

CALICORP SCB SERIES
STEEL BARRIER DAM SYSTEM



Product Installation Guide

Version 3
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INSTALLATION GUIDE

IDENTIFY SAFETY HAZARDS

- Any hazardous areas to identify and flag?
- Construction in area?
- High Voltage – High Current areas clearly marked?
- Hazardous Materials present?
- Asbestos tiles on the floor? Are they to be removed?
- Plan reroutes for traffic control patterns & where to put barricades, etc.

INSTALLATION PROBLEMS

Barrier Clearance	Minimum 1" out from battery rack in all directions
Previous damage from spills	Clean and neutralize residue of any previous acid spills
Electrolyte Damaged Concrete	Repair concrete
Cracked Floor	Larger cracks should be filled with
Tile Damage	Fill chips and holes with patching compound
Dirty Floor	Remove oils, grease and any contaminants
Wax build-up	Remove all old wax

This is a good time to Remove any surplus plant if it is located in the containment area.

Any Cable ducts within the containment area that will be accessed in the future will be require a special cable slot barrier kit.

Any containment area concrete expansion joints or seams should be filled prior to applying the floor coating.

Floor drains should be protected if there is a possibility that a spill will reach the drain. Refer any open drains to Customer Building Engineer.

If the rack closer than 3 inches to the wall, consider using the wall as part of the barrier system. A barrier that is several inches from the wall can be a housekeeping problem.

ESTABLISH INSTALLATION SCHEDULE

Plan the way you will do the job.

Determine the type of floor preparation required.

If entire floor is to be coated, determine if you want to coat the floor before installing the spill barriers or install the barriers first.



Access to the area to be coated will have to be restricted during application and for 72 hours following.

Schedule the dates in which the work will be completed.

INVENTORY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Product Unpack and inventory all equipment, tools and supplies.

See **Table-I** for **Typical Installation Product Requirements**.

See **Table-II** for **Tools, Supplies and Equipment**.

#	PART NUMBER	ITEM DESCRIPTION
1	CAL551-101	Concrete Primer - controls off-gassing on scarified concrete. (If necessary)
2	CAL551-210	Epoxy Unicoat/Undercoat
3	CAL551-220	Novolac/Hybrid Water-Based Floorcoat
4	CAL551-311	Patching Compound. (If necessary)
	CAL551-900	Batt Mats
6	CAL551-212	Thickening agent additive. (If necessary)
7		SCB spill barrier kits.
8		SCB Bracket assembly nuts and bolts. (Provided with spill barrier kits)
9		PVC Battery Rack Nut/Bolt covers. (Obtain locally.)
10	CAL554-600	Battery Room Signs
11		¼" Bolt and anchors if attaching barrier to a wall.
12	CAL554-500	Spill Response Kit

Table-I: Typical Installation Product Requirements



PREPARE FLOOR SURFACE

If the entire Battery Room floor is to be coated, thorough surface preparation is required. It is strongly recommended that a professional and experienced applicator is used where coated floors will be subject to foot or equipment traffic.

Set up any dust and debris controls if mechanical surface treatment is used.

Place safeguards to prevent accidental contact with battery terminals and tools or equipment. Redirect foot traffic around the work area.

Coatings and barriers can be installed over linoleum or vinyl or asbestos floor tiles if they are in good condition and tightly adhere to the surface applied.

Strip all old wax from floor surface to be coated.

If asbestos tiles are present, wear a NIOSH approved respirator. Do not sand asbestos tiles. Use a liquid cleaner.

If the floor is concrete, the floor surface to be coated must be cleaned thoroughly. Concrete must be cured at least 28 days, and be clean, dry and free from form-release agents, silicone water proofing and/or curing agents. Any previous surface treatment such as paints and sealers should be removed. Dirt, dust, wax, oils and solvents must be removed. Sand blast, scarify or etch the surface with muriatic acid (15% HCL, not to exceed 20%), using one gallon per 60 - 75 square feet. Wash down old concrete to remove all residues and neutralize the pH before blasting or scarifying. For severe service, a second wash is recommended. A thorough check of the floor should be made before any liquid cleaner is used in a multi-story office. Leaks can cause serious damage to equipment on lower floors.

