



PETTIT

marine  paint

UNEPOXY

ANTI FOULING

1690 RED

SUPER SLICK

32 FL.OZ. (1 QT.) 946 mL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING! SEE SIDE PANEL FOR
ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Copper Oxide	47.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	52.4%
100.0%	

COPPER AS METALLIC 44.3%

This product contains petroleum distillates.

After drying overnight buff with fine bronze wool or fine wet or dry sandpaper for a super slick finish.

PETTIT PAINT CO., INC.

BOROUGH OF ROCK

PETTIT
marine  *paint*

UNEPOXY

ANTI FOULING
1690 RED
SUPER SLICK

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Carboxylic Acids	47.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS	52.7%
COPPER AS METALLIC, 642.5 g	

This product contains
petroleum distillates.

After drying overnight buff
with fine bronze wool or
fine wet or dry sandpaper
for a super slick finish.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING! SEE SIDE-PANEL FOR
ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

(QT.) 946 mL

PETTIT PAINT CO., INC.

BOROUGH OF ROCKAWAY, N.J. 07866 - SPRING VALLEY, CALIF. 92077

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ✓
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS ✓
WARNING ✓

Causes eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear protective clothing such as gloves, long-sleeved cotton shirt, long pants, and hat. May be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Do not breathe sanding dust, vapor or spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

If swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

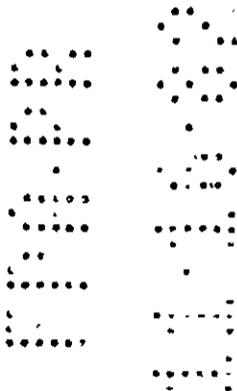
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This material is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow chips and dust generated during paint removal to enter water. Dispose of paint debris in an approved landfill.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARD

COMBUSTIBLE! Do not use or store near heat or open flame

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(continued from left hand panel) 390-47

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

NOTE - When product is used in confined areas or applied by spraying, wear a respirator jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (formerly the U.S. Bureau of Mines) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR 11.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The epoxy is an anti-fouling protective coating resistant to algae, barnacles and other marine fouling.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Container Disposal

Triple rinse or equivalent. Then use for repainting or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures.

E.P.A. REG. NO.390-47
E.P.A. EST. NO.390-NJ-1

UNEPOXY

11 47

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Unepoxy antifouling is a hard protective paint for use on boat bottoms. It can be applied over most aged hard antifouling coatings. Old soft antifouling paints should be removed for best adhesion.

PREPARATION OF SURFACE: The surface to be painted should be dry, clean, and oil free. It should be properly prepared by solvent cleaning and/or sanding before any primers or paints are applied. Follow the recommended systems below. When sanding old antifouling paint, use a face mask to prevent the inhalation of sanding dust.

APPLICATION AND TEMPERATURE: Unepoxy can be applied by brush, roller or spray. The work should be done between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. under good drying conditions. The temperature range of application is 40° to 90° F. Two coats should be applied for best antifouling protection.

PREPARATION OF PAINT: Unepoxy is heavily loaded with cuprous oxide. As a result of this loading 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.

THINNER: Use Pettit's 12120 Brushing Thinner for thinning the Unepoxy on a warm windy day or for cleaning up equipment. Do not over thin Unepoxy or inadequate paint application will occur. Use Pettit 12121 Spraying Thinner for spray application.

DRY TIMES: Let the first coat of Unepoxy dry between two to four hours minimum before applying the second coat. After the second coat is applied, let the paint dry at least eight hours or preferably overnight before immersing the boat. Under adverse drying conditions let the boat dry overnight to make sure all the solvent is out of the paint film. Maximum immersion time is two months.

COVERAGE: Unepoxy covers approximately 400 square feet per gallon.

MAINTENANCE OF ANTIFOULING PAINT: No antifouling paint can be effective under all conditions of exposure. Manmade 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 boat be checked several times a month to make sure it is clean and that no growth is occurring. Lightly scrub the bottom with a soft brush to remove anything from the antifouling paint surface.

PAINT SYSTEMS

FIBERGLASS: Wash the fiberglass with Pettit's 12120 Brushing Thinner or 15095 Dewaxer to remove parting agent, grease, and dirt. Sand thoroughly with 80-120 grit sandpaper to dull the glossy fiberglass surface. Rewash the sanded surface and then apply two coats of Unepoxy. To skip the sanding operation after the hull has been washed, apply a coat of Pettit's 6004 Skip Sand primer. Then apply two coats of Unepoxy.

BLISTERED GELCOTE: Remove all antifouling paint by sanding or using Pettit's 9030 Fiberglass Paint & Varnish Remover. Sand the gelcote and fill any voids with Pettit's 7190 Polyester Mender. Sand smooth, apply a coat of Pettit's 4169 Polyepoxy Undercoater/4027 Polyepoxy Brush Hardener. Let dry 24 hours minimum, sand lightly and then apply two coats of Unepoxy.

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WOODEN HULLS: Old antifouling paint should be thoroughly sanded or scraped to bare wood. If priming is necessary on bare wood, apply one coat of Pettit's Red Lead Primer and let dry for 24 hours. Sand lightly and apply two coats of Unepoxy.

STEEL HULLS, UNDERWATER METAL PARTS, LEAD KEELS: To remove old rust and scale from the metal surface scrape, sandblast, or wire brush. Wash the surface with Pettit's 12120 Brushing Thinner to remove grease and dirt. Apply one coat of Pettit's Metal Primer to bare metal and let dry four hours. Follow with two coats of Pettit's Vinyl Red Undercoater and let dry two hours between coats and four hours before applying two coats of Unepoxy.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON ALUMINUM HULLS AND OUTDRIVES.