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TUFFLOOR WB EPOXY SEALER

TDS56-700

DESCRIPTION
A waterborne, two pack, clear epoxy sealer for concrete.

TYPICAL USES
Sealing of concrete, generally prior to over coating with epoxy finishes such as TUFFLOOR 51 WB EPOXY, TUFFLOOR WB EPOXY LEVELLING, TUFFLOOR 2K PU or TUFFLOOR 41 SL. Also, for immersed situations such as swimming pools to be overcoated with EPOTEC NT, 1K AQUA pool paint.

ENVIRONMENT
Interior/ Exterior. Immersion in conjunction with specified system

PERFORMANCE
Formulated to aid in binding loose surfaces and seal concrete, providing a sound, firmly adherent base for epoxy topcoats. The water based formulation offers the advantage of fast cure, easy clean up and low odour. Benzyl alcohol free. Excellent water vapour permeability – can be applied to damp substrates. Visible end of pot life indicated by rapid viscosity increase.

LIMITATIONS
Not recommended for extreme chemical environments, or areas of high physical abuse if used without a topcoat. Not recommended without topcoat for areas of high UV exposure. Product will yellow and lose gloss under these conditions. Ensure air and substrate temperature are above 5oC before and during application. Ensure air and substrate temperature are above 5oC before and during application. Overcoat within 5 days. If longer than 5 days elapses before recoating, surface should be first sanded using 120-150 grit sandpaper. Thoroughly remove sanding dust by vacuuming and washing.

TECHNICAL DATA
Resin: Epoxy
Solvent: Water
Colour: Clear
Primer: Not applicable
Thining and Clean Up: Water
Potlife: 30-60 mins @20°C
Pack Size: 4, 10 litre mixed (including water added by applicator)
Cure to Handle: Overnight @20°C/65% RH
Walk on Time: 20-24 hours (20°C/65% RH)
Mixing Ratio: 10:6:8 by Weight (Pt A: Pt B: Water)
VOC: 0
Vol Solids: 50 percent
Touch Dry: Overnight @20°C
Recoat Time: Overnight @20°C
Number of Coats: 1
Theoretical Coverage: 8 m²/litre/coat
Wet Film Thickness: 100 microns
Dry Film Thickness: 50 microns

SPREAD RATE
5-15 - m²/litre/coat
Practical spreading rates will vary depending on such factors as application method, ambient conditions and surface porosity and roughness.

PRODUCT CODES
56-700.04,.10

HARDENERS

TUFFLOOR WB EPOXY HARDENER

Standard

Temperature °C	Pot Life	Workable Time	Touch Dry	Walk on Time	Cure to Handle
20	60	NA	NA	20-24	Overnight

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SURFACE PREPARATION

Mineral Plaster-Aged Unpainted Poor

All pools need to be inspected once emptied and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing surface prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. It is not possible to do this while the pool is full, and any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.
It is strongly recommended that plaster repair work is left to age for at least 28 days before coating to allow the concrete to fully cure before application.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the mineral plaster is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer
INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete MAR 20

Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The pool will need to be emptied and then treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEAN following instructions, power wash (being careful not to damage the surface) to remove residue and any loose material.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.
Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (sanding, acid etching, light soda blast (sweep blasted with fine grit), UHP blasting, or other) must be discussed and documented separately, to ensure the correct surface profile is achieved before painting.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects Mar 20.

Any areas or eroded mineral plaster surface need to be carefully prepared not to compromise the plaster finish. Ensure all surface is sound and not drummy before commencing application.

Repair of any areas of wear through to underlying concrete or drummy substrate: These need to be carefuly taken back to a sound stable substrate and repaired with a product similar to ARDEX A46, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Cementitious-Aged Unpainted Poor

Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The pool will need to be emptied and then treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEANER following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material. Refer PS-C006 Making Concrete Clean and Dry.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting to confirm the moisture content of the surface is dry enough to proceed. Refer to PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete.

