Business Name: Superior Surface Prep and Repair
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Superior Surface Prep and Repair

Professional, fully insured mobile sandblasting company that handles projects from start to finish. Servicing Lima, OH, Columbus, OH, Lakeview, OH, Wapakoneta, OH, Bellefontaine, OH, Marysville, OH, Dublin, Oh, Westerville, Oh, Fort Wayne, IN, West Liberty, OH, Dayton, OH, Huber Heights, OH, Ada, OH, Toledo, OH, Findlay, OH

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Business Hours

- Monday thru Friday: 7:00am to 5:00pm
- Saturday: Closed
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Surface preparation looks simple up until you are staring at a 60,000 square foot tank farm with finishes peeling like onion skins and a task schedule that does not appreciate humidity. I have stood on catwalks and watched rain roll in while a crew hustled to tarp up a blast zone, and I have actually likewise seen little tweaks turn a struggling task into a tidy, predictable device. The principles are constant throughout jobs: define the surface you really require, pick the technique that gets you there with the least collateral discomfort, and set up logistics so the team can move without friction. Do that, and even complex rust removal blasting, paint stripping, and concrete surface preparation jobs stop seeming like firefighting.

This guide pulls from field experience on mobile sandblasting rigs, in repaired blast spaces, and throughout refineries, food plants, marinas, bridges, and warehouse. It is suggested to help owners, GCs, and maintenance supervisors align expectations with the realities of on-site sandblasting and associated surface preparation services, and to show how the work can scale without letting quality slide.

What a "excellent" surface looks like in the real world

Every conversation about industrial surface preparation must begin with the spec, but the specification needs translation. If you just write "blast and paint," you will get a wide spread of results. When owners anchor requirements to acknowledged standards, teams can provide constant results.

On ferrous metals, the primary recommendations are SSPC requirements, which now live under AMPP after the NACE and SSPC merger. For tidiness, you will typically see SSPC SP 6 Industrial Blast, SP 10 Near White, or SP 5 White Metal. They map well to ISO 8501-1 levels Sa 2, Sa 2.5, and Sa 3. The higher the cleanliness, the more money and time it takes, and the more crucial containment becomes.

Cleanliness is only half the story. Anchor profile drives finish efficiency. Many epoxy and polyurea systems want 2 to 4 mils on carbon steel. Zinc-rich guides typically like a tighter 1.5 to 3 mil profile so the zinc does not bridge. Stainless and aluminum desire a shallower, non-ferrous blast using media like crushed glass to avoid embedding iron. On concrete, profile is indexed by ICRI CSP numbers from 1 to 10, where CSP 2 is common for thin-film coverings and CSP 6 to 9 is more like it for thick-build overlays.

I still see jobs stop working not because they were not clean, however since soluble salts were left on the substrate. If you are within 5 miles of saltwater, or the steel sweated under tarps, spending plan time for salt testing and removal. On blast day, someone must be logging surface temperature level, air temperature level, relative humidity, and dew point. Keep your substrate a minimum of 5 F above dew point and ensure the finishing can decrease within the recoat window the manufacturer provides you. These basic checks save days of rework.

Rust elimination blasting without drama

Rust is available in tastes: light atmospheric rust that wipes off with fingernails, layered scale that makes fun of wire wheels, and deep pitting that turns surface areas into lunar landscapes. Each acts in a different way under blasting.

For mobile blasting solutions, the majority of teams carry crushed glass or garnet for basic rust removal blasting, and steel grit for closed-cycle systems or shop work. Crushed glass cuts quick, leaves a crisp profile, and is tidy of free silica, which aids with safety and compliance. Garnet is sharp, thick, and efficient, particularly on heavy mill scale. Steel grit recycles well in a blast space and settles on huge tonnages.

Nozzle choice impacts throughput as much as media. A # 7 or # 8 Venturi nozzle is common for structural steel. You desire the air system to deliver at least 250 to 300 CFM per nozzle at the working pressure, ideally 100 to 120 PSI at the pot. Undersize the compressor and you throttle efficiency all day. In open blasting of steel to SP 10, a good crew will average 200 to 400 square feet per hour per nozzle on flat steel with very little pitting. Heavy rust and complex shapes can drop that to 80 to 150 square feet per hour.

