

## Tough Collection | Application Instructions

### Armor™ – Ambient Design™ – Ambient Metallic™

All “Tough” paints from Scuffmaster are a base coat / pattern coat system. While the base coat can be spray or roll applied, the pattern must be spray applied. The **Solo Air Cap™** provides an easy and economical method of pattern application.

#### Found in this document:

- Finish components
- Equipment
- Masterlink™
- Matching pattern
- Spray Technique
- Troubleshooting

#### **Finish Components:**

Armor	Base: Premium Coat 200 / Pattern: Armor Coat 1200
Ambient Design	Base: Master Coat 100 / Pattern: Premium Coat 200
Ambient Metallic	Base: Master Coat 100 / Pattern: Armor Coat 1200M

#### **Equipment**

- Binks 2001 gun / 66 SS fluid nozzle / 565 needle / Scuffmaster Solo air cap (The air cap is threaded to fit the Binks 2001 exclusively)
- Dual regulated, 2 gallon pressure pot
- Compressor (minimum 6.5 cfm@90psi)

**Important Note:** **Masterlink™** is a performance additive that is added to the base and pattern of all Tough Scuffmaster finishes. This additive increases the stain resistance and durability of the finish. Failure to add 2 ounces of Masterlink per gallon will result in a finish that is not as durable as it should be in addition to voiding the warranty.

#### **Easiest Way to Match the Standard Sample**

1. Set both regulators to “0” with the Solo air cap off of the Binks 2001 gun.
2. Turn fluid pressure up to produce a 1 inch stream of paint. This is measured from the tip of the fluid nozzle to the point where the paint begins to arch downward.
3. Replace the Solo air cap.
4. Increase the air pressure until the approximate pattern size matches the approved standard sample.

#### Things to keep in mind:

- Bleed off built-up pressure prior to testing the pattern and when it come time to spray the pattern
- Test the pattern on the base color to ensure pattern accuracy. Apply the base color on extra sheet rock OR hang clear plastic over the dried base coat and test the pattern on the plastic.
- The pattern is sprayed with the gun about 3–4 feet from the substrate.

- The ideal pressure settings would shoot the pattern straight to the top of the wall when the gun is positioned in the middle of the wall and aimed up.
- Too much air pressure will begin to atomize the pattern which can cause clouding or striping.

**Fine Tuning the Pattern**

- Use the fluid pressure to make adjustments on the pattern size.
- Increasing fluid pressure will make the pattern bigger.
- Decreasing the fluid pressure will make the pattern size smaller

**Spray Technique**

The best and easiest way to spray the textured pattern coat of the Tough finish combines four movements: the up/down motion of the gun, an oval hand motion, movement down the substrate and the distance from the wall.

The start of every spray stroke requires bleeding off the built up fluid pressure. Simply aim the gun away from the substrate, but onto a protected surface, pull the trigger and move into the spray stroke. The trigger is held throughout the application. If the spray stroke is interrupted remember to bleed off the pressure surge before resuming.

**The mechanics of the stroke**

<b>Mechanics of the spray stroke</b>	<b>Why</b>
1. Distance from the wall. The tip of the gun should be approximately 3–4 feet from the wall.	This distance will allow for a wide, forgiving spray fan.
2. The center position of this spray stroke is at shoulder height which would put the gun approximately in the middle of the wall. The top of the spray stroke is approximately 1 foot above shoulder height with the gun aimed at the top of the wall. The bottom of the spray stroke is approximately 1 foot below shoulder height with the gun aimed at the bottom of the wall	The limited motion of the whip reduces the chances of pressure surge due to “line drop”. Line drop is caused by a rapid raising and lowering of the spray gun. By limiting the motion of the spray stroke, the chance of a pattern surge is greatly reduced.
3. At the same time as the up/down motion, move the spray stroke in an oval pattern. This should trace the shape of a football standing on its end.	It is easier to apply an even finish by using this motion. This reduces the chance of stiping
4. Move down the substrate / Speed of the spray stroke.	Determines the density of the pattern. Moving faster will result in a less-dense pattern; slower will result in a denser finish.

For best results, spray single pattern color finishes in two lighter passes instead of one heavy pass.

### Spraying 2 and 3 Color Tough Finishes

Follow the same procedures for pattern matching and spraying the finish and take the following into consideration:

Color Order	The first color sprayed is the color that contrasts the most with the base coat. The last color sprayed is the closest to the base coat. This will help to even out the finish if the first color was sprayed too dense
Pattern Density	All colors must be sprayed equally. This will ensure a uniform pattern. If the first color is applied too dense, each successive color must be sprayed as dense or the overall finish color will be off

### Troubleshooting : Read before spraying

It can be helpful to know what not to do when applying a finish for the first time.

Problem	Cause	Solution	Also
Striping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gun was too close to the wall, limiting the fan width</li> <li>2. Gun stroke was too slow, allowing pattern to build too quickly</li> </ol>	If minor striping occurs in the first pass the second pass will even out the finish. Focus on the light areas and spray faster over the heavy areas to blend in the striping. If the striping is too severe, allow the pattern to dry, recoat with the base coat and apply the pattern correctly	If striping occurs, it is typically more visible when viewed from an angle. Before determining a finish complete, look at the same surface from multiple angles.
Blotchy / Cloudy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Too much air pressure atomizes the pattern, resulting in a cloudy appearance, especially when viewed at an angle</li> <li>2. Using wrong spray pattern, such as a tight circular pattern. This is typically done because it incorrectly appears to fill in the pattern faster. (more)</li> </ol>	<p>If this is caught early in the application it should be possible to even out the finish and mask any cloudiness by spraying a second light pass using the correct technique.</p> <p>However, if it is too severe the only way to fix the finish is to re-apply the base coat and apply the pattern correctly, using the technique outlined above.</p>	

	3. Moving too slowly when spraying the pattern. The “back ground noise” or dry spray ends of on the wall instead of floating harmlessly to the ground.		
Bad color match: Pattern too dense	Too much pattern color will hide the base coat and could throw off the overall color of the finish	Reapply the base coat and apply the pattern in two light passes.	
Bad color match: Pattern too light	Not enough pattern color will result in an unacceptable finish color match.	Apply another light pass of the pattern coat.	

If you have questions or issues, please do not hesitate to contact our Technical Services team at 800.898.0219 ext. 4859