

Protective clothing, protective eyewear and/or a respiratory filter may be appropriate when working with chemicals, paints or cleaners. Use appropriate caution and safety equipment when using a high-pressure hose to clean surfaces.

Cleaning and Care of Finish Paint Systems

The high-quality paint finishes used on the metal roof and wall panels will maintain their appearance and protective value for a long time if properly maintained. Improperly maintained panels will accumulate dirt and film deposits over time causing the panels to lose their original appearance; to prevent this it is important to establish a proper maintenance program to keep the finishes in prime condition.

The most important cleaning is done immediately after the erection of the building, as metal shavings are present and are somewhat magnetized because of the screw and drill rotation. Shavings are not always visible and must be swept off the roof and walls to prevent corrosion of the particles, which will stain the panel surface.

Under normal conditions, a fresh water washing two or three times per year using a regular garden hose under pressure will keep the paint finish in good condition. If the need to clean or remove surface deposits does arise, then a variety of methods maybe utilized. When used properly, the following should not affect applicable panel warranty.

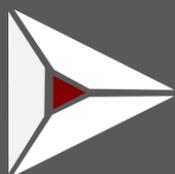
1. Hot or Cold Detergent Solutions: For use on water soluble deposits. A 5% solution in water of commonly used commercial (non-industrial, non-bleach) detergents will not have any deleterious effect on a painted surface. These solutions should be followed by an adequate rinse of water. Use a cloth or soft bristle brush for application
2. Solvents/Alcohols: For use on non-water-soluble deposits such as tar, grease, oil and adhesives. Most organic solvents are flammable and/or toxic and must be handled accordingly. Keep away from open flames, sparks and electrical motors. Use adequate ventilation, protective clothing and goggles.

Alcohols

- a) Denatured alcohol (Ethanol)
- b) Isopropyl (rubbing alcohol)

Solvents.





- c) VM & Pnaphtha
- d) Mineral Spirits
- e) Kerosene
- f) Turpentine (wood or gum spirits)

PRECAUTIONS: DO NOT USE WIRE BRUSHES, ABRASIVES OR SIMILAR CLEANING TOOLS WHICH WILL MECHANICALLY ABRASIVE THE COATING SURFACE. MISUSE OR ABUSE OF ANY OF THE CLEANING AGENTS LISTED ABOVE WILL RESULT IN VOIDING OF ANY APPLICABLE WARRANTY FOR THE SURFACE AFFECTED. GRAFFITI PRESENTS A SPECIAL PROBLEM BECAUSE OF THE MANY POSSIBLE AGENTS USED, GENERALLY AEROSOL PAINT. IT IS BEST TO TRY SOAP AND WATER FIRST, THEN THE SOLVENTS. IF NONE OF THESE ARE SATISFACTORY IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO RESORT TO TOUCHUP, REPAINT OR REPLACEMENT.

Remove smudge marks from bare Galvalume. Formula 409 has proven to be somewhat effective. Lightly rub with a clean cloth and rinse with water. Do not rub more than required to remove smudge. No product will remove all smudge marks.

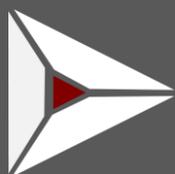
Remove rust stains. Soft Scrub (without bleach) and Simple Green have proven to be somewhat effective. Lightly rub with a soft cloth and rinse with water. Do not rub more than required to remove stain. No product will completely remove rust stains.

Touch-up/Repair of Damaged Paint Surface

The first step in repairing damage to your paint surface is to observe and evaluate the damage to determine which of the following steps should be taken.

Minor scratches or abrasion, metallic substrate Not exposed:

1. Clean the locale of all dirt, oil, grease or other foreign matter (see CLEANING AND CARE for the appropriate cleaning solution)
2. Lightly scuff the damage with Scotch-Brite Pads
3. Dampen a lint free cloth or tack cloth with acetone using the proper precautions for handling solvents as instructed on the MSDS or container of the solvent. This may include safety glasses, gloves, protective clothing and a respirator. Wipe the surface liberally to clean the areas to be touched up. The surface must be dry before the touch-up coat is applied. Before you use the paint, read the instruction on the container carefully.



