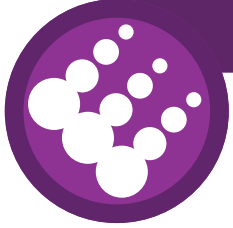


COLORS AND STAINS



DURA-KOTE

PIGMENTED Epoxy 100



View More Info for this Product at
<http://www.surecretedesign.com/pigmented-epoxy-100/>

DURA-KOTE

PIGMENTED EPOXY 100

DESCRIPTION

Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100 is a 2 component 100% solids, zero VOC floor coating system that is used in a wide variety of applications: high build color coat for a host of decorative concrete systems, primer coat and binder coat for **Dura-Kote Flakes** and **Metallics**. Yellowing and blush are minimized by the use of an aliphatic amine curing agent for part B. For unique, job specific conditions 2 other specialized part B's are available, **Premium UV** and **Premium CW**. See your **SureCrete** distributor for details. **SureCrete pigments** achieve the preferred substrate hide and tint uniformity in 100's of colors. *Note: On some bright colors, samples should be done to insure proper hide.* The high performance, self-leveling characteristics generate the premier balance of strength, flexibility, and chemical resistance that is both user-friendly and extremely durable. **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100** is ideally suited for any commercial or residential setting: manufacturing facilities, warehouses, bars, clubs, retail stores, automotive showrooms, residential interiors, garage floors, gyms, locker rooms, stadiums, or anywhere that an exceedingly resilient floor is desired.

SURFACE PREP

The principles for surface preparation for **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100** are aligned with other overlay systems placed on concrete and remain constant; the substrate must be:

1. Clean: The surface must be free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, paints, glues, sealers, curing agents, efflorescence, chemical contaminants, rust, algae, mildew and other foreign matter that may serve as a bond breaker or prevent proper adhesion. To remove coatings, paint, sealers, glue from concrete, etc. best results are achieved through diamond grinding or shot blasting.

2. Cured: Any concrete must be sufficiently cured to have complete hydration, approximately 28 days depending on temperatures & humidity.

3. Sound: No system should be placed on flaking or spalling concrete. If the surface is delaminating, or divots are present; then diamond grinding, shot blasting, or other mechanical means should be used to remove the delaminating areas. Depending upon size of area, patching may be required prior to application of **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100. Flash Patch** or **Deep Level** is an excellent choice as a patching product to complement the system. Refer to their respective TDS. Also, cracks may require treatment: evaluate crack as static or structural to set expectation of treatment. Refer to TDS on **SCT-22 Crack and Spall Treatment**.

Construction Joints in concrete may have sufficient movement to "telegraph" through the **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100**. Large expansive slabs should have planned appropriate flexible caulks to allow for this movement and prevent bridging of **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100** across either side of the construction joint.

4. Profiled

a. Concrete: For a proper bond, the surface of concrete must be opened up or roughed up to feel like 80 – 120 grit sandpaper. This profile is best accomplished through diamond grinding or shot blasting. Proper profile should follow the standard established by the International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) Technical



PACKAGING

3 gal. (11.4 L) kit
1 - 3 gal. (11.4 L) short filled pail
containing 2 gal. (7.6 L) part A (pigmented)
1 - 1 gal. (3.8 L) pail part B
OR
15 gal. (56.8 L) kit
2 - 5 gal. (18.9 L) pails part A (pigmented)
1 - 5 gal. (18.9 L) pail part B

30 standard colors

198 additional colors available through some distributors

MIXING RATIO

2:1 (2 part A to 1 part B)

COVERAGE

Varies widely per system selected

As color coat: approximately 100 – 150 ft² per gal. (9.3 – 13.9 m² per 3.8 L) 10.7 – 16 mils

For thick build: 40 – 70 ft² per gal. (3.7 – 6.5 m² per 3.8 L) 23–40 mils

SHELF LIFE

Under normal, moisture free conditions 12 months for unopened container. **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100** should not be exposed to freezing temperatures. posed to freezing temperatures.

