

**EPIGRIP L425****PRODUCT TECHNICAL DATA**

FULL DESCRIPTION	: EPIGRIP L425 ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER				
MATERIAL TYPE	: A high build 2-pack epoxy zinc phosphate primer				
RECOMMENDED USE	: Anti-corrosive protection of carbon steel surfaces prepared by abrasive blast cleaning : Suitable for use under appropriate coating systems for exposed or immersed conditions. : Patch primer for the repair for damaged surfaces. : Tolerant to application over manually prepared surfaces. : Primer for stainless steel and non-ferrous substrates.				
ENDORSEMENTS	: Complies with BS5493:1977 - Table 4K Type Kp1A : Complies with British Gas Standard PS PA9 Primer				
RECOMMENDED APPLICATION METHODS	: Airless Spray	: Brush			
	: Conventional Spray	: Roller			
COLOUR AVAILABILITY	: Limited range				
FLASH POINT	: Base : 24°C	: Additive : 26°C			
% SOLIDS BY VOLUME	: 60 ± 3% (ASTM-D2697-91)				
V.O.C.	: 346 gms/litre determined practically in accordance with UK Regulations PG6/23 : 376 gms/litre calculated from formulation to satisfy EC Solvent Emissions Directive : 274 gms/kilo content by weight from formulation, to satisfy EC SED				
TYPICAL THICKNESS	Dry film thickness : 75 microns	Wet film thickness : 125 microns	Theoretical coverage 8.0 m ² /ltr*		
	* This figure makes no allowance for surface profile, uneven application, overspray or losses in containers and equipment. Film thickness will vary depending on actual use and specification.				
PRACTICAL APPLICATION RATES- microns per coat		Airless Spray	Conventional Spray	Brush	Roller
	: Dry	75*	75	50	65
	: Wet	125	125	83	108
	* Maximum sag tolerance typically 175µm dry by airless spray.				
AVERAGE DRYING TIMES	At 15°C	At 23°C		At 35°C	
To touch	: 2 hours	: 1½ hours		: 1 hour	
To recoat	: 6 hours	: 4 hours		: 3 hours	
To handle	: 24 hours	: 16 hours		: 12 hours	
	These figures are given as a guide only. Factors such as air movement and humidity must also be considered.				
RECOMMENDED THINNER	: Cleanser/Thinner No. 5				
RESISTANCE TO	: Moisture - Excellent	: Aliphatic solvents - Excellent			
	: Acid spillage - Moderate	: Abrasion - Excellent			
	: Alkali spillage - Excellent	: Weather - Excellent (subject to chalking)			
	: Petroleum solvents - Excellent				
RECOMMENDED TOPCOATS	: Indefinitely overcoatable with epoxy systems provided the surfaces to be coated have been suitably cleaned. Where a high degree of gloss and colour retention is required, overcoat with Resistex C137V2, Resistex C237 or Resistex K651 within 7 days at a minimum dft of 50 microns or in the case of C750V2 overcoat within 4 days. These overcoating times refer to achievement of optimum adhesion at 23°C and will vary with temperature. : For overcoating with alkyd systems, consult Sherwin-Williams for advice.				
POT LIFE	: 8 hours at 15°C	: 6 hours at 23°C		: 3 hours at 35°C	
PACKAGE	: A two component material supplied in separate containers to be mixed prior to use				
	Pack Size	: 20 litre and 5 litre units when mixed			
	Mixing Ratio	: 4 parts base to 1 part additive by volume			
	Weight	: 1.37 kg/litre (may vary with shade).			
	Shelf Life	: 2 years from date of manufacture or 'Use By' date where specified.			

SURFACE PREPARATION:

Ferrous Surfaces

Blast clean to Sa2½ BS EN ISO 8501-1:2007. Average surface profile in the range 50-75 microns.

Manually prepared surfaces should be prepared to a minimum standard of ST3 BS EN ISO 8501-1:2007 at the time of coating.

Ensure surfaces to be coated are clean, dry and free from all surface contamination.

