WHAT IS GRAFFITI?

Graffiti is the deliberate defacement of property without the owner’s consent. Graffiti artists favour aerosol paint cans, as they are easy to conceal and fast to apply. Heavy-duty marking pens, paint, large crayons and just about anything that leaves a mark are also used.

Graffiti artists favour highly visible broad wall areas that are rarely cleaned, as these walls present an enduring showcase for their work. The fact is that where graffiti is removed promptly, subsequent graffiti is much slower to appear, as such areas are not deemed to be worth the effort, and tags are more likely to appear on walls already carrying tags, as the ego of the graffiti artist will not allow a rival’s tag to remain unchallenged.

So, an effective plan against graffiti must include (among other things) an effective anti-graffiti system that allows rapid removal of the offending graffiti and reinstatement of the original appearance.

WHAT ARE “ANTI-GRAFFITI” PRODUCTS?

“Anti-graffiti” products are coatings or surface treatments used in graffiti-prone areas for the prevention of permanent adhesion of graffiti to the substrate. Please note that “anti-graffiti” does not mean that the coating somehow prevents graffiti from being applied to it. If only this were possible! It refers to coatings that allow graffiti to be removed quickly and efficiently to discourage the reappearance of graffiti. Due to the plethora of graffiti media and the wide range of painted and unpainted surfaces to which graffiti is applied, complete removal of all graffiti cannot be guaranteed in all cases.

ARE ALL ANTI-GRAFFITI PRODUCTS THE SAME?

There are several types of product used in the protection of surfaces against graffiti:

- Sacrificial
- Semi-Sacrificial
- Non-Sacrificial – Surface Treatments
- Non-Sacrificial – Permanent Two-Pack Coatings

SACRIFICIAL TREATMENTS

Sacrificial treatments are usually clear, thin film emulsions or solutions applied to the surface to be protected. They may be applied directly over the bare substrate, or over other types of coatings. When defaced, the sacrificial coating is completely removed (usually by hot water blast) and a new coating is immediately reapplied.

SEMI-SACRIFICIAL COATINGS

Semi-sacrificial coatings are high build coatings (usually acrylics) that shed a few microns each time the graffiti is scrubbed off. After several cleaning cycles, and before the coating is completely worn away, further coats are reapplied to restore the original appearance.
NON-SACRIFICIAL ANTI-GRAFFITI PRODUCTS

Non-sacrificial anti-graffiti products fall into two categories – invisible surface treatments, or permanent two-pack coatings that normally do not require reapplication after graffiti removal.

Non-sacrificial surface treatments do not form a film – they chemically modify the surface tension of the substrate, lowering the adhesion of any graffiti applied after treatment. The graffiti is then removed relatively easily by medium to high pressure hot water wash.

Permanent two-pack coatings, on the other hand, form a very hard, protective film over the substrate, and are either pigmented or clear.

Clear two-pack anti-graffiti coatings impart a distinct gloss or sheen, and can slightly darken some substrates such as concrete or bluestone (much like wet concrete looks darker than dry concrete). This change in substrate appearance is only an issue if the coating is not applied on the entire wall, but only up to a certain height.

Graffiti is generally removed from two-pack coatings using graffiti removal agents (solvents) that dissolve everything but the two-pack coating.

WHAT AFFECTS GRAFFITI RESISTANCE?

Graffiti resistance of a substrate is affected by:

- Whether it is bare (unpainted), painted or treated
- The type of coating on the substrate, and its age
- Components of the graffiti medium (product formulation), and its age
- Frequency of removal
- The substrate profile (smooth or rough)

These are discussed in detail below.

SUBSTRATE – PAINTED, UNPAINTED OR TREATED?

Unpainted surfaces, such as concrete, stone, brick or timber, are generally very porous, and hence allow graffiti media to penetrate the pores, making the graffiti difficult to remove. Repeated cleaning with ultra-high pressure water wash, abrasive blast, wire brush and other mechanical means of removal are destructive, while the use of chemical strippers and solvents can drive stains and pigments deeper into the substrate.

Painted surfaces seal the surface of the substrate, preventing the ingress of graffiti, but may present new problems for graffiti removal (read on).

Surface treatments penetrate the surface pores and are largely invisible. Some are effective in repelling water and water based graffiti media, but not other types of graffiti. Others, however, can repel the adhesion of all types of graffiti as well as dirt and spills.
TYPES OF COATINGS AND EFFECT OF GRAFFITI

Single pack paints, whether solvent-borne enamels or water-based acrylics, have poor resistance to the solvents present in graffiti and in the graffiti-removing agent, causing them to soften, wrinkle or dissolve. Dyes penetrate and stain single packs quite readily.

