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BRUSH PAINT EXPOSURE TESTS
1954

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. (Inc.)

"TI-PURE" PF shows better self-cleaning properties than "TI-PURE" Y-CR, R-110, R-510, R-610 or "TI-CAL" R-25.

"The low oil vehicles show better self-cleaning properties and better resistance to mildew than high oil vehicles.

"Equal free binder" substitution means that an equal volume exchange of extender and composite vehicle was made to bring the consistency of the experimental paint back to that of the control paint.

"Self-cleaning is improved as the TiO_2 content in pounds per gallon is increased.

"80/20 TI-PURE PF/R-610 is approximately equal to 50/50 TI-PURE PF/Y-CR in resistance to chalking and washing.

"At high TiO_2 content, straight TI-PURE R-610 may give sufficient self-cleaning for a white paint, especially if a mildew inhibitor is used with it.

"Other factors being equal, lead-free paints show a greater tendency toward dirt and mildew than paints which contain lead.

"Medium or low oil type vehicles are preferred for lead-free paints.

"Low oil demand nodular zinc oxides permit higher pigment volumes than asicular zinc oxide and in so far as tested show comparable performance.

"Low oil demand magnesium silicate is being tested as a possible preferred extender for lead-free house paints.

"Two coat systems generally are not as durable as three coat systems.

"Loaded zinc oxide in a primer aids in retarding erosion and mildew.

"Specially selected calcium carbonate extender may permit marked reductions in the zinc oxide or loaded zinc oxide content of white house paints.

"Asicular zinc oxide and specially selected calcium carbonate give decidedly better tint retention than loaded zinc oxide and magnesium silicate as used with TI-PURE R-610.