If you are only coating under the Battery Racks (inside the spill barriers), a good cleaning and a light sanding, especially where the spill barriers will be placed, should be sufficient.

NOTE! If you are coating floor areas outside of the spill barriers that will be subject to foot or vehicular traffic, it is strongly recommended that you use a professional applicator that has been certified by the coating manufacturer. In these circumstances a non-professional application may void the manufacturers warranty.

Professional Applicators are available. Contact Calicorp for more information.



#	TOOL OR ITEM
1	Face shield and/or safety glasses.
2	Latex gloves, disposable type are okay.
3	Sleeve protectors
4	Knee pads.
5	NIOSH Respirator, if sanding is required.
6	Electric Drill Motor e/w stirring attachments.
7	Scrub pads or sponges
8	Assortment of trowels. Plastic, disposal type are O.K.
9	Assortment of paint brushes.
10	Paint Roller, with extra rolls and trays. Include 4" trim rollers, edge and corner rolls
11	Paint or film thickness gauge.
12	Tape Measure.
13	Sandpaper.
14	Masking Tape. At least 2" wide.
15	Marking pen, chalk or chalk line.
16	Socket Set and assorted box wrenches.
17	Cleaning solvent, etching solution, MEK and denatured Alcohol.
18	Rags.
19	Plastic sheeting, disposable, to protect untreated areas.
20	Citrus-based detergent.
21	0.25" Lag bolts or screws with anchors if spill brackets are to be attached to walls.

Table-II: Installation Tools and Supplies

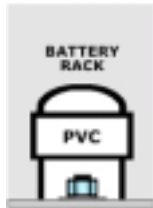
BATTERY RACK ANCHOR BOLT CAPS

Your goal for spill containment should be to make everything within the spill barrier, liquid-tight and acid-proof up to at least the height of the spill barrier itself, or 4-inches above the floor surface. This includes either covering the battery rack fasteners that bolt the rack to the floor with caps, or coating the bolts at the time you coat the floor.



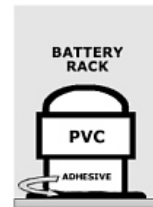
The customer may want to periodically tighten Battery Rack bolts or nuts that secures it to the floor. It is probably necessary to re-torque them after an earthquake.

If the bolts were coated with the Novolac coatings, it would be difficult to tighten them with an appropriate size wrench without breaking the integrity of the coating.



You can make Battery Rack bolt/nut caps. (Material purchased locally at an irrigation supply, or a store like Home Depot or Home Base.) There are two options based on PVC pipe couplings. A short piece of pipe can be cut, and a slip cap can be added as a cover. A threaded coupling and a threaded plug can also do the job. These can be painted to a compatible color for cosmetic purposes.

Use adhesive, such as CAL551-008 to secure the coupling to the battery rack around the anchor bolt nut. You can also use some of the CAL551-220 Floorcoat as an adhesive. Use a socket wrench to verify the size and placement of the coupling allows the nut to be tightened later.



EXPANSION JOINTS AND CABLE DUCTS

If there are any unused expansion joints or cable ducts, seal with CAL551-005 flexible joint sealer. This can be cut later if access is needed. If necessary, final coat should be CAL551-220. Review the temperature and other application requirements in the Specifications for both coatings before starting.

Open cable ducts that will end up inside the spill barriers can be accommodated. Short barriers can be erected around the internal cable slots.

FLOOR SURFACE BLEMISHES

Cracks and holes less than 3/16" can be covered by the CAL551-220 Floorcoat. A Thickening agent can be added to a coating (preferably to the primer) to enhance crack filling capability. The thickener is available from your Calicorp supplier. If rough or uneven surfaces are to be coated you may want to use an undercoat to level out surface blemishes. An undercoat is usually a higher viscosity product. For Extra-thick coats, the CAL551-001 can be used as an undercoat. Also the CAL551-102 with added thickener has been used to repair damaged concrete that has eroded up to 10 inches deep. These products require minimal spreading as they are self-leveling.

