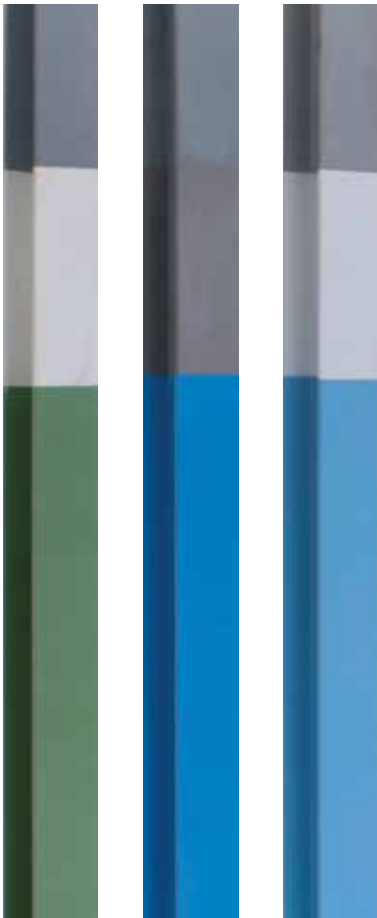


## 01 BASIC CONCEPTS

### c) TYPES OF PAINT. CLASSIFICATION

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#### PRIMERS

First layers of paint in direct contact with the surface and strongly pigmented. They have a low binder content and provide a good surface for the ad-

hesion of the next layer of paint. They help to avoid corrosion on metallic surfaces because of their anti-corrosive pigments.

#### INTERMEDIATE COATS

Painted on top of the primer, they help to increase the total thickness of the painting. This saves from painting too thick finishing coats. The pigment to binder ratio is lower in intermediate coats than in primers, but the ratio is

higher than in finishing paints. Modern processes use very thick intermediate coats, with thicknesses up to 100 - 200 microns. This saves money in the painting process.

#### FINISHING COATS

These are the last coats of paint to be applied. They can be painted on top of primers or intermediate coats. They are made with a low pigment/binder ratio to give good water resistance

and to make them very hard. They are normally glossy, though satin and matt finishes are getting more and more popular.

## 01 BASIC CONCEPTS

### c) TYPES OF PAINT. CLASSIFICATION

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#### CLEARCOATS

Clearcoats are paints, not used for opacity, i.e. made from binder and solvents. Used to protect and improve the look of metals, plastics and woods, etc.