

Mixing	MIX BY VOLUME 3 part of "A" to 1 part of "B" and stir thoroughly using a power stirrer for 3–5 minutes. Be certain that all material has been mixed, especially in cold conditions or no solvent is used. Transfer to a roller tray and use immediately. No induction time is needed.
Thinning	790 should be thinned 5–20% with 120S solvent. This increases pot life and improves substrate penetration and ease of application. If solvent vapours are not permitted or they present a contamination or fire hazard, 790 may be applied (by brush or roller) without thinning.
Suggested Equipment	Brush or Roller: Usually applied by roller (or brush for cutting-in and small areas). Apply by appropriate-sized roller, evenly to achieve coverage. For large floors, use 600mm rollers for maximum application rates. Using a long nap roller sleeve on floors will result in a mild stipple pattern which can marginally reduce slip. 790 is a thick/mastic industrial coating and only premium/heavy duty roller sleeves and frames should be used. Spraying generally requires heavy duty airless equipment and operator experience with high viscosity, short pot life coatings. If spraying application is required, please refer to Campbell's 020/021 Evapoxo finishes
Application	Normally applied direct to substrate. For very absorbent surfaces, a prime coat of 790 thinned 20–30% with 120S solvent or 785 Safecoat Clear Sealer will ensure adequate adhesion. If applying over rough surfaces (e.g. scabbled or badly finished floors), apply a skim coat of 785 Safecoat Patch and Screed mixed appropriately with sand to provide a smooth surface. 790 should only be applied if the substrate and air temperature are above 6 °C. Cooler conditions can stop the curing process completely. Sudden changes in atmospheric conditions during the curing process can also affect the finish (not unlike blooming in enamels). Applying late in the afternoon or prior to wet or stormy conditions are also not recommended.
Clean Up	Spraying equipment and/or mixing utensils should be thoroughly flushed clean before the coating cures using 120S solvent.
Surface Safety	The slip resistance required for areas such as ramps and walkways, requires the addition of sand aggregate (product code: RPS040). Sand aggregate can be mixed with the 790 immediately prior to application. Alternatively the sand can be cast over the still-wet first coat, sweeping excess away once cured. A second coat of 790 can then be applied to trap the sand between coats. Additives such as aggregate in floor coatings will not produce a slip resistant surface that can always be considered safe for pedestrians on ramps, stair treads and other walkways that are likely to get wet. It is recommended for that other aids such as non-slip matting, adhesive ribbing and strips are employed to ensure pedestrian safety when these surfaces are wet.
Safety Data	Refer to M790 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 M790.
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.

790

790 safecoat

solventless epoxy flooring

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.





DUE TO PRINTING LIMITATIONS, COLOURS FEATURED ARE A GUIDE ONLY AND BASED ON CAMPBELL PAINTS STANDARDS. FULL COLOUR RANGE AVAILABLE

Key Product Features

- Solvent-free epoxy coating for application on floors and walls
- Guards against bacteria growth – ideal for sterile environments
- Excellent abrasion, solvent and chemical resistance
- Available in Gloss or Less Slip finishes
- The addition of RPS 040 sand improves slip resistance on ramps and stairs

Ideal Use

On floors: 790 Safecoat provides protection to concrete floors, preventing attack by a wide range of chemicals. It will prevent entry of oil, grease and other contaminants and provide a readily maintained finish in car parks, workshops, factories and warehouses. 790 Safecoat resists general staining and provides an economical and hygienic finish for the chemical, and food and beverage industries.

On walls: 790 Safecoat has good building and filling properties. Being 100% solids, it will not shrink into pinholes, minor cavities or shallow cracks, providing a hygienic coating over such substrates as concrete blockwork and other masonry surfaces.

Available Sizes

PART A (790A) is available in **1L**, **3L** and **15L** cans
 PART B (790B) is available in **1L** and **5L** sizes. Summer and winter Part Bs are available.

Kits (A+B) are also available

MIXING RATIO (A:B) IS 3:1 – product must be applied strictly as specified.

Epoxy Colours

790 Safecoat is available in the Campbell Paints standard floor colours (see above). For linemarking and floor demarcation areas, please refer to Evapoxy 021. Available in bright colours, it is ideal for this application.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to their chemical properties, epoxy coatings have very poor resistance to yellowing and may “move” from its original shade in a very short period. The extent of this change depends on the colour, exposure to UV light and service conditions. This colour movement in no way affects the protection or durability of the coating. Epoxy systems should not be considered where matching existing colours in the future is a requirement.

Coverage

Spread Rates: 7.5m² per litre per coat @ 125 microns; 5m² per litre per coat @ 200 microns

Solids by Volume: 100%

Technical Data

Abrasive Resistance: Excellent

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

Water Resistance: Excellent for both fresh and salt water immersion

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

Adhesion: Excellent to properly prepared, clean substrates

Recoatability: Excellent with itself. Must be sanded for recoating if left for 48 hours or before maintenance recoating

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. 790 may be forced cured – 8 hours @ 60 °C is recommended. Allow full cure before immersion service or aggressive chemical splash and spillage.

Pot Life @ 25 °C

Pot life is **30 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 – Mild steel surfaces should be prepared and primed in a manner consistent with its end use. For atmospheric exposure blast clean to AS1627.4 Class 2½, or use power or hand tools to produce a bright metal surface; then apply a suitable prime coat. Non-ferrous metals are preferably prepared by chemical deoxidising and chromate conversion. Otherwise, apply 145E Etch & Protect Primer according to the directions in its datasheet (D145E).

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 be 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.

Substrates 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.