

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 till you are looking at a 60,000 square foot tank farm with finishes peeling like onion skins and a project schedule that does not appreciate humidity. I have actually stood on catwalks and watched rain roll in while a team hustled to tarp up a blast zone, and I have likewise seen little tweaks turn a struggling job into a clean, predictable device. The principles are constant throughout jobs: specify the surface you genuinely require, choose the approach that gets you there with the least collateral pain, and set up logistics so the team can move without friction. Do that, and even complicated rust removal blasting, paint removing, and concrete surface preparation jobs stop feeling like firefighting.

This guide pulls from field experience on mobile sandblasting rigs, in repaired blast rooms, and across refineries, food plants, marinas, bridges, and distribution centers. It is suggested to assist owners, GCs, and upkeep supervisors line up expectations with the truths of on-site sandblasting and related surface preparation services, and to demonstrate how the work can scale without letting quality slide.

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

Every conversation about industrial surface preparation should start with the specification, however the spec needs translation. If you only compose "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 references are SSPC standards, which now live under AMPP after the NACE and SSPC merger. For tidiness, you will often 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 greater the tidiness, the more money and time it takes, and the more crucial containment becomes.

Cleanliness is only half the story. Anchor profile drives finish performance. A lot of epoxy and polyurea systems desire 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 prevent embedding iron. On concrete, profile is indexed by ICRI CSP numbers from 1 to 10, where CSP 2 prevails for thin-film finishings and CSP 6 to 9 is more like it for thick-build overlays.

I still see tasks stop working not since they were not clean, but due to the fact that soluble salts were left on the substrate. If you are within 5 miles of saltwater, or the steel sweated under tarpaulins, budget time for salt testing and remediation. On blast day, somebody ought to be logging surface temperature level, air temperature level, relative humidity, and humidity. Keep your substrate a minimum of 5 F above dew point and ensure the finishing can decrease within the recoat window the manufacturer offers you. These basic checks save days of rework.



Rust removal blasting without drama

Rust comes 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 behaves in a different way under blasting.

For mobile blasting solutions, the majority of teams bring 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 complimentary silica, which helps with safety and compliance. Garnet is sharp, thick, and productive, specifically on heavy mill scale. Steel grit recycles well in a blast space and settles on big tonnages.



Nozzle option impacts throughput as much as media. A # 7 or # 8 Venturi nozzle prevails for structural steel. You want the air system to provide a minimum of 250 to 300 CFM per nozzle at the working pressure, ideally 100 to 120 PSI at the pot. Undersize the compressor and you throttle productivity all the time. In open blasting of steel to SP 10, an excellent team 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, earns a place when presence or dust control is critical, or when neighbors and facility operations require it. You can blend water with media at the nozzle or in the pot. The advantage is cleaner air and better worker convenience. The compromise is flash rust on steel unless you dose with a rust inhibitor and rinse effectively. Water also increases overall weight, which affects media usage and waste handling. If you prepare to coat the very same day, make sure your coating system endures waterjet or wet-blasted surface areas which 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 rinsed with drinkable water, re-blasted lightly, and brought the numbers down to single digits before priming. That additional half day conserved a finish system that would have stopped working in its very first year.

Paint stripping that appreciates the covering you are keeping

Removing paint is not the same as cleaning steel. Many properties bring several covering layers: perhaps a zinc-rich guide under an epoxy mid-coat and a polyurethane overcoat. If the guide is sound and suitable with the brand-new system, blasting to SP 6 and feathering intact finishes 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 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 coatings need a plan for containment, unfavorable air, and waste profiling. Do not skip screening. A \$150 lab check that verifies lead or hex chrome modifications your whole security and waste plan.

Dry ice blasting has its place on electrical gear or sensitive equipment since it leaves no media residue, however it resists heavy rust or hard films without a lot of time. Soda blasting can be gentle on substrates, yet can leave a residue that hinders adhesion unless you clean thoroughly. Induction heating systems for paint removal are remarkably quick on big,

flat steel surface areas and develop peelable strips of finish, however they are not portable for every task and the equipment is a capital item. Chemical strippers are a last resort for complex shapes when blasting or induction is impossible. They add dwell time and disposal requirements and can damage schedule if the crew requires to neutralize residues before coating.

