

Pool, Spa & Fountain Finishes

DURAZZO

Polished Marble Pool Finish



Durazzo Finishes are factory blends of the whitest marble aggregates, Diamond Quartz™, and polymer-modified Portland cement. This unique blend is ideal for new or existing submerged surfaces of gunite, shotcrete and concrete Swimming pool, Spa & Water Features.

Available in a variety of colors and textures, various hues and aggregate sizes are available to fit any design requirement. Durazzo finishes are factory blended to provide the pool owner with an extremely durable and attractive alternative to traditional white pool coatings.

MANUFACTURER:

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INSTALLATION:

SURFACE PREPARATION:

Examine pool surfaces to identify conditions that might interfere with proper bonding of coating. Look for algae, mold, mildew, dirt, paint, mortar droppings, efflorescence, patching compounds, loose tile, cracked plaster, etc.

Clean pool surfaces of all material that might interfere with proper bonding of coatings. Clean with high pressure water or by sand blasting. Wash with chlorine until algae, mold, and mildew are gone. Remove oil and grease spots using trisodium phosphate or equivalent and water; soak if necessary. Remove all cleaning solutions via high pressure-washing.

Identify hollow spots in plaster by sounding. Remove and repair all hollow and delaminated plaster. Saw cut an area 3 inches around bad spots and remove plaster inside the saw cut. Undercut the edges of remaining plaster. Fill holes with specified patching cement (SGM Mortar mix &

Southcrete 25 Acrylic admix) to level of existing plaster.

Remove loose tile and fittings; undercut existing plaster 2 inches below the tile line, and around return lines and fittings to a depth of 3/8 inch. Stop water penetration from outside pool. Plug cracks and leaks around fittings using hydraulic cement (SGM Dynamite Pool Patch). Etch cleaned surface with muriatic acid solution. Use concentration necessary to clean and roughen surface; smooth surfaces may require higher concentration. Neutralize surface with solution of baking soda and water to eliminate acid residue, which can cause bond failure.

Remove remaining acid solutions via high pressure-washing. Plug pool inlets and outlets to prevent clogging with expandable plugs or threaded caps. Mark location of fittings using tape on coping or on a measured drawing. Place sump pump at main drain to remove all running and standing water. Do not begin installation until concrete pool shell has cured at least 28 days.

For renovation projects (plastering over an existing plaster pool finish) and poured or formed concrete shells apply SGM Bond Kote as directed. Allow Bond Kote to cure for at least 6 hours before plastering. Plaster should be applied to SGM Bond Kote within 3-5 days. If left for a longer period before finish is applied, ensure Bond Kote is clean and free of dirt, efflorescence and other contaminants. If necessary,

clean Bond Kote by brushing vigorously while spraying with water; chlorine may be used as needed.

MIXING:

Durazzo is made in batches of 4,000 to 20,000lbs (1,800 to 9,000 kg) using natural ingredients. For this reason there will be variations in shade between batches. Batch numbers are printed on the ends of every individual bag. It is important the user follow these instructions carefully to ensure the most consistent color throughout the pool.

1. Separate the bags according to the batch numbers on the bottom of each bag. **Record all batch numbers. Warranties submitted without valid batch numbers are VOID.**

2. Blend different batches together in each mix according to the ratio present at the job site. For example: If there are 30 bags total on the job and there are 20 bags of Batch A and 10 bags of Batch B then use 2 bags of A to 1 bag of B in every mix.

Coverage:

Each 80 lb. bag will cover approximately 22 - 25 sq. ft., to a thickness of minimum 3/8" to 1/2". Surface roughness affects coverage rates.

3. The shelf life of Durazzo is up to one year in unopened properly stored container. Durazzo can be mixed by using low-speed paddle mixer, low rpm

drill with mud paddle, ribbon blender or concrete plaster mixer. Measure and add 2 - 2.5 gallons of clean potable water to mixer.

