

CladZinc 120

zinc epoxy primer

CladZinc 120 is a tough, abrasion resistant film that bonds strongly to steel, inorganic zinc and existing epoxy surfaces. Zinc content of the coating gives steel cathodic Cladtection if the film is damaged. Rapid drying and topcoating allows for early handling of steel when used as shop primer or on site applications.

Typical uses

- Fertiliser plants
- Gas plants
- Hydro-electric installations
- Marine
- Oil refineries
- Petro-chemical plants
- Power plants
- Preconstruction or touch-up primer for inorganic zinc
- Pulp and paper mills
- Tanklining (when suitably topcoated) for mineral oils, aromatic/aliphatic solvents, vegetable oils

Physical Properties

Vehicle type	Two component epoxy
Hardener	Polyamide
Pigmentation	Metallic zinc
Solvent	Aromatic/ketone/ether
Pot life	12 hours at 21°C; 18 hours at 10°C
Mix ratio	4:1 (by volume)
Finish	Matt
Colour	Grey/green
Dry time (minimum)	Touch: 30 minutes at 21°C; 30 minutes at 10°C Through: 30 minutes at 21°C; 1 hour at 10°C 3 hours at 21°C; 5 hours at 10°C
Recoat time (minimum)	Overcoat with chlorinated rubbers, epoxies, urethanes, vinyls
Primer required	No
Theoretical coverage	6.75 sq. metres per litre
Volume solids	51%
Recommended DFT	75 microns per coat
Usual no. of coats	1 (wet on wet)
Abrasion resistance	Excellent
Chemical resistance	Satisfactory within pH range 6.0-10.5
Solvent resistance	Excellent
Durability	Excellent
Toxicity	Non toxic (dry film)
Thinning and clean up	Thinner
Pack size	4 litre composite

Performance

Performance and limitations

1. More tolerant of imperfect surface preparation than inorganic zinc silicates.
2. Will cure satisfactorily at low humidities and in windy conditions.
3. Suitable for repair of welded joints on zinc coated surfaces where abrasive blasting is precluded.
4. Fast topcoat potential.

Limitations

1. If air or surface temperatures exceed 35°C at application consult manufacturer for thinning recommendations.
2. Full curing, air and surface temperatures must be above 10°C.
3. Must not be allowed to come into contact with acid or alkaline solutions outside pH range indicated above.
4. Overcoating systems must be non-saponifiable.