

PR-14
WB KWIK PRIME

Technical Data Sheet

DESCRIPTION:

A two-component, water based epoxy/polyamine primer and sealer.

USES:

Designed for use as a primer over dry and damp concrete surfaces prior to the application of urethane and epoxy coatings. Can also be used as a protective sealer over the initial prime coat.

ADVANTAGES:

- Low odor
- Quick drying - reduced downtime
- Can be applied to damp surfaces

PACKAGING:

PR-14 WB KWIK PRIME is packaged in 2-gallon and 10-gallon kits. The mix ratio for this product is 1R:1H by volume.

COVERAGE:

Approximately 400-500 sq. ft. per mixed gallon. Actual coverage will vary depending on the texture and porosity of the concrete.

Over shot-blasted or heavily abraded concrete coverage could be reduced to 300 or 400 square feet per gallon. This should be taken into consideration when estimating the amount of product needed to cover a given area.

ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS:

Preparation: PC-40 DYNAMITE
C-41 SOLV-KWIK
PC-42 ACID CONDITIONER

LIMITATIONS:

This product is not designed for exterior use, immersion, or any use where moisture can reach the underside of the coating.

Do not apply to concrete floors less than 60 days old. Technical Data Sheets are updated periodically. To ensure the most current version is being used, call Marketing at 1-800-637-7793.

Proper material application is the responsibility of the user. Site visits made by Valspar personnel are for

GENERAL DATA:

Colors:	Clear only
Percent Solids By Weight:	41%
VOC:	64 g/l
Flash Point, T.T.C.:	>200° F
Recommended Film Thickness at 400-500 sq. ft. per gallon:	Wet: 3.2 – 4.0 mils/coat Dry: 1.3 – 1.6 mils/coat
Suggested Number of Coats:	1 - 2
Pot Life @ 75°F:	1 hour
Application Method:	High quality 3/8" nap roller.
Thinner:	NOT RECOMMENDED
Dry Time @ 75°F:	4-6 hours
Tack Free:	18-24 hours
Light Traffic:	3 days
Heavy Traffic:	From 4-24 hours. After 24 hours, screen before recoating
Recoat Time @ 75°F:	1 1/2 years in unopened container
Shelf-Life:	

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

<u>Test</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Values</u>
Abrasion Resistance	Taber Abraser: CS-17 wheel, 1000 cycles, 1,000 gm load.	42 mg loss
Adhesion	To concrete:	Excellent
Flexibility	Bent on 1/8" conical mandrel	No cracking or crazing
Slip Rating	ASTM D-2047	Passes

making technical recommendations only and not for supervising or providing quality control.

Do not apply to floors previously treated with curing and parting compounds or other coatings unless they have been completely removed by chemical or mechanical means.

Do not use on vinyl, asphalt, rubber, glazed tile, paving brick, quarry tile, Mexican tile, or similar materials.

Do not apply if the floor or air temperature is below 60°F or over 90°F or if the relative humidity is above 85%.

Do not apply over honeycombed or structurally unsound surfaces.

Before applying for protection against specific chemical environments, consult Chemical Resistance Guide or Valspar Technical Service.

Sealed surfaces may discolor under tires due to tire plasticizer migration.

If the product is to be applied in or near areas containing foodstuffs, they should be removed before the application and until the coating has fully cured and all vapors have dissipated.

Do not thin this product. Addition of thinners will slow down the cure and reduce the ultimate properties of this product. Critical recoat times will also be affected. Addition of water may cause fisheyes or poor substrate wetting and penetration.

As with all high performance coatings, the cured product may become slippery when wet or if exposed to oily conditions. A procedure for incorporating aggregate to obtain a non-slip finish, contact Valspar Technical Service.

If there is any question as to whether or not the product will adhere to an existing coating, a test patch should be applied and evaluated for compatibility and adhesion.

This product is not intended to be sprayed.

Water Based epoxy coatings are more humidity sensitive than 100% solids and/or solvent cut epoxies.

PRELIMINARY FLOOR INSPECTIONS:

In general, the area to be surfaced must be clean, sound, dry and above 60°F to assure a successful installation. Concrete must be at least 60 days old.

If there is uncertainty as to whether or not a curing compound or any coating is present on the floor, the following two tests may be performed in order to find out:

1. Pour a cup of water on three or four areas of the floor. If the water puddles out, then there probably is no curing compound or any coating on the floor, and the preparation process may begin. However, if the water beads up like on a waxed car, this may indicate the presence of a curing compound or any coating, which must be removed by chemical or mechanical means.
2. Place a drop of PC-42 ACID CONDITIONER on the floor. If the acid bubbles, a curing compound or any coating is not present.

Always be alert to any possible airborne or surface contaminants that may contribute to problems such as fisheyes, crawling, cratering, etc.

The concrete floor should be examined for the presence of moisture. This can be accomplished by the following means:

1. Calcium Chloride Test
2. Delmhorst Moisture Meter
3. Polyethylene Sheet Method

Calcium Chloride Test: This test method works by a change in weight of moisture absorbing anhydrous calcium chloride and indicates the amount of moisture transmitting out of a large concrete surface area. Pounds is the equivalent weight of the water that is emitted from a 1,000 square foot concrete slab surface area in a 24 hour period of time (standard test duration is 60 hours). Concrete must not show moisture content greater than three pounds per 1,000 square feet in 24 hour time frame. Follow instructions as outlined by the supplier of the test kits. Make sure the concrete surface to be tested is completely clean of any residue and any debris. All seals, including curing compounds must be removed prior to performing tests. Sources: Roofing Equipment Inc., Denver, CO 303-371-7667; Sealflex Industries Inc., Costa Mesa, CA 714-708-0850; Vinyl Plastics Inc., Sheboygan, WI 920-458-4664; and Floor Seal Technology, San Jose, CA 408-436-8181

SURFACE PREPARATION:

All oil, grease, wax, laitance, curing compounds, water-soluble concrete hardeners and other surface contaminants must first be removed. PC-43 WASH OFF REMOVER or PC-46 DRY EZE should be used for removal of sealers, finishes and paints. Inspect the concrete and remove loose or soft concrete by scarifying, sand blasting or high pressure water blasting.