4. Hold back a portion of the water and add as necessary as mixing progresses. Lower water to cement ratios will produce plaster of greater strength and density. Therefore it is best to use as little water as needed to produce a workable mix. Excess water will reduce strength and increase shrinkage (check) cracks. **Note:** Mix water quality is extremely important. Well water or water high in metal and mineral content will cause discoloration in finished Durazzo. Additionally, water of high hardness or alkalinity will cause the plaster to effloresce, releasing high levels of salts that produce calcium scale. Check mix water for metals, minerals, hardness and alkalinity before using.

Start mixer and add Durazzo as quickly as possible to ensure that all the material has the proper mix time. Mix for a minimum of 5 minutes but no more than 10 minutes. This ensures even distribution of aggregates and increases the working time of the plaster. Insufficient mix time will result in uneven setting and shade variations.

Too much mix time will produce an overall weaker plaster and may entrain undesirable air bubbles. As a rule of thumb, mix for only the amount of time required to produce a consistent, homogenous mix. Calcium Chloride may be used as an accelerator. It must be fully dissolved in water allowing impurities to settle out. Pour off the solution from the top being careful not to add impurities to the mix. The impurities found in calcium chloride flake and pellets have been known to cause discoloration in pool plaster. No more than 2% by weight of cement (about 1/2 lb. per bag) can be used. Overuse may cause discoloration.

PUMPING:

Although it is not necessary to use a plaster pump, many contractors do. Included here are some helpful hints for successful pumping. Increase the

size of the pump manifold from 3" to 4". Change the valve ball from plastic to steel to improve longevity. Set plaster pump to the lowest gear by moving the belt. Always begin pumping with a full stroke on the main piston. This is accomplished by advancing the wheel until the cam is at its highest position.

Prepare a slurry of cement and water or pump aid and run it through the pump first to prime the pump and lubricate the hoses. Pour the mixed plaster slowly into the pump hopper. Do not pour all the material in at once. Agitate the material in the hopper to prevent separation of the cement and aggregate. Avoid unnecessary stopping during the pumping process.

Durazzo aggregate will tend to settle in the pump manifold and hoses when the pump is stopped. Agitate the remaining material left in the hopper to reduce clogging. Do not try to clear a blockage using the pump. Disassemble and clean the manifold and hoses when clogged. Do not over-water mix. This will only cause the material to separate, clogging the pump and hoses.

APPLICATION:

Substrate should be cool and damp but not dripping wet. Mist shell with cool, clean potable water. Non-absorbed water may be removed by using sponges and/or air. Standing water will weaken Durazzo and may cause washouts. **Note:** Hot, dry shells will cause rapid setting of the plaster and result in check or shrinkage cracking and delamination. All materials and effected areas should remain above 50 degrees F (10° C) or below 100° degrees F (38° C) 24 hrs. prior and 72 hrs. after placement. Discard unmixed material (lumps).

Apply plaster liberally with flat side of trowel using sufficient pressure to key in a scratch coat on the vertical surfaces. Beginning with the shady walls and working to the sunny walls, trowel a scratch coat on the walls and allow to set up until it becomes tacky. The set time will vary according to the temperature and humidity. Once the scratch coat has become tacky, apply

a finish coat to the entire pool surface beginning in bowl area and working toward the shallow end, troweling and blending walls and floor together to achieve a seamless appearance while working to a final thickness of one-half inch (1/2") (10 mm-12 mm).

Uniform troweling will help to ensure even exposure, reduce washouts and produce a comfortable slip resistant finish. The technique of "slick troweling" is recommended. During the application, make several passes with pool trowels to compact the aggregate and ensure a smooth dense finish. In this process the cement paste is brought to the surface during troweling and is removed with the trowel. This produces a slick surface and minimizes the exposure needed. Small amounts of lubrication water may be necessary for smoothing out and compacting the finish in this process.

The aggregate can be seen through a thin film of cement paste after troweling is complete. Special attention must be given to the filling in of spike holes. The applicator must be careful to fill all spike holes with Durazzo aggregate to avoid visible spike holes. Extra care must be taken to ensure proper troweling in the coves and corners. Specialty trowels are required for these areas. Insufficient troweling in these areas will result in roughness and washouts (loss of cement and aggregate) during the exposure process.