Guideline no. 03732 for Concrete Surface Profile (CSP). The established profile is categorized as CSP-2 or CSP-3.

b. Finish or Top Coat: Screen the preceding coat with a 100 grit sanding screen on a rotational floor machine. This screening will ensure not only a good bond between coats, but also eliminate any debris or dust that may have settled onto the preceding coat as it was curing. Follow screening with vacuuming. Follow vacuuming with a micro-fiber wipe with a solvent such as denatured alcohol or acetone. Listed below are some common systems requiring a Finish or Top Coat:

- **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100**
- **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy WB**
- Any other **Dura-Kote specialty system**

5. Limit Moisture: Since **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100** is not vapor permeable and due to the uncertainty of vapor barriers placed beneath concrete, testing prior to application is appropriate.

a. Plastic sheet test (ASTM-D-4263) can often identify excessive moisture vapor transmission. Tape all 4 sides of an 18" (45 cm) square of clear plastic to the slab and leave in place for 16 hours. Any condensation formed or darkening of the slab beneath the plastic indicates the surface is too wet for an epoxy.

b. Calcium Chloride test (ASTM-F-1869) will quantify the amount of moisture that is transmitted to surface of the slab. The moisture measurement is expressed in terms of pounds (kg) per 1,000 ft² (m²) per 24 hours. Measurements that are in excess of 3 pounds per 1,000 ft² (1.4 kg per 100 m²) over 24 hours are too wet for an epoxy. Follow directions of test kit manufacturer.

Note: these observations and measurements may be inherently flawed as they are "snapshots in time". These tests serve only as guidelines.

TEMPERATURE/CURE

Avoid application on extremely cold or hot days or during wet, foggy weather. Basic rules include:

- Apply with ambient and surface temperatures ranging above 50°F (10°C) and below 90°F (32°C) and that will remain within ranges for at least 12 hours following application.
- Surface temperature must be a minimum 5°F (3°C) above dew point.
- Relative humidity should be below 75%.

Cure Rates @ 77°F (25°C)

Dry to touch = 6 - 8 hrs.
Light traffic = 16 hrs.
Heavy Traffic = 24 hrs.
Full cure = 5 - 7 days

Cure Rates @ 50°F (10°C)

Dry to touch = 18+ hrs.
Light traffic = 30 hrs.
Heavy Traffic = 3 days
Full cure = 14 days

APPLICATION

Planning

1. Select appropriate PPE (personal protection equipment). Provide adequate ventilation. Refer to MSDS.
2. Work across the narrowest dimension of an area where practical.
3. Work to an exit from wet product.
4. To track coverage rate for each 3 gal. (11.4 liter) kit, after establishing room dimensions, before mixing commences, place a short piece of masking tape on the wall to correspond to the "distance" one kit should cover. Product should cover as a color coat: approximately 100 - 150 ft² per gal. (9.3 - 13.9 m² per 3.8 liter) 10.7 - 16 mils OR
As a thick build: 40 - 70 ft² per gal. (3.7 - 6.5 m² per 3.8 liter) 23-40 mils

Mask all areas requiring protection; product will stick to just about everything.

