

COUNTERTOP IN A BOX EPOXY

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

Countertop In a Box is a two component 100% solids epoxy.

SOLIDS BY WEIGHT:

100%

SOLIDS BY VOLUME:

100%

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:

zero pounds per gallon

COLORS AVAILABLE:

Clear- gardner color 1

RECOMMENDED THICKNESS:

Varies by application

COVERAGE PER GALLON:

40-50 square feet per gallon

PACKAGING INFORMATION:

2 gallon kit (volume approximate)
10 gallon kits (volume approximate)

MIX RATIO:

9.65 pounds part A to 8.0 pounds part B by weight.

SHELF LIFE:

1 year in unopened containers

FINISH CHARACTERISTICS:

Gloss (>75 at 60 degrees

ABRASION RESISTANCE:

Taber abraser CS-17 callibrase wheel with 1000 gram total load and 500 cycles= 28 mg loss.

VISCOSITY:

Part A = 10,000 - 15,000 cps (Typical)
Part B = 2,000 - 4,000 cps Typical)

DOT CLASSIFICATIONS:

Part A "not regulated"
Part B "CORROSIVE LIQUID N.O.S., 8, UN1760,PGIII"

CURE SCHEDULE: (70°)

pot life (150 gram mass).....23-43 minutes
tack free (dry to touch) 4-8 hours
recoat or topcoat..... 6-12 hours
light use.....12-24 hours
full cure (heavy traffic).....3-7 days

APPLICATION TEMPERATURE:

70-75 degrees F with relative humidity below 90%

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE:

REAGENT	RATING
butanol	D
xylene	C
1,1,1 trichloroethane	B
MEK	A
methanol	A
ethyl alcohol	C
skydrol	B
10% sodium hydroxide	E
50% sodium hydroxide	E
10% sulfuric acid	C
70% sulfuric acid	A
10% HCl (aq)	C
5% acetic acid	B

Rating key: A - not recommended, B - 2 hour term splash spill, C - 8 hour term splash spill, D - 72 hour immersion, E - long term immersion. NOTE: extensive chemical resistance information is available through your sales representative.

PRIMER:

Depends on application and substrate

TOPCOAT:

(optional) Depends on use and application.

LIMITATIONS:

Color stability or gloss may be affected by environmental conditions such as high humidity, chemical exposure, UV exposure or exposure to lighting such as sodium vapor lights.

Colors may vary from batch to batch. Therefore, use only product from the same batch for an entire job.

This product is not UV color stable.

Substrate temperature must be 5°F above dew point.

For best results, apply a suitable sample area to determine application parameters before using.

All new concrete must be cured for at least 30 days prior to application.

Depending on the substrate a suitable primer may be needed. See reverse side for application instructions.

Physical properties are typical values and not specifications.

See reverse side for limitations of our liability and warranty.

INSTRUCTIONS

1) **PRODUCT STORAGE:** Store product at normal room temperature before using. Continuous storage should be between 60 and 90 degree F. Low temperatures or temperature fluctuations may cause crystallization.

2) **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface Preparation is dependent on the surface to be coated.

3) **PRODUCT MIXING:** This product has a mix ratio of 1:1. One part A to One part B. Standard packages are in pre-measured kits and should be mixed as supplied in the kit. We highly recommend that the kits not be broken down unless suitable weighing equipment is available. After the two parts are combined, mix well with slow speed mixing equipment such as a jiffy mixer until the material is thoroughly mixed and streak free. After mixing, transfer the mixed material to another pail (the transfer pail) and again remix. The material in the transfer pail is now ready to be applied. Improper mixing may result in product failure.

4) **PRIMING:** Depending on the application and substrate, a suitable primer may be needed before applying this product. If a primer is not used, more porous substrates may cause outgassing and possible surface defects.

5) **PRODUCT APPLICATION:**

The mixed material can be applied by brush or roller or any other application method determined by experimentation or sample applications. Application methods are variable and dependent on the proposed use of the product. Maintain temperatures and relative humidity within the recommended ranges during the application and curing process. If concrete or substrate conditions or over aggressive mixing causes air entrapment, then an air release roller tool should be used prior to the coating tacking off to remove the air entrapped in the coating. Contact your representative for details as necessary.

Countertop Application Procedures:

STEP 1: PREPARATION & CLEANING: Before you start, make sure that both the epoxy, substrate and ambient air temperature are between 70 - 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Clean countertop surface. Make sure the entire work area is clean and free of dust and clutter, which may contaminate the finished product. Use E4E-Quick Patch to fill small holes, cracks and seams. Be sure not to leave any excess Patch material on surfaces to be coated with epoxy. Use a sanding block to smooth repairs. **SKIM COAT:** If applying epoxy over a porous surface such as concrete or wood, a skim coat is necessary before flood coating with epoxy to prevent air bubbles in the finished product. If you're careful you can do this now; otherwise wait until after masking. Mix a small amount of epoxy according to the instructions in Step 3 and use a squeegee to spread a very thin coat over the entire surface. This will seal the surface to prevent air bubbles during the flood coat stage. Wait a minimum of 8 hours after skim coating before applying the flood coat.

