Polyaspartic Pigment TECHNICAL DATA

TOP COAT

Polyaspartic Pigment

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

Polyaspartic pigment is a 100% solids reactive pigment designed for use with polyaspartic coating systems. The polyaspartic pigments are based on polyaspartic chemistry and as such have good color stability and good UV stability. These pigments are typically added to a base coat for broadcasting pigment paint chips prior to a clear polyaspartic topcoat over the paint chip system.

RECOMMENDED FOR:

Recommended for use with polyaspartic systems.

SOLIDS BY WEIGHT: 100%

SOLIDS BY VOLUME: 100%

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:

Zero pounds per gallon

STANDARD COLORS:

Aspartic gray, aspartic beige, aspartic fazor tan, aspartic safety yellow, aspartic sandy tan, light gray, off white, medium gray, dark gray, white, black, beige and tan

RECOMMENDED FILM THICKNESS:

Varies by system and products used

COVERAGE PER GALLON:

Varies by system and products used

PACKAGING INFORMATION:

½ pint containers

MIX RATIO:

½ pint to 1 ½ gallons clear mixed polyaspartic system liquids - typical

SHELF LIFE: 6 months in unopened containers

VISCOSITY: Pourable paste

DOT CLASSIFICATIONS: Not Regulated

APPLICATION TEMPERATURE:

45-85 degrees F

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE:

The addition of ½ pint per 1 ½ gallons of the polyaspartic liquid system will have a negligible influence on the overall chemical resistance of the system.

PRIMER: This polyaspartic pigment is suitable in a base-coat system for the broadcasting of paint chips for a decorative surface.

TOPCOAT: After the pigment is used in the base coat paint chip broadcasted system, the topcoat is generally a polyaspartic clear coat.

CURE SCHEDULE (70 Degrees F)

The cure schedule including gel time and dry time should be thoroughly evaluated to determine suitability of the polyaspartic pigment. The addition of the pigment will shorten the usable working life of the polyaspartic system, and will also shorten the dry time of the system. Also, attention should be given to color change and tie-in procedures.

Example using NP344:	**Clear** (Usable working time is approx.15-20 minutes)	**Color** (usable working time is approx.. 10 minutes)
Pot Life (150 gram mass)	30-60 minutes	25-35 minutes
Tack Free (Dry to Touch)	1-3 hours	40-60 minutes
Recoat or Topcoat	2-4 hours	
Light Foot Traffic	3-5 hours	
Full Cure (Heavy Traffic)	24-48 hours	

LIMITATIONS:

Color stability or gloss may be affected by environmental conditions such as high humidity, chemical exposure, UV exposure or exposure to lighting such as sodium vapor lights or applications in direct sunlight.

Colors may vary from batch to batch. Therefore, use only product from the same batch for an entire job.

Because of the short usable time to apply, some color change and texture differences from overlaps & tie-ins may be noticeable after the application.

This product, when used in conjunction with a polyaspartic system will have a very short pot life. Mix only an amount that can be used in a prestested and pre-determined usable gel time.

Substrate temperature must be 5°F above dew point.

All new concrete must be cured for at least 30 days prior to application.

Apply only to a suitable primer or to a completely dry substrate.

Some colors such as the Aspartic Safety yellow and white might need multiple coats for appropriate hiding, depending on application thickness. Always apply a test patch to determine hiding suitability before using.

See reverse side for application instructions.

See reverse side for limitations of our liability and warranty.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: Polyaspartic Pigment

PRODUCT STORAGE: Store product in an area so as to bring the material to normal room temperature before using. Continuous storage should be between 60 and 80 degree F. Low temperatures or temperature fluctuations may cause crystallization.

SURFACE PREPARATION: The most suitable surface preparation would be a fine brush blast (shot blast) to remove all laitance and provide a suitable profile. All dirt, foreign contaminants, oil and laitance must be removed to assure a trouble free bond to the substrate. A test should be made to determine that the concrete is dry; this can be done by placing a 4'X4' plastic sheet on the substrate and taping down the edges. If after 24 hours, the substrate is still dry below the plastic sheet, then the substrate is generally dry enough to start coating. The plastic sheet testing is also a good method to determine if any hydrostatic pressure problems exist that may later cause disbonding.

PRODUCT MIXING: Typically, ½ pint of the polyaspartic is added to 1 ½ gallons of a clear polyaspartic system. It is important to add the polyaspartic pigment to the polyaspartic component first. After the polyaspartic pigment is added to the polyaspartic component of the system, then it should be mixed well with slow speed mixing equipment such as a jiffy mixer until the material is thoroughly mixed and streak free. After mixing the polyaspartic pigment into the polyaspartic component, transfer the mixed material into an oversized pail. The isocyanate component can now be added to the colored polyaspartic component. Mix well, then transfer to another pail (the transfer pail) and remix before using, being sure to scrape the sides thoroughly to make sure that the colored polyaspartic component and the isocyanate component are thoroughly mixed and streak free. This product will have a short usable pot life, so make sure you are completely familiar with the amount of time (through testing samples) available to apply the material.

PRIMING: A suitable primer can be used before applying this product but the polyaspartic product may be suitable for direct applications to completely dry substrates. It is highly recommended that a test area be applied to determine the suitability with your intended application procedures, prior to undertaking the application. On some substrates, if a primer is not used, such as more porous substrates, outgassing and possible surface defects may occur. If the surface is not completely dry, or if the substrate has too high of a moisture content, outgassing and bubbling may occur.

PRODUCT APPLICATION: Typically, the mixed material can be applied by a squeegee followed by a roller or applied with a roller or brush.. Maintain temperatures and relative humidity within the recommended ranges for the polyaspartic product used in conjunction with the polyaspartic pigment during the application and curing process. If concrete conditions or over aggressive mixing causes air entrapment, then an air release roller tool should be used prior to the coating tacking off to remove the air entrapped in the coating. This product is anticipated to be used as a colored base coat with a paint chip system or a colored quartz system. Therefore, broadcast the paint chips or colored quartz directly into the wet mixed, colored polyaspartic. Be sure to apply the paint chips or colored quartz soon after the material is applied, as the polyaspartic systems have a short dry time. Also, because of the short dry time, tie-ins and overlaps should be performed with as little time lapse as possible. Some roller overlap color differences may be visible if a saturated paint chip broadcast or a saturated color quartz broadcast is not applied. Contact your representative for details as necessary. We highly recommend a test area be applied to become familiar with the product and the results obtained, prior to undertaking the application.

RECOAT OR TOPCOATING: Normally, the Clear polyaspartic system is applied over the broadcasted paint chip or broadcasted colored quartz system as the topcoat.

CLEANUP: Use xylol.

FLOOR CLEANING: Caution! Some cleaners may affect the color. Test each cleaner in a small area. If no ill effects are noted, you can continue to clean with the product and process tested.

RESTRICTIONS: Restrict the use of the floor to light traffic and non-harsh chemicals until the coating is fully cured (see technical data under full cure). It is best to let the floor remain dry for the full cure cycle. Dependent on actual complete system application, surface may be slippery, especially when wet or contaminated; keep surface clean and dry.