



Product Information

Epoxy Primer

LD 1200

Description

Life Deck 1200 is a two component, 100% solids, low viscosity, moisture tolerant, fast drying, high strength, and multi-purpose epoxy primer.

Uses

Life Deck 1200 epoxy primer is used to prime concrete, metal and wood as well as many other existing coatings. It is an excellent all around concrete primer/sealer. Life Deck 1200 may be used as an epoxy mortar when combined with 2 to 5 parts of oven-dried aggregate.

Advantages

- USDA Approved
• 100% Solids
• Low Viscosity
• Chemical Resistant
• High Build
• Moisture Tolerant
• Convenient 2:1 Mix; A:B=2:1
• High Strength
• Superior Adhesion

Coverage

Life Deck 1200 covers up to 300 sq.ft. per gallon under normal conditions, which will achieve 5.2 dry mils. Life Deck 1200 may be applied at a heavier rate to achieve a higher build system or to accommodate the broadcasting of aggregates.

Colors

Available clear and pigmented.

Packaging

- 1 1/2 gallon kits (1 gallon part A to 1/2 gallon part B)
15 gallon kits (10 gallons part A to 5 gallons part B)

Inspection

Surface must be clean, dry and free of grease, paint, oil, dust or curing agents and have at least a 5 mil profile or feel like 30 grit

Drying Time

You may re-coat as soon as the surface is dry to touch or in about 8 hours (but not later than 48 hours). Light foot traffic may be permitted in 12 hours, light vehicle traffic in 48 hours, heavy traffic in 7 days. All times are based on average temperature of 70 degrees and 50% humidity. Cooler temperatures will increase drying time.

Limitations

- Do not apply at any temperature below 50° F or 95°F.
• Concrete must be cured for a minimum of 28 days.
• For interior use only unless protected by an UV resistant coating.
• Do not apply over concrete under hydrostatic pressure.
• Epoxy must be cured for a minimum of 24 hours before coming in contact with water.
• Concrete should be a minimum of 2500 psi.

Technical Data

Table with 2 columns: Property and Value. Includes rows for Chemical Composition, Viscosity, Gel Time, Tensile Strength, Tensile Elongation, Shore D Hardness, Glass Transition Temperature, Thin Film Set Time, Flexural Strength, Compressive Modulus, and Compressive Strength @ yield.

sandpaper. Concrete should be porous and able to absorb water. Concrete should be cured for at least 28 days and at least 2500 psi.

Surface Preparation

Prepare surface by sanding, grinding, water blasting sandblasting or shot blasting to achieve a clean, porous and uniform surface that will allow product to soak in and bond permanently. Muriatic Acid (blended 1:4 with water) may be used to etch concrete and will require baking soda or soda ash to neutralize. (Please use caution when working with acid. Read and follow all warnings and instructions on label). Clean the surface entirely with TSP and rinse completely with water several times. Remove mildew or algae using 50/50 blend of household bleach and water, rinse thoroughly. Note: The most common reason for coating failure is due to lack of preparation. The surface must be porous or rough enough to allow the product to soak in.

Mixing

As a primer: In a clean, dry container combine 2 parts A with 1 part B, by volume, and mix for 3 to 5 minutes or until completely combined using a jiffy type mixer at 300-500 RPM's. For an epoxy mortar: Combine 2 to 5 parts of an oven-dried aggregate when mixing.

Application

As a primer: Immediately after mixing, spread a strip of the batch onto the surface along the edges where it will be cut in using a brush. Pour the remaining material near the cut in area and spread evenly using a trowel or squeegee and back roll using a 1/4" nap non-shedding roller. A notched trowel or squeegee will help regulate the thickness and a porcupine roller will help to release trapped air and minimize bubbles. As a mortar: Prime the surface using the methods described above. Combine 2 to 5 parts of oven-dried aggregate when mixing. Within 48 hours spread the prepared epoxy mortar using a trowel. In order to smooth and level the mortar, clean the trowel with a solvent as you go.