying a solventborne paint will block off the water soluble stains but transmit solvent soluble stains; a waterborne paint works vice versa. Combination of the two types of paints in the one system is effective at blocking off both types of stains. Therefore, if a solventborne finish is required, such as Resene Super Gloss (see Data Sheet D32), use a waterborne undercoat, such as Resene Quick Dry waterborne primer undercoat (see Data Sheet D45), as the first coat. Where a waterborne finish is required, such as Resene Lustacryl (see Data Sheet D310), use a solventborne undercoat first. Resene Aluminium Wood Primer (see Data Sheet D46) is particularly effective.

D86.2 Clean surfaces

Firstly the surfaces must be cleaned. Experience has shown that the most effective cleaning is achieved with Resene Emulsifiable Solvent Cleaner (see Data Sheet D804). Scrub onto affected areas where it will dissolve up most of the solvent soluble stains. Wash the affected area with clean water to emulsify the stain-laden solvent and rinse it away.

D86.3 Scrape and sand flaking paint

Thoroughly scrape and sand to remove all loose and flaking paint and to provide a key for subsequent coats. Ensure all areas of flaked paint are thoroughly sanded to a feathered edge. Sand any sharp edges to give a rounded edge. Remove all sanding dust.