

3 EASY STEPS TO ANTIFOULING PROTECTION

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Pick the best product for your project

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Step-by-step guide to your project from our technical team

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OUR MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED ANTIFOULING QUESTION:

“How do I know that the product I want to apply is compatible with my old antifouling?”

‘Applying your desired International antifouling has never been easier.

Compatibility is an issue most boaters worry about, but there are three easy choices to solve this problem.

1. Check for compatibility with old antifouling. If the product is known use the International compatibility chart on page 37.

2. Use Primocon as a tie coat primer over the old paint. If the old antifouling is unknown you can apply Primocon primer directly, then simply overcoat with any International antifouling mentioned in this guide.

3. Remove the old antifouling.

If the old antifouling is in poor condition remove it and start with a fresh surface. After stripping you are ready to prime and paint.’



WHY HAVE TEFLON® IN OUR PRODUCTS?

As a boat owner you naturally want the best quality products that you know will perform better than others, and give you the maximum long term value for money.

Teflon® is an extraordinary and versatile technology EXCLUSIVELY available in coatings from International Yacht. Teflon® has a coefficient of friction lower than ice, making it the most slippery material in existence. Its non-wetting properties have seen it used extensively in water-repellent fabrics such as Gore-tex, and in coatings for easy cleaning surfaces. Its excellent heat resistance has meant it has been used extensively by NASA in the design of heat shields and space suits.

By featuring Teflon® in our antifouling products you get the benefit of smooth, low-friction surfaces that minimise drag, resist damage and are exceptionally easy to clean. See the individual product performance characteristics in our Antifouling Product Selection table on pages 28 & 29.

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antifouling

Antifouling is the most common (and most important) painting job carried out by boat owners. You can very easily do a professional quality job yourself, but you must bear in mind a few important points.

The type of antifouling you choose should be tailored to the fouling challenges in your boating area. Different water qualities and temperatures produce different types and breeds of fouling. Even in a small area the differences can be quite dramatic, due to outfalls, pollution, inflows from rivers and streams, the speed of flow of the water – and even shading from cliffs, trees and buildings.

It is vital to protect your boat through antifouling as once fouling has a hold on your hull, it will rapidly colonise the surface, making it difficult to remove. Prevention is therefore much better than cure.

THERE ARE THREE KEY REASONS FOULING GROWTH SHOULD BE PREVENTED:

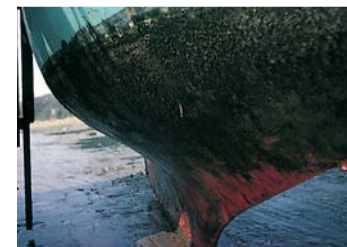
SAFETY: Heavy fouling growth reduces responsiveness of the craft as well as making it sit lower in the water. This can have serious implications in challenging weather conditions.

PROTECTION: Prolonged fouling growth will damage the substrate of the hull. For example, the natural glues organisms use to attach to the hull damage wood and glass fibre.

SPEED & EFFICIENCY: Fouling causes drag, which slows you down and increases fuel costs.

INTERNATIONAL'S ANTIFOULING RANGE PROVIDES PROTECTION FROM THE THREE KEY FOULING CHALLENGES:

ANIMAL: Animal fouling, such as barnacles, release millions of microscopic barnacle larvae into the water. These larvae need to attach to a static object to allow them to feed. Most boats remain static for 90% of their time afloat, and offer perfect feeding grounds for all types of fouling.



WEED: Static objects attract common seaweeds, many of which will simply fall off as the hull travels through the water. However, some, such as Brown Weed, are more resilient and can withstand high speeds through the water.

SLIME: Slime is another major form of fouling. Slime is caused by billions of single celled algae which produce a syrupy medium in which to settle. Once established they provide settling ground for more algae, so coatings of slime can grow quite thickly as they are not detached as they move through the water.