EXPOSURE AND POLISHING:

Once you have completed slick troweling the entire pool surface. Allow the Durazzo finish to cure overnight. The following morning start by acid washing the surface with Muriatic Acid and water. Start with a 50% acid 50% water solution and adjust the concentration as needed. The acid solution should be just strong enough to remove most of the cement paste from the surface. Upon completion of acid wash, rinse pool shell down thoroughly. Now you are ready to polish. Proper safety equipment must be worn at all times. Begin polishing the walls first and then the floor.

Following this procedure will minimize the risk of falling on the slick wet Durazzo surface. Start by using a 70 grit Hone Diamond Disk and lightly polish the entire pool surface. In most cases one pass is sufficient to produce a smooth surface however in high contact areas such as swimouts and spas a second pass with a 120 grit Hone Diamond Disk may be required. Dispose of wash solution according to local requirements.

INITIAL FILL and BALANCING, & OPTIMUM POOL and SPA WATER CHEMISTRY CONDITIONS

In accordance with the National Plasterers Council, Inc. (“NPC”) standards, it is recommended that the following pool and spa water chemistry conditions be maintained on an ongoing basis for the longevity of Durazzo interior pool and spa finish. These values are important to prevent corrosion, deterioration, discoloration, scaling or other problems. For more information refer to your local agency having jurisdiction or NPC.

Follow recommended fill and balancing procedures to ensure a successful start-up. Fill pool completely and without interruption with clean, potable water. The use of a filter during fill is strongly recommended. The initial fill water is the most important water that the pool will receive and must be tested, recorded and adjusted according to the following parameters by an experienced pool professional. For the first thirty days (30) the pH and alkalinity must be monitored and adjusted (if applicable) every three (3) to five (5) days. All other chemicals monitored and adjusted (if applicable) every seven (7) to ten (10) days. The pool water must be tested regularly and documented monthly by a reputable company using a computerized system. Monitoring the pool water regularly will not only affect the new finish but will keep the Durazzo finish looking new. Improper water chemistry will void the 5 year limited residential warranty. It is recommended that a quality sequestering agent be used in the initial start-up in accordance with

the manufacturer’s instructions and then a recommended maintenance dosage per the sequestering agent’s manufacturer instructions.

FIRST DAY: Add sequestering agent upon initial fill per manufacturer’s instructions. Adjust pH to 7.2 - 7.6 and total alkalinity to 80 -120 PPM.

SECOND DAY: Record pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness and temperature levels. Adjust pH to 7.4 - 7.6 and total alkalinity to 80-120 PPM. Dissolve all chemicals completely in water before adding to pool, and allow sufficient time for each chemical to be fully dispersed before adding other chemicals. **DO NOT ADD CHLORINE OR CALCIUM CHLORIDE.** Brush entire surface twice daily for the first three (3) days.

THIRD DAY: Repeat steps from Second Day. Adjust chemistry to the following levels:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Free Chlorine: | 1.0 - 3.0 PPM |
| pH: | 7.4 -7.6 |
| Total Alkalinity: | 80 -120 PPM |
| Calcium Hardness: | 200 - 400 PPM |
| Stabilizer: | 30 - 60 PPM |

Adjust pump timer to normal operating hours. Do not install automatic pool cleaners for 28 days. Do not vacuum the pool with a wheeled vacuum for 14 days. Brush the pool walls and floor daily for the first two (2) weeks.

DAILY WATER CHEMISTRY AFTER 28 DAYS

Maintain the water chemistry using the **Langelier Saturation Index (LSI) maintained between 0.0 and +0.3.**

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Description / Pool & Spa Water Levels | |
| Free Chlorine – | |
| Above 4.0ppm may | |
| cause corrosion | 1 to 3PPM |
| Total Chlorine | 1 to 3PPM |
| pH | 7.2 to 7.6 |
| Alkalinity | 80 to 120 PPM |
| Calcium Hardness | 200 to 400 PPM |
| Cyanuric Acid | 50 to 80 PPM |
| TDS | 300 to 1800 PPM |
| | (Non-Salt Pools) |

