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Epoxol[®] Floor P

Two component solvent-free epoxy system for creation of self-levelling floors

Fields of Application

Epoxol[®] Floor P is a suitable screed that can be applied on cement-based floors which need high mechanical and chemical resistance, e.g. factories, laboratories, parking places, garages, ladders, schools, etc. Thanks to its excellent covering of cracks and imperfections and quick walkability, **Epoxol[®] Floor P** is also recommended for repair and refurbishment of old floors.

Properties/ Advantages

- **Epoxol[®] Floor P** is a two-component epoxy system based on selected resins and hardeners without solvents which show great abrasion and yellowing resistance, significant strength and chemical resistance (to alkalis, solutions of acids, water, petroleum oils and many solvents).
- Compliant with the regulation 2004/42/EC for limitation of V.O.C. in paints and varnishes.
- It is classified as SR-B2,0-AR0,5-IR4 according to EN13813.

Technical Characteristics

Appearance	Gloss
Density (EN ISO 2811.01)	1,49kg/l
Mixing ratio (weight proportion)	100A:27B
Hardening time (tack free) (25°C)	10 hours
Substrate Temperature	+12°C to +35°C
Ambient Temperature	+12°C to +35°C
Surface humidity content	>4%
Relative atmospheric humidity	<70%
Total Hardening	~ 7 days
Hardness (Shore D, ASTM 2240)	72
Abrasion resistance (ASTM D 4060)	83mg
Impact resistance (EN ISO 6272)	IR4
Adhesion strength (EN 13892-8)	≥ 2,5 N/mm ²
Resistance to temperature (dry loading)	from -30°C to +100°C

The information supplied in this datasheet, concerning the uses and the applications of the product, is based on the experience and knowledge of NEOTEX[®] SA. It is offered as a service to designers and contractors in order to help them find potential solutions. However, as a supplier, NEOTEX[®] SA does not control the actual use of the product and therefore cannot be held responsible for the results of its use. As a result of continual technical evolution, it is up to our clients to check with our technical department that this present data sheet has not been modified by a more recent edition.

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Pot Life

Temperature	Time
+12°C	1 hour
+25°C	40 minutes
+30°C	30 minutes

Overcoating

Temperature	Time
+12°C	36 hours
+25°C	24 hours
+30°C	24 hours

Walkability

Temperature	Time
+12°C	36 hours
+25°C	24 hours
+30°C	24 hours

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Quality/Preparation of Substrate

The concrete substrate must be sound and of sufficient compressive strength (minimum 25 N/mm²) with a minimum pull off strength of 1.5 N/mm². The substrate must be clean, dry (surface humidity content <4%) and free of all contaminants such as dirt, oil, grease, coatings and surface treatments, etc. Concrete substrates must be prepared mechanically using abrasive blast cleaning or scarifying equipment to remove cement laitance and achieve an open textured surface.

Moreover, imperfections of new surfaces should be smoothed with pulveriser for lower material consumption and achieving better adhesion properties.

Application of Primer

Epoxol® Primer (thinned 10% per weight with solvent **Neotex 1021**) is applied in one layer (**2 coats** required in cases of increased porosity of the substrate to avoid blistering) with roller, brush or airless spray. Before applying, mix both components (A&B) thoroughly to the correct predetermined mixing proportion by weight using a low speed electric stirrer for 2-3 minutes. When the substrate contains humidity more than 4% or there is rising moisture the surface should be primed with **Neopox® Primer AY**. If the moisture of the substrate is up to 8%, if there is not rising moisture and the substrate temperature is > +12°C the surface should be primed with water-based primer **Acqua® Primer**.

In case **Epoxol® Floor P** is applied beyond 24 hours after priming, quartz sand M-32 should be spread all over the primed surface (before drying) in order to achieve good adhesion. The loose quartz sand should be removed with vacuum cleaner.

After the primer has dried, any existing imperfections (cracks, holes) should be filled using **Epoxol® Floor P** mixed with quartz sand M-32 in proportions of 1:2-1:3 by weight, or using **Epoxol® Putty** in proportion from 1A:1B to 2A:1B depending on application conditions.

Instructions for use

Self-levelling Epoxol® Floor P:

After primer dries, **Epoxol® Floor P** is applied. Mix both components A&B thoroughly to the correct predetermined mixing proportion by weight. **Epoxol® Floor P** must be thoroughly mixed using a low speed electric stirrer and it is important to stir the mixture thoroughly near the sides and bottom of the container. When parts A and B have been mixed, quartz sand M-32 is gradually added into the mixture under continuous stirring (for 3-5 minutes), in a proportion of 1:0,7-0,8 until a uniform epoxy mortar is formed. The epoxy mortar is then poured on the floor and levelled to the preferred thickness (1,5 up to 3mm) with a toothed spatula. (For greater thickness please communicate with Technical Department of NEOTEX). For avoiding bubbles on final surface, prefer a spiked roller when rolling the self-levelling layer after the use of the notched trowel.

