

Epoxy coating

# UZIN EPOLACK A/B

2-components epoxy coating

**Description:**

Suitable product for seamless colored abrasion resistant epoxy coating/paint for substrates from cement, anhydrite and magnesite, that are exposed to light and medium loads such as in: warehouses, workshops, parking garages and shops.

**Suitable for use on:**

- ▶ Absorbent substrates like cement screeds, calcium sulphate screeds and concrete.
- ▶ Calcium/cement plasters
- ▶ Gypsum plates / Ytong e.t.c.

**Product properties / advantages:**

It is suitable as a paint/coating on cement, anhydrite and magnesite substrates for floors and walls.

Composition: Epoxy resins, organic solvents, and fillers.

- ▶ Gloss texture
- ▶ Low content of organic solvents
- ▶ Easy application
- ▶ No seams
- ▶ Great abrasion resistance
- ▶ Good chemical resistance
- ▶ Easy to clean

**Technical Data:**

Package:	Tin containers
Sizes:	14.5 kg (A+B) Mixing ratio 11.5A:3B
Storage:	minimum 12 months
Color:	Desired RAL
Consumption:	200 - 250 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Min application temperature:	10°C
Ideal working temperatures:	15 - 25°C (substrate)
Drying Time:	20-24 hours*
Final Strengths:	After 7 days*

\* At 20 °C and 65 % R.H. See also "Consumption Table".

# UZIN EPOLACK A/B

## Substrate preparation:

The subfloor must be firm, able to bear sufficient loads and have adequate grip. It must be free of grease, oil, and non-adherent components. It must also be free of any layers or contaminants that could reduce the adhesion. (Compressive strength at least 25 MPa (N/mm<sup>2</sup>), average tensile strength >1.5 MPa (N/mm<sup>2</sup>), smallest single value > 1.0 MPa (N/mm<sup>2</sup>)).

Prior to work, the subfloor must be adequately dry. The following values apply:

• Cement screed subfloors	< 4	CM%.
• Anhydrite:	< 0.5	CM%.
• Magnesite:	2-4	CM%.
• Concrete class > B35:	< 3	CM%.
• Concrete class < B35:	< 4	CM%.

Remove non-adherent layers and contaminants by suitable mechanical means (e.g. shot blasting, milling or sanding). Then remove all dust using an industrial vacuum cleaner.

Larger repairs and the filling of gaps, holes and other unevenness must be carried out with Arturo EP1500 repair mortar or EP6200 scratch coat.

## Application:

1. Allow the container to reach room temperature before use and shake well, before the use.
2. Stir component A thoroughly. Add component B and mix for at least 2 minutes with an electrical mixer (speed ca. 300 – 400 rpm).
3. Then transfer to a clean bucket and mix thoroughly once again for 1 minute. Apply along the edges with a brush and then roll with a roller.
4. Apply a closed, even layer of the mixture to the subfloor using a lambskin roller, beginning by edges. For priming you could use UZIN EPO34 A/B or a light UZIN EPOLACK A/B layer just to prepare coarse substrates and then apply a normal coating with UZIN EPOLACK A/B.
5. If necessary, apply another layer of UZIN EPOLACK A/B. When applying an additional coat over already coated subfloors, it is vital that any existing coats are completely dry and non-sticky. For waiting times of more than 24 hours, the existing layer must be abraded by suitable means (eg sanding). Then clean the surface 100% dust free by vacuuming.
6. Clean tools with organic solvents immediately after use.

## Consumption data:

Substrate	Consumption	Drying
Cement screeds, concrete	200-250 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Approx. 18-24 hours*
Calcium sulphate screeds, gypsum, plasters	200-200 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Approx. 20-24 hours*
Non-absorbent surfaces	100 – 180 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Approx. 24-48 hours*

\* At 20°C and 65% R.H.

## Important notes:

- ▶ Minimum temperature of the subfloor: + 10°C and + 3°C above the dew point.  
Room/processing temperature:  
Min: + 15°C  
Max: + 30°C  
Optimum: + 20°C  
(In general, higher temperatures shorten the pot life, whilst lower temperatures prolong the curing).
- ▶ Maximum relative humidity: 80%
- ▶ Storage min. 12 months in original packaging when stored in moderately cool conditions. Re-seal opened containers tightly and use contents as quickly as possible. Allow product to reach room temperature before processing.
- ▶ Color and batch: Low coloring deviations are unavoidable due to raw materials. We therefore recommend applying products from the same batches to a floor. The batch number of the product is indicated on the packaging. Under UV and weathering influences, epoxy resins are generally not permanently color stable.
- ▶ Observe generally acknowledged industry and technology best practice, plus the respective applicable national standards. (e.g. EN, DIN).

## Protection of the workplace and the environment:

Component A: Aquatic Chronic 2: H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Eye Irrit. 2: H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. Flam. Liq. 2: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Skin Irrit. 2: H315 - Causes skin irritation. Skin Sens. 1: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

Component B: Acute Tox. 4: H302+H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Aquatic Chronic 3: H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Skin Corr. 1B: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Skin Sens. 1A: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

Both components: May cause irritations to eyes, skin, or respiratory system.

May cause sensitization by skin contact. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Use barrier cream, protective gloves, and safety-goggles. In liquid form, «hazardous to the environment», therefore do not allow into drains, water courses or landfill. Observe safety information!

On product label as well as safety data sheet. Once cured, has neutral odor, and presents no physiological or ecological risk. **For allergy information, call the poison control center +30 210 7793777 (Greece).**

## Disposal:

Where possible, collect product residues and re-use. Do not empty into drains, sewers, or ground. Empty, scraped and drip-free metal/plastic containers are recyclable. Liquid residues as well as containers with liquid residues are special waste, those with mixed and cured residues are Construction Waste. Therefore, collect waste material, mix both components and allow to harden, then dispose as Construction Waste.