4. When applying the touchup paint, LESS IS BEST. Apply with as small an applicator as possible. A brush similar to a finger nail polish applicator is best. Dip the brush half the length of the bristles into the paint. Tap the brush against the side of the container but do no wipe against the lip. Hold the handle near the base and apply a light pressure with the fingertips to make the bristles flex slightly. Feather the touch-up into the scratch using as small an amount as possible. USE OFAEROSOL PAINT IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

Scratches or gouges that expose the metallic substrate:

1. Clean the locale of all dirt, oil, grease or other foreign matter (see CLEANING AND CARE for appropriate cleaning solutions).
2. Sand the damaged area with Scotch-Brite pads
3. Dampen a lint free cloth or tack cloth with acetone using the proper precautions for handling solvents as instructed on the MSDS or container of the solvent. This may include safety glasses, gloves, protective clothing and a respirator. Wipe the surface liberally to clean the areas to the touched up. The surface must be dry before the touch-up coat is applied. Before you use the paint, read the instruction on the container carefully.
4. Apply a quality epoxy or urethane primer to the area to be touched up. Allow to cure according to the primer manufacturer's directions.
5. When applying the touchup paint, LESS IS BEST. Apply with as small an applicator as possible. A brush similar to a finger nail polish applicator is best. Dip the brush half the length of the bristles into the paint. Tap the brush against the side of the container but do no wipe against the lip. Hold the handle near the base and apply a light pressure with the fingertips to make the bristles flex slightly. Feather the touch-up into the scratch using as small an amount as possible. USE OFAEROSOL PAINT IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

PRECAUTION; DO NOT USE TOUCH-UP PAINT OVER BROAD AREAS. TOUCH-UP PAINTS WILL NOT HAVE THE SAME COLOR RETENTION CAPABILITES AS THE THERMALLY CURED FACTORY APPLIED COATING. LONG TERM DIFFERENTIAL FADING BETWEEN THE TWO COATINGS WILL BE MUCH MORE APPARENT IF THE TOUCH-UP PAINT IS NOT APPLIED PROPERLY. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER OF TOUCH-UP PAINT DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. THERE IS NO GUARANTEE OF PERFORMANCE FOR TOUCH-UP PAINTS



Field Painting / Major Repair of Finish

Warning: *Repainting/Field Painting shall void the Manufacturers Panel Finish Warranty*

On the occasion where a building or home owner chooses to field paint their metal roof or wall panels, use the following guidelines:

1. Lightly scuff sand the finish with Scotch-Brite pads.
2. Power-wash the surface to be painted with a 5% solution in water of commonly used commercial (non-industrial, non-bleach) detergents to remove protective wax as well as dust, dirt and grease. Pressure should not exceed 2,000 PSI. Rinse thoroughly after cleaning and allow to dry.
3. Acrylic Latex exterior paint is preferred to oil based paint. Apply according to manufacturer's instructions. If the original finish is compromised and the metallic substrate is exposed, then a quality epoxy or urethane primer must be applied before the color finish coat. Apply according to manufacturer's instructions. The following paints have been tested and are recommended if available but any high-quality Exterior Latex should be acceptable.
 - a. Valspar Enterprise or Colony Acrylic Latex Semi-Gloss (Lowe's)
 - b. Sears Acrylic Latex Semi-Gloss
 - c. Sherwin/Williams Acrylic Latex Semi-Gloss
4. High quality oil base paints may be used only if they contain mineral spirits. Do not use any paint designated "rust inhibitive". Paints of this type may cause the baked-on finish to peel.
5. Do not paint in direct sunlight or when part surface is warm to the touch. Lap marks will result. Brush application is recommended.
6. Spray painting of solvent type paints is not recommended as it may soften the factory finish and cause peeling. If solvent type paint must be spray applied, it should be thinned with VM & P Naphtha also called Lite Naphtha, Dry Cleaners Naphtha or Spotting Naphtha. The following thinners should not be used:

Xylene (Xylol)	Turpentine
MEK (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	MIBK (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)
MIAK (Methyl Iso-Amyl Ketone)	DBK (Disobutyl Ketone)
Toluene (Toluol)	Lacquer Thinner

****WARNING: REPAINTING/FIELD PAINTING SHALL VOID THE MANUFACTURERS PANEL FINISH WARRANTY. NCI MAKES NO GUARANTEES REGARDING THE GUIDELINES ABOVE AND SHALL NOT WARRANT ANY FIELD APPLIED COATING OR WHERE RECOATING HAS OCCURRED.****

