

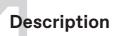
## **EPO100EP EPOXY PUTTY**

## 2 Pack, Crack Repair Kit









Epoxy Putty is a two part construction strength repair paste for concrete. It is extremely high strength, fast curing, and easy to apply after mixing. Ideal for filling and repairing holes, cracks, and damage to concrete surfaces. Epoxy Putty is low VOC and is resistant to a wide variety of chemicals. Suitable for use in preparation for the application of most APC systems.

#### **Recommended Uses**

- Concrete columns and pre-cast concrete
- · Crack repair
- Patching and joint filling
- · Grouting bolts
- Bonding compressed cement sheets
- Concrete pipes and tanks
- Flush-filling countersunk screws in Fibre cement sheets
- Structural repairs

### **Features and Benefits**

- Excellent chemical resistance
- Excellent adhesion
- High build application
- Extreme impact resistance
- Low VOC
- Kit Size: 2L, 4L & 20L
- Extreme bond strength

#### **Product Information**

Mixing Ratio Coverage Dry Film Thickness Shelf Life Clean Up (1:1) 1 Part EPO100EP Part A: 1 Part EPO100EP Part B Highly variable and dependent on crack and repair size 150-300 µm depending on the system, and application. 1 year. Store in a cool, dry area and out of direct sunlight Clean tools with 150 Epoxy Thinners while still wet.

Cure Times Pot Life: 30 Minutes
Work Time: 30 Minutes

Thin Tack Free: 1 Hours
Full Chemical Cure: 7 Days

Colour Part A: White | Part B: Dark Grey | Mixed: Light-Grey

Maintenance

Refer to APC Clean and Care guide.

Cure times completed at 25°C in a 1

Testing Information

Cure times completed at 25°C in a 100g container or at 200μm.

TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS APC V0124



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Temperature and the surrounding atmospheric conditions will play a part in the curing process of all epoxy products. Under conditions of low temperatures and 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 10°C and preferably 5°C above the dew point during the curing phase. The ideal humidity is less than 60%. 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**

- Ensure the concrete is sufficiently cured to the recommended minimum of 28 days from completion.
- Diamond grind or Polyvac the substrate. 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 diamond grinding or a suitable cleaning method.
- To check that all traces of oil and other contaminants have been completely removed, sprinkle a few drops of water over the surface. If all water is quickly absorbed, the surface is sufficiently oil and grease-free.
- If water forms into globules that remain on the surface, further thorough treatment of the substrate is necessary.
- Substrate compression strength should be at least 25MPa, cohesive bond strength at least 1.5MPa, and moisture content below 4%.
- Repair and fill cracks with EPO100EP Epoxy Putty or Concrete Repair Kit.

## **Product Application**

- Thoroughly mix Part A and Part B individually before combining. Mix (1:1) 1 Part A Epoxy Putty with 1 Part B Epoxy Putty Hardener on a smooth surface with a spatula. Mix until a light grey is formed. Inaccuracies and poor mixing will result in lower physical properties of the cured system. If the error is great enough, the system may not cure to satisfaction.
- No induction time is required and repairs can begin immediately. Spatula or trowel mixed putty into clean
  cracks, joints, divots or other areas needing repair. Scratch the surface flat and level with either aggressive
  sanding or grinding before coating to ensure a desirable appearance and minimize the chances of
  ghosting.
- 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.
- For system-specific instructions, consult the All Purpose Coatings Installation Instruction documentation, located on the website.

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# **Physical Properties**

Rate of Burning ASTM D635: Self-Extinguishing

**Bond Strength to Concrete** 100% Concrete Failure

Impact StrengthHighHardness75 MPaMin. Application Temperature5°C

Resistance to Chemical Spills Ammonia Solution (20%) Sodium Hydroxide (30%)

(7 days at 25°C) Sulphuric Acid (30%) Kerosene

Lactic Acid (5%) Aviation Fuels

Sodium Chloride (50%) Petrol

Tannic Acid Hydrochloric Acid (20%)

Acetic Acid (5%) Toluene

### CAUTION

- Do not use the same mixing tool in both Part A and Part B as this will cross-contaminate the product. Cross-contamination will cause lumps in the individual tins.
- The mix ratio is calculated by product volume. NOT BY PRODUCT WEIGHT. Mixing product 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, technical advisers.
- Exposure to sunlight and UV radiation can result in discolouration and chalking of the cured surface. However, this will have no adverse physical effect on the putty.
- All Solvents, corrosives and spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible.