

DATA SHEET

EPO100SCC SLOW CURE

100% SOLIDS, LOW VOC, SLOW CURE CLEAR EPOXY



ALL PURPOSE COATINGS

DESCRIPTION

EPO100SCC is a high-performance 2 pack, clear epoxy which has been designed to cure slower at a lower exotherm. EPO100SCC Slow Cure is ideal for use where an extended curing time on application and pot life needs to be a consideration, such as river tables and some forms of artwork, lowering the chances of cracking and allows for deeper pours.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Pot Life	30-45 minutes at 25°C
Shelf Life	2 years. Store in a cool, dry area and out of direct sunlight
Mixing	(2:1) 2 Parts EPO100C (Part A): 1 Part EPO100SCCH (Part B) by volume.
Coverage	As a flood coat, 1m ² /L = 1mm in depth.
Heat Resistance	Epoxy will not begin to soften until 90°C.
Casting	Maximum 15-20mm depth without exceeding 15L per pour.
Clean Up	Clean tools with 150 Epoxy Thinners while still wet and discard rollers and brushes.
Return to Service	Sure Hardness: 5 days after the completion of the job. Full Chemical Cure: 10 days after the completion of the job.
Work time per pack	1 hour
Tack free time	
Gel Stage	4 hours at 25°C in a 150mL pot 3 hours

RECOMMENDED USES

- River tables
- Encapsulation
- Self-level systems
- Artwork
- Application at depth
- Casting

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Australian Made
- High gloss
- Clear water-like finish
- Excellent adhesion
- Self-levelling
- Low VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)
- Low viscosity
- Excellent chemical resistance
- User friendly
- High durability
- Seamless
- Solvent free
- Low heat when curing
- Food contact safe

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS


Temperature and the surrounding atmospheric conditions will play a part in the curing process. Under conditions of low temperatures or high humidity, the final cured surface finish can be adversely affected potentially resulting in poor gloss retention, discolouration over time, poor overcoat ability, and inter-coat adhesion. Quite often these conditions will result in the formation of a white film over the surface often evident after contact with water. This chemical reaction with the atmosphere is commonly referred to as "amine bloom" or "amine blush".

If this occurs then the existing coating will need to be abraded to completely remove the affected surface to ensure the adhesion of subsequent application. In some cases, partial or complete re-priming may be necessary. Attention also needs to be paid to the substrate temperature which should be at least 5°C and preferably 5°C above the dew point during the curing phase. Ideally 70% max. humidity.

Industry standards recommend the accurate recording of times and dates, batch numbers, consumption rates, and environmental conditions including the substrate and air temperatures, humidity levels, and dew point readings during both the application and curing process. Full material warranties cannot be provided unless all the relevant data has been recorded accurately.

SURFACE PREPARATION

- The surfaces must be clean, dry, and free from all traces of loose material, old coatings, curing compounds, release agents, laitance, oil, and grease, etc. This must be completed by a suitable cleaning method.

 Refer to individual SDS and Installation Instructions for system specifications and recommended PPE.

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PRODUCT APPLICATION

Prime porous surfaces when casting, using EPO100C® or EPO100SCC® with a brush or roller to lower the chance of bubbles occurring during the curing process. 10% of Epoxy Thinners can be used to enhance penetration on prime coats.

Mix 2 Parts A with 1 Part B (2:1) by volume. Mix with a drill mixer at a slow speed for 2 minutes. Ensure the sides and bottom of the container/bucket are mixed. Tilt the drill to the side to ensure the product on top of the container/bucket is mixing in with the product on the bottom. In normal curing conditions, the EPO100C® Coating Kit does not require an induction time and coating can begin immediately after mixing. For colder climates, see product cautions for further information on mixing and induction times.

CAUTIONS

- Thoroughly mix Part A and Part B using a powered drill with a paint mixing attachment for 2 minutes. Ensure that all materials on the sides and on the mixer are combined thoroughly to avoid hot spots in the epoxy that may never cure.
- The mix ratio is calculated by product volume. NOT BY PRODUCT WEIGHT. Mixing products by weight may result in an unsatisfactory cure time or failure of the mix to cure entirely.
- To achieve optimum results in colder climates, you may need to warm the resin or introduce an induction time before application. This will jump-start the curing process. For further information, consult All Purpose Coatings, and technical advisers.
- Exposure to sunlight and UV radiation can result in discolouration and chalking of the cured surface. While this will have no adverse effect on the protective functions of the coating, the system can be finished with a UV stable and protectant top coat such as 500T Tetrathane® or Sparta60.
- **Maximum 15-20mm depth without exceeding 15L per pour in order to control the maximum exothermic curing temperature.**
- When completing a project in stages the waiting time is around 3 hours between pours or until it is firm or is in the gel stage. **DO NOT POUR MULTIPLE MIXES AS A SINGLE POUR.**
- All epoxies will reach a higher temperature when conducting larger pours.
- Adding tints, metallics, and other additives may cause the epoxy to generate more heat.
- Spills, including water should be cleaned up as soon as possible.



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ALL PURPOSE COATINGS

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solids content	100 %	Heat Distortion Temperature	ASTM D648: 50°C
Finish	Clear	Peak Exothermic Temperature	70°C in a 150ml pot
Abrasion Resistance	Very Good	Density	Part A: 1.1 Part B: 1
Rate of Burning	ASTM D635: Self-Extinguishing	Resistance to chemical spills (7 days at 25°C)	
Compressive Strength	ASTM D695: 12,000 psi	Ammonia Solution (20%)	Sodium Hydroxide (30%)
Tensile Strength	ASTM D638: 3,900 psi	Sulphuric Acid (30%)	Kerosene
Elongation at Break	ASTM D638: 7.00%	Lactic Acid (5%)	Aviation Fuels
Taber Abrasion Resistance	ASTM D4060: < 0.1g loss	Sodium Chloride (50%)	Petrol
(mg or loss/1000 cycles) CS-17-wheel, 1 kg load		Tannic Acid	Hydrochloric Acid (20%)
Water Absorption	ASTM D570 0/07% (2-hour boil)	Acetic Acid (5%)	Toluene
Flexural Strength	ASTM D790: 7,800 psi		
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240: 89		
Bond Strength to Concrete	100% Concrete Failure		

In an emergency, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 or a doctor for advice.

IF THE SITUATION IS LIFE THREATENING, DIAL 000 IMMEDIATELY.

DISCLAIMER: Please ensure you read the SDS & TDS thoroughly & carefully before the use or application of any All Purpose Coatings product. These documents contain information in context to how you will apply the product, including if it is being used in conjunction with any other products or systems, and to what surface the product will be applied. All-Purpose Coatings Pty Ltd does not accept any liability either directly or indirectly for any losses that arise from the use or application of the product in accordance with any advice, specification & recommendation given by the companies' documentation or representatives at any point in time. Application, performance & safety data may change from time to time. It is the user and/or applicators' responsibility to ensure they have the latest copy of any documentation pertaining to their project.

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