



# Paint Defects

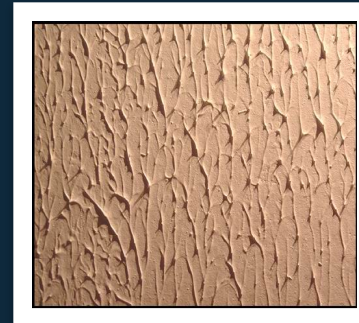


# Categorization of paint failures

Paint failure can be classified in several ways

In this module, we limit our discussions on the following categories

1. Product-related failures
2. Substrate-related failures
3. Application-related failures





# Product-related failures



Product related failures occur as a result of some issues in the paint formulation, quality of the raw material used or manufacturing process

Examples of product related failures include:

- Cracking
- Chalking
- Foaming & Cratering
- Poor scrub resistance
- Discolouration
- Poor drying, curing, etc.



# Substrate-related failures



Substrate related failures occur when there are some issues on the substrate or when adequate surface preparation is not done

Examples of substrate-related failures include:

- Cracking
- Flaking
- Surface fungus
- Blistering
- Efflorescence
- Poor drying & curing
- Peeling off



# Application-related failures



Application related failures occur as a result of the wrong mixing and application practices

Examples of application-related failures include:

- Sagging
- Blistering
- Mud cracking
- Roller marks
- Peeling off



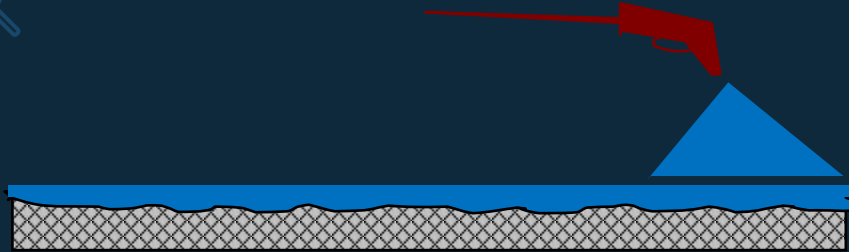


# Application

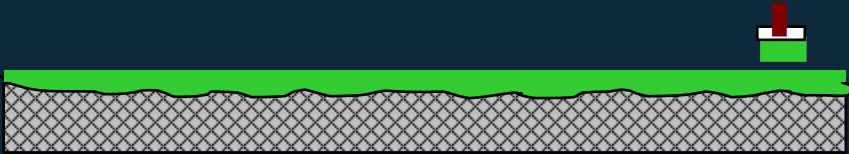




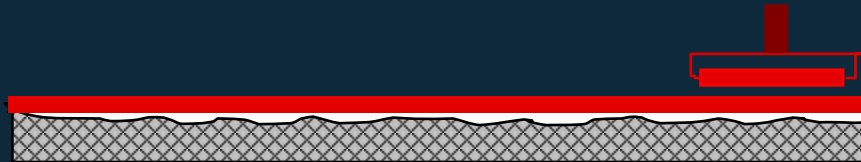
# METHODS FOR PAINT APPLICATION



Airless Spray



Paint Brush



Roller







# APPLICATION BY PAINT BRUSH

## Benefits

- Good wetting of the substrate
- Forces the paint into the surface
- Good on areas with poor accessibility

## Limitations

- Gives low film thickness, many coats required
- Creates an uneven film







# APPLICATION BY ROLLER

## Benefits

- Application speed is faster than with paint brush
- Good on areas with poor accessibility

## Limitations

- May incorporate air and pinholes in the paint film
- Gives low film thickness, many coats required





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