



Hydrocoat

Technical Bulletin 1840 - 08/19

Hydrocoat Copolymer Ablative

- The world's best selling water-based antifouling
- Offers exceptional antifouling protection
- Easy to apply and safer to use
- Ablative finish reduces coating buildup and the need for sanding
- Contains drag reducing PTFE
- Simple soap and water clean up



1240 Blue (Quart and Gallon)



1340 Green (Quart and Gallon)



1640 Red (Quart and Gallon)



1840 Black (Quart and Gallon)

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



Technical Information



Finish: Flat

Solids by Weight: 73%

Coverage: 490 ft²/gal.

VOC: 150 grams/liter (1.25 pounds/gallon)

Biocide: Cuprous Oxide...40.43%

Flash Point: > 200°F

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: 3.75 mils

Dry Film Thickness: 1.5 mils

Application Temp: 50° F. Min. / 90°F. Max.

Thinner: 140 Water-Based Brushing Liquid or Clean Fresh Water

Dry Time*: (hours)

	To Touch	To Recoat	To Launch
90°F	¼	1-1/2	6
70°F	½	3	10
50°F	1	6	16

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

Hydrocoat is the most advanced water-based, ablative antifouling available. It offers exceptional multi-season protection against all types of fouling. Hydrocoat's innovative technology replaces the harsh solvents found in most bottom paints with water, resulting in an easier application and clean up, with no heavy solvent smell. Hydrocoat's ablative surface wears away with use, exposing fresh biocides while eliminating paint build up and the need for sanding. The low-odor formula is so environmentally friendly, it exceeds even the most stringent air pollution regulations. Hydrocoat withstands frequent trailering, beaching, and launching. Its unique formula allows unlimited dry time to launch, so you can paint in the fall or winter.

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Application Information



Application Systems and Tips

Hydrocoat 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 ingredients are evenly dispersed throughout the can. All surfaces must be clean and properly prepared prior to painting.

For the smoothest possible finish: Thin the paint approximately 5-10% with 140 Water-Based Brushing Liquid or clean fresh water. Wet the surface to be painted thoroughly with clean fresh water as well. This will provide a truer color and smoother finish.

Slight variations in color and surface texture are not uncommon and will not affect performance. The surface will quickly smooth itself once in the water and any mottling of the color will diminish as well.

Previously Painted Surfaces:

Hydrocoat may be applied over almost all aged hard and abrasive antifouling coatings. Consult the Pettit Antifouling Compatibility Chart for specific recommendations. The paint systems outlined below contain references to other products; please read and understand the label and/or Technical Bulletin for these products as well, to ensure that they are used properly.

If the previous coating is in good condition, thoroughly sand with 80-grit sandpaper then solvent clean with Pettit 120 or 120VOC Thinner to remove residue. Apply two finish coats of Hydrocoat. If the previous coating is soft or in poor condition, remove to the bare surface by sanding or using paint remover. Proceed with appropriate bare system as described below. Old tin or copper copolymers or Teflon®-based antifoulings should be sanded thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper to remove the chalky outer surface, wiped clean of sanding residue, and then may be over-coated directly with Hydrocoat.

Bare Fiberglass:

All bare fiberglass, regardless of age, should be thoroughly cleaned with Pettit 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep or de-waxed several times with Pettit D95 Dewaxer. Proceed with either Sanding Method or one of the Non-Sanding Methods below.

Sanding Method - After the surface has been de-waxed, sand thoroughly with 80-grit production paper to a dull, frosty finish and rewash the sanded surface with Pettit 120 or 120VOC Thinner to remove sanding residue. Then apply two thin coats of this product, following application instructions. Careful observation of application instructions will help ensure long-term adhesion of this and subsequent years' antifouling paint.

Non-Sanding Method - To eliminate the sanding method, three alternative methods are available:

1) Thoroughly clean, de-wax, and etch the surface with Pettit 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep using a medium Scotch-Brite® pad in. Thoroughly rinse all residue from the surface and let dry. Then apply one coat of Pettit Protect High Build Epoxy Primer 4700/4701. Consult the primer label for complete application and antifouling top-coating instructions. Apply two thin coats of Hydrocoat. See Pettit Protect User Manual for complete detailed instructions.

2) Easy 2-Step Sandless Method - Thoroughly clean, de-wax, and etch the surface with Pettit 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep using a medium Scotch-Brite® pad. Thoroughly rinse all residue from surface and let dry. Make sure that the entire surface has a dull, frosty finish. Wipe surface to remove any excess moisture and apply two thin coats of Hydrocoat.

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 two or three coats of Pettit Protect High Build Epoxy Primer (4700/4701 or 4100/4101), per label directions. Apply two thin coats of Hydrocoat. See Pettit Protect User Manual for complete detailed instructions.

Blistered Fiberglass:

See Pettit Protect User Manual for complete detailed instructions.

Bare Wood:

Bare wooden hulls should be sanded thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper and wiped clean of sanding residue using Pettit 120 or 120VOC Thinner. A coat of Pettit 6627 Tie-Coat Primer thinned 25% with Pettit 97 Epoxy Thinner should be applied directly to the bare wood. Allow to dry four hours and then apply two thin coats of Hydrocoat.

Previously painted wood hulls should be thoroughly sanded. If priming is necessary on bare wood spots, apply a touch-up coat of Pettit 6627 Tie-Coat Primer thinned 25% with Pettit 97 Epoxy Thinner to these areas. Then apply two thin finish coats of Hydrocoat.

Bare Steel and Cast Iron*:

Remove loose rust and scale from the metal surface by sandblasting or wire brushing. Immediately clean the surface using a vacuum or fresh air blast. Apply two coats of Pettit 6980 Rustlok Steel Primer, allowing each to dry only one to two hours prior to over-coating. Follow by two coats of Pettit Protect High Build Epoxy Primer (4700/4701 or 4100/4101), per label directions. If fairing is required, apply Pettit 7050 EZ-Fair Epoxy Fairing Compound between the two coats of Pettit Protect High Build Epoxy Primer. Apply two thin finish coats of Hydrocoat. See Pettit Protect User Manual for complete detailed instructions.

All Other Metals: See Underwater Metals Technical Bulletin

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON ALUMINUM HULLS AND OUTDRIVES.

*These are simplified systems. Pettit offers Technical Bulletins containing detailed instructions for most application systems. Please consult your Pettit Representative or the Pettit Technical Department for more complex, professional systems. Always read the labels or Product Data Sheets for all products specified herein before using.

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Hydrocoat contains 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 Hydrocoat more than 10% (12 ounces per gallon) or inadequate paint film thickness will occur and premature erosion of the finish will be likely.

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.

Burnishing of the surface to create a slicker finish should be done with 400-600 grit wet-or-dry sandpaper after the coating has dried for seven (7) days.