



RD Coatings Deck Coating System: General Maintenance

Precautions

Ice Control and Snow Removal

- Avoid the use of any sharp objects on the deck coating to include but not limited to tables, chairs and furniture.
- Ice buildup should be controlled and/or removed with deicing materials.
- Snow removal equipment must have rubber tires. Snow blades must have shoe, rubber tips, or small skis to prevent ruptures in the deck coating system. The use of metal blades without protection is certain to damage the pedestrian deck coating system.
- Snow blowers with rubber blades and snow brooms are recommended, as opposed to large snow removal equipment.
- Large piles of snow can significantly load the structural deck surface beyond its designed load capacity, resulting in significant structural cracks and/or serious structural damage. Large piles of snow should be removed immediately.

Cleaning RD Coatings Deck Coating System

The intended use of the deck coating system will cause the cleaning frequency to vary. Our recommendations for cleaning are as follows:

- Periodically sweep the surface to remove loose dirt which can cause excessive abrasion and lead to premature wearing of coating surface.
- Scrub entire deck with a non-sudsing detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly with clean water. Never use solvents, bleach, alcohol, or harsh chemicals to clean the coating surface.
- Hose down the entire deck with water to remove residue and inspect deck for holes, cuts and ruptures in the deck coating system.

Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance procedures should include physical inspections and periodic cleaning.

Physical Inspections

The building owner should establish a semi-annual deck coating system inspection program. Inspections should be conducted by qualified personnel, ideally the original coating system applicator, and should define areas of excessive wear or physical damage. Inspections should include the following areas:

- All sealant joints for proper adhesion to the substrate, adhesive or cohesive failure, and physical damage.
- The underside of structure for evidence of leaks (where applicable).
- Drains or scuppers to ensure they are not blocked or clogged.
- Areas where a change of plane occurs to determine if there has been excessive movement which caused the deck coating to crack or the flashing to lose adhesion.
- The deck coating surface to determine if there are holes, cuts, or ruptures present.

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