Water injection, often called dustless blasting, earns a place when presence or dust control is critical, or when neighbors and facility operations demand it. You can mix water with media at the nozzle or in the pot. The advantage is cleaner air and much better worker convenience. The compromise is flash rust on steel unless you dosage with a rust inhibitor and rinse correctly. Water likewise increases total weight, which affects media usage and waste handling. If you plan to coat the same day, ensure your finishing system tolerates waterjet or wet-blasted surface areas and that you are not trapping chlorides.

Chloride contamination is insidious. I was on a pier rehabilitation where the steel looked mint after blasting, however we saw flash rust stripes within an hour. Salt tests confirmed contamination in the 30 to 50 microgram per square centimeter variety. We rinsed with potable water, re-blasted lightly, and brought the numbers to single digits before priming. That extra half day saved a finish system that would have stopped working in its first year.

Paint stripping that appreciates the covering you are keeping

Removing paint is not the like cleaning steel. Lots of possessions bring several covering layers: possibly a zinc-rich primer under an epoxy mid-coat and a polyurethane overcoat. If the guide is sound and suitable with the new system, blasting to SP 6 and feathering undamaged finishes can conserve time and preserve adhesion. If you have unidentified or incompatible systems, particularly elastomeric or high-build mastics, you may need to go to bare metal.

Coating type determines elimination strategy. Epoxies and urethanes blast well with angular media. Coal tar epoxies and rubberized systems can smear if you run too low a pressure or use rounded media. Lead-containing coverings need a prepare for containment, negative air, and waste profiling. Do not skip testing. A $150 lab check that confirms lead or hex chrome changes your entire security and waste plan.

Dry ice blasting has its place on electrical equipment or delicate equipment because it leaves no media residue, but it resists heavy rust or hard movies without a great deal of time. Soda blasting can be mild on substrates, yet can leave a residue that interferes with adhesion unless you clean completely. Induction heater for paint removal are impressively fast on big, flat steel surface areas and create peelable strips of mobile blasting solutions covering, however they are not portable for every task and the equipment is a capital product. Chemical strippers are a last hope for complicated shapes when blasting or induction is impossible. They include dwell time and disposal requirements and can undercut schedule if the crew needs to neutralize residues before coating.

When elimination requires the speed and certainty of blast, balance media expense against productivity and waste. Steel grit in an included, recyclable setup has the lowest media cost per square foot and gives crisp profiles, but setup takes some time. Squashed glass in open on-site sandblasting is flexible, fast to mobilize, and prevents ferrous contamination around stainless and aluminum. In tight urban sites, dustless blasting helps you keep neighbors delighted, at the price of water management and flash rust risk.

Concrete surface preparation that sticks

Concrete holds animosities. If you coat a slab with laitance, treating substances, or oil baked deep into the blood vessels, the finish stops working at the very first forklift turn. The ideal move is to define the CSP target and then select methods that reach it without harming the slab.

ICRI's CSP chips are the field shorthand. CSP 1 to 2 feels like 80 to 120 grit sandpaper. CSP 4 to 6 appear like light to medium broom, suitable for the majority of epoxy slurry and broadcast systems. CSP 8 to 10 is aggressive, utilized for thick overlays. Shot blasting is the workhorse for storage facility floorings and decks. It gives a uniform, processional surface and vacuums as it goes, so dust stays in the machine. For edges and verticals, pair it with portable grinders. Scarifying can reach greater CSP numbers but leaves grooves that reveal through thin coverings. Diamond grinding shines when you want CSP 2 to 3 and a tight, closed surface for polyaspartics or urethanes. Abrasive blasting with crushed glass or garnet aids with persistent finishings and vertical concrete, particularly when you require to tidy and profile in one pass.

Moisture is the quiet killer. Before you coat, run moisture emission tests on slabs that sit on grade, and examine internal RH if the system is delicate. Many epoxies behave fine approximately 5 pounds MVER, however high-performance urethanes and mixed martial arts systems can be fussier. pH readings should land in the 7 to 10 variety unless the finish system enables more alkaline surfaces. If oil contamination is visible, do not believe a simple detergent wash will repair it. Usage poultice cleaners, heat, or repeated solvent scrubs and follow with a water break test. You want water to sheet, not bead.