Two-pack paints, being much more highly cross-linked and less porous, are far more chemically resistant and hence will be far less affected by solvent present in graffiti and graffiti-removing agents, and are much less likely to absorb colours.

The most effective anti-graffiti paints are two-pack fluoropolymers and polyurethanes. These highly cross-linked coatings have excellent resistance to solvents and graffiti-removing agents, and have low porosity and high gloss levels. (See below for examples.)

EFFECT OF GLOSS LEVEL

All other things being equal, the higher the gloss level of the coating, the better the graffiti resistance. A lower gloss level offers an increased surface area and a greater key on which the graffiti can adhere. Graffiti-removing agents cannot always reach the tiny troughs on the surface to remove all graffiti, leaving graffiti residues and shadowing.

EFFECT OF COLOUR

The colour of the anti-graffiti coating can affect the perception of how well graffiti has been removed. Shadowing is less noticeable on mid-toned, neutral colours such as mid grey or sandstone than on vivid white or light, bright colours, and hence are preferred for areas frequently attacked by graffiti.

AGE OF THE COATING

The longer a two-pack polyurethane paint has been applied, the greater the extent of cross-linking, the harder the finish and the better the graffiti resistance. It is essential, therefore, to ensure that the newly applied two-pack paint is protected from graffiti attack until it has fully cured. On the other hand, single pack paints, particularly enamels, tend to chalk with time, creating a porous surface that absorbs more graffiti.

GRAFFITI MEDIA USED – TYPE AND COLOUR

The graffiti medium used, whether an aerosol spray can or marker, will differ from others in terms of difficulty of removal due to materials present in the formulation. Formulation differences also occur between different brands of the one generic type of medium used, resulting in differences in ease (or difficulty) of graffiti removal.

Higher quality brands will generally contain superior raw materials such as more durable resins, and more fade-resistant pigments. Low quality brands may contain lower levels of pigment and resin and have poor coverage, or may tend to sag or run more, resulting in thinner, more easily removed graffiti. Then again, the running and sagging of the graffiti medium may result in the graffiti covering a greater area and thus requiring more effort to remove.
Aerosol spray cans are commonly solvent-borne enamels or acrylics. The organic solvent component of spray paints can affect the existing single pack coatings on the wall; depending on the solvent mix, the effect can range from slight softening to wrinkling to dissolution of the underlying paint. On drying, the underlying paintwork may crack, craze or blister.

Heavy-duty markers based on xylene, toluene or other harsh solvents can affect paintwork also. Alcohol or water based markers do not affect paintwork to any degree, but sometimes invasive dyes can stain the surface.

Some spray paint pigment colours and heavy duty marker ink colours can penetrate and stain certain coatings permanently on contact, making it impossible to entirely remove the graffiti.

Other colours don’t penetrate until they come in contact with a solvent present in the graffiti-remover; the solvent dissolves or disperses the pigment or ink and carries the colour into the paintwork over a wider area than the original graffiti. Often this appears as “shadowing,” which only becomes apparent after the majority of the graffiti has been removed.

AGE OF THE GRAFFITI

The longer the graffiti has been left on the surface, the stronger its adhesion to the surface. Enamel based graffiti (eg spraypacks) crosslink as they age, becoming harder and more difficult to remove. Acrylic paints also harden with time, as coalescing agents and other volatile components evaporate from the paint. In all cases, removing graffiti shortly after it has been applied is significantly easier than removing aged graffiti.

Removing graffiti shortly after it has been applied has other benefits too:

- There is generally much less graffiti to clean – graffiti tends to multiply with time as graffitists readily recognise property that is rarely cleaned, and target it to increase their graffiti’s exposure time.
- Tags attract more tags. Areas with no tags are of less interest to graffitists than areas where tags abound, as each is keen to “mark their territories” where others have done so before.

FREQUENCY OF GRAFFITI REMOVAL

Paints are generally subject to “wear-and-tear”, particularly on exterior exposure and in areas in contact with passers-by. Paintwork subject to graffiti obviously bears additional wear-and-tear every time the graffiti is cleaned off. Abrasive materials, such as steel wool and nylon scourers, will accelerate the deterioration of the coating, reduce its gloss level and increase the surface roughness to which new graffiti will adhere, making subsequent graffiti removal increasingly difficult. Leaving graffiti-removing agents on the surface for longer than the manufacturer’s recommendation may also affect the coating.

Conversely, infrequent removal of graffiti, particularly in high visibility areas, presents a desirable target for graffitists, so decreasing frequency of cleaning for the sake of coating preservation is unwise.
SURFACE PROFILES AND EFFECT OF GRAFFITI

The substrate itself can influence graffiti attack and effectiveness of graffiti removal.

If the surface is smooth, glossy and continuous, then the graffiti has little to key to bond to and removal is easier.

