



Forminex Thinners

USE



THINNER/CLEAN

Not Applicable

APPLICATION

Not Applicable

RECOAT

Not Applicable

HAZARD



USES: Forminex Thinners are a range of formulated solvent blends designed for use with either a range of paint products or a specific product. There are many differing products in the Forminex range. They include:-

- Thinners or Reducers formulated for a specific product eg 340 Chlorinated Rubber Pool Paint
- Thinners or Reducers formulated for a range of products eg 669 FX 150 Thinners
- Retarder Solvents for use in hot, humid or marginal conditions
- Solvent Blends for Cleaning or degreasing
- Solvents or solvent blends for specific purposes. eg 659 Epoxy Thinners for 2K Epoxy Thinners.

Details on the quantity and method of use of a Forminex Thinner will be found on the PDS (Product Data Sheet) for the product with which it is to be used. Only Forminex Thinners / reducers that require special handling instructions or that are designed for specific purposes such as degreasing will have product data sheets.

WHY USE A SPECIFIC REDUCER: Some customers have found over the years that a reducer may work in a product other than the one we specify it for. This can be quite true but be warned problems may only show up under marginal conditions. For example in more humid weather the use of the wrong thinner in 131 Superbond Grey can lead to adhesion problems. The paint will spray nicely, the job will look good and the paint just won't stick properly!

Many products on the market are also marketed as an "All Purpose Thinner". These were originally designed for the crash trade and were all purpose in that they could be used for primers and topcoats. Over the years we have seen this "all purpose" definition expand to include enamels, epoxies and other two packs. Generally "All purpose" thinners are overkill for enamel systems. Enamel thinners/reducers are usually cheaper than "all purpose" thinners too!

Care should also be taken using "all purpose" thinners with 2K coatings systems.

Selling you different thinners for different paints is not something paint companies do to make more money. There is actually a sound reason for it! There are a lot more savings for us paint makers if we only had to make one thinner rather than many.

THINNER, REDUCER OR RETARDER: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Many years ago a thinner was a blend of different solvents used to thin paint for spraying and a reducer was a single solvent used to thin paint for spraying. Over time this distinction has become blurred and the terms are used interchangeably.

A retarder is a thinner like material (usually a blend of solvents) used to slow the drying of paint and rarely if ever used on its own to thin paint. Typically 5-20% of a paint's thinner may be replaced with a retarder if problems like orange peel (poor flow), dry spray or blushing are being experienced.

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Customers need to appreciate that as Topline Paint cannot control the conditions under which our products are used, we therefore are unable to guarantee suitability or accuracy in every situation. If any doubt exists, do check with our technical people. Before large-scale use always test on a small sample and ascertain suitability. No warranties express or implied are made. The risks and liability arising from handling, storage, use and compliance with legal restrictions, rests with the buyer.





Forminex Thinners

PRECAUTIONS:

The following information is a general guide only. Industrial users (ie where the product is being used in the workplace) are legally required to have available a Safety Data Sheet on this product. If you are unsure if you have an SDS on this product please contact Topline Paint and one will be provided.

Safety Directions: **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN – DO NOT SWALLOW.** Breathing the vapour is harmful and may cause lung irritation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable, protective clothing, eye protection and impervious gloves when mixing and using. Handling and usage of this product must be carried out under well ventilation conditions that prevent inhalation of vapours, dust or mist. Use the appropriate breathing equipment (refer to Aust Stand. 1716) when ventilation is restricted. Keep containers closed when not in use. Eliminate any source of ignition (open fires, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches etc.) as this product is flammable. **DO NOT SMOKE.** Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Used clean up rags may spontaneously ignite. To avoid ignition immerse in water or store in a sealable glass container.

First Aid Instructions: If affected by inhalation, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty persists or occurs later, consult a doctor. If swallowed, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING** drink plenty of water and seek medical advice. Contact a Doctor of Poisons Information Centre (Phone 131126). If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs seek prompt medical advice. Immerse contaminated clothing in water for 24 hours and do not use until laundered. In case of eye contact, hold eyes open and flood with running water for at least 15 minutes seek medical advice.

Leaks, Spills and Disposal: To prevent ignition of fumes product shut off all ignition sources. Contain or shut off leak if safe to do so. For large leaks or spills of volatile, flammable product, use respiratory protection, protective apparel and footwear. Spills should be absorbed either with rags (small spill) or dry sand/earth (large spill). In the case of flammable product spillage, use spark free implements to place rags or absorbed material into a solvent resistant container. Cover with water for 24 hours before disposal. DO NOT pour left over product down the drain – retain it in marked sealed container for future use or disposal through chemical waste collection programs. Dried empty cans can be recycled and should be disposed of via council steel recycling facilities.

Fire: Use foam and breathing apparatus. Avoid breathing products of combustion.

Hazard: The coloured square at the top of page 1 is provided for a quick reference as to the hazard level of a product. Blue refers to coatings with low hazard (eg water based wall paints). Yellow refers to medium hazard products such as QD enamels, which contain solvents, are flammable and need respirators for vapour protection. Red refers to products with special hazards such as isocyanate cured two pack finishes