Technical Bulletin: Cold Weather Advisory

Please consider placing your order before cold weather hits and transport becomes a serious concern. Transport companies do not have heated trucks, meaning your material could face wide temperature fluctuations during its trip.

This bulletin is to inform customers about the "best practices" for shipping, handling, storing and installing Turbo Liner Polyurea systems during cold weather/winter conditions.

While Turbo Liner makes no guarantee that following these guidelines will result in a more usable product, it is our estimation that these suggestions should be used as a guide for best practices during the parts of the year with cold weather.

For all Turbo Liner Products: Polyurea Spray Systems:

Shipping:

Shipping material during the cold winter months will reduce the internal temperature of the material and therefore will need to be warmed to recommended temperature levels prior to being used.

Storage:

Temperature Conditions: minimum of 70 degrees F to 95 degrees F.

Installation:

Temperature Conditions: It is recommended the material temperature be a minimum of 70 Degrees F, or higher. It is also recommended that a Laser Temperature Gun be available for accurate temperature readings before and during installations.

It is best to keep the material drums on a pallet to allow the warm air to circulate around the entire drum so a consistent temperature can be attained.

In cooler temperatures material viscosity is increased which puts more strain on proportioning equipment. Monitoring and maintaining recommended temperatures is a simple way to reduce the risk of processing issues that lead to additional costs.

Additional Notes:

Cold typically changes the way that materials are used and handled. Polyureas and other similar viscosity materials will thicken during cold weather conditions.

Follow the technical data sheets closely. Read and understand the application directions.

Recommended surface temperature must be at least 5°F above the dew point.

Of course, you can always use supplemental heat to warm the area or asset you're trying to coat. If you do this, be very, very careful if you're working in a confined space and pay attention to the substrate temperature, not the air temperature. That is, if you're coating a fire hydrant, and you build a tent around the hydrant, don't check the air temperature; check the temperature of the steel.