When removal requires [mobile sandblasting](#) the speed and certainty of blast, balance media expense versus performance and waste. Steel grit in a contained, recyclable setup has the most affordable media cost per square foot and provides crisp profiles, but setup requires time. Crushed glass in open on-site sandblasting is versatile, quick to activate, and prevents ferrous contamination around stainless and aluminum. In tight metropolitan websites, dustless blasting assists you keep neighbors happy, 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 stops working at the very first forklift turn. The ideal move is to specify the CSP target and after that select approaches that reach it without damaging 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 most epoxy slurry and broadcast systems. CSP 8 to 10 is aggressive, used for thick overlays. Shot blasting is the workhorse for storage facility floors and decks. It provides a uniform, professional finish and vacuums as it goes, so dust remains in the device. For edges and verticals, set it with handheld grinders. Scarifying can reach higher CSP numbers but leaves grooves that show through thin coatings. 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 helps with stubborn finishes and vertical concrete, especially when you need to tidy and profile in one pass.

Moisture is the silent killer. Before you coat, run moisture emission tests on slabs that sit on grade, and inspect internal RH if the system is delicate. Many epoxies act fine approximately 5 pounds MVER, but 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 surface areas. If oil contamination is visible, do not think an easy detergent wash will fix it. Use poultice cleaners, heat, or duplicated 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 rust is active, coverings alone do not resolve it. On repaired patches, make certain tensile pull-off strength fulfills the coating spec, frequently 200 to 300 PSI minimum, greater for sturdy systems.

What scales when the job grows

Scaling is less about adding bodies and more about removing friction. The fastest tasks I have seen share the exact same backbone: right-sized air, smooth media logistics, clear containment, and a supervisor who stages work so no one waits on anybody 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 two nozzles constantly, move up to a 750 CFM unit or twin 375s with a manifold and moisture separators. Hot, damp air eliminates efficiency. Water traps and aftercoolers matter. Keep blast hoses as brief and straight as the site permits and size them to reduce pressure drop.

Media supply sounds basic until the team empties a pot and the forklift is across the site. A mobile sandblasting rig set up for on-site sandblasting ought to get here with sufficient media on day one to run through lunch without resupply. On big exterior tasks, I like having a dedicated product handler whose only job is to keep pots filled, waste bins rotating, and hoses tidy. 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 big tanks and bridges because they create a microclimate that guards you from wind and light rain. On smaller properties, self-closing tarpaulins with weighted hems, scaffold netting, and ground covers can manage particles without slowing the team. Plan for waste. A mid-sized job easily generates 10 to 20 cubic yards of spent media a day. If the finish includes 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 job, we ran a team from 6 pm to 4 am to prevent production, paired with a day team that dealt with masking, inspection, and touch-ups. That doubled output without crowding. It likewise meant ambient checks at shift change when temperatures swung. The dew point 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 minimizes noticeable dust, which reduces next-door neighbor issues 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 right media, offers an even profile.

The compromises deserve attention. Water mixed with media approximately doubles the material mass you move. That changes logistics for a mobile blasting solution. You will take in more media per square foot than in dry blasting, your waste is heavier, and you need a strategy to handle wastewater so it does not enter storm drains. On steel, unless you include a rust inhibitor and rinse completely, you will see flash rust rapidly, particularly above 60 percent relative humidity. Not every finishing system wishes to see an inhibitor residue. Speak to the coatings representative before you commit. Where dustless blasting shines is on small to mid-sized outside work with tight website restrictions, like marina rails, vehicle frames in property neighborhoods, and exterior removing in city centers.

Where glass blasting services fit

Crushed glass strikes a sweet spot for numerous owners. It is angular enough to cut, light enough to deal with easily, 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 assists avoid after-rust discolorations. I have utilized glass to prep aluminum hulls, stainless piping racks, and ornamental steel where a tidy, brilliant surface was the goal. For delicate substrates, you can drop pressure and open the nozzle distance to strip finishes without over-profiling.

Glass is also forgiving on mixed-material sites. If overspray strikes landscaping or nearby equipment, clean-up is simpler than with heavier slags. That said, glass can fracture quicker than garnet in tough service, so on extreme rust and scale, garnet may exceed it. Media choice is not a faith. It is a lever. Choose what the task and the substrate ask for.

Safety, next-door neighbors, and the law

Good surface preparation services are constructed on security discipline. Airborne dust, noise, and high-pressure systems bring real risk. OSHA's silica guideline puts a low permissible 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 airborne particulates. Full hoods with provided air, appropriate fit look for half-face respirators on assistance employees, and medical clearance must be regular. Hearing defense is non-negotiable. A # 8 nozzle at 100 PSI is loud, in the 115 dB range.

