Mixing

First stir Part A seperately using a power stirrer. Add Part B and stir for a further 2-3- minutes. Then add aggregate while continuing to stir and keep stirring until uniform. Ensure non dry lumps remain in the mixture. Transfer to floor or mortar board and use immediately. Aggregate may be added at ratios of from 3 to 6 part aggregate to one part mixed resin by weight. These correspond to approximately 2.5 to 5 parts by volume, depending on the nature of the aggregate. All figures quoted in this datasheet are for mixtures consisting of 4 parts sand to 1 part resin by weight, using 18/40 sand.

Both coarser and finer aggregates may be used; working properties and, to a lesser extent, physical properties will vary with the amount and nature of the aggregate added. Use only clean and dry aggregate, free from cement and lime. Maximum aggregate size will be determined by the thickness to be applied. Blue metal may be added when filling large voids (machine pits or box drains, for example).

Thinning

For use as a sealer, thin 785 with 120S solvent to improve surface preparation. Surface smoothness of aggregate mixtures may be improved by treating lightly with a solvent-wet roller or a wet trowel; use 120S solvent.

Suggested Equipment

Usually applied by trowel or mortar knife. Lower levels of aggregate can be used for pouring or self-leveling mixtures, suitable for application with squeegee or screed bar. For sealing, apply 785 Safecoat (without aggregate added) by roller, or by brush for cutting in and for small areas. May also be applied by conventional pressure pot spray although this will require thinning.

Application

Normally applied direct to substrate (except for metal or GRP substrates, see PREPARATION, previous page). For very absorbent surfaces, a prime coat of 785 Safecoat "resin-only" with addition of aggregate. If applying over rough surfaces (e.g. scrabbled or badly finished floors), first work a skim coat with a trowel edge before applying a suitable epoxy coating such as 790 Safecoat or 020 Evapoxy topcoat.

Clean Up

Spraying equipment and/or mixing utensils should be thoroughly flushed clean before the coating cures using 120S solvent.

Epoxy Coving

See insert (DCoving) for material requirements, surface preparation and coving installation for epoxy coving. It specifies the additions of aggregate and includes a step-by-step instruction sheet.

Safety Data

Refer to M785 for full details.

Shelf Life

Up to 24 months if stored in a properly sealed container.

Users

This is a specialised industrial coating and should only be applied by experienced and competent tradesmen and in accordance with the manufacturers specification. Please read material Safety Data Sheet M785.

Further Information

Go to www.evic.com.au for product and material safety data on all Evic Group products. Information is also available in booklet and CD-ROM form, or by e-mail and fax transmission.

For further enquiries, call the Evic Group on (freecall) 1800 761 761.

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785

785 safecoat

sealer, patch & screed

790 Safecoat contains no solvent, presents no vapour or fire hazard during application and cures to a non-toxic film suitable for contact with food and beverages.

Suitable for walls and floors, 790 Safecoat has excellent adhesion to most masonry substrates and cures rapidly.

Key Product Features

- Ideal for patching and repair of floors and walls
- Solvent-free epoxy coating for application on floors and walls
- Excellent abrasion, solvent and chemical resistance
- Creates non-toxic film which guards against bacteria growth – ideal for areas which require a sterile environment
- May be mixed with varying amounts of aggregate to provide desired application properties for trowelling, coving or pouring

Ideal Use

785 Safecoat Clear provides protection to concrete floors, preventing entry to oil, grease and other contaminants and provides a readily maintained finish in car parks, workshops, factories, and warehouses. 785 Safecoat Clear hardens the surface of concrete and eliminates dusting. Resistant to a wide range of chemicals, it can provide an economical and hygienic flooring finish for the chemical, food and beverage, and other industries. 785 Safecoat Clear can also be used as a primer/sealer for 790 Safecoat over a porous substrate.

785 Patch and Screed (with added aggregate and sand) is normally used to fill holes, cracks and other defects prior to coating floors and walls. It may be used as a repair mortar for spalling concrete.

785 Safecoat can be applied as a skim coat over rough surfaces to improve overall smoothness and it may be used to form coves. 785 Safecoat may also be applied as a floor topping of 3 to 6mm (depending on choice of aggregate) to provide an extremely abrasion and chemical resistant floor for heavy traffic and severe conditions.

