



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Isospartic 640

Isotec's Isospartic 640 is an 85% solids, ZERO VOC, aliphatic polyaspartic coating. Can be used as a pigmented topcoat or as a clear coat over quartz or chip flooring systems. This seamless system is stain resistant and exhibits extraordinary performance characteristics when applied over rigid substrates. It has excellent color and gloss stability, even under harsh UV exposure. This coating creates an extremely tough, chemical and abrasion resistant finish.

APPLICATIONS

- Hospital and Health Care Facility Floors
- Auto Showrooms
- Chemical Plants
- Clear finish coat for various Decorative Concrete applications
- Educational and Institutional Floors
- Interior or Exterior Applications
- Manufacturing Facilities
- Residential, Commercial and Industrial Floors

PRODUCT ADVANTAGES

- Hi Gloss, Semi-Gloss & Matte Finishes
- 1:1 System by volume
- Chemical and Abrasion Resistant
- Excellent Color Stability and Clean-ability
- Extended Working Time with Rapid set times
- Hot Tire Stain Resistance
- Meets USDA Approvals
- Superior Gloss Retention

*Values given are not intended to be used in specific preparation

Component Properties

Color - ISO	Clear -
Color - POL	See Isotec Color Chart
Viscosity - ASTM D-2196 - 74°F, ISO	100 - 600 cps
Viscosity - ASTM D-2196 - 74°F, POL	400 - 1200 cps
Weight per gallon - ISO	8.3 - 10
Weight per gallon - POL	8.3 - 10

Reactivity Profile

Ratio by Weight - ISO:POL	5.16 : 4.84
Ratio by Volume - ISO:POL	1.0 : 1.0
Pot Life - 100g	40 - Minutes
Tack Free Time	4 - 10 Hours
Full Cure	5 - 7 Days
Return to Service - Foot Traffic	12 - 24 Hours
Recoat Window	10 - 24 Hours

Typical Physical Properties

Percentage Solids	>85 %
Hardness - ASTM D2240 - Shore D	55 D
Tear Strength - ASTM D624, Die C	330 pli
Tensile Strength - ASTM D412	2650 psi
Elongation - ASTM D412	30 - 50 %
VOC	0 g/L
Recommended Film Thickness	8 - 12 Mil

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

- **COVERAGE:** The approximate coverage is 1 gallon/150-175 square feet (8-10 mils). Coverage rate may vary if applied direct to porous concrete.
- **PACKAGING:**
2 Gallon Kit: One gal can of Poly (Resin) and One gal can of ISO (Activator).
10 Gallon Kit: One 5 Gal pail of Poly (Resin) and One 5 gal pail of ISO (Activator).
- **PRODUCT MIXING:** This product has a 1:1 mix ratio, or one parts A Poly (Resin) to one part B ISO (Activator) by volume. Packaging is in pre-measured kits and should be mixed as supplied in the kit. After parts A & B are combined, mix well with slow speed mixing equipment such as a jiffy mixer to mix the material thoroughly for 3-5 minutes until it is well mixed and streak free. Do not over mix or lift mixer in an up and down motion while mixing. This can cause air entrapment resulting in bubbles in the coating. The material is now ready to be applied on a properly prepared substrate. This product has a short pot life, so only mix that which can be used in the prescribed pot life. See the cure schedule section of this data sheet. Improper mixing may result in product failure.
- **PRIMING:** Epoxy primers can be used with this product. If the surface is very porous, you can use Isopoxy 311 LVF to reduce the possibility of air release problems occurring.
- **PRODUCT APPLICATION:** The mixed material can be applied by brush, roller, or serrated squeegee and back rolled as long as the appropriate thickness recommendations are maintained. Maintain temperatures and relative humidity within the recommended ranges during the application and curing process.

- **RECOAT OR TOPCOATING:** Prior to recoating, you must first be sure that the coating has tacked off before recoating. However, if the recoat window has passed, previous coats should be de-glossed by sanding to insure a better mechanical bond prior to application of topcoats.
- **RESTRICTIONS:** Restrict the use of the floor to light traffic and non-harsh chemicals until the coating is fully cured (see technical data under full cure). It is best to let the floor remain dry for the full cure cycle. Dependent on actual complete system application, surface may be slippery, especially when wet or contaminated; keep surface clean and dry.
- **LIMITATIONS:** Color or gloss may be affected by environmental conditions like humidity, temperatures, chemicals or lighting such as sodium vapor lights.
Check the lot number on the container and only use product from the same lot for an entire job.

Because of the short pot life and dry time, attention should be given to the trim work and tie-in areas to keep a wet edge so as to avoid roller marks, differences in color or shading problems.

