



armus
N A N O T E C H N O L O G Y

SMART, SUSTAINABLE
NANO-FORMULATED SOLUTIONS

HULL PRO

POST-APPLICATION CARE

CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDE

DO'S AND DON'TS

Hull Pro's fouling-release formula self-cleans when vessels are at cruising speed or higher. Friction and pressure are sufficient for pushing growth off the main running bottom and waterline. However, cleaning will be needed as Hull Pro is not an anti-fouling coating. This guide provides our recommended tools for cleaning your Hull Pro treated hull without damaging its performance.

RUN YOUR VESSEL ONCE A WEEK AT CRUISING SPEED

Most of the growth will drop off from pressure, except trim tab areas and transom. Do not let vessel sit for long periods collecting growth without a plan to clean or haul out if neglected. This is counter-productive to vessel maintenance.

CLEAN AS OFTEN AS NEEDED

Everyone's water will differ, so you may need to clean every week or less often. Find out what frequency is required in your specific waterway. The growth will be heavier in the transom and bracket/trim tab areas. Use approved tools listed here to get the most effect without damaging the coating. Clean at a frequency until such time you think you can change your cleaning schedule.

RECOMMENDED CLEANING TOOLS

Specific rotating drills with coarse brushes, Scotch Brite pads, and scouring pads must be pre-approved. If you're unsure which tools to use, reach out to us or ask your diver to contact us! Never use sharp metal scrapers or metal scouring pads. These tools can damage the coating one time enough to alter the performance of Hull Pro. Stick soft, silicone or plastic tools.

We recommend using dense squeegees, brown scrub pads for stubborn growth or staining, rubber-coated fishing gloves, plastic scrapers and even silicone sponges. Contact of the tool is so important, these certain tools are efficient.

INSPECT OUT OF THE WATER & PERFORM ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

If you pull your vessel, we recommend pressure washing hard fouling at 4000 PSI. Pressure washing, to a certain degree, is effective at cleaning out the trim tabs and bracket areas. Pay special attention to and monitor engine Jack plates.

HULL PRO COATING TOUCH-UPS

Hull Pro is mendable without any prep other than a light sand and scuff of the affected area, and using acetone to clean the surface. Simply roll new material over the treated areas, let cure for 24-36 hours, and you're set!

WATCH GROWTH PATTERNS FOR YOUR WATERWAY

Summers are more active, and growth can occur rapidly. Each waterway has its own characteristics, and it's essential for you to figure out your cleaning frequency. We recommend checking with local dive cleaners to monitor growth rates.



RECOMMENDED CLEANING TOOLS

- STRAIGHT-EDGE DECAL SQUEEGEE OR BONDO SPREADER
- DENSE TINT SQUEEGEE (SILICONE / RUBBER MATERIAL ONLY)
- RUBBER-COATED FISHING GLOVES
- LARGE MAGIC / MELAMINE SPONGE
- WHITE TO BROWN SCOTCH BRITE PAD FOR STUBBORN GROWTH
- ACID CLEANERS FOR STUBBORN GROWTH

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

FALLING BEHIND ON YOUR CLEANING?

If you've fallen behind on cleaning and maintenance, we recommend running the vessel at cruise or somewhere between 35-40 mph or above to knock off heavy growth. This will make a tremendous difference on the effort needed to clean the bottom entirely.

OUT-OF-WATER MAINTENANCE

For out-of-water service, pressure washing can do the bulk of the heavy lifting, as long as the operator doesn't get too close. A turbo nozzle is always helpful, and it has been found that staying 4-6 inches away from the surface at up to 4,000 PSI is efficient and safe. After pressure washing, any final cleaning can be done by hand.

If hard growth is still present post-power washing, acid cleaners are recommended depending on how stubborn the growth is.

GREEN GRASS / SLIME, ETC.

Use Outdoor Bleach. Pre-soak the entire bottom of the treated vessel. Apply from tank sprayer. Let stand 3-5 minutes on the hull. Agitate with silicone sponges or soft boat brush. Rinse with pressure washer.

BARNACLES

Use a plastic Bondo Scraper or similar non-metal tools to pop barnacles off easily. Most can be cleaned away using a silicone squeegee. In tight areas, use flexible plastic tools. For stubborn growth, muriatic acid may be used diluted 1:1 with water.