



EPOXY ZINC RICH PRIMER

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

A high quality two-pack polyamide cured **EPOXY ZINC RICH PRIMER** for mild steel. **EPOXY ZINC RICH PRIMER** contains zinc dust as an anti-corrosive pigment. It cures to a hard film with excellent adhesion and abrasion resistance. It is anodic to steel thus prevents corrosion at damaged marks. **EPOXY ZINC RICH PRIMER** will provide optimum protection to mild steel located in highly corrosive environment.

THIS IS A TWO PACK SYSTEM. MIX THE TWO COMPONENTS THOROUGHLY BEFORE USE. DO NOT USE THE BLEND AFTER THE POT LIFE LIMIT.

USAGE

- As an anti-corrosive primer and anodic protection for mild steel.
- In highly corrosive environment or where long term protection is required.
- For interior or exterior use.

Note : -

Condensation or dew formation on metallic surfaces will result in poor adhesion and subsequent flaking of the paint. Avoid painting during early morning, late evening or during humid and wet periods.

For specialised application such as internal tank lining, permanent immersion and other specific conditions, please contact your supplier for advice on product selection.

PHYSICAL DATA

- **Product Code :** 2501
- **Finish :** Matt
- **Colour :** Grey
- **Consistency :** Thick paste, mixed
- **Specific Gravity :** 3.4 (Approx.) mixed
- **Volume Solids :** 70% (Approx.) mixed
- **Flash Point :** < 23 °C, closed cup
- **Hardener :** EPOXY ZINC RICH HARDENER.
- **Mixing Ratio :** 6 parts BASE / 1 part HARDENER by volume
- **Pot Life :** 4 - 5 hours at 25°C depending on volume of mix
- **Shelf Life :** 12 months, kept in separate containers.
- **Packing :** 20 L, 5 L, 2 L, 1L

Paints should be stirred before use and occasionally whilst in use.
Contact your supplier for further information

APPLICATION

- **Surface preparation:** See method SP 003A for mild steel.
- **Application method:** Apply one coat by brush, solvent resistant roller or airless spray.
- **Dilution:** Not recommended. Add 5% **EPOXY THINNER** after 2-3 hours to lower consistency of product.
- **Spreading rate / Film thickness:** One litre of undiluted **EPOXY ZINC RICH PRIMER** can be applied at a spreading rate between 9.5 and 14 m² of surface in one coat, at this spreading rate the dry film thickness will vary between 75 and 50 microns on a completely smooth, non absorbent surface.
- **Drying time:** Approximately 2 hours to touch dry at 25°C.
- **Over-coating intervals:**

| SURFACE TEMPERATURE | | 25 °C | 30 °C | 40 °C |
|--|------|---------|----------|--------|
| Over-coating interval at 75 microns DFT | min | 2 hours | 1½ hours | 1 hour |
| | max. | 3 days | 2½ days | 2 days |

Full cure will be achieved after approximately 5 days. Prior to over-coating remove excess dust and roughen the surface to ensure adhesion of next coat. A clean surface is mandatory to ensure good intercoat adhesion. It is recommended to apply a mist coat of a primer such as **HT 332 METAL PRIMER** or **HT 332 PRIMER WHITE** to seal properly the zinc rich coat before applying the subsequent paint system.

- **Cleaning solvent:** **EPOXY THINNER**.
- **Preceding coat:** None.
- **Subsequent coat:** **HT 332 PRIMERS, epoxy intermediate and finishing coats.**

SAFETY

- **EPOXY ZINC RICH PRIMER** is flammable, keep away from ignition source. Do not smoke whilst using.
- Wear adequate protective equipment during application, remove splashes from skin with soap and water. In case of contact with eyes, rinse with ample water and seek medical advice if necessary.
- Ensure good ventilation during application and drying.
- Keep containers tightly closed and away from children.
- A complete Material Safety Data Sheet is available on request.

MAINTENANCE

Surfaces prepared and painted according to specification will provide lasting protection and will facilitate maintenance. Carry out repairs as and when required and wash the surface occasionally; use mild detergent and light scrubbing to remove stains.

These recommendations are meant as a guide, no guarantee is implied since conditions of use, method of application and cleanliness of the substrate prior to painting are beyond our control.

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