Slip-resistant final surface Epoxol® Floor P:

First, **Epoxol® Floor P** is applied in the same way as in the smooth surface case. On the still fresh layer, quartz sand M-32 is spread, depending on the required anti-slipping effect. After hardening, any loose grains should be

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removed using a high suction vacuum cleaner.

Consumptions

Self levelling System:

- Proportion **Epoxol[®] Floor P** – quartz sand (M-32) = 1:0,7-0,8
- Proportion **Epoxol[®] Floor P** – quartz sand (M-34) = 1:0,4-0,5

Consumption (per mm): 0,9kg/m² resin + 0,65kg/m² quartz sand M-32
For thin layer 1mm use quartz sand M-34. In this case the consumption (per mm) : 1 kg/m² resin 0,45kg/m² quartz sand M-34

Slip-resistance surface :

- Spreading quartz sand M-32 to the fresh self-levelling layer **Epoxol[®] Floor P** with consumption 3-4kg/m².

Notes

- Low temperatures and high humidity during application prolong drying time, etc
- Allow at least 4 weeks to pass between casting new concrete structures and painting them with the product.
- Direct and continuous exposure to UV radiation can cause over time the chalking phenomenon.
- After stirring the whole mix (A+B+quartz sand), pour the mortar soon enough in order to prevent high temperature and polymerization inside the container.
- The substrate temperature must be at least 3°C above dew point to reduce the risk of condensation or blooming on the floor finish.

Cleaning of Tools

Use solvent **Neotex 1021** immediately after application.

Stain Removal

Use solvent **Neotex 1021** when the stain is still fresh and damp. In case of hardened stains, use mechanical means.

Colors

Light grey (RAL 7035). Tailor-made shades can be produced for a minimum quantity, upon special arrangement.

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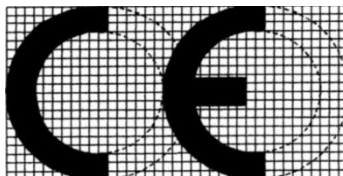
Epoxol[®] Floor P

Packing	Sets of 12,7kg in tin cans (components A&B have fixed weight proportion)
Storage Stability	3 years (5-45°C) in sealed tin cans.
Safety Precautions	See Safety Data Sheets.
Auxiliary Materials	Epoxol[®] Primer: Set 5kg, 10kg Neopox[®] Primer AY: Set 5kg Acqua[®] Primer: Set 7kg Solvent Neotex 1021: Tin cans 1kg, 5kg, 20kg Quartz sand M32: Bags 25kg Quartz sand M34: Bags 25kg

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EN 13813 SR-B2,0-AR0,5-IR4
Synthetic Resin screed material for use internally
in buildings

Reaction to fire	E _{fl}
Release of corrosive substances	SR
Water permeability	NPD
Wear resistance	AR0,5
Bond strength	B2,0
Impact resistance	IR4
Sound insulation	NPD
Sound absorption	NPD
Thermal resistance	NPD
Chemical resistance	NPD

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Chemical Resistance

Table of Chemical Resistance

Substance	Solution Concentration %	Permanent contact	Non-permanent contact
Distilled water	100%	√	√
Sea water	100%		
Ethanol	15%	√	√
Ethanol	95%		Limited resistance
White spirit	100%	√	√
Xylene	100%	√	√
Ethylene Glycol	100%	√	√
Gasoline (Super)	100%	√	√
Ammonia	10%	√	√
NAOH	10%	√	√
Hydrochloric Acid	10%	√	√
Hydrochloric Acid	37%		Good resistance
Sulphuric Acid	10%	√	√
Nitric Acid	10%	√	√
Acetic Acid	10%	Good resistance	Good resistance
Phosphoric Acid	10%		Limited resistance
Lactic Acid	10%	√	√
Citric Acid	10%	Good resistance	√

The above resistance is measured at a temperature of 20°C.

√ Excellent resistance (provided that the floor is subjected to periodic cleaning maintenance).

In occasions of good and limited resistance, non-permanent contact is defined as sporadic, occasional surface chemical stress, in which the floor responds positively, if the chemical pollutant is cleaned or evaporated away.

The above suggestions are based on laboratory measurements and practical experience.

Many chemicals in common use, will stain or discolor the surface of resin floors, without causing any deterioration or reduction of their final chemical and mechanical resistance.