Lead and hexavalent chromium call for a greater bar: exposure evaluations, medical security for workers above action levels, modification locations, and hygiene controls. Waste requires a profile so it goes to the right facility. I have actually seen jobs stopped because a dumpster labeled as non-hazardous evaluated hot at the garbage dump gate. Do not put your schedule at the mercy of a lab that has never ever seen blast media before. Select one that comprehends TCLP for metals and paints.

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

Quality control without slowing the crew

The finest teams keep the inspector close. Not as an enemy, however as a 2nd set of eyes. Before blasting, verify the basic and profile range in composing. During work, utilize a surface profile gauge or tape daily. When salts are a risk, perform chloride tests on each elevation or area batch. Log ambient readings in the early morning and afternoon.



After coating, step dry movie density with adjusted gauges. For linings and tank interiors, vacation screening finds pinholes you will not see with a flashlight. Adhesion screening, ASTM D4541, provides information three or seven days later on that proves 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 really takes

Unit rates vary more than owners anticipate due to the fact that every variable shifts the equation: access, containment, cleanliness level, media, waste, and weather. Still, there are working ranges that hold up.

For exterior steel with open blasting to SP 6 using crushed glass, wide-open gain access to, and light containment, overall set up expense for blast and prime typically lands in the 4 to 8 dollars per square foot variety for mid-sized work. Move that to SP 10 with complete shrink-wrap containment around a tank and lead in the old finishing, and you can see 10 to 20 dollars per square foot or more, without last topcoats. On concrete, shot blasting to CSP 3 with vacuum collection often runs 0.80 to 1.50 dollars per square foot for big floors, special of fracture repair and joint work. Abrasive blasting on concrete façades with moderate containment may range from 3 to 7 dollars per square foot depending upon 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 machine and a clean layout. Masking, demobilization, and cure windows add days. Weather inserts surprises. The tasks that finish early put buffers in the strategy and maintain an everyday rhythm: established, blast, check, coat, tidy, reset.

Here is a compact example. We prepped and primed 45,000 square feet of structural steel on a distribution center expansion. The coating was a two-coat epoxy system, profile target 2 to 3 mils, SP 6 on formerly coated steel with sound primer, SP 10 on brand-new rusty steel. 2 mobile rigs, each with a 375 CFM compressor, three nozzle operators, and a dedicated product handler. We averaged approximately 1,600 to 2,000 square feet each day per rig consisting of masking and clean-up. Complete period was four weeks including weather hold-ups. The choice to keep the zinc primer where sound conserved a minimum of a week and reduced waste by a third.

How to pick a partner you will call again

A specialist's gear list matters, but judgment matters more. Ask about past jobs that match your scope in size and substrate. Ask who writes their techniques of procedure and who carries the clipboard for QC. You desire the person you satisfy to be the individual on the radio when the dew point relocations. It is fair to request sample spots before full production, particularly when specifications leave space for interpretation.

- Ask for the blast standard, anchor profile, and assessment plan in composing before mobilization.
- Verify compressor capacity, nozzle sizes, and media strategy 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 threat exists.
- Insist on a surface sample location to adjust expectations at the start.

Getting your site prepared for on-site sandblasting

Owners and GCs can shave day of rests a task by setting the table. The list below field checklist has actually paid for itself on every mobile job I have run.

- Provide a clear laydown location close to work for media pallets, waste bins, and the blast pot.
- Confirm access: gate widths, overhead clearances, and any time-of-day restrictions.
- Lock in utilities like water sources for dustless blasting and 120 V power for lights and vacuums.
- Arrange authorizations, neighbor notifications, and any facility escort or training requirements before day one.
- Identify delicate equipment and surfaces early so masking fasts and complete.

Putting all of it 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 standard. Pick the technique that gets you there with the fewest side 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 nearby and the logbook honest. Whether you are reserving mobile sandblasting for a fleet of trailers, specifying rust removal blasting on bridge steel, buying paint removal blasting on a refinery system, or dialing in concrete surface preparation for a brand-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 exposes welds that inform the fact. If you want one reputable general rule, use this: if a choice purchases tidiness, 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.
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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](tel:(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](tel:(567)825-3443), visit their website at <https://superiorsurfaceprepoh.com/>, or connect on social media via [Facebook](#)

Before grabbing a bite at [North Market Downtown](#), local contractors often coordinate Mobile Sandblasting and On-site sandblasting so sandblasting work can be completed efficiently at the job site.