



Refers, in the case of cold drying, to poor drying performance of paint films despite the passage of the specified time, resulting in softness and in some cases stickiness.

Q1:

Is the temperature of the drying chamber (area) too low?

A1:

If the ambient temperature is overly low, use forced drying.

Use a thinner that evaporates fast.

Q2:

Is the paint film too thick?

A2:

Adjust the film thickness as specified.

Q3:

Is there any tendency to result in drying failure in some areas?

A3:

If the paint film is partially thick, achieve a uniform film thickness.

Q4:

Did you change the batch of paint?

A4:

Check whether there was a recent batch change or an old batch was used.

Q5:

For two-component paints/coatings, is the mixture ratio appropriate?

A5:

Use an appropriate mixture ratio and stir the paint/coating sufficiently.

Q6:

Is the solvent concentration high in the setting chamber (area)?

A6:

Provide sufficient ventilation.

If the solvent concentration or humidity is high, the solvent evaporates slowly, causing a drying failure.

Q7:

Is there any deposit of a plastic substance (e.g. plastics containing a solvent and /or plasticizer) on the paint film?

A7:

Avoid contact between the paint film and any plastic substance.



Q8:

Did you use an appropriate thinner?

A8:

Use thinners that evaporate fast or slowly appropriately according to the ambient temperature.

For two-component paints in particular, use the specified thinner.

Low-solvency thinners result in a high dilution level with the solvent tending to remain in the paint film.

Therefore, use an appropriate thinner.