Larger holes and cracks should be filled with the CAL551-311 Patch Compound, or equivalent. This can be used to fill in broken or missing tiles, also. You may wish to replace missing tiles before applying the undercoat. Remember, the patch compound is also used to repair concrete roadway surfaces. It dries fast and then it is HARD.

If you can't apply the Floorcoat in the re-coat window (1/2 to 1 1/2 hours), allow patch compound to dry, then sand before applying the Novolac Floorcoat.

Another option is for cracks you suspect are deep and subject to further flexing. Fill the crack with CAL551-008 Adhesive at the time you are gluing the barriers to the floor. Shrinkage is nil. After the crack is filled, put a fiberglass mat strip the length of the crack and over the crack. Use CAL551-008 Adhesive as a bonding agent. Thoroughly saturate the fiberglass strip. When it is set, you can proceed with applying the Floorcoat.

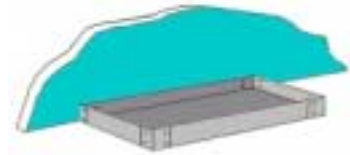


APPLICATION OF PRIMER (CAL551-101)

If primer application is necessary to pre-treat concrete substrates refer to the Primer Installation Guide.

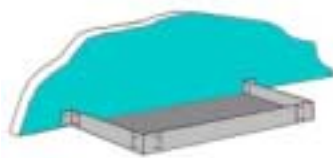
STEEL SPILL CONTAINMENT BARRIERS (SCB)

Plan every movement with caution when installing the SCB Kit around the battery racks. Batteries are low-voltage, direct-current devices, but they produce a tremendous amount of current. A metal object that comes in contact with ground and the charged terminal of a battery can be vaporized and start a fire! SAFETY FIRST!



Lay out the spill barriers to verify size.

Assemble the barriers in their designated permanent locations. Leave all bolts loosely tightened at this time. Check the barrier's relationship to the battery rack. Mark the location. A marking pen, pencil or masking tape can be used. Use masking tape to outline the outside of the barrier location. This will identify the boundaries for applying the barrier adhesive and also prevent adhesive from getting on the floor adjacent to the barrier. Also identify and mark areas where the barrier to floor gaps are the greatest. You will need to put additional adhesive in this area.



Spill barriers can include an adjacent wall as a part of the barrier. Use corner brackets to attach the barrier to the wall. Use appropriate fasteners, depending on wall construction. Mask off and coat the portion of the wall that will become part of the barrier when you are coating the floor.

Disassemble enough of the barrier if you are going to apply the adhesive to the bottom of the barrier. Make sure the bottom of the barrier and the floor surface are rough enough to ensure a good bonding. Sanding or wire brushing should suffice. Clean the barrier and floor surface so no loose particles or debris will interfere with the adhesion.

Coat the bottom of the barrier with adhesive included in the barrier kit. Place the barrier back into its final location, and tamp it down to the floor surface. Make sure it's in the correct position. You can also raise the barrier and rest it on blocks while you put the adhesive on the floor, following the border outlined by the masking tape. The set-up time is rapid at normal room temperatures. Re-assemble the rack and tighten all bolts. As you assemble the barrier, coat any chipped or scratched barrier parts. Also coat the inside of the Corner and Extension brackets with CAL551-008 Adhesive. You should also cover the carriage bolt heads and surrounding area on the inside of the spill dam with floor coating to ensure the dam is leak proof. Some installers coat the entire inside of the spill dam and also coat the feet of the battery stand.

Check the barrier for any gaps between it and the floor. Any large gaps (greater than 5/16") should be filled with CAL551-311 Patching/caulking Compound before applying the final topcoat. Treat any extension and corner joints similarly.



UNDERCOATINGS

Undercoating may be necessary if the floor surface is rough or has extensive micro-cracks. It also can be used to cover raised floor panels prior to application of final surface coating. CAL551-001 or CAL551-210 can be used as undercoats. They also can be used as a coating for spill barriers that will withstand 50% sulfuric acid. Refer to the Undercoat Application section.

SURFACE COATINGS

Top coats make the barrier reservoir able to withstand contact with the sulfuric acid component of the electrolyte. The CAL551-201 or CAL551-220 Floorcoats are suitable top coats for the spill barriers. Refer to the Topcoat Application section.

