Extra Life: For Powder Coatings and Wet Paint
PREPARATION
Coating systems are only as effective as the surface to which they are applied. Therefore, correct preparation is essential to ensuring the system achieves its design life. Relevant instructions can found on the product data sheets. With Extra Life, particular attention should be paid to problem areas such as:

- Sharp edges
- Weld seams
- Fixings

Cromadex recommend that these areas are always stripe coated prior to application.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
For further technical information or advice on any of the Extra Life systems please contact your nearest Cromadex Centre.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE
Industrial coatings are no different to the paint on your car – they need cleaning and maintaining. Accumulated dirt may affect the design life of the system, and any mechanical damage almost certainly will. Therefore regular inspections should take place and minor damage must be touched up.

At the end of the design life, major maintenance must be carried out. This includes spot priming where necessary, and as a minimum, rubbing down and applying a full coat of the original topcoat when wet paint was used. If powder was originally applied then a suitable Cromadex wet paint system should be used. Please contact your nearest Cromadex Centre for the necessary technical advice.

REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
It is an AkzoNobel policy that all Interpon Powder and Cromadex Wet Paint products are free from lead chromate pigments and TGIC (triglycidyl isocyanurate).

The Cromadex Wet Paint systems also include waterbased and isocyanate-free options.
Extra Life - Design to Last

Extra Life is a programme of coating systems that offers product protection for up to 25 years for wet paint and up to 16 years for powder coatings.

These systems have been developed to protect against a wide variety of environments, from the interiors of heated buildings to much more aggressive external situations, such as industrial or coastal areas. Extra Life for wet paint encompasses standard air drying or stoving products, to the latest developments in two pack technology. Extra Life for powder coatings incorporates the latest powder primer technologies.

There are three steps to specifying the correct Extra Life system:

1. Identify the environment
2. Determine the design life
3. Select the correct coating system –
   a) Powder
   b) Wet Paint

1. IDENTIFY THE ENVIRONMENT

Extra Life has six key environment classifications. Select the environment where your product will be used. If in doubt, select the more aggressive environment or call Cromadex for advice.

2. DETERMINE THE DESIGN LIFE

Choosing the right durability is a question of cost. If the system doesn’t last long enough, rectification could be expensive. However, with Extra Life, you can be specific in terms of the durability and investment required. With the test data and track record we have, the durability of each system can be given in terms of years which enables a more accurate coating specification for both powder and wet paint systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Internal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C5-I</td>
<td>Industrial areas with high humidity and aggressive atmosphere</td>
<td>Buildings or areas with almost permanent condensation and with high pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5-M</td>
<td>Marine coastal. High salinity</td>
<td>Buildings or areas with almost permanent condensation and with high pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Industrial areas and coastal areas with moderate salinity</td>
<td>Chemical plants, swimming pools, coastal ship and boatyards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Urban and industrial atmospheres with moderate</td>
<td>Production rooms with high humidity and some air pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>sulphur dioxide pollution. Coastal areas with low salinity</td>
<td>Unheated buildings where condensation may occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Atmospheres with low level of pollution. Mostly rural areas</td>
<td>Heated buildings with clean atmospheres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>