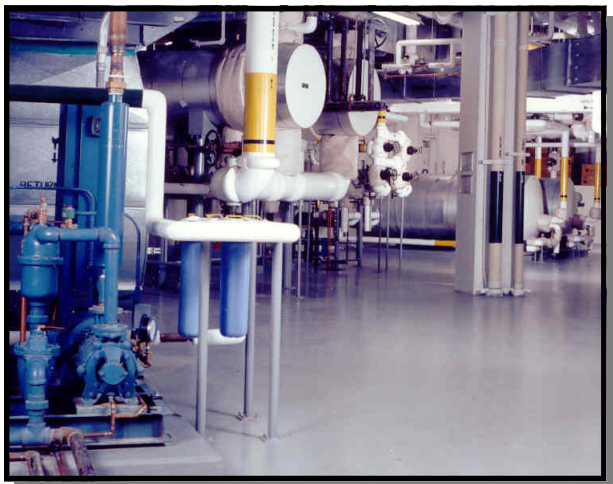


FT720 Novalac Epoxy (CRE)



DESCRIPTION

FT720 Novalac Chemical Resistant Epoxy is a two component Novalac epoxy with exceptional chemical resistance properties designed for use in areas subjected to splash and spills of acids, corrosives and solvents.

ADVANTAGES

- Extremely high chemical resistance
- High solids ; Low odor
- May be used on vertical surfaces
- High compressive strengths

RECOMMENDED USES

- Secondary containments
- Troughs and liquid filling areas exposed to chemical spills
- May be used as a protective top coat on FT920 Trowel Down or FT800 Series High Build non-skid systems

MIXING RATIO

Four parts A to one part B

COVERAGE

Approximately	100 sq. ft. per gallon	16 mils
	200 sq. ft. per gallon.	8 mils

CAUTION AWARENESS

As with all high performance coatings, the cured product may become slippery when wet or if exposed to oily conditions. For a procedure for incorporating aggregate to obtain a non-slip finish, contact your FloorTech®/IFC Sales Representative.

This product may contain solvents and is recommended for use only in areas with adequate venti-

GENERAL DATA

Application Temperature & Humidity	60° —95° F @ <90% RH
Colors	Available in gray, light gray and tile red
Percent Solids By Weight	96%
Cure Rate @ 70° F	8 to 10 hours
Recoat	24 hours
Light Traffic	

TEST / PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Test	Description	Values
Abrasion Resistance	Taber Abrasion CS-17 Wheel, 1000 cycles, 1000 gm load	20 mg loss
Adhesion with FT510 Primer	425 psi	Concrete Failure
Hardness	Shore D	88
Compressive Strength	ASTM D-695	9,900 psi

lation.

LIMITATIONS

This product is not designed for exterior use, immersion, or any use where moisture can reach the underside of the coating. Do not apply to floors previously treated with curing and parting compounds or other coatings unless they have been

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completely removed by chemical or mechanical means. Do not use on vinyl, asphalt, rubber, glazed tile, paving brick, quarry tile, Mexican tile, or similar materials.

Before applying for protection against specific chemical environments, consult Chemical Resistance Guide or FloorTech® Technical Service.

Sealed surfaces may discolor under tires due to tire plasticizer migration.

If the product is to be applied in or near areas containing food stuffs, they should be removed before the application and until the coating has fully cured and all vapors have dissipated.

Do not thin this product. Addition of thinners will slow the curing times and reduce the ultimate coverage properties of this product. Critical window for the application of second coat times will also be affected.

FLOOR INSPECTION

The area to be surfaced must be a minimum of 60 days old, clean, sound and above 60° F.

The surface must be checked to determine if a curing compound and/or coating is present.

Moisture content of all concrete surfaces to be coated and/or resurfaced must be checked to determine the presence of excess moisture or moisture vapors.

Moisture Test Options:

1. *Polyethylene Sheet Method*—apply 2x2' plastic sheet to the surface to be tested with duct tape. After 24 hours, check underside for presence of moisture.
2. *Delmhorst Moisture Meter*—this is an electrical resistance test to measure moisture content. Two holes are made in the area to be tested and two probes are inserted and a measurement is taken. A reading of >20 indicates the presence of moisture.
3. *Calcium Chloride Test*—Most accurate to measure vapor transmission by absorbing anhydrous calcium chloride. A premeasured lid is placed under an airtight cover for 60 hours after which the lid containing calcium chloride is measured and the increase in weight is a measurement expressed in pounds of water per 1,000 sq. ft. A reading above 3 indicates the presence of moisture.

SURFACE PREPARATION

All oils, grease, curing compounds, laitance and surface

contaminants must be removed first. If surface has been previously coated and testing indicates that it must be removed to provide a suitable profile for proper adhesion, your FloorTech® Sales Representative will discuss feasible chemical/mechanical removal methods with you.

The proper profile recommendation is important because it determines the thickness of the system, bond strength and wearing characteristics of the system used. A thin mil protective coating will require a tightly textured low profile to maximize bond and provide flatness to maximize durability and reflectivity.

The International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) Guideline No. 03732 has set forth a numerical, surface profiling indicators to be specified for various coating systems — from CSP 1 (Concrete Surface Profile) for 0—3 mil coatings to CSP 9 for >125 mil for synthetic overlays.

FloorTech® adheres to the surface profile guidelines on all coating systems as established by ICRI.

ICRI Guidelines

	Dry Mil	Coating System
CSP 1, 2 & 3	0—3 Mils	FT300/500 Series
CSP 2, 3 & 4	4—10 Mils	FT500 Series
CSP 4, 5 & 6	40—125 Mils	FT400 High Build Series
CSP 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	>125 Mils	FT820 & FT900 Series

CHEMICAL PREPARATION

ASTM D-4258-83	Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete	for Coating
ASTM D-4260-83	Standard Practice for Etching Concrete	

MECHANICAL PREPARATION

Coating / overlay that requires a profile greater than a CSP 3 should be profiled mechanically by shot blasting or manual scarifying/grinding. Surface should be left with a uniform CSP texture.

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Chemical Resistance Guide

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Rating key:

A - not recommended,

B - 2 hour term splash spill,

C - 8 hour term splash spill,

D - 72 hour immersion,

E - long term immersion.

NOTE: extensive chemical resistance information is available through your sales representative

REAGENT	RATING
acetic acid 5%	D
xylene	D
toluene	D
1, 1, 1-trichloroethane	C
mek	C
methyl alcohol	C
gasoline	D
10% sodium hydroxide	E
50% sodium hydroxide	E
10% sulfuric	E
10% hydrochloric acid	E
20% nitric acid	C
ethylene glycol	E