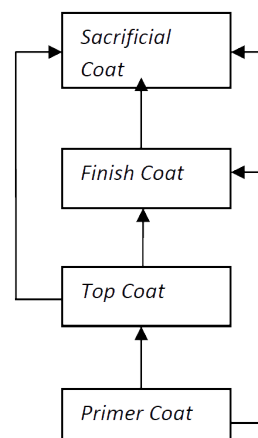
Mixing and handling

1. Organize mixing station that neither has to relocate, nor block the progress of application. Staging is critical so that Part A and part B are not confused with one another or mixed too far in advance. Once A and B are mixed, the catalyzed product should be placed on the floor immediately. If left in the pail too long, product will cure at an accelerated rate rendering it useless.
2. Mechanically mix part A with "Jiffy" style mixer blade for 3 minutes at medium speed to insure pigment dispersal.
3. Pour 1 part B into 2 parts A. Note that kits are premeasured for convenience. Exercise care to avoid pouring product down the sides of the pail, as this will be difficult to mix.
4. Mechanically mix both parts A and B with "Jiffy" style mixer blade for 3 minutes at medium speed. Jiffy mixer at medium speed will help prevent air entraining.
5. Pour contents completely out in a fairly long trail for application. Any unused portion left in the pail will cure at an accelerated rate rendering it useless.
6. Do not leave pail upside down to drain onto floor. Any unmixed portion of A or B that may have accidentally been placed onto side of pail can now drain down onto the floor, creating a spot that will not cure.
7. Clean out or replace mixing pails, mixer blades, and roller covers in a reasonable fashion, so that the chemistry of A and B remain consistent, especially over large projects.

Note: Due to its versatility within numerous systems, it is difficult to define 1 specific way of application of "Coats". What follows are commonly utilized techniques. The sequence of application and the identification of "Coats" shall follow the ladder chart below. Begin with bottom box; proceed upward. For the

Dura-Kote Flakes and Dura-Kote Metallics be certain to refer to the appropriate TDS.

Ladder Chart for application of Coats



Primer Coat

1. Spiked shoes are required throughout application.
2. Select spreader
 - a. For high build to cover small holes and imperfections in floor (e.g. blow-outs from carpet tack strip), a notched squeegee or gauge rake may be appropriate
 - b. For a tighter coat, a squeegee or a roller ranging in nap size from mohair to 3/8" (9.5mm) may be appropriate.
 - c. Rollers should be premium quality with phenolic core.
 - d. "De-fuzz" roller by wrapping tightly with masking tape and removing tape.
 - e. Large areas may require 18" (46 cm) rollers and wider squeegees
3. Spread product evenly over area. Areas adjacent to walls may be "cut in" by brush.
4. Backrolling: After achieving the appropriate coverage, begin progressively backrolling *Primer Coat* to achieve even color distribution. Roller covers will require replacing periodically to prevent catalyzed product from setting up on roller cover or contaminating more freshly placed material.

Note: Primer Coat may "stand alone" as a single coat depending upon application system selected, or applicator and client choice. Or a single coat of Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100 may proceed to a Finish Coat of another Dura-Kote product as described later in this TDS (see ladder chart above.)

Top Coat

1. Clean: The Primer Coat should be cured, dry to the touch, and no longer tacky (refer to cure rates listed above as a guide) and then be screened with a 100 grit sanding screen on a rotational floor machine. This screening will ensure not only a good bond between coats, but also eliminate any debris or dust that may have settled onto the Primer Coat as it was curing. Follow screening with vacuuming. Follow vacuuming with a micro-fiber wipe with a solvent such as denatured alcohol or acetone.

2. Repeat all steps of application listed above. Planning, masking, mixing and handling, and application are identical in *Top Coat*.

Note: The Top Coat may complete the project, and does not necessarily require a Finish Coat (see ladder chart above.) However, for enhanced durability and chemical resistance, a Finish Coat may be selected. Additionally, a Finish Coat may become the "carrier" for slip resistant agents for areas that may become wet, oily, or greasy when brought into service.

Finish Coat

There are several choices that have varying advantages for the *Finish Coat*:

- **Dura-Kote Polyurethane SB (gloss)** – high gloss
- **Dura-Kote Polyurethane WB (gloss)** – low VOC
- **Dura-Kote Polyurethane WB (satin)** – tone down the gloss
- **Dura-Kote PFC-120** – quick dry
- **Dura-Kote PFC-180** – quick dry, moderate build

The *Top Coat* should be screened with a 100 grit sanding disc on a rotational floor machine. This screening will ensure not only a good bond between coats, but also eliminate any debris or dust particulates that may have settled as the *Top Coat* was curing. Follow screening with vacuuming. Following vacuuming with a micro-fiber wipe with a solvent such as xylene or acetone.

For specific directions on *Finish Coat* refer to the appropriate TDS.

