


# ASODUR®-G 1270 INDUFLOOR®-IB1270

## Versatile epoxy resin

Art.-No. 2 06404

	
SCHOMBURG GmbH & Co. KG Aquafinstraße 2 – 8 D-32760 Detmold 16 2 06404	
EN 15042 ASODUR-G1270 Surface protection product - Impregnation	
Principle 1.2	
Capillary water absorption and water permeability	$w < 0.1 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \text{h}$
Penetration depth	Class I < 10 mm
Tensile adhesion strength by pull-off test	$\geq 1.5 (1.0) \text{ N/mm}^2$
Reaction to Fire	Class E
Hazardous substances	In compliance with 5.3 of EN 1504-2

- two component epoxy resin
- solvent free
- transparent
- low viscosity
- consolidating
- pore blocking
- withstands mechanical loading
- watertight
- resistant to dilute alkalis, acids, aqueous salt solutions, lubricants
- tendency to yellowing

### Areas of application:

- as a pore blocking primer for cement-based surfaces that will be coated with ASODUR systems
- for producing levelling and scratch coats to prepare surfaces for coatings.
- for producing epoxy resin screeds
- as an impregnator and substrate consolidator

### Technical Data:

Basis: two component epoxy resin  
Colour: transparent

Viscosity\*: approx. 130 ± 15 % mPA·s  
Mixing ratio: 100:27 parts by weight  
Density\*: approx. 1.08 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
Pot life\*: approx. 30 minutes  
Ambient and substrate temperatures: min. +10 °C  
max. +35 °C  
at max. 80% relative humidity  
Foot traffic after\*: approx. 12 hours  
Overcoat after\*: approx. 12 hours  
up to a max. 24 hours  
Fully cured\*: after approx. 7 days

\* at 23 °C and 50% relative humidity

Cleaning: clean work tools thoroughly after use with ASO-R001  
Packaging: 1, 3, 10 and 30 kg containers.  
Components A and B are delivered at a pre-determined mix ratio.  
Storage: frost free, cool and dry, 24 months in the original unopened container, ≥ +10 °C to +25 °C. Use opened containers promptly.

### Surface preparation:

The area to be treated must be:

- dry, firm, sound and have a good grip
- free from separating and adhesion inhibiting substances such as dust, laitance, grease, oil, rubber marks, paint residues and similar.

Substrate preparation is to be carried out with reference to DIN EN 14879-1:2005, 4.2 following. Dependent on the condition of the substrate to be coated, use suitable mechanical methods, with which a structured, open surface is to be achieved e.g. high pressure water blasting, scabbling, shot blasting, planing etc. (repair larger voids, cracks beforehand with suitable products from the SCHOMBURG range).

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According to the particular substrate, additionally fulfil the following criteria:

## Cementitious surfaces:

- Concrete quality: min. C20/25
- Screed quality: min. EN 13813 CT-C25-F4
- Age: min. 28 days
  - Tensile adhesion strength:  $> 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
  - Residual moisture:  $\leq 4.0\%$  (carbide hygrometer)
  - Protected against moisture acting from the rear
- Render quality: PIIIa/PIIIb
- Age: min. 28 days
  - Tensile adhesion strength:  $> 0.8 \text{ N/mm}^2$
  - Residual moisture:  $\leq 4.0\%$  (carbide hygrometer)
  - Protected against moisture acting from the rear

## Product preparation:

Components A (resin) and B (hardener) are delivered at a predetermined mixing ratio. Tip component B into component A. Ensure that the hardener drains completely from its container. Mixing of the components is to be carried out with a suitable mixer at approx. 300 rpm (e.g. drill with paddle). It is important to also stir from the sides and the bottom to ensure that the hardener is evenly dispersed. Stir until the mix is homogenous (free from streaks); mixing time 3 minutes. The minimum temperature during mixing should be  $+15^\circ \text{ C}$ . **Do not use mixed material directly from the packaging.** Decant the material into a clean container and mix through thoroughly once again.

## Notes:

When using the product ensure that it is applied by flooding evenly over the prepared substrate.

Irregularities lead to capillary active pores in the cured priming coat and promote the formation of bubbles especially osmosis bubbles. To ensure that the priming coat has filled all pores, apply a second coat. Pore blocking can also be ensured through the application of a second layer of a dense smoothing mortar. This smoothing mortar is produced from the priming resin with the addition of quartz sand. When adding aggregates (e.g. quartz sand) ensure that the aggregate is dry and also has a temperature of approx.  $+15^\circ \text{ C}$ .

## Production of levelling / scratch coats:

- ASODUR-G1270: 1.0 part by weight  
Quartz sand: 1.0 part by weight  
(grain: e.g. 0.1 - 0.6 mm)
- ASO-FF: approx. 2 - 3 % by weight  
(Addition to the mix)

The quartz sand is mixed with the previously mixed and decanted resin and hardener components. Ensure that the liquid and solid components are evenly mixed together. Before application on vertical or steeply sloping surfaces it is recommended that with levelling/scratch coats ASO-FF is added. The addition rate lies between 4 - 5 % by weight.