STANDARD TESTS:

Refer to the standard test methods below for further information.

ASTM D 4258-83	Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete for Coating
ASTM D 4259-83	Standard Practice for Abrading Concrete
ASTM D 4260-83	Standard Practice for Acid Etching Concrete
ASTM D 4262-83	Standard Test Method for pH of Chemically Cleaned or Etched Concrete Surfaces

CHEMICAL PREPARATION:

PC-40 DYNAMITE should be used as directed to remove all traces of grease, oil, and dirt followed by a thorough rinsing to remove all cleaning residues. Remove excess water with a good wet vacuum. To remove laitance and to give a slight texture to area to be surfaced, acid-etch using PC-42 ACID CONDITIONER. Using a 1:1 dilution ratio with water, apply evenly as possible to the surface and vigorously scrub into the surface with a stiff bristle brush or automatic scrubber. Thoroughly rinse with copious quantities of water, to remove any residues. Repeat this process until concrete surface is the texture of medium grit sandpaper.

MECHANICAL PREPARATION:

Mechanically abrade the concrete by grinding, scarification or "shot-blasting" the surface to the texture of medium grade sandpaper. Next, sweep and vacuum any remaining dirt and dust with a wet/dry vacuum. Removing residual dust will help ensure a tenacious bond from the primer.

Whenever "shot-blasting" is utilized, be careful to leave concrete with a uniform texture. Over "blasting" will result in reduced coverage rates of the PR-14 WB KWIK PRIME and/or subsequent top coats. It is also possible that the texture of the "shot-blast" pattern may show through the last coat. This is known as "tracking".

NOTE: Although, chemical preparation may be required on some surfaces, mechanical preparation is highly recommended and in most cases more efficient. It is not uncommon that a combination of the two is required.

MIXING:

It is important to remember that this coating has a limited pot life. Therefore it is wise to check and make sure everything is in order before starting the mixing sequence.

NOTE:

Some soft settling may occur in the Part "R" Resin. Premix component "R" Resin and component "H"

Hardener separately for 1 to 2 minutes prior to mixing together.

The mix ratio of this product is 1 (one) part Part "R" Resin to 1 (one) part Part "H" Hardener by volume.

1. In a separate clean container, add equal parts of Part "R" Resin and Part "H" Hardener.
2. Mix with a very low speed jiffy mixer, until completely blended. This will take about 2 to 3 minutes. Be careful not to introduce any air bubbles while mixing.
3. Care must be taken to ensure that both components are thoroughly mixed in order to avoid weak or partially cured spots in the coating.
4. Since this product does not need any induction time, it should be used immediately after mixing.

APPLICATION:

1. PR-14 can be applied either by pouring a "ribbon" of material on the floor using a flat squeegee or from a roller tray at the rate of 400-500 sq. ft. per gallon for "priming" at 3.2-4.0 mils wet. Avoid leaving excessive build-ups in rougher areas.
2. Use a high quality 3/8" nap roller to even out the material.

POT LIFE:

Apply product immediately after mixing. Useful working time is approximately 1 hour at normal application conditions of 75° F and 50% relative humidity.

CLEAN-UP:

Roller covers should be discarded after use. Application equipment can be cleaned with soap and water.

CRITICAL RECOAT TIME:

It is important to apply subsequent coats of this and other products within 4 to 24 hours (under normal curing conditions). If this coating is allowed to cure longer than the 24 hours before subsequent recoats, screening will be necessary. The floor surface should be screened to the effect that a uniform dullness is achieved. There should be no gloss present on the floor before applying the next coat.

NOTE: The above recoat time is based upon temperatures of 75° F and relative humidity of 50%, or "normal conditions". Variations in temperature and humidity will affect this recoat time.

See **LIMITATIONS** section for further information. The floor is ready for recoating as soon as it is tack free when walked on, and the product is clear, not milky or cloudy.

VALSPAR FLOORING

TROUBLE SHOOTING:

PROBLEM OBSERVED	POSSIBLE CAUSES
Fisheyes	Oil Contamination; Improper substrate cleaning.
Peeling From Substrate	Insufficient preparation process; Oil impregnation; Moisture in concrete.
Peeling Between Coats	Past critical recoat time; Contamination between coats.
Coating Soft, Dulling	Improper mixing; Use of thinner in product; Extreme weather conditions.
Slow Cure	Low temperatures; Use of thinner in product; Improper mixing.
Fast Cure	High temperatures.
Bubbling	High temperatures; Working product past pot life; Out-gassing from concrete.

REFER TO MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR FURTHER SAFETY AND HANDLING INFORMATION.

See individual labels for more caution statements.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

DISPOSAL:

Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Use licensed hazardous waste company.

Empty containers may contain product residue, including flammable or explosive vapors. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near container. All label warnings must be observed until the container has been commercially cleaned or reconditioned.

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