With the aid of formwork, 785 Safecoat Clear can be used to form plinths, pedestals, etc. It may also be mixed with Evic lightweight filler for overhead patching, etc.

Available Sizes

PART A (785A) is available in **2L, 4L** and **20L** cans

PART B (785B) is available in **1L, 2L** and **5L** sizes.

Kits (A+B) are also available

MIXING RATIO (A:B) IS 2:1 – product must be applied strictly as specified. For the addition of sand refer to "MIXING".

Colours

785 Safecoat is clear, slight amber by itself. Oxide pigments or tinter may be added ro provide specialised colours. Contact the Evic Group for more information.

Coverage

Solids by Volume: 100%

One 3L 785 Kit mixed with 13kg of sand (i.e. 4-to-1 by weight) will fill a total volume of 7.5 litres. This will cover 2.5 square metres of smooth floor to a thickness of 3mm. Allow for some losses due to application, surface profile and mixing metholds. As a sealer (depending on surface porosity and product thinning), allow 10-14 square metres per litre per coat.

Applied Thickness: As a sealer 10-14 square metres per litre; as a topping 3-6mm; as a mortar it may be applied at any thickness (using formwork or lightweight filler will prevent slumping in extreme instances.

Applied by

Usually applied by trowel or mortar knife. Lower levels of aggregate can be used for pouring or self-leveling mixtures suitable for application with sqeegee or screed bar.

For sealing, apply (without aggregate) by roller, or by brush for cutting in and for small areas. May also be applied by a conventional pressure pot spray, although this will require thinning.

Technical Data

Compressive Strength: 48MPa

Abrasive Resistance: Excellent

Chemical Resistance: Very good for most chemicals, alkalis and dilute acids. Not resistant to strong mineral or oxidising acids or phenols

Weathering: Will chalk and yellow slightly under strong UV exposure without loss of overall performance

Dry Times @ 25˚C

Time to Recoat: Minimum 6 hours; maximum 48 hours (longer at lower temperatures)

Time to Light Use: For walls – overnight; longer for lower temperatures or severe conditions. For floors – 24 hours before light traffic; 48 hours before vehicle wheels or chemical splash.

Time to Full Cure: 7 days. 785 may be forced cured – 8 hours @ 60˚C is recommended. Allow full cure before immersion service or aggresive chemical splash and spillage.

Pot Life @ 25˚C

Pot life is **40 minutes** at 25˚C.

WARNING: Pot life times are approximate for 1 litre of mixed material. Mixing more will reduce these times. Combining a 20 litre kit will reduce pot life by as much as 50%.

Over the pot life viscosity will increase. Further thinning may be required during this period. The limit of pot life is reached when viscosity doubles. The material will soon gel, making it unusable. How long this takes is dependent on volume, temperature and thinning. In high temperatures gelling may occur in as little as 15 minutes after mixing A and B (20L mix, 0% thinning).

Surface Preparation

(Refer to "Surface Preparation for Floors" for full details)

Fresh Concrete – Fully cured; 28 days

Walls, Floors, Aged Concrete – Refer to data sheet Surface Preparation for Floors (DSPrep) for more information on coating walls, floors and aged concrete.

Metal Surfaces – Holes or pitting may be filled with 785 Safecoat. Mild steel surfaces should be prepared and primed in a manner consistent with its end use. For immersion service, blast to AS1627.4 Class 3 and apply a first coat (e.g. 790 Safecoat) within 3 hours. Then apply 785 Safecoat. Non-ferrous metals are preferably prepared by chemical deoxidisation and chromate conversion, then primed with a coat of a suitable epoxy coating such as 004 Evapoxy Primer or 790 Safecoat.

Previously Painted Surfaces – May be applied directly over most sound, well-adhering existing paints. Surface must be clean and free from flakes, chalking or other contaminants. Existing polyurethanes and epoxy coatings should be sanded to remove gloss and provide a key for adhesion. Adhesion may diminished if applied over single pack paints or sealers.

Other Substrates – May be applied over most masonry or timber substrates if they are clean, free from surface defects and/or well primed. Refer to the Evic Group for specific recommendations.

Substrate Test

The above comments are given as a guide to aid the user in achieving the correct standard of surface preparation. It remains the responsibility of the applicator to verify the adequacy of the surface preparation and application method. If uncertain about the product's compatibility with the condition of the surface or with existing paint, apply a test patch and check adhesion or wear characteristics.