Substrate temperature must be a minimum of 35°F

Physical properties are typical values.

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

SHELF LIFE: 1 Year in unopened containers

(800) 234-6300 “The Chemistry Behind Performance”® www.isotecintl.com

SAFETY Refer to the product SDS for all relevant safety information.

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Since Seller exercises no control over Buyers application or use of the product manufactured by Seller (“product”) and since materials used with the product may vary, it is understood that:

- THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTIES OR MERCHANTABILITY OR FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. While all data presented in Seller’s technical data sheet is based on the best information available to Seller and believed correct, such data is not to be construed as a warranty that the product will conform to such specifications. Such technical data sheets are subject to change without notice. Reported laboratory test results of fire redundancy in no way relates to the actual performance under fire conditions. Since all urethane systems are organic, they will burn.
- Reported laboratory test results of the color stability in no way relates to the actual performance upon exposure to light sources. Since all aromatic urethanes experience color degradation upon ultraviolet light exposure, Seller shall not be liable for any damages resulting from ultraviolet light color degradation of any aromatic urethane systems manufactured or sold by Seller.
- The liability of the Seller shall not exceed the purchase price and the Buyer shall not be entitled to nor the Seller be liable for any consequential, incidental, indirect or special damages resulting in any manner from the furnishing of the product.

1. SURFACE PREPERATION

Concrete surface preparation is especially important: Compared to other surfaces, it is rather variable in its composition and characteristics. Here are some of the questions that should be answered before applying coatings.

- What existing coatings, if any, are present on the surface?
- Is the surface contaminated with other chemicals or materials that would impact coating adhesion?
- Is the concrete strong and sound, or is it damaged?
- What defects, such as voids, cracks or laitance, are present on the surface?
- Are there areas of potential moisture related problems?

The concrete must be allowed to cure a minimum of 28 days prior to coating application. The concrete must have a light broom finish or a CSP 3 to 5 profile. Surface preparation will vary according to the type of complete system to be applied. For a complete system build higher than 10 mils dry, we recommend a fine brush blast (shot blast), or diamond grind. All dirt, oil, dust, foreign contaminants and laitance must be removed to assure a trouble-free bond to the substrate. All concrete floors without an effective moisture vapor barrier are subject to possible moisture vapor transmission that may cause blistering and failure of the coating system. It is the applicator's responsibility to conduct calcium chloride and relative humidity probe testing to determine vapor emissions prior to applying any coating. Sales agents cannot be responsible for coating failures due to undetected moisture vapor emissions.

INTERCOAT ADHESION:

Factors such as coating compatibility, temperature, humidity, surface prep and applications techniques, should be monitored to ensure proper intercoat adhesion between coats. Although we do not make it a requirement, sanding and cleaning between coats increases mechanical bonds.

CRACK REPAIR:

Voids, cracks and imperfections will be seen in finished coating if the concrete is not patched correctly. Isopoxy Crack Repair or other suitable materials can be used to fill cracks and imperfections. After the materials are cured, diamond grind patch prior to coating.

2. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE APPLICATIONS

LOW TEMPERATURES:

Low temperatures slow down the curing of coating products. This can be a benefit as the working life of the product is prolonged, but it also means that projects will take longer to complete. Re-coat times may be affected leading to delays in completing the project. Final curing time is also affected. A floor that under normal conditions could be handed over to the client after 3 days may require several more days.

Viscosity of the product is also affected. Coatings do not flow as nicely when the temperature drops. As a result, the coating that is meant to be self-leveling may not actually level.

When working in low temperatures, increased humidity in the atmosphere may also affect your floor. In cold temperatures, the dew point tends to be closer to the actual room temperature thus leading to increased relative humidity. As a result, you may get moisture settling on the uncured epoxy. This may lead to blushing, reduced gloss and surface defects on your floor. As a rule of thumb, you should only apply epoxies when the actual temperature is at least 3 degrees Celsius (5 F) above the dew point. High relative humidity can also affect urethane and polyaspartic top coatings causing bubbling. Make sure to follow the guidelines on the Technical Data Sheets for each product.

HIGH TEMPERATURES:

Decrease the curing and dry times of epoxy and other coating products. Pot life, working time and recoat windows are decreased as a result of application during higher temps. Gassing or bubbles may be the result of trapped air/solvent within the coating that is not released before the surface dries. Air entrainment during mixing may also cause bubbles. Please follow the manufactures proper mixing instructions. It is recommended to use a pin roller following the application of the coating to reduce the majority of these bubbles.