On elevated decks and parking structures, factor in carbonation depth and chloride content. If rebar corrosion is active, coatings alone do not fix it. On repaired patches, make certain tensile pull-off strength fulfills the coating spec, frequently 200 to 300 PSI minimum, greater for heavy-duty systems.

What scales when the project grows

Scaling is less about including bodies and more about getting rid of friction. The fastest tasks I have actually seen share the exact same backbone: right-sized air, smooth media logistics, clear containment, and a foreman who stages work so no one waits on anyone else.

Start at the compressor. A single 375 CFM compressor feeding one # 7 nozzle and a healthy whip will do great on little work. If you plan to run 2 nozzles constantly, move up to a 750 CFM unit or twin 375s with a manifold and moisture separators. Hot, damp air kills performance. Water traps and aftercoolers matter. Keep blast hose pipes as short and straight as the site enables and size them to lower pressure drop.

Media supply sounds basic up until the crew clears a pot and the forklift is throughout the site. A mobile sandblasting rig established for on-site sandblasting ought to arrive with adequate media on day one to go through lunch without resupply. On huge outside jobs, I like having a dedicated product handler whose only task is to keep pots filled, waste bins rotating, and hoses neat. That a person person makes every nozzle operator better.

Containment and gain access to can make or break schedules. Shrink-wrap scaffold enclosures are a present on large tanks and bridges since they produce a microclimate that guards you from wind and light rain. On smaller sized assets, self-closing tarpaulins with weighted hems, scaffold netting, and ground covers can control debris without slowing the team. Prepare for waste. A mid-sized job easily creates 10 to 20 cubic yards of spent media a day. If the covering consists of lead or chromates, every load should be profiled early so disposal does not stall you.

Night and weekend work helps in active facilities. On a food plant task, we ran a team from 6 pm to 4 am to prevent production, paired with a day team that dealt with masking, evaluation, and touch-ups. That doubled output without crowding. It also meant ambient checks at shift modification when temperatures swung. The dew point reading at 5 am conserved us from priming into an increasing humidity pocket.

When dustless blasting is the best tool

Dustless blasting has a fan base for great factors. It dramatically lowers visible dust, which alleviates next-door neighbor concerns and makes it much easier for operators to see the work. It cools the substrate as it cuts, helpful on thin panels where heat can warp. On concrete, water tampers down fine dust and, with the best media, gives an even profile.

The compromises should have attention. Water blended with media approximately doubles the material mass you move. That changes logistics for a mobile blasting option. You will consume more media per square foot than in dry blasting, your waste is much heavier, and you need a plan to manage wastewater so it does not get in storm drains. On steel, unless you add a rust inhibitor and rinse completely, you will see flash rust rapidly, especially above 60 percent relative humidity. Not every finish system wishes to see an inhibitor residue. Speak to the coverings associate before you dedicate. Where dustless blasting shines is on little to mid-sized outside deal with tight website restraints, like marina rails, vehicle frames in property communities, and exterior stripping in city centers.

Where glass blasting services fit

Crushed glass hits a sweet area for lots of owners. It is angular enough to cut, light enough to manage quickly, and devoid of crystalline silica in its manufactured form, which assists with OSHA compliance. On stainless, aluminum, and galvanized surface areas, glass prevents embedding ferrous particles and helps avoid after-rust spots. I have utilized glass to prep aluminum hulls, stainless piping racks, and decorative steel where a tidy, brilliant surface was the goal. For fragile substrates, you can drop pressure and open the nozzle range to strip finishings without over-profiling.

Glass is likewise forgiving on mixed-material sites. If overspray hits landscaping or nearby equipment, cleanup is simpler than with much heavier slags. That said, glass can fracture quicker than garnet in tough service, so on serious rust and scale, garnet might outmatch it. Media option is not a faith. It is a lever. Pick what the job and the substrate ask for.