## Production of epoxy resin screeds:

- Thickness: 4 - 15 mm  
ASODUR-G1270: 3.0 parts by weight  
Quartz sand: 25.0 parts by weight  
Grain: 0.06 - 1.5 mm  $\emptyset$   
Compressive strength: approx. 23  $\text{N/mm}^2$   
Flexural strength: approx. 14  $\text{N/mm}^2$

- Thickness: 10 - 55 mm  
ASODUR-G1270: 3.0 parts by weight  
Quartz sand: 25.0 parts by weight  
Grain: 0.06 - 3.5 mm  $\emptyset$   
Compressive strength: approx. 34  $\text{N/mm}^2$   
Flexural strength: approx. 18  $\text{N/mm}^2$

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Place the pre-determined quantity of quartz sand in the compulsory mixer (e.g. type: Zyklos or UEZ). Then add the previously homogenously mixed resin mix. Ensure that the liquid and solid components are evenly blended.

## **Method of application/consumption:**

### **Priming:**

Flood apply ASODUR-G1270 to block pores in 1-2 coats.

Consumption: approx. 300 – 600 g/m<sup>2</sup> each working process

### **Notes:**

- The primed, not broadcasted area is to be overcoated within 12 up to max. 24 hrs.
- The not broadcasted primer may only be walked over with clean "overshoes".
- If ASODUR-G1270 is broadcast with quartz sand, apply two coats of primer. Apply the second coat after a waiting time of min. 12 hrs but within a further 12 hrs. Broadcast the second coat of primer with quartz sand. (particle size e.g. 0.1 – 0.6 mm).  
Consumption: approx. 0.8 – 1.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

### **Note:**

- Do not broadcast to excess.

Once hardened carefully remove all non-bound quartz sand before roller applied or flowing coatings, scratch coatings or screeds are applied.

### **Levelling/scratch coat:**

Firstly prime the floor with ASODUR-G1270.

Consumption: approx 300 – 500 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The mixed smoothing compound is skim applied in one coat.

Consumption of finished smoothing compound: approx. 1.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>/mm thickness.

## **Important advice:**

- As a rule, SCHOMBURG products are supplied in working packs i.e. at a matched pre-determined mixing ratio. When deliveries are in large packs, they must be partially weighed out using scales. Always thoroughly stir the filled components before blending with the second component. This is to take place with a suitable rotating mixer e.g. Polyplan/Ronden mixing paddle or similar. In order to prevent mixing errors, decant into a clean container and mix again. The mixing speed should be approx. 300 rpm. Ensure that no air is entrained. The temperature of the components should be at least +15°C. This is also valid for any fillers to be mixed in such as e.g. sands. The addition of the fillers for mixing is only to be carried out once both liquid components have been blended. Afterwards put the completely mixed material immediately on to the prepared substrate and promptly and thoroughly spread in accordance with the instructions in the technical data sheet. The use of a short nap nylon roller (6 mm) with a textured polyamide cover or similar, is recommended. Always stir one component products thoroughly before use.
- Higher temperatures shorten the working life. Lower temperatures extend the working life and setting time. Material consumption also increases at lower temperatures.
- Colours: Minor colour variations caused by different production batches and raw material fluctuations are unavoidable. Remember this when applying coatings. Carry out adjacent adjoining areas with the same production batch (same batch number on the packaging).
- The bond of individual coats to one another can be heavily impeded by moisture penetration and contamination between the individual coats. Coating works require a substrate temperature of min. 3°C above the dew point temperature.

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- If there is a longer waiting time between the individual coats or if already coated areas need to be renewed with liquid resins after a long period of time, the surface is to be well cleaned and thoroughly abraded. Afterwards install a completely new pinhole-free coating.
- Surface protection systems must be protected from moisture (e.g. rain, melt water) for approx. 4-6 hours after their application. Moisture produces a white discolouration and/or stickiness to the surface and can lead to interference in the curing process. Discoloured and/or sticky surfaces are to be removed e.g. by planing or mechanical blast cleaning techniques and coated anew.
- Consumption quantities given are values determined by calculation without additions for surface roughness or absorption, levelling and residual material in the packaging. We recommend adding a safety factor of 10% to the calculated consumption quantities.
- Applications, which are not clearly mentioned in this technical data sheet may only be carried out after consultation with and written confirmation from SCHOMBURG technical services.
- Cured product residues can be disposed of under waste code AVW 150106.

Please observe a current EU safety data sheet.

## **GISCODE: RE 1**

Please refer to the following table for chemical resistance.

## Resistance list ASODUR®-G1270

Test liquids	Concentration (%)	Classification		
		low resistance (≤ 8 hours)	medium resistance (≤ 72 hours)	high resistance (≤ 14 days)
<b>Inorganic acids</b>				
Nitric acid	15			■
Sulphuric acid	15			■
Hydrochloric acid	30			■
<b>Organic acids</b>				
Formic acid	2			■
Citric acid	15			■
Lactic acid	20			■
<b>Alkalis</b>				
Caustic soda	20			■
Ammonia	25			■
<b>Solvents</b>				
Kerosine	undiluted			■
Petrol/Gasoline	undiluted			■
Diesel	undiluted			■
Ethanol	undiluted		■	
<b>Oils</b>				
Engine oil	undiluted			■
Brake fluid	undiluted			■
Heating oil	undiluted			■
<b>Aqueous solutions</b>				
De-icing salts solution	35			■

All data was determined under laboratory conditions at +20°C. Deviations due to higher temperatures, local circumstances and ambient conditions are possible. Slight optical surface changes or minimal swelling, without affecting the functionality of the waterproof membrane, cannot therefore categorically be excluded. Where doubt exists, we recommend project related suitability tests.

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