AVF Floor Rollercoat SL (Self-Leveling)

Three component solvent free, self-leveling epoxy floor coating.
(Line 326)

Description

AVF Floor Rollercoat SL is a three component solvent free epoxy based self levelling compound for concrete and steel surfaces for industrial purposes. Seamless flooring compound for new and existing concrete and steel floors, balconies, bridges, garages and stairways.

Features

- High mechanical impact resistance;
- Perfect adhesion to steel and concrete;
- Resistant to caustic, oils, water, various chemicals, solvents and soluble salts;
- Withstands heavy loads and trucking;
- Easy application;
- No odor, solvent free.

Product Information

Technical Data	AVF Floor Rollercoat SL
Vehicle Type	Epoxy
Pigment Type	Titanium dioxide
Solids by Volume	100% (Mixed product)
VOC	0 gr/Ltr
Theoretical Coverage	0.5 m^2/ltr @ dry film thickness of 2000 µm
Depending on surface texture and porosity	
Recommended Film Thickness	
Wet	1000-2500µm
Dry	1000-2500µm
Dry Time @ 25°C	
To Touch	1 Hour
To Handle	8 Hours
To Recoat	5 Hours
To Heavy Traffic	>5 Days
Dries By	Reactive drying
Flash Point	>23 °C
Gloss	Semi-Gloss
Thin with	No Thinning
Clean up Thinner	Thinner #290
Mixing ratio	7.5 / 5 /7.5 (Part A / Part B / Sand) by volume
Pot Life at 20 °C	45 Minutes (Product temperature can reach 70-80 °C)
Shelf Life	In original well shut packing 12 month stored inside at 5-40 °C

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Recommended For
Concrete and steel surfaces.

Note
During drying and curing the relative humidity should remain under 80%. Furthermore, any contact with moisture must be avoided during this period. In case of water spillage during the curing cycle white spots may occur.

Subsequent coat
Epoxy, polyurethane.

Color
Standard colors (e.g. RAL, NCS), also chrome and lead free

Applicable by
Brush, roller (2K quality).

Packing kit
Part A: 5 US Gallon (partially fill).
Part B: 1 US Gallon (partially fill).
Sand: 5 US Gallon (partially fill).

Clean up
Clean brushes, rollers with thinner #290 after use.

FLOOR REQUIREMENTS
The choice of the finish to be applied must also take the specific characteristics of the surface into account. In addition, the surface must satisfy several specific requirements before the finishing process is started: The surface must be clean, dry and free of oil and grease. In other words, all foreign elements must be removed in order to facilitate the effective adhesion of the finishing layer. This may require a cleaning and/or preliminary treatment step. The surface must be mechanically stable. In other words, the strength at the surface may not (noticeably) differ from the average strength. This is necessary to ensure long-term adhesion, particularly when subjected to mechanical and thermal loads. This prevents separation of the finishing layer together with the top layer of the substrate.
Whenever possible, 'upwards moisture penetration' must be prevented. In the case of new concrete floors, this can be realized by pouring the concrete on top of an impermeable foil. For concrete floors, the moisture content of the floor may not exceed 3% at the moment that a floor finish is applied which is impermeable to moisture.

FLOOR PRE-TREATMENT

Preliminary floor treatment:

The preliminary treatment of a floor needed to ensure a good finish can be realized physically, chemically or mechanically. The type of treatment chosen or combination of such treatments will depend upon the presence of foreign contaminants, the stability, and the nature of the floor substrate.

Physical cleaning processes are carried out with the help of solvents/stripping agents, which can be used for example to remove paint and/or glue residues. Chemical pretreatment includes the removal of all types of contaminants with the help of neutral, acidic or alkaline cleaning agents, which may or may not be combined. This also includes the use of acid to etch out the surface and thereby increase the surface pore volume and improve future adhesion. Mechanical pretreatment refers to sanding, cutting or roughing up the surface in order to remove the contaminated or weaker top layer of substrate. Various methods are available for achieving this including sanding, very high-pressure water jetting, grit blasting (dry) and sandblasting (wet).

Safety Information

Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes and repeated contact with skin. Wear eye protection and gloves during application.

First Aid

If you experience difficulty in breathing, leave area immediately. In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water. In case of ingestion, do not induce vomiting. Get medical help immediately.

Remark

Surface must be clean, free of loose paint, chalk, grease and dust. Patch damaged. If any areas are peeled, cracked or blistered, the condition causing this must be corrected for successful painting. Metal parts such as nail heads, should be wiped clean and primed with the appropriate metal primer. WARNING! Scraping or sanding of old paint may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD AVOID EXPOSURE.

Version: May 2017

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