Stainless Steel and Non Ferrous Surfaces

Ensure surfaces to be coated are clean, dry and free of surface contamination for optimum adhesion, substrate should be thoroughly abraded or flash blasted with non-metallic abrasive. Consult Sherwin-Williams for specific requirements.

For stainless steel, L425 Red Oxide should be specified.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:

Airless Spray

Nozzle Size : 0.46mm (15 thou)
Fan Angle : 65°
Operating Pressure : 155kg/cm² (2200 psi)

The airless spray details given above are intended as a guide only. Details such as fluid hose length and diameter, paint temperature and job shape and size all have an effect on the spray tip and operating pressure chosen. However, the operating pressure should be the lowest possible consistent with satisfactory atomisation. As conditions will vary from job to job, it is the applicators' responsibility to ensure that the equipment in use has been set up to give the best results. If in doubt Sherwin-Williams should be consulted.

Conventional Spray

Nozzle Size : 1.27mm (50 thou)
Atomising Pressure : 2.8kg/cm² (40 psi)
Fluid Pressure : 0.4kg/cm² (6 psi)

The details of atomising pressure, fluid pressure and nozzle size are given as a guide. It may be found that slight variations of pressure will provide optimum atomisation in some circumstances according to the set up in use. Atomising air pressure depends on the air cap in use and the fluid pressure depends on the length of line and direction of feed i.e. horizontal or vertical.

(The material may be thinned up to 10% with Cleanser/Thinner No.5. Thinning should be carried out with thorough stirring immediately before use).

Brush and Roller: The material is suitable for brush and roller application. Application of more than one coat may be necessary to give equivalent dry film thickness to a single spray applied coat.

APPLICATION CONDITIONS AND OVERCOATING:

Epoxy paints should preferably be applied at temperatures in excess of 10°C. In conditions of high relative humidity, ie 80-85% good ventilation conditions are essential. Substrate temperature should be at least 3°C above the dew point and always above 0°C.

At application temperatures below 10°C, drying and curing times will be significantly extended, and spraying characteristics may be impaired.

Application at ambient air temperatures below 5°C is not recommended.

In order to achieve optimum water and chemical resistance, temperature needs to be maintained above 10°C during curing.

If it is desired to overcoat outside the times stated on the data sheet, please seek advice of Sherwin-Williams..

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Drying times, curing times and pot life should be considered as a guide only.

The curing reaction of epoxies commences immediately the two components are mixed, and since the reaction is dependent on temperature, the curing time and pot life will be approximately halved by a 10°C increase in temperature and doubled by a 10°C decrease in temperature.

Epoxy Coatings - Colour Stability:

Variable colour stability is a feature of epoxy materials which tend to yellow and darken with age whether used on internal or external areas. Therefore any areas touched-up and repaired with the same colour at a later date may be obvious due to this colour change.

When epoxy materials are exposed to ultra-violet light a surface chalking effect will develop. This phenomenon results in loss of gloss and a fine powder coating at the surface which may give rise to colour variation depending on the aspect of the steelwork. This effect in no way detracts from the performance of the system.

Epoxy Coatings - Tropical Use

Epoxy paints at the time of mixing should not exceed a temperature of 35°C. At this temperature the pot life will be approximately halved. Use of these products outside of the pot life may result in inferior adhesion properties even if the materials appear fit for application. Thinning the mixed product will not alleviate this problem.

The maximum air and substrate temperature for application is 50°C providing conditions allow satisfactory application and film formation. If the air and substrate temperatures exceed 50°C and epoxy coatings are applied under these conditions, paint film defects such as dry spray, bubbling and pinholing etc. can occur within the coating.

Numerical values quoted for physical data may vary slightly from batch to batch.

HEALTH AND SAFETY:

Consult Product Health and Safety Data Sheet for information on safe storage, handling and application of this product.

Any person or company using the product without first making further enquiries as to the suitability of the product for the intended purpose does so at their own risk, and Sherwin-Williams can accept no liability for the performance of the product, or for any loss or damage arising out of such use.

The information detailed in this Data Sheet is liable to modification from time to time in the light of experience and of normal product development, and before using, customers are advised to check with Sherwin-Williams, quoting the reference number, to ensure that they possess the latest issue.