Safety, neighbors, and the law

Good surface preparation services are constructed on safety discipline. Airborne dust, noise, and high-pressure systems bring genuine threat. OSHA's silica guideline puts a low acceptable direct exposure limit on respirable crystalline silica. Utilizing media like crushed glass or garnet that are low in totally free silica helps, however does not get rid of air-borne particulates. Full hoods with provided air, proper fit look for half-face respirators on support employees, and medical clearance needs to be regular. Hearing security is non-negotiable. A # 8 nozzle at 100 PSI is loud, in the 115 dB range.

Lead and hexavalent chromium require a higher bar: exposure evaluations, medical surveillance for workers above action levels, modification areas, and hygiene controls. Waste needs a profile so it goes to the right center. I have actually seen tasks stopped due to the fact that a dumpster identified as non-hazardous checked hot at the garbage dump gate. Do not

put your schedule at the mercy of a lab that has actually never ever seen blast media before. Select one that understands TCLP for metals and paints.

Neighbors matter. Sound, dust plumes, and traffic can sour a relationship that you require for many years. A pre-job notification to nearby renters, protective sheeting over automobiles and equipment, and a hotline number published at the website fence go a long way. On coastal and rainy sites, stormwater authorizations can require berming and filtration to keep overflow tidy. Do not improvise on day three. Strategy it on day zero.

Quality control without slowing the crew

The best crews keep the inspector close. Not as a foe, however as a 2nd set of eyes. Before blasting, verify the standard and profile variety in writing. Throughout work, use a surface profile gauge or tape daily. When salts are a danger, perform chloride tests on each elevation or area batch. Log ambient readings in the early morning and afternoon.

After finish, measure dry movie thickness with calibrated evaluates. For linings and tank interiors, holiday screening finds pinholes you will not see with a flashlight. Adhesion screening, ASTM D4541, provides data three or seven days later that proves your system is secured. Keep records. When you come back in 2 years to do touch-ups, the logbook is gold.

What it actually costs and the length of time it actually takes

Unit rates differ more than owners anticipate because every variable shifts the formula: access, containment, cleanliness level, media, waste, and weather condition. Still, there are working ranges that hold up.

For outside steel with open blasting to SP 6 utilizing crushed glass, wide-open access, and light containment, overall set up cost for blast and prime frequently lands in the 4 to 8 dollars per square foot variety for mid-sized work. Move that to SP 10 with full shrink-wrap containment around a tank and lead in the old coating, and you can see 10 to 20 dollars per square foot or more, without final overcoats. On concrete, shot blasting to CSP 3 with vacuum collection typically runs 0.80 to 1.50 dollars per square foot for big floorings, special of crack repair and joint work. Abrasive blasting on concrete façades with moderate containment might vary from 3 to 7 dollars per square foot depending on height and access.

Schedules track with performance. Strategy 80 to 150 square feet per hour per nozzle for heavy rust removal to SP 10 on complicated shapes, and 200 to 400 square feet per hour on flats. Shot blasting on open floorings can exceed 1,500 square feet per hour with a mid-sized machine and a clean design. Masking, demobilization, and remedy windows include days. Weather inserts surprises. The tasks that finish early put buffers in the plan and maintain an everyday rhythm: set up, blast, examine, coat, clean, reset.

Here is a compact example. We prepped and primed 45,000 square feet of structural steel on a warehouse growth. The finishing was a two-coat epoxy system, profile target 2 to 3 mils, SP 6 on formerly coated steel with sound guide, SP 10 on brand-new rusty steel. Two mobile rigs, each with a 375 CFM compressor, three nozzle operators, and a dedicated product handler. We balanced roughly 1,600 to 2,000 square feet daily per rig consisting of masking and cleanup. Complete duration was 4 weeks consisting of weather condition hold-ups. The decision to keep the zinc primer where sound saved at least a week and lowered waste by a third.

How to pick a partner you will call again

A contractor's equipment list matters, however judgment matters more. Ask about past tasks that match your scope in size and substrate. Ask who composes their methods of procedure and who carries the clipboard for QC. You want the person you satisfy to be the individual on the radio when the humidity moves. It is reasonable to request sample patches before complete production, particularly when specs leave room for interpretation.