TESTING THE BARRIER

Wait until the Floorcoat has thoroughly cured before testing.

To test for leaks, fill the barrier with water. Food dye or commercial leak detector dye can be added to the water to aid detection of leaks.

After the test is completed, drain the water. The dye residue should be concentrated at the site of any leak.

Repair any leaks using topcoat mixture. If the leak appears to be deeper than the topcoat stratum, fill the leak area with undercoat mixture, then top it off with the topcoat. Allow 24 hours to cure, then retest.

BATT-MATS

When the barrier area is thoroughly dry, place the neutralizing pillows in the barrier-surrounded containment area.

The entire floor surface within the barrier should be covered with at least one layer of Batt-Mats.

Insure that you have enough neutralizing pillows to absorb the entire amount of electrolyte from the largest battery jar in the string.

SPILL CLEAN-UP KITS AND WALL CHARTS

Place the Spill Response Kits at pre-determined locations. Verify that all are fully stocked.

Place any wall charts and warning signs included in the inventory.

Provide training as required.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

A periodic routine should be set up to remove the Batt-Mats and visually inspect the interior of the spill containment area. The Floorcoat will compensate for micro cracking as the building settles, ages or is subject to minor seismic activity.

A periodic test as outlined in "Testing the Barrier" mentioned earlier will help identify leaks.



When damage occurs, repairs can be made using the coating materials. Clean the damaged area and the area immediately around it. Lightly sand the area to be repaired. Minor repairs can be fixed by using the Floorcoat material (CAL551-220). Repair kits that contain 8-ounce quantities of the Adhesive, undercoat and Floorcoat (and primer, if necessary) are available. Contact your Calicorp supplier for details.



PRIMER APPLICATION

Primer application is usually only necessary on rough or poorly finished concrete. Concrete is subject to off-gassing. The primer will prevent off-gassing that can cause micro-bubbles in the Undercoat.

The floor surface to be coated should be clean and dry and all surface preparation work is completed. Room temperature must be above 50 ° F.

Do not mix partial kits. The ratio of resin to hardener is critical. Any change in the ratio will cause the primer to cure improperly. You may end up with a gooey mess.

Thoroughly mix the resin before adding the hardener: CAL551-102 is 100% solids. The primer can be a skin and eye irritant through extended exposure. Wear goggles and gloves. Also wear a long-sleeved shirt, or sleeve protectors. If you are applying the primer under an existing rack you'll probably be working in tight places and awkward positions.

Stir the resin, making sure the solids that have collected at the bottom of the container are evenly distributed. While stirring, empty the entire amount of hardener into the resin container.

Mix thoroughly until uniform in consistency then continue to mix for an additional 2 to 3 minutes. Pay special attention to the bottom and sides of the container to ensure complete mixing as some of the heavier components can settle. Failure to mix properly will result in extended curing times, leaving you with a sticky mess! Use a mechanical mixer, an electric drill motor with mixing bit, at low speed and keep the mixing blade down in the product to avoid entrapping air. Entrapped air may result in bubbles when the coating is applied to the floor. If mixing by hand, use a square-cornered, flat implement, such as a standard paint stirring stick.

If thinning is necessary, especially at temperatures lower than 60° F (16° C), add 4 to 6 fl. oz. (118 to 177 ml) of MEK to the resin and mix thoroughly before adding the hardener. Do not exceed 10% solvent by volume. MEK can be obtained locally.

Remember that pot life is short. At 55° F (13° C) room temperature, you have about 35 minutes; at 70° F (21° C), you have about 18 minutes. If the room temperature is 39° F (4° C) you will have up to 60 minutes. Have working surfaces ready, and mix no more than one gallon of the primer at a time. It is better, during early stages of application, to have one container being mixed as the other is being applied. To increase pot life under these conditions, put the tray or pan on ice or in ice water. Do not get water or ice in the container with the coating.

Do not keep the blended primer in the original container: exothermics - heat created during the curing process - can significantly shorten the pot life. Pour the primer directly onto the floor, if you are flow coating, or into a paint roller tray. You can also use a large aluminum basting pan. Try to keep the depth of the primer in the tray below 3/8".



