

Technical Bulletin 121 - 08/17

Extremely Effective Hard Antifouling Paint With Slime Resistance

- Dual biocide formula with 60% copper load offers unprecedented protection
- A hard durable finish for long lasting performance
- Specifically designed to perform extremely well in all challenging waters.
- Left In the water, Trinidad^{SR} will provide years of dependable service



1277 Blue (Quart and Gallon)



1377 Green (Quart and Gallon)



1677 Red (Quart and Gallon)



1877 Black (Quart and Gallon)

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



Technical Information



Finish: Flat

Solids by Weight: 84%

Coverage: 400 ft²/gal.

VOC: 330 grams/liter (max)

Biocide: Cuprous Oxide...60.0%
Irgarol...2.00%

Flash Point: 98°F (SETA)

Application Method: Brush, roller, airless or conventional spray

Maximum Roller Thickness: 3/16"

Number of Coats: 1 minimum per season with additional coats for extended service

Wet Film Thickness: 3.5 mils

Dry Film Thickness: 2 mils

Application Temp: 40° F. Min. / 90°F. Max.

Thinner: 120 Brushing / 121 Spraying Dry

Time*: (hours)

	To Touch	To Recoat	To Launch
90°F	¼	3	8
70°F	½	6	16
40°F	1	12	24

*The above dry times are minimums. Trinidad^{SR} Antifouling may be recoated after the minimum time shown and launched up to 60 days after painting.

Trinidad^{SR} is the standard by which all bottom paints are measured. Trinidad SR remains the longest lasting, strongest antifouling paint available. Trinidad^{SR} provides a hard protective coating with excellent adhesion and a durable finish that withstands even the toughest fouling conditions. Trinidad SR's high copper load is paired with a specially formulated algaecide (Irgarol) to create an antifoulant with unprecedented resistance to barnacles, algae, slime, and other marine and fresh-water fouling organisms. Left in the water, Trinidad^{SR} will provide years of dependable service.

Trinidad^{SR}

Application Systems and Tips

Trinidad^{SR} 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.

Previously Painted Surfaces: If the previous coating is in good condition, thoroughly sand with 80 grit paper then solvent clean with 120 Brushing Thinner to remove residue. Apply two finish coats of Trinidad^{SR}. 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 copolymers should be removed or sealed with Pettit 6627 Tie Coat Primer before applying Trinidad^{SR} antifouling.

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 thoroughly with 80-grit sandpaper to a dull, frosty finish and rewash the sanded surface with 120 Brushing Thinner to remove sanding residue. Then apply two or three 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.

To eliminate the sanding operation: Thoroughly clean, de-wax and etch the surface with 92 Bio-Blue Hull Surface Prep using a course Scotch-Brite pad in a swirling motion. Thoroughly rinse all residue from surface and let dry. Then apply one coat of Pettit 4700/4701 High Build Epoxy Primer. Consult the primer label for complete application and antifouling top coating instructions. Apply two or three thin coats of this product.

Trinidad^{SR} is heavily loaded with 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 Trinidad^{SR} more than 5% (6 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.

Application Information



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 three coats of Pettit-Protect 4700/4701 Gray High Build Epoxy Primer or three coats of Pettit Protect 4100/4101 White High Build Epoxy Primer per label directions. Apply two or three thin coats of this product. 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 using 120 Brushing Thinner. Apply a coat of Trinidad^{SR} thinned 25% with 120 Brushing Thinner, allow an overnight dry, lightly sand and wipe clean. Apply two finish coats of Trinidad^{SR}.

Steel Hulls*: Remove loose rust and scale from the metal surface by sandblasting or wire brushing. Solvent clean the surface using 120 Brushing Thinner to remove grease and dirt. Then either immediately apply two coats of 6980 Rustlok Steel Primer, allowing each to dry only 1-2 hours prior to over coating - OR - immediately apply one thin coat of 6455 Metal Primer and allow to dry two hours; follow with two coats of 6627 Tie Coat Primer, allowing each to dry two hours minimum. Apply two finish coats of Trinidad^{SR}.

Keels - Lead: Abrade surface to bright metal; clean off residue. Apply one thin coat of 6455/044 Metal Primer; allow to dry two hours. Apply one coat of Pettit 6627 Tie Coat Primer then, if fairing is required, apply 7050 EZ-Fair Epoxy Fairing Compound. Follow with an additional coat of 6627 Tie Coat Primer per label directions. Apply two finish coats of Trinidad^{SR}.

Keels - Steel or Cast Iron: Abrade surface to bright metal; clean off residue. Apply one coat of 6980 Rustlok Steel Primer, allowing to dry only 1 - 2 hours prior to overcoating. Then, if fairing is required, apply 7050 EZ-Fair Epoxy Fairing Compound followed by one coat of 6627 Tie Coat Primer, finish with two finish coats of Trinidad^{SR}.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON ALUMINUM HULLS AND OUTDRIVES.

*These are simplified systems for small areas. Please consult your Pettit representative or the Pettit Technical Department for more complex, professional systems. Always read the labels or tech sheets for all products specified herein before using.