Salt Level 2500 to 3500 PPM
(Salt Chlorination ONLY)

CAUTION: WARNING - EYE IRRITANT CONTAINS PORTLAND CEMENT

Product is alkaline on contact with water. Avoid splashing into eyes or contact with skin. During mixing or application avoid contact with eyes. In case of such contact, flood eyes repeatedly with water and call physician. Wash thoroughly after handling and before smoking or eating. Do not take internally. Contains free Silica. Avoid breathing dust. Prolonged exposure to dust may cause delayed lung disease (Silicosis). Wear NIOSH approved mask for Silica dust. **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

AVAILABILITY & COST:

Availability: SGM, Inc has manufacturing and distribution inventory facilities throughout the United States and abroad, allowing for timely deliveries. Contact SGM, Inc for local availability. Packaging: multiply heavy duty lined bag, net wt. 80 lb. (36 kg). Cost: Durazzo is competitively priced. For specific price information, contact SGM, Inc.

WARRANTY:

SGM Inc. warrants this product will perform in accordance with its intended use for a period of one year from the date of manufacture. Any claim for defective product must be submitted in writing to SGM Inc. and samples of defect must be provided. SGM Inc.’s sole obligation will be to replace any product determined to be defective by SGM Inc. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED HEREIN, SGM INC. MAKES NO OTHER REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT SHALL SGM INC. BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES OF ANY KIND OR NATURE, WHETHER ARISING BY CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE. SGM INC.’S SOLE OBLIGATION WILL BE TO REPLACE ANY PRODUCT DETERMINED BY SGM INC. TO BE

DEFECTIVE. Customers may acquire an extended 5-year residential warranty. Please refer to SGM warranty.

MAINTENANCE:

Durazzo's lifetime will be greatly enhanced through proper and regular maintenance. Test and record water chemistry values once a week, and adjust as indicated per water-balance table recommendations. Brush entire pool, walls and floor weekly. Remove any debris and foreign materials immediately to prevent staining. Check and maintain filter, pump motor and skimmer baskets to maintain proper flow and filtering action. If unable to perform regular weekly maintenance, the services of a qualified licensed pool service professional should be obtained.

TECHNICAL SERVICES:

Technical assistance, including more detailed information, product literature, test results, project list, samples, assistance in preparing project specifications and arrangements for job site inspection and supervision, is available by contacting Technical Services Department.

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TECHNICAL DATA

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

ASTM International (ASTM)

ANSI American National Standard Institute (ANSI)

ASTM E903 standard test method for total solar reflectance (TSR). This includes ultraviolet, visible and infrared spectrum from 200 nanometers to 2500 nanometers. Readings will vary based upon atmospheric conditions.

Total Solar Reflectance (TSR).

| Durazzo Color | Reading as a % |
|---------------|----------------|
| Gulf Blue | 70.5 |
| Sea Foam | 67.9 |
| Sandy Beach | 70.8 |
| Slate | 16.2 |
| French Gray | 51.9 |
| Ocean Floor | 64.3 |
| Desert Sage | N/A |

ASTM C 109 standard test method for compressive strength (psi) of hydraulic cement mortars.

| Durazzo | Reading as psi. |
|----------|-----------------|
| 24 hours | 1164 |
| 7 days | 4020 |
| 14 days | 4380 |
| 28 days | 4980 |

Standard test method for linear shrinkage (%)

| Durazzo | Reading as psi |
|---------|----------------|
| 1 days | 0.035 |
| 7 days | 0.097 |

Standard test method for tensile adhesion to concrete [N/mm²]

| Durazzo | Reading as [N/mm ²] |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| NaCL 60° C Cycle | 1.80 |
| 28 days | 0.40 |

ASTM C 1028 standard test method for slip resistance.

| Durazzo | Reading as % |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Dry Finish (smooth trowel) | SR > 0.86 |
| Dry Finish (exposed) | N/A |

Our material is tested and certified by independent laboratories. All data is given in good faith, however, we reserve the right to change products and specifications without notice. SGM advises interested parties to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of any data and seek certification if appropriate.