All surfaces need to be inspected once degreased and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing substrate prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. Any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.
Any adhesive or glue residues must be completely removed.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity. The method of preparation work (Grinding, media/soda blast, or UHP blasting, acid etching, sanding or other) must be discussed and documented separately. Generally, a full grind to remove existing contamination and profile the surface as above is recommended.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, holes, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer to PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects.

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Mineral Plaster-Aged Unpainted Good
All pools need to be inspected once emptied and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing surface prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work. It is not possible to do this while the pool is full, and any recommendations made prior to this are guides only.
It is strongly recommended that plaster repair work is left to age for at least 28 days before coating to allow the concrete to fully cure before application.

It is recommended that a moisture test on the mineral plaster is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer
INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete MAR 20

Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The pool will need to be emptied and then treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.

All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant. Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEAN following instructions, power wash (being careful not to damage the surface) to remove residue and any loose material.

The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.
Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (sanding, acid etching, light soda blast (sweep blasted with fine grit), UHP blasting, or other) must be discussed and documented separately, to ensure the correct surface profile is achieved before painting.

Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects Mar 20

Cementitious-Aged Unpainted Good
All surfaces need to be inspected once cleaned and power washed to fully establish the condition of existing surface prior to finally specifying the degree and type of preparation work.

It is strongly recommended that plaster and concrete repair work is left to age for at least 28 days before coating to allow the concrete to fully cure before application.
It is recommended that a moisture test on the concrete is carried out at this stage prior to painting. Refer INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C004 The Moisture Content of Concrete MAR 20

Moss and Algae: Any algae growth on surfaces must be killed off. The surface will need to be treated with TRUEPREP GREEN-KILL following the manufacturer's instructions. This could take multiple applications. Failure to do this and completely kill the roots of the algae that will have grown into the substrate could lead to paint failure and re growth in those areas.
All surfaces must be clean, and free from dirt, grease, and any other surface contaminant.
Clean with TRUEPREP SURFACE CLEAN following instructions, power wash (min 3500 psi) to remove residue and any loose material.
The substrate needs to be profiled to an open uniform surface suitable for priming, and consideration given as to the most appropriate method of preparation that maintains the substrates integrity.
Surface preparation: The method of preparation work (Diamond Grinding, media/soda blast (sweep blasted with fine grit), UHP blasting, or other) must be discussed and documented separately, to ensure the correct surface profile is achieved before painting.
Repair work (surface and crack repair, expansion joints, rebar rust leaching) must be discussed and documented separately. Do not expect paint to successfully bridge gaps and cracks. Refer INFORMATION SHEET: PS-C005 Repair of Concrete Defects Mar 20

APPLICATION

Add all contents of Part B to Part A (Use a flat ended stirrer or spatula to scrape out contents of Part B). Mix Part A and Part B for several minutes or until uniform, using a mechanical mixer such as an electric drill and paddle. Use slow speed to avoid aeration. When fully mixed, add water to 10 litre fill mark (3-4cm from top of pail) for the 10 litre pack or add water to 4 litre fill mark for the 4 litre pack, and mix again until uniform.

ONLY ADD WATER AFTER PARTS A & B HAVE BEEN FULLY MIXED TOGETHER.

Product can be applied by brush, or 8-12mm nap Dacron roller.
Apply at 5-15 m2/ltr, depending on porosity of substrate. If surface still appears porous after curing, a second coat may be applied.

The sealer must be fully cured (no milky patches) before application of topcoats.

THINNING

Clean up in water. Use a small amount of detergent to aid clean up.

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ENVIRONMENTAL This formulation uses the latest technology with low toxicity, ensuring environmental issues are not compromised. DO NOT POUR paint or wash down storm water or water courses. ALWAYS dispose of in accordance with local Government regulations. Soak up spills with absorbent material and dispose of properly. If spraying use suitable respiratory protection. Refer to the MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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