- Ask for the blast standard, anchor profile, and inspection plan in writing before mobilization.
- Verify compressor capacity, nozzle sizes, and media plan match your production targets.
- Confirm waste profiling and disposal paths, particularly for lead or chromates.
- Look for everyday ambient logs and salt testing where chloride danger exists.
- Insist on a surface sample area to adjust expectations at the start.

Getting your website prepared for on-site sandblasting

Owners and GCs can shave days off a task by setting the table. The list below field list has spent for itself on every mobile job I have actually run.

- Provide a clear laydown area near work for media pallets, waste bins, and the blast pot.
- Confirm gain access to: gate widths, overhead clearances, and any time-of-day restrictions.
- Lock in energies like water sources for dustless blasting and 120 V power for lights and vacuums.
- Arrange authorizations, next-door neighbor notices, and any center escort or training requirements before day one.
- Identify delicate equipment and surface areas early so masking is quick and complete.

Putting it all together

Industrial surface preparation is not magical. It is a craft with guidelines the weather condition can not change and logistics you can. Set a target standard. Pick the technique that gets you there with the least negative effects. Match your air, media, and crew to that technique. Control dust and waste so you do not fight your neighbors or regulators. Keep the inspector nearby and the logbook honest. Whether you are scheduling mobile sandblasting for a fleet of trailers, defining rust removal blasting on bridge steel, buying paint removal blasting on a refinery unit, or dialing in concrete surface preparation for a new floor system, the work scales best when you let procedure do the heavy lifting.

Great surface preparation services are visible years later. Coatings stay put. Concrete overlays do not peel at lintels. Metal surface cleaning reveals welds that inform the truth. If you desire one trustworthy guideline, utilize this: if a choice buys cleanliness, profile control, or production consistency, it usually pays for itself by the end of the week.

Superior Surface Prep and Repair is a family owned and operated business.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers glass blasting services.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair provides surface preparation services.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers rust removal services.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers concrete cleaning and prep.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair provides equipment and machinery cleaning.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers structural steel cleaning and prep.
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Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers heavy equipment degreasing and paint removal.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers surface prep for welding or bonding.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair provides etching of metal for powder coating or painting.
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Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers graffiti removal services.
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Superior Surface Prep and Repair uses high-quality crushed glass for blasting.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair aims for customer satisfaction with cost-effective solutions.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair has a phone number of (567) 825-3443
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What services does Superior Surface Prep and Repair offer?

Superior Surface Prep and Repair provides a wide range of surface preparation and restoration services, including glass blasting, rust removal, concrete and equipment cleaning, graffiti removal, and metal etching.

Does Superior Surface Prep and Repair offer mobile blasting services?

Yes, Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers mobile sandblasting and glass blasting solutions to bring surface preparation services directly to job sites.

Can Superior Surface Prep and Repair remove fire and smoke damage?

Yes, Superior Surface Prep and Repair provides fire, smoke, and water damage restoration services including soot and smoke removal.

Is Superior Surface Prep and Repair a local business?

Yes, Superior Surface Prep and Repair is a family-owned and operated surface prep provider focused on high-quality work and customer satisfaction.

Does Superior Surface Prep and Repair handle exterior surface cleaning?

Yes, Superior Surface Prep and Repair can clean and prepare exterior surfaces such as driveways, sidewalks, brick, stone, and other exterior materials.

Where is Superior Surface Prep and Repair located?

The Superior Surface Prep and Repair is conveniently located at 12709 Co Rd 87, Lakeview, OH 43331. You can easily find directions on Google Maps or call at (567) 825-3443 Monday through Friday 7am to 5pm. Closed Saturdays and Sundays

How can I contact Superior Surface Prep and Repair?

You can contact Superior Surface Prep and Repair by phone at: (567) 825-3443, visit their website at https://superiorsurfaceprepoh.com/, or connect on social media via Facebook

A visit to COSI is a fun way to spend the day, and many facility managers nearby rely on Mobile Sandblasting and On-site sandblasting when sandblasting is needed for industrial surface prep.