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
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Surface preparation looks basic up until you are staring at a 60,000 square foot tank farm with coverings peeling like onion skins and a task schedule that does not care about humidity. I have based on catwalks and watched rain roll in while a crew hustled to tarp up a blast zone, and I have likewise seen little tweaks turn a struggling task into a clean, foreseeable machine. The principles are consistent throughout jobs: define the surface you really require, choose the approach that gets you there with the least security pain, and established logistics so the crew can move without friction. Do that, and even complex rust removal blasting, paint stripping, and concrete surface preparation tasks 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 distribution centers. It is meant to assist owners, GCs, and maintenance supervisors align expectations with the realities of on-site sandblasting and associated surface preparation services, and to demonstrate how the work can scale without letting quality slide.

What a "great" surface appears like in the genuine world

Every discussion about industrial surface preparation should start with the specification, but the spec needs translation. If you just write "blast and paint," you will get a wide spread of outcomes. When owners anchor requirements to recognized standards, crews can provide constant results.

On ferrous metals, the primary referrals are SSPC requirements, which now live under AMPP after the NACE and SSPC merger. For tidiness, you will typically see SSPC SP 6 Business 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 important containment becomes.

Cleanliness is only half the story. Anchor profile drives finish performance. Many epoxy and polyurea systems want 2 to 4 mils on carbon steel. Zinc-rich primers frequently like a tighter 1.5 to 3 mil profile so the zinc does not bridge. Stainless and aluminum want 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 prevails for thin-film coverings and CSP 6 to 9 is more like it for thick-build overlays.

I still see tasks fail not since they were unclean, but because soluble salts were left on the substrate. If you are within 5 miles of saltwater, or the steel sweated under tarps, budget plan time for salt testing and remediation. On blast day, somebody must be logging surface temperature level, air temperature, relative humidity, and humidity. Keep your substrate a minimum of 5 F above humidity and ensure the coating can decrease within the recoat window the manufacturer gives you. These easy checks save days of rework.

Rust removal blasting without drama

Rust comes in tastes: light atmospheric rust that rubs out with fingernails, layered scale that makes fun of wire wheels, and deep pitting that turns surface areas into lunar landscapes. Each behaves in a different way under blasting.

For mobile blasting solutions, most teams bring crushed glass or garnet for general 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, especially on heavy mill scale. Steel grit recycles well in a blast room and settles on huge tonnages.

Nozzle choice affects 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, preferably 100 to 120 PSI at the pot. Undersize the compressor and you throttle productivity all day. In open blasting of steel to SP 10, an excellent crew will balance 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, frequently called dustless blasting, makes a location when visibility or dust control is vital, or when next-door neighbors and facility operations require it. You can blend water with media at the nozzle or in the pot. The benefit is cleaner air and better worker comfort. The compromise is flash rust on steel unless you dose with a rust inhibitor and rinse correctly. Water likewise increases overall weight, which impacts media intake and waste handling. If you prepare to coat the exact same day, make sure your coating system endures waterjet or wet-blasted surface areas and that you are not trapping chlorides.

Chloride contamination is perilous. 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 washed with potable water, re-blasted lightly, and brought the numbers to single digits before priming. That additional half day conserved a covering system that would have stopped working in its first year.

Paint stripping that respects the finishing you are keeping

Removing paint is not the same as cleaning steel. Many properties bring several finishing layers: maybe a zinc-rich guide under an epoxy mid-coat and a polyurethane topcoat. If the primer is sound and compatible with the brand-new system, blasting to SP 6 and feathering intact coatings can save time and protect adhesion. If you have unidentified or incompatible systems, specifically elastomeric or high-build mastics, you may require to go to bare metal.

Coating type dictates removal 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 usage rounded media. Lead-containing coverings need a plan for containment, unfavorable air, and waste profiling. Do not skip screening. A $150 lab check that confirms lead or hex chrome modifications your whole security and waste plan.

Dry ice blasting fits on electrical gear or delicate equipment since it leaves no media residue, however it resists heavy rust or hard movies without a lot of time. Soda blasting can be mild on substrates, yet can leave a residue that disrupts adhesion unless you clean thoroughly. Induction heating unit for paint removal are impressively quick on large, flat steel surface areas and produce peelable strips of coating, but 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 reduce the effects of residues before coating.

When removal requires the speed and certainty of blast, balance media cost versus efficiency and waste. Steel grit in a contained, recyclable setup has the most affordable media expense per square foot and gives crisp profiles, however setup takes some time. Crushed glass in open on-site sandblasting is versatile, fast to set in motion, and avoids ferrous contamination around stainless and aluminum. In tight city sites, dustless blasting assists you keep next-door neighbors pleased, at the cost of water management and flash rust risk.

Concrete surface preparation that sticks

Concrete holds grudges. If you coat a piece with laitance, curing substances, or oil baked deep into the blood vessels, the surface fails at the first forklift turn. The best move is to define the CSP target and after that choose techniques that reach it without damaging the slab.

