

PAVIWATER

Waterborne epoxy paint (A+B)

Description

Coloured waterborne 2 component epoxy and amine resin, with high content in solids. Excellent wear resistance. Easy to be cleaned. Good resistance to water, alkaline solutions, cleaners and hydrocarbons (oil, gasoil, petrol, etc.).

Uses

Colored coating for cement floors. Superficial finishing for thick epoxy concrete floors. Suitable to renew the colour on old resin floors. Coating for covings. Suitable for car park floor with high resistance to vehicular traffic

Substrate

The substrate must have a minimum resistance to compression of 25 N/mm² and to traction of 1,5 N/mm².

Preparation of the substrate

- CIs substrate must be solid, dry (seasoned time to be respected when new), leveled, absorbent, not polluted by oils, cleaners, dusts or any other substances. Choose the most convenient mechanical preparation (abrasion or shot peening). Eventual holes can be repaired with **PAVIRAPID** or **SIVITCOL**.
- Floors with tiles have to be abraded or shot-blasted till the surface is mat.
- Already existing resin coatings have to be abraded or shot peened, taking away the dust.
- Absorbent surfaces have to be treated with **PAVIWATER T68** or one layer of **PAVIWATER** diluted with 30% in weight of water.
- Substrates with humidity have to be treated with **ECOFONDO**.

Application

Mix the two ingredients in one container and mix them carefully for at least 2 minutes with a drill mixer. Let it de-aerate for a while.



Add the dilution water and keep mixing for about 1 minute and apply it quickly.

In the following chart are indicated the timing to be respected by temperature:

Temperatures in °C	15°	25°	30°
Induction time	25'	15'	10'
Operating time	105'	90'	70'

CAUTION!: If both timing are not respected, the final finishing might be not perfect either on colour or grade of gloss.

As finishing, **PAVIWATER** must be diluted with 10% in weight of water, then applied by roll unifying the surface with parallel movements. In order to protect the anti-slip surface, add 3-5% in weight of small and big glass micro-spheres of **QUARTZ B0** or **B1**. Keep on mixing it in order to avoid deposits.

PAVIWATER can be applied by smoothing. In this case, add to the mix the 50% in weight of **QUARZO B0, B1** or of big glass micro-spheres and apply it by American trowel for a consumption of 400 g/m² of product.

Technical Data

Colour	all on request, following RAL card (minimum 150 kg)	
Aspect	orange skin effect	
Density	1,480 +/- 0,05 g/ml at 25°C	
Solid contents	69% in weight 54% in volume	
Viscosity at 25°C	8500 +/- 1700 mPascal Spindle 2 rpm 3	
Pot - life	at 30°C	> 80'
	at 25°C	105'
	at 15°C	> 130'
Tack free time	at 30°C	2,5 - 3,5 hours
	at 25°C	4 - 6 hours
	at 15°C	18 - 22 hours
Consumption	0,130 kg/m ² by layer	
Mixture ratio in weight	A=100	B=28
Mixture ratio in volume	A=100	B=45
Flash point	Not applicable	
Overcoat time	Min. 14 hours max. 36 (25°C - 50% U.R.)	
Hardening in depth	7 days	
Application conditions (*)	Temperatures between 15°C and 30°C. U.R. <70%	
Solvent to clean the tools	Water	
Storage	12 months. Keep it in a dry place at a temperature between 5°C and 35°C	
VOC by law 161/06	< 50 g/l	
Resistance to abrasion (TABER	55 - 65 mg	
Mola CS-17-1000 rounds - 1000 g in		
weight) UNI 8298-9		
Adesion	> 1,5 MPascal	
Maintenance of the coating	neutral cleaners	

(*) The gloss effect of **PAVIWATER** is influenced by several factors:

- Temperature of the material
- Humidity of the room
- Temperature of application
- Porosity of the substrate

WARNINGS:

Colours like yellow, orange or some type of red might require several layers before obtaining a good covering effect (in some cases it is advisable to apply one first layer of white).

Different batches from the same colour can show few differences: when possible, use material from the same production batch.

Some colours from organic pigments (reds, blues, greens, dark yellows, ...) have the tendency of loosing colour when abraded (either on dry or on humid). In such a case it is advisable to protect the colour with top Coating.