Sacrificial Coat

A *Sacrificial Coat* is not required, but will add further protection to the finished product. The *Sacrificial Coat* may be applied at any step following a "stand alone" *Primer Coat* (see the ladder chart above.) **SureFinish** provides a protective sacrificial coat, a measure of slip resistance, and is available in gloss and matte, as a simple mop on product.

SLIP RESISTANCE

Two recognized US agencies have issued directives on minimum coefficient of friction, OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) and Department of Justice through the ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act). ADA is the more stringent of the two. ADA directs that accessible walkways have a minimum coefficient of friction of 0.6. Ramps have been directed to be 0.8. The applicator assumes the responsibility to meet these standards. Areas that may become wet, oily, or greasy require special attention. Refer to TDS on **SureGrip (Additive)** and its accompanying coefficient of friction table.

SUITABILITY SAMPLE

Due to condition specific sites, always prepare an adequate number of test areas. Wear protection system and aesthetic suitability for products' intended use should be included. On site sample approval is especially critical on substantial, heavy traffic situation or custom coloration.

CLEAN-UP

Before **Dura-Kote Pigmented Epoxy 100** dries; spills and tools can be cleaned up with a solvent such xylene or acetone.

DISPOSAL

Contact your local government household hazardous waste coordinator for information on disposal of unused product. Upon curing, left over catalyzed product is not hazardous.

WARRANTY

Warranty of this product, when used according to the directions, is limited to refund of purchase price, or replacement of product (if defective), at manufactures/seller's option. SureCrete Design Products shall not be liable for cost of labor or direct and/or incidental consequential damages.

LIMITATIONS

- For use by trained professionals that have read the complete SDS.
- Product is strictly for interior use, upon well drained concrete slab with appropriate vapor barrier, subject to no hydrostatic pressure.
- When masking use caution while taping to a floor that is not completely cured, especially at edges, as delamination may occur.
- Protect from metal wheel traffic and some furniture where point of contact may be damaging.
- Chemicals used in tire manufacturing may be detrimental to all sealers from vehicular parking.

CAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Keep areas ventilated to prevent the accumulation of vapors. **Inhalation:** Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors. Use NIOSH approved respirator for organic vapors if threshold limit values are unsafe. **Skin Contact:** Skin contact may cause irritation. Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin with soap and water. Launder clothing before reuse. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. **Eyes:** Wear safety eye protection when applying. Contact with eyes may cause irritation. Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

PROPERTIES

Appearance (cured)	High gloss sheen
Water Resistance	Excellent, beads water
Mechanical Stability	Excellent
Light Stability	Yellows
Adhesion	400 psi (2758 kPa) (concrete failure)
Abrasion resistance: Tabor	1000 gm. load @ 500 cycles = 31mg loss
Compressive strength:	9000 psi (62053 kPa)
Solids	100%
Storage Stability	1 year
Appearance (wet)	Clear – Straw color
Odor	Epoxy
Application Temperature	50°F – 90°F (10°C - 32°C)
VOC content	0
Set to Touch	4 -5 hours
Pot life	10 -20 minutes

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	not recommended
Xylene	8 hours splash spill
Gasoline	2 hours splash spill
Butanol	8 hours splash spill
1,1,1 trichloroethane	2 hours splash spill
Methanol	not recommended
Ethyl alcohol	8 hours splash spill
Skydrol	2 hours splash spill
10% sodium hydroxide	long term immersion
50% sodium hydroxide	72 hour immersion
Acetic acid 5%	2 hours splash spill
10% sulfuric acid	8 hours splash spill
70% sulfuric acid	not recommended
10% hydrochloric acid	8 hours splash spill
20% nitric acid	not recommended
Ethylene glycol	8 hours splash spill

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

The following are links to all available safety data sheets related to this product:

- [sealers-dura-kote-epoxy-100-clear-tint-base-a-sds.pdf](#)
- [sealers-dura-kote-epoxy-100-clear-tint-base-b-sds.pdf](#)
- [sealers-dura-kote-epoxy-100-light-tint-base-a-sds.pdf](#)
- [sealers-dura-kote-epoxy-100-light-tint-base-b-sds.pdf](#)