



UNEPOXY HRT

- Economical hybrid protection
- Smooth durable polishing finish
- Compatible over most bottom paints



SEASONAL ANTIFOULING PAINT

Pettit Unepoxy® HRT® seasonal antifouling uses the latest technology available to create a hybrid paint film strong enough to handle the tough marine environment without building up over time. Hybrid Reactive Technology features high density biocide utilization to maximize effectiveness by using biocide more effectively along with film modifiers to reduce yearly build-up, maintain uniform color consistency, and lower weight while providing a smoother finish than traditional paints.

It is a dependable antifouling paint formulated to provide outstanding protection at a very affordable price. Its smooth durable finish can withstand beaching, trailering, and season long abuse.



RED
1622



BLACK
1822



BLUE
1222

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

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

FINISH: Flat
SOLIDS BY VOLUME: 40 +/- 4%
COVERAGE: 450ft²/gal.
VOC: 502 grams/liter (4.19 lbs/gal)
BIOCIDE: Cuprous Oxide 28.86%
FLASH POINT: >115°F (SETA)
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: 3.5 mils
DRY FILM THICKNESS: 1.5 mils
APPLICATION TEMP: 50°F Min / 90°F Max
THINNER: 120 Brushing Thinner
 121 Spraying Thinner
DRY TIME: Minimum time in hours

	TO TOUCH	TO RECOAT	TO LAUNCH
90°F	1/4	1-1/2	6
70°F	1/2	3	10
50°F	1	6	16

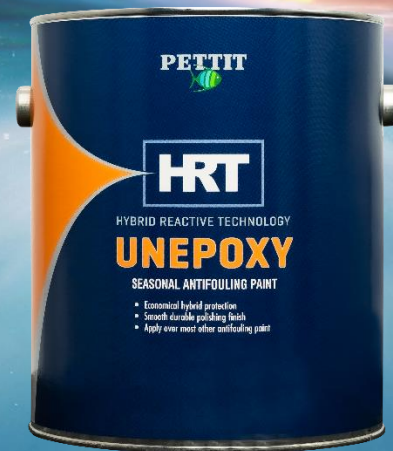
The above dry times are minimums. There is no maximum dry time before launching.

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

COATING PERFORMANCE, IN GENERAL, IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE DEGREE OF SURFACE PREPARATION. FOLLOW ALL RECOMMENDATIONS VERY CAREFULLY, AVOIDING ANY SHORTCUTS.



APPLICATION SYSTEMS: Unepoxy HRT 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. For the smoothest possible finish: Thin the paint approximately 5-10% with 120 Brushing Thinner.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED SURFACES: To paint old hard and ablative antifouling, thoroughly wipe down the surface with 120 Brushing Thinner, paying particular attention to waterline areas, then sand painted surface with 80 grit sandpaper. Soft, sloughing antifouling should be removed before applying Unepoxy HRT.

BARE FIBERGLASS: All bare fiberglass, regardless of age, should be thoroughly cleaned with 92 Bio-Blue® Hull Surface Prep or de-waxed several times with Pettit D-95 Dewaxer.

SANDING METHOD: Sand the hull thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper to a dull, frosty finish and rewash the sanded surface with 120 Brushing Thinner to remove sanding residue. Apply two thin coats of Unepoxy HRT, following application instructions. Careful observation of application instructions will help ensure long-term adhesion of this and subsequent years' antifouling paint.

NON-SANDING METHOD: Thoroughly clean, de-wax and etch the surface with 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep using a course Scotch-Brite® pad. Thoroughly rinse all residue from 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 Unepoxy HRT.

BARRIER COAT: Fiberglass bottoms potentially can form osmotic blisters within the gelcoat and into the laminate. Prepare the fiberglass surface as mentioned above (sanding method) then apply two - three coats of Pettit- Protect 4700/4701 Gray High Build Epoxy Primer Pettit Protect 4100/4101 White High Build Epoxy Primer per label directions. Apply two thin coats of Unepoxy HRT. See Technical Bulletin TB-1000 for detailed instructions.

BLISTERED FIBERGLASS: See Pettit Technical Bulletin TB-1000 Gelcoat Blister Repair and Prevention Specification for detailed instructions.

BARE WOOD: Bare wooden hulls should be sanded thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper and wiped clean of sanding residue. A coat of 6627 Tie-Coat Primer thinned 25% with 97 Epoxy Thinner should be applied directly to the bare wood. Allow drying 4 hours and then applying two un-thinned coats of Unepoxy HRT per instructions. Existing, hard antifouling paint should be thoroughly sanded. If priming is necessary on bare wood spots, apply a touch- up coat of 6627 Tie-Coat Primer thinned 25% with 97 Epoxy Thinner to these areas. Then apply the subsequent coats of Unepoxy HRT.

STEEL HULLS: Clean surface with 120 brushing thinner. Remove loose rust and scale from the metal surface, scrape, sandblast or wire brush to 2 - 3 mil profile. Blow off residue then apply one or two coats of Pettit 6980 Rustlok Primer* followed by two coats of Pettit 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer. Follow with Unepoxy HRT.

UNDERWATER METAL PARTS: Solvent clean, abrade to clean bright metal by sanding with 60-80 grit sandpaper, sandblasting or wire brushing. Apply 2-3 coats of Prop Coat Barnacle Barrier™ 1792 followed by 2 thin coats of Unepoxy HRT.

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. Lightly clean the bottom with a sponge or cloth to remove anything from the antifouling paint surface. Cleaning is particularly important with boats that are idle for extended period of time.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON ALUMINUM HULLS AND OUTDRIVES*These are simplified systems for small areas. Consult your Pettit representative of the Pettit Technical Department for more complex, professional systems. Always read the labels or tech sheets for all products specified herein before using.