ICRI's CSP chips are the field shorthand. CSP 1 to 2 seems like 80 to 120 grit sandpaper. CSP 4 to 6 looks like light to medium broom, suitable for the majority of epoxy slurry and broadcast systems. CSP 8 to 10 is aggressive, used for thick overlays. Shot blasting is the workhorse for warehouse floors and decks. It offers a uniform, processional finish and vacuums as it goes, so dust stays in the device. For edges and verticals, pair it with portable grinders. Scarifying can reach higher CSP numbers however leaves grooves that reveal through thin coverings. Diamond grinding shines when you desire CSP 2 to 3 and a tight, closed surface for polyaspartics or urethanes. Abrasive blasting with crushed glass or garnet aids with persistent coatings and vertical concrete, especially when you require to clean and profile in one pass.

Moisture is the quiet killer. Before you coat, run moisture emission tests on slabs that sit on grade, and check internal RH if the system is sensitive. Lots of epoxies behave fine as much as 5 pounds MVER, however high-performance urethanes and MMA systems can be fussier. pH readings must land in the 7 to 10 range unless the finishing system allows more alkaline surface areas. If oil contamination shows up, do not think a simple detergent wash will repair it. Use plaster cleaners, heat, or duplicated solvent scrubs and follow with a water break test. You want water to sheet, not bead.

On raised decks and parking structures, consider carbonation depth and chloride content. If rebar rust is active, coverings alone do not resolve it. On fixed patches, make certain tensile pull-off strength fulfills the finish spec, often 200 to 300 PSI minimum, greater for heavy-duty systems.

What scales when the job grows

Scaling is less about including bodies and more about getting rid of friction. The fastest jobs I have actually seen share the very same backbone: right-sized air, smooth media logistics, clear containment, and a supervisor who stages work so nobody 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 small work. If you plan to run 2 nozzles continuously, go up to a 750 CFM system or twin 375s with a manifold and moisture separators. Hot, humid air kills efficiency. 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 till the crew clears a pot and the forklift is throughout the site. A mobile sandblasting rig set up for on-site sandblasting should show up with enough media on day one to run through lunch without resupply. On huge exterior jobs, I like having a dedicated material handler whose just task is to keep pots filled, waste bins turning, and hoses tidy. That a person individual 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 because they create a microclimate that shields you from wind and light rain. On smaller sized assets, self-closing tarps with weighted hems, scaffold netting, and ground covers can manage debris without slowing the team. Prepare for waste. A mid-sized job easily produces 10 to 20 cubic yards of spent media a day. If the finishing contains lead or chromates, every load must be profiled early so disposal does not stall you.

Night and weekend work assists in active centers. On a food plant task, we ran a team from 6 pm to 4 am to prevent production, paired with a day crew that dealt with masking, assessment, and touch-ups. That doubled output without crowding. It also meant ambient checks at shift modification when temperature levels swung. The humidity reading at 5 am conserved us from priming into a rising humidity pocket.

When dustless blasting is the right tool

Dustless blasting has a fan base for great factors. It considerably decreases noticeable dust, which eases next-door neighbor concerns and makes it simpler for operators to see the work. It cools the substrate as it cuts, handy on thin panels where heat can warp. On concrete, water tampers down fine dust and, with the best media, offers an even profile.

The compromises are worthy of attention. Water combined with media roughly doubles the material mass you move. That modifications 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 require a plan to manage wastewater so it does not get in storm drains pipes. On steel, unless you include a rust inhibitor and wash completely, you will see flash rust rapidly, especially above 60 percent relative humidity. Not every finishing system wishes to see an inhibitor residue. Talk with the coatings rep before you devote. Where dustless blasting shines is on little to mid-sized outside work with tight website restraints, like marina rails, lorry frames in domestic areas, and exterior stripping in city centers.

Where glass blasting services fit

Crushed glass hits a sweet spot for numerous owners. It is angular enough to cut, light enough to handle easily, and free of crystalline silica in its manufactured form, which aids with OSHA compliance. On stainless, aluminum, and galvanized surfaces, glass avoids embedding ferrous particles and assists prevent after-rust stains. I have actually utilized glass to prep aluminum hulls, stainless piping racks, and ornamental steel where a tidy, intense finish was the goal. For fragile substrates, you can drop pressure and open the nozzle distance to strip coverings without over-profiling.

Glass is also forgiving on mixed-material sites. If overspray hits landscaping or surrounding equipment, cleanup is much easier than with much heavier slags. That said, glass can fracture more readily than garnet in tough service, so on severe rust and scale, garnet may outmatch it. Media option is not a religious beliefs. It is a lever. Choose what the job and the substrate ask for.

