

THIS DATA COMPRISES 2 SHEETS**SHEET 1**

- TYPE:** A HIGH BUILD GLASS FLAKE COATING BASED ON PRE-ACCELERATED BISPHENOL `A` POLYESTER RESIN WITH A LARGE HIGH FLAKE LOADING, CURED BY ADDITION OF ORGANIC PEROXIDE.
- SUGGESTED USE:** As a build coat for 200 series specifications 202 can be used in many applications where good corrosion, abrasion and chemical resistance are required.
- This general-purpose material is ideal for protection of metal and masonry substrates in arduous conditions. 202 has high chemical and acid resistance and is suitable for tank lining, pump casing, valve repair and protection. When fully cured it is readily machined, it can also be used to give added resistance to GRP fabrications or cast to form components.
- LIMITATIONS:** Not suitable for demineralised water. Resistance to polar solvents is poor and alkaline resistance at temperatures above 60°C is limited.
- HEALTH & SAFETY:** Before handling or using this product the material safety data sheet should be read and all precautions observed.
- SURFACE PREPARATION:** The surface to be coated should be free from grease etc. Metal should be grit blasted to a minimum Swedish Standard SIS 05 5900 SA 2.5 with a grit profile of at least 75 microns, 100-125 microns being the ideal key. All blast residues should be removed by sweeping clean and vacuuming where necessary. Coating of the substrate should then take place as soon as possible. Although 202 can be applied directly to the substrate, its wet out properties are poor, and in order to reduce application time of the first coat, it is advisable to use Corroglass 232 as a primer under this material. For full Surface Preparation details see sheets SP1, SP2 and SP5.
- APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Brush, trowel or float.
- APPLICATION:** This viscous material is preferably applied over the top of a recommended primer (either 232 or PPA). 202 can be applied at thicknesses up to 3,000 microns in a single film and where necessary can be built up by the use of multiple coats to any required thickness. However consideration should be given to any mechanical properties required and reinforcement where necessary. Because of exotherm and shrinkage this product should not be applied in single applications at thicknesses in excess of 6mm

APPLICATION CONTINUED:

After applying and levelling this material, the surface should be lightly brushed or trowelled with Styrene, catalysed with P2 at the 2% level, to close any voids and assist with orientation of the flake structure. However, care must be taken to avoid the excessive use of Styrene, which may degrade the surface layer or cause problems with intercoat adhesion. Care must also be taken not to over work the product, which will rapidly increase in viscosity.

When applying, each subsequent coat of material should be of a different colour to the previous one to ensure full and even coverage. Only the recommended dye for the product should be used and dye must be used sparingly so that only sufficient is used to give good distinction from the previous application. Dyes can affect chemical and corrosion resistance in some environments and the advice of Corrocoat UK should be sought where the material will work close to either its chemical resistance or temperature limit. In some environments dyes are not colour stable and a change in colour may take place in service, which is not detrimental to coating performance.

MIXING RATIO:

Corroglass 202 can be catalysed within the ratios of 100:1 PARTS BASE TO CATALYST BY WEIGHT to 100:2 PARTS BASE TO CATALYST BY WEIGHT. The ratio should always be within these limits, 2% addition of catalyst being the norm with a reduction being made for high ambient temperatures.

MIXING:

Weigh out only the proportion of material which can be used within the pot life and place into a suitable mixing container. Measure the correct proportion of catalyst for the amount of base and carefully add this to the base using a suitable clean implement. Mix thoroughly then add dye where necessary and mix to an even colour. After mixing in the original container it is advisable to remove the contents onto a flat clean surface or shallow receptacle and remix.

POT LIFE:

40 to 50 minutes at 20°C. Pot life will be shorter at higher temperatures and longer at lower temperatures. Where temperatures are below 10°C the use of catalyst P4 will reduce pot life and cure time. Where higher temperatures are encountered, refrigerate material before use or seek the advice of Corrocoat UK for availability of material with longer pot life.

THINNERS:

This material can be thinned by the addition of not more than 5 parts of Styrene Monomer to 100 parts base before catalysation. Additionally 202 may be mixed with 232 without detriment to performance whilst obtaining a less viscous material. **NO OTHER DILUTENT OR THINNER SHOULD BE USED. THE USE OF ACETONE OR SIMILAR THINNERS IN CORROGLASS WILL SEVERELY AFFECT PRODUCT PERFORMANCE.**

Reviewed – 05 October 2001 – No changes

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SHEET 2

PACKAGING:	10/20 Litre composites.
STORAGE LIFE:	18 months stored at temperatures below 20°C and away from radiating heat sources or direct sunlight (see Shelf Life Information Sheet).
COLOUR AVAILABILITY:	Unpigmented (Translucent Brown) or Pigmented White. Dyes can be used to effect colour change.
RECOMMENDED DFT:	1.0 to 3.0mm in two coats. Or as advised, may be built up to any desired thickness for repair.
THEORETICAL SPREADING RATE:	1.25kg per square metre at 1mm thickness.
VOLUME SOLIDS:	This material contains volatile liquid convertible to solids. Volume solids obtained will vary dependent upon polymerisation conditions. Nominally greater than 99% of the contents are convertible to solid.
PRACTICAL SPREADING RATE:	Regular surfaces e.g. new steel - 1.8kg per M ² at 1mm thickness minimum. Irregular surfaces e.g. badly pitted steel - 2.8kg per M ² at 1mm. Note: This information is given in good faith but may increase dependent upon environment conditions, the geometry and nature of work undertaken and the skill and care of application. Corrocoat accept no responsibility for any deviation from these values.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	Apparent 1.05 gms/cc. Actual 1.23 gms/cc.
FLASH POINT:	37°C
CATALYST TYPE:	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide Corrocoat Type P2 or P4.
MIXING RATIO:	100:1 to 100:2 base to catalyst.
HARDNESS:	40 Barcol (approximate).
TENSILE STRENGTH:	23.4 N/mm ² (3400 psi)

COHESIVE STRENGTH:	11.8 N/mm ² (1720 psi)
ELONGATION:	0.3%
THERMAL COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR EXPANSION:	19.2 x 10 ⁻⁶ /°C
MOISTURE VAPOUR TRANSMISSION RATE:	Approximately 1.095 x 10 ⁻² gms/hr/M ² (0.0007 perm inches)
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY:	0.389 W/m°K
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH:	16 to 25 x 10 ³ V/mm. Arc resistance 40 seconds minimum.
TEMPERATURE LIMITS:	190°C immersed. 160°C non-immersed. No known lower limit.
OVERCOATING:	May take place as soon as previous coat has gelled sufficiently to resist movement of next application and whilst still tacky. Maximum overcoating without treatment 5 days. Shorter at ambient temperatures above 30°C.
CLEANING FLUID:	Acetone or Methyl Ethyl Ketone before gel. Trichloroethane after gel.
MACHINING:	Material has similar machining characteristics to those of grey cast iron. Tool must be kept sharp. Run out will occur due to tool wear over relatively short distances, especially when facing from OD to centre. Clean water may be used as a coating lubricant or dust suppressant.
CURE TIME:	At 20°C product will be hard within 3 hours and 90% cure will be attained within 12 hours. Full cure for chemical resistance will be between 7-10 days. Full cure times will be shorter at higher temperatures and longer at lower temperatures. Although not fully cured, after gel has occurred, this product may be immersed in many environments without detriment to the coating, the cure process continuing even when immersed.

Reviewed 05th October 2001 – No changes