



# PITT-GLAZE®

16-310 Series

Architectural Coatings

Pitt-*Glaze* WB1 Interior Eggshell Pre-Catalyzed Water-Borne Acrylic Epoxy

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

*Pitt-*Glaze* WB1 Water-Borne Acrylic Epoxy* is a one-component acrylic epoxy eggshell coating for interior use and is a low-odor replacement for traditional two component acrylic epoxy products providing a recoatable, impact and mildew-resistant finish. This product meets the strictest VOC regulations with a VOC content of less than 100 g/L and its minimal odor makes *Pitt-*Glaze* WB1* suitable for hospitals, schools, cafeterias and food processing plants, or any area that cannot be taken out of service for an extended period of time.

**Do not use in household dwellings. This item is intended for industrial use only and should only be applied by a professional.** This item is for use in areas such as office space and meeting rooms of industrial, commercial or institutional facilities exposed to repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents.

## RECOMMENDED USES

Aluminum	Galvanized Steel
Concrete	Gypsum Wallboard-Drywall
Concrete/Masonry Block	Plaster
Ferrous Metal	Wood

## CONFORMANCE STANDARDS

- VOC compliant in all regulated areas
- Meets MPI® Category #151, Light Industrial Coating, Interior WB, Gloss Level 3
- Can help earn LEED® 2009 credits
- Meets the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) Low-Emitting Materials criteria section 01350

## PRODUCT DATA

<b>PRODUCT TYPE:</b>	Acrylic Epoxy
<b>GLOSS:</b>	Eggshell: 10 to 25 (60° Gloss Meter)
<b>VOLUME SOLIDS*:</b>	38% +/- 2%
<b>WEIGHT SOLIDS*:</b>	49% +/- 2%
<b>VOC*:</b>	93 g/L (0.8 lbs./gal)
<b>WEIGHT/GALLON*:</b>	10.2 lbs. (4.6 kg) +/- 0.2 lbs. (91 g)

\*Product data calculated on product 16-310.

## FEATURES / BENEFITS

### Features

Single component, waterbased formula  
Less than 100 g/L VOC content  
Excellent abrasion and impact resistance  
Excellent chemical and stain resistance  
Lower odor than two-component  
Excellent mildew resistant coating  
Can help earn LEED 2009 credits

### Benefits

No mixing or measuring and unlimited pot life  
Meets the most stringent regulatory standards  
Longlasting protection  
Extends substrates life  
Can be applied in occupied areas  
Resists mildew/fungus/biological growth on the paint film  
Contributes to sustainable design

## PERFORMANCE DATA

### ASTM 1308 Chemical Resistance

Acid (10% hydrochloric acid)	Excellent
Acid (10% phosphoric acid)	Excellent
Acid (10% sulfuric acid)	Excellent
Base (25% sodium hydroxide)	Excellent
Cleaner (Fantastik®)	Excellent
Gasoline	Excellent
Mineral Spirits	Excellent
Water	Excellent
Xylene	Limited

Property	Test Method	Results
Impact Resistance	ASTM D2794	
Forward -inch-pounds		>100
Reverse -inch-pounds		>100
Hardness (König Pendulum)	ASTM D4366	>25
Scrub Abrasive Media w/shim	ASTM 2486	
Cycles to failure		>700
Adhesion (Method A - X cut)	ASTM D3359	5A
Block Resistance	Laboratory	Excellent

## GENERAL SURFACE PREPARATION

Surfaces to be coated must be dry, clean, sound, and free from all contamination including loose and peeling paint, dirt, grease, oil, wax, concrete curing agents and bond breakers, chalk, efflorescence, mildew, rust, product fines, and dust. Remove loose paint, chalk, and efflorescence by wire brushing, scraping, sanding, and/or pressure washing. Putty all nail holes and caulk all cracks and open seams. Sand all glossy, rough, and patched surfaces. Feather back all rough edges to sound surface by sanding. Prime all bare and porous substrates with an appropriate primer.

**WARNING!** If you scrape, sand, or remove old paint, you may release lead dust or fumes. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST OR FUMES CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear a properly fitted NIOSH-approved respirator and prevent skin contact to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and a wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the USEPA National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD or log on to [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). In Canada contact a regional Health Canada office. Follow these instructions to control exposure to other hazardous substances that may be released during surface preparation.

**ALUMINUM:** This substrate may present potential adhesion problems. Any coating applied directly to aluminum should be spot applied, allowed to cure overnight, and then evaluated for adhesion. If adhesion is good, the application may proceed.

**CONCRETE:** New concrete should cure for at least 30 days and preferably 90 days prior to priming and painting. The pH of the substrate must be less than 10 before priming with an alkali resistant primer.

**CONCRETE/MASONRY BLOCK:** Mortar should cure for at least 30 days and preferably 90 days prior to priming. Fill block with an appropriate block filler. Surfaces previously coated with water thinned cement-based paint must be prepared with extra care. If the material appears to be adhering tightly, a masonry sealer may be applied to seal the surface. Check adhesion by applying a piece of masking tape. If the sealer peels off and has loose particles, remove all chalking or crumbling material, re-seal and re-check adhesion.

**FERROUS METAL:** The surface must be cleaned thoroughly to remove any dust, rust, and surface contaminants, and then primed.

**GALVANIZED STEEL:** Caution must be used when selecting coatings for use on all galvanized metal surfaces. These substrates may have a factory-applied stabilizer, which is used to prevent white rusting during storage and shipping. Such stabilizers must be removed by either brush blasting, sanding or chemical treatment prior to priming.

**GYPSUM WALLBOARD-DRYWALL:** Nails or screws should be countersunk, and they along with any indentations should be mudded flush with the surface, sanded smooth and cleaned to remove any dust, then prime prior to painting the substrate.

**PLASTER:** Plaster, hardcoat, skim coat, or other alkaline surfaces should be allowed to cure for at least 30 days prior to priming with an alkali resistant primer.

**WOOD:** Unpainted wood or wood in poor condition should be sanded smooth, wiped clean, then primed. Any knots or resinous areas must be primed before painting. Countersink all nails, putty flush with surface, then prime.

## RECOMMENDED PRIMERS

Aluminum	17-921, 90-712
Concrete	4-603, 17-921
Concrete/Masonry Block	6-15, 16-90
Ferrous Metal	90-712, 90-912
Galvanized Steel	17-921, 90-712
Gypsum Wallboard-Drywall	6-2, 6-4, 6-4900, 9-900, 17-921
Plaster	4-603, 17-921
Wood	6-2, 6-4, 6-4900, 9-900, 17-921

## LIMITATIONS OF USE

FOR INTERIOR USE ONLY. Apply when air, surface and product temperatures are between 50°F (10°C) and 90°F (32°C).

Do not use on floors, in areas of saturating humidity, or on submerged surfaces. For professional use only. Not intended for residential use. **PROTECT FROM FREEZING.**

While this product provides a mildew resistant coating, growth may still occur if the substrate is not properly prepared prior to painting and/or if the substrate is consistently exposed to conditions conducive to mold, mildew, and algae. Examples of these conditions include, but are not limited to areas that are consistently damp with little to no direct sunlight.

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## TINTING AND BASE INFORMATION

Refer to the appropriate color formula book, automatic tinting equipment, and or computer color matching system for color formulas and tinting instructions.

16-310	White and Pastel Base
16-340	Neutral Base*

\*Must be tinted before use.

Some colors, drastic color changes, or porous substrates may require more than one coat to achieve a uniform finish.

## PACKAGING

1-Gallon (3.78 L)
5-Gallon (18.9 L)