Safety, neighbors, and the law

Good surface preparation services are developed on security discipline. Airborne dust, noise, and high-pressure systems bring real risk. OSHA's silica rule puts a low acceptable exposure limit on respirable crystalline silica. Using media like crushed glass or garnet that are low in complimentary silica helps, however does not get rid of air-borne particulates. Full hoods with provided air, proper fit checks for half-face respirators on support workers, and medical clearance should be regular. Hearing protection is non-negotiable. A # 8 nozzle at 100 PSI is loud, in the 115 dB range.

Lead and hexavalent chromium require a greater bar: direct exposure evaluations, medical security for employees above action levels, change locations, and hygiene controls. Waste needs a profile so it goes to the ideal center. I have actually seen tasks halted because a dumpster identified as non-hazardous tested hot at the land fill gate. Do not put your schedule at the mercy of a laboratory that has never ever seen blast media before. Choose one that comprehends TCLP for metals and paints.

Neighbors matter. Sound, dust plumes, and traffic can sour a relationship that you need for years. A pre-job notice to surrounding renters, protective sheeting over vehicles and equipment, and a hotline number posted at the website fence go a long method. On coastal and rainy sites, stormwater licenses can require berming and filtering to keep runoff clean. Do not improvise on day three. Strategy it on day zero.

Quality control without slowing the crew

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

After covering, procedure dry movie thickness with calibrated evaluates. For linings and tank interiors, holiday screening finds pinholes you will not see with a flashlight. Adhesion testing, ASTM D4541, provides information 3 or 7 days later that shows your system is locked in. Keep records. When you return in 2 years to do touch-ups, the logbook is gold.

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

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

For outside steel with open blasting to SP 6 using crushed glass, wide-open access, and light containment, overall set up expense for blast and prime typically lands in the 4 to 8 dollars per square foot range for mid-sized work. Move that to SP 10 with complete shrink-wrap containment around a tank and lead in the old covering, and you can see 10 to 20 dollars per square foot or more, without last overcoats. On concrete, shot blasting to CSP 3 with vacuum collection typically runs 0.80 to 1.50 dollars per square foot for large floors, exclusive of fracture repair and joint work. Abrasive blasting on concrete façades with moderate containment may 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 floors can surpass 1,500 square feet per hour with a mid-sized maker and a tidy layout. Masking, demobilization, and cure windows add days. Weather inserts surprises. The jobs that complete early put buffers in the strategy and keep a day-to-day rhythm: set on-site sandblasting up, blast, examine, coat, clean, reset.

Here is a compact example. We prepped and primed 45,000 square feet of structural steel on a distribution center expansion. The finish was a two-coat epoxy system, profile target 2 to 3 mils, SP 6 on previously coated steel with sound guide, SP 10 on new rusty steel. Two mobile rigs, each with a 375 CFM compressor, 3 nozzle operators, and a devoted material handler. We averaged approximately 1,600 to 2,000 square feet daily per rig consisting of masking and cleanup. Full duration was four weeks including weather delays. The choice to keep the zinc primer where sound conserved at least a week and lowered waste by a third.

How to select a partner you will call again

A specialist's equipment list matters, however judgment matters more. Ask about previous projects that match your scope in size and substrate. Ask who composes their approaches of procedure and who carries the clipboard for QC. You want the person you meet to be the individual on the radio when the humidity moves. It is reasonable to request sample patches before full production, particularly when specifications leave room for interpretation.

- Ask for the blast requirement, anchor profile, and evaluation strategy in writing before mobilization.
- Verify compressor capacity, nozzle sizes, and media plan match your production targets.
- Confirm waste profiling and disposal paths, especially for lead or chromates.
- Look for daily ambient logs and salt screening where chloride risk exists.
- Insist on a surface sample location to adjust expectations at the start.

Getting your site all set for on-site sandblasting

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

- Provide a clear laydown area near to 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 permits, neighbor notices, and any facility escort or training requirements before day one.
- Identify delicate equipment and surfaces early so masking is quick and complete.

Putting it all together

Industrial surface preparation is not mystical. It is a craft with guidelines the weather can not change and logistics you can. Set a target requirement. Choose the technique that gets you there with the fewest adverse effects. Match your air, media, and team to that approach. Control dust and waste so you do not fight your next-door neighbors or regulators. Keep the inspector neighboring and the logbook honest. Whether you are scheduling mobile sandblasting for a fleet of trailers, defining rust removal blasting on bridge steel, purchasing paint removal blasting on a refinery system, or dialing in concrete surface preparation for a new flooring system, the work scales best when you let process do the heavy lifting.

Great surface preparation services show up years later. Coatings stay put. Concrete overlays do not peel at lintels. Metal surface cleaning reveals welds that tell the fact. If you want one trustworthy rule of thumb, utilize this: if a decision buys cleanliness, profile control, or production consistency, it generally spends 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.
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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.
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Superior Surface Prep and Repair offers mobile sandblasting solutions.
Superior Surface Prep and Repair uses high-quality crushed glass for blasting.
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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

After a meal at The Thurman Cafe, homeowners often talk about scheduling Mobile Sandblasting and On-site sandblasting when sandblasting is the best option for removing rust and old coatings.