If the surface is rough or porous, it provides a strong key for graffiti to adhere to. Removal of graffiti is also made more difficult as the rough surface provides pits and troughs for the graffiti to cling inside, even when using abrasive pads or scrubbing brushes in addition to graffiti-removing agents.

If, however, the surface is extremely rough and chunky, then it can actually act as a deterrent, as graffiti is difficult to apply quickly over such surfaces and the result is less readable. Spray packs don’t go far on rough surfaces either, as the increased profile requires much more paint in a given area than smooth surfaces. This is the intent of the Geelong Bypass Sound Barrier’s design - deep contours and rich colour, although the surface is still protected with an invisible non-sacrificial treatment (Dulux Surfaceshield HD).

SO, WHICH “ANTI-GRAFFITI” PRODUCT IS BEST?

The choice of which anti-graffiti product to specify and use depends on:

- How you want the surface to look
- How you want to maintain the surface (DIY or Contract Maintenance)

SURFACE APPEARANCE CONSIDERATIONS

If a design feature of your facade is natural stone or unpainted concrete, then a two-pack finish (even a clear) may impart a wet look, and not the natural look you might prefer. A surface treatment, however, will leave the surface unchanged.

If you want to change the colour of your substrate, and keep it graffiti-free and looking great, then a two-pack finish is the best choice.

MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

A sacrificial product may seem like a good idea with its water-based, low VOC credentials, easy graffiti removal using hot water wash and ease of reapplication, but what happens if the asset manager forgets the correct procedure and attempts to remove graffiti with a conventional (solvent based) graffiti remover? Does a small building (for example a railway station) have different constraints from a very large or long structure (for example, a freeway noise wall)?

Consider all the features you require, and the most practical method of graffiti removal for your job, before you specify.
GRAFFITI-REMOVING AGENTS

Graffiti-removing agents are usually mixtures of solvents and/or surface-active agents that dissolve and/or emulsify graffiti and remove it from the surface. Graffiti-removing agents are chemically aggressive, so personal protective equipment should be worn whilst handling and using them; if they are strong enough to attack paint, they can affect skin tissue too. Abrasive nylon pads or steel wool can aid the removal of heavy deposits of graffiti.

DULUX ANTI-GRAFFITI PRODUCTS

SACRIFICIAL TREATMENTS

- **Surfaceshield® S** is a water-based microfilm surface treatment that provides protection against graffiti and normal atmospheric dirt and grime. Most graffiti types on treated surfaces can be removed safely, effectively and economically using hot water. Invisible and vapour permeable film.

NON-SACRIFICIAL SURFACE TREATMENTS

- **Surfaceshield® FP** is a waterborne two pack fluoropolymer clearcoat for the protection of a wide range of common building materials and previously painted surfaces.

- **Surfaceshield® HD** (heavy duty) is a water-based, non-film forming, penetrating surface treatment for protecting vertical surfaces from graffiti and pollution. It penetrates even the smallest pores without modifying the appearance of the substrate. Graffiti and pollution can be removed using hot water pressure cleaning. Stubborn graffiti may be removed using propriety cleaners in combination with hot water pressure cleaning.

- **Surfaceshield® HD-H** (heavy duty, horizontal) is ideal for protecting trafficable surfaces against spills, greasy substances, chewing gum, food and stains. All surface contaminants can be removed using hot water pressure cleaning. It is invisible and vapour permeable.

PERMANENT TWO-PACK COATINGS

- **Acrathane® IF** is a two-pack, high gloss isocyanate-free epoxy acrylic available in the full colour range. The isocyanate-free formula allows spray application on site where OH&S restrictions may prohibit the spray application of polyurethanes. Ideal for shopfronts and wherever a high quality sprayed finish is desired.

- **Acrathane® IF Clearcoat** is a clear epoxy acrylic available in gloss and low sheen suitable for existing finishes or directly on concrete. Acrathane® IF Clearcoat may darken concrete, and impart a wet look to the surface.

- **The Duration® range** of topcoats offers waterbased two pack topcoats in Gloss and Low Sheen. Duration® T74 is a polyurethane and Duration® T80 is a fluoropolymer.

- **Durethane®** is a clear two-pack polyurethane available in high gloss and low sheen. Durethane® may be used directly on concrete. Durethane® may darken concrete, and impart a wet look to the surface.

- **Weathermax® HBR** is a solid colour gloss polyurethane, specially formulated for application by brush and roller, and can also be applied by spray. Weathermax® HBR is available in the full colour range. The ease of use with brush and roller provides the painter with the perfect anti-graffiti topcoat for maintenance work in high use areas such as public spaces and schools.

For more information, please contact the Dulux Protective Coatings Technical Consultant in your state.