STEP 2: MASK & PAINT EDGES: After cleaning, let the countertop dry, then begin masking. Roll plastic onto the floor and under your work area. Place the masking material tightly up to the toe kicks under the cabinets and use masking tape to hold in place. Then run plastic along the front edge of your cabinets at the very top, just under the countertop, allowing it to drape onto the floor which you just masked. This is to allow epoxy to drip off the countertop without touching your cabinets or floors. Once everything is properly masked, paint all vertical countertop edges with the epoxy colored with the color additive. Make sure that you have enough color additive to mix with the epoxy flood coat later on. Let this prime coat dry for at least 6 hours. Now go over all the edges with your nylon brush, ensuring that the edges are thoroughly covered with the epoxy. Natural brushes are prone to leave bristles in the epoxy, so only use synthetic brushes. Epoxy will continue to run and drips will form along the bottom edges, which is fine for now.

STEP 3: MIXING EPOXY NOTE: In this step, it is extremely important to measure epoxy accurately and mix thoroughly, with clean buckets and clean mixing sticks. Hardener (Part B) should always be poured into the mixing bucket first, followed by the resin (Part A) in an exact one-to-one ratio. Mix well with the stirring stick for 5 minutes. Be sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the bucket often to pull any unmixed part A or B off of the container walls. Most problems encountered are because of failure to follow these instructions or failure to have your ambient air temperature, countertop and epoxy at the required temperature before starting.

STEP 4: ADDING BASE COLORS: This step is equally important. Take the already mixed Epoxy and pour all of the contents into a second clean container. Then add your color additive to the mixture, and stir for an additional 2-3 minutes using a second clean mixing stick. Normally, 4 ounces of the color additive is enough for up to 2 gallons of Standard Epoxy. As soon as you are finished mixing, immediately pour all of your product out onto the countertop surface. **WARNING:** If left in the bucket, it will harden much more quickly than when poured out on the countertop, reducing your working time.

NOTE: A test area should be performed before you undertake any countertop project to determine the suitability of the selected colorant(s).

STEP 5: FLOOD COAT WITH EPOXY: Spread the epoxy mixture that you just poured onto the countertop with a foam roller, and coat the entire surface evenly and thoroughly, right up to the edges. **NOTE:** At this point product will start dripping over the edge. Don't try to prevent this by stopping short of the edge. You will waste a little epoxy here, but it's not worth saving material by coating too thinly near the edges. And don't worry about the drips that form; you will take care of them later on.

STEP 6: TORCHING THE SURFACE Once you are satisfied with your creation, it's time to heat the surface to help level the epoxy and release air bubbles. For this you may use a heat gun or propane torch. A heat gun is not as effective as the torch, and will tend to push material rather than level it. A propane torch will also allow you to create a marbling effect if so desired. Torch evenly, making sure to not torch too close to the edges. Never let the torch stay in one place, but keep it moving in even, overlapping strokes. If you torch too long in one place the surface will burn. This step not only levels the epoxy and releases small air bubbles, it can also be used to give the finished product a marbled effect. Finally, examine the surface carefully using reflected light on the surface to help identify any non-covered or uneven areas. **WARNING:** Do not use torch in presence of solvents or other flammable materials.

6) **RECOAT OR TOPCOATING:** If you opt to recoat or topcoat this product or the product with colorant added, you must first be sure that the coating has tacked off before recoating. Always remember that colder temperatures will require more cure time for the product before recoating or topcoating can commence. Before recoating or topcoating, check the coating to insure no epoxy blushes were developed (a whitish, greasy film or deglossing). If a blush is present, it must be removed prior to topcoating or recoating. Always evaluate any proposed topcoats prior to using to determine suitability.

7) **CLEANUP:** Use xylene

8) **CLEANING:** Caution! Some cleaners may affect the color of the coating installed. Test each cleaner in a small area. If no ill effects are noted, you can continue to clean with the product and process tested.

9) **RESTRICTIONS:** Restrict the use of the surface and contact with any chemicals until the coating is fully cured (see technical data under full cure). It is best to let the coating remain dry for the full cure cycle as well.

NOTICE TO BUYER: DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES AND LIMITATIONS ON OUR LIABILITY

*We warrant that our products are manufactured to strict quality assurance specifications and that the information supplied by us is accurate to the best of our knowledge. Such information supplied about our products is not a representation or a warranty. It is supplied on the condition that you shall make your own tests to determine the suitability of our product for your particular purpose. Any use or application other than recommended herein is the sole responsibility of the user. Listed physical properties are typical and should not be construed as specifications. **NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, REGARDING SUCH OTHER INFORMATION, THE DATA ON WHICH IT IS BASED, OR THE RESULTS YOU WILL OBTAIN FROM ITS USE. NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT OUR PRODUCT SHALL BE MERCHANTABLE OR THAT OUR PRODUCT SHALL BE FIT FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. NO WARRANTY IS MADE THAT THE USE OF SUCH INFORMATION OR OUR PRODUCT WILL NOT INFRINGE UPON ANY PATENT.** We shall have no liability for incidental or consequential damages, direct or indirect. Our liability is limited to the net selling price of our product or the replacement of our product, at our option. Acceptance of delivery of our product means that you have accepted the terms of this warranty whether or not purchase orders or other documents state terms that vary from this warranty. No representative is authorized to make any representation or warranty or assume any other liability on our behalf with any sale of our products. Our products contain chemicals that may **CAUSE SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY. BEFORE USING, READ THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT BODILY HARM.***