The substrate temperature must be at least 5° F (3° C) above dew point—the temperature at which moisture will condense on the surface of the substrate—during all blasting and priming procedures. Consult the Product Specifications and Material Safety Data Sheets for more information.

If you can, pour the mixture directly onto the floor surface to be covered, distributing it during pouring as best as possible. Spread the mixture with a brush or paint roller. Avoid introducing air into the mixture at all times.



Try to achieve about a 2 to 4 mil thick coat.

Curing time will be very short. You will be able to start applying the Undercoat or Floorcoat almost immediately. Lightly sand the surface if the primer is allowed to fully cure before subsequent coatings are applied.

If you use extra lighting, keep it away from the work area as much as possible, or use fluorescent lighting. Incandescent flood lighting can introduce extra heat into the work area, and may shorten work time. If you are through working the product, extra heat can be used to expedite curing.

Clean up any excess with a 50/50 mixture of MIBK and Butyl Acetate. These are flammable, so be careful.



UNDERCOAT APPLICATION

Application of CAL551-001 Undercoat or CAL551-210 Uni-Coat

Primer application is only necessary on rough or poorly cured concrete. Concrete is subject to off-gassing. The primer will prevent off-gassing that can cause micro-bubbles in coating materials.

The floor surface to be coated should be clean and dry and all surface preparation work is completed. Room temperature must be above 50° F.

Do not mix partial kits. The ratio of resin to hardener is critical. Any change in the ratio will cause the primer to cure improperly. You may end up with a gooey mess.

Thoroughly mix the resin before adding the hardener: These coatings are 100% solids. The materials can be a skin and eye irritant through extended exposure. Wear goggles and gloves. Also wear a long-sleeved shirt, or sleeve protectors. If you are applying the coating under an existing rack you'll probably be working in tight places and awkward positions.

Stir the resin, making sure the solids that have collected at the bottom of the container are evenly distributed. While stirring, empty the entire amount of hardener into the resin container.

Mix thoroughly until uniform in consistency then continue to mix for an additional 2 to 3 minutes. Pay special attention to the bottom and sides of the container to ensure complete mixing as some of the heavier components can settle. Failure to mix properly will result in extended curing times, leaving you with a sticky mess! Use a mechanical mixer, an electric drill motor with mixing bit, at low speed and keep the mixing blade down in the product to avoid entrapping air. Entrapped air may result in bubbles when the coating is applied to the floor. If mixing by hand, use a square-cornered, flat implement, such as a standard paint stirring stick.

If thinning is necessary, especially at temperatures lower than 60° F (16° C), add 4 to 6 fl. oz. (118 to 177 ml) of MEK to the resin and mix thoroughly before adding the hardener. Do not exceed 10% solvent by volume. MEK can be obtained locally.

Remember that pot life is short. Have working surfaces ready, and mix no more than one gallon of the primer at a time. It is better, during early stages of application, to have one container being mixed as the other is being applied. To increase pot life under these conditions, put the tray or pan on ice or in ice water. Do not get water or ice in the container with the coating.

POT LIFE

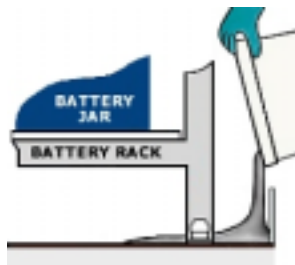
	CAL551-001	CAL551-210
45° F (9° C)	1 Hr 40 Min	9 Hrs
75° F (24° C)	1 Hr	2 Hrs 30 Min
92° F (33° C)	44 Min	1 Hr

Do not keep the blended coating in the original container: exothermics^{3/4} heat created during the curing process - can significantly shorten the pot life.



Pour the primer directly onto the floor, if you are flow coating, or into a paint roller tray. You can also use a large aluminum basting pan. Try to keep the depth of the primer in the tray below 3/8".

The substrate temperature must be at least 5° F (3° C) above dew point—the temperature at which moisture will condense on the surface of the substrate—during all blasting and priming procedures. Consult the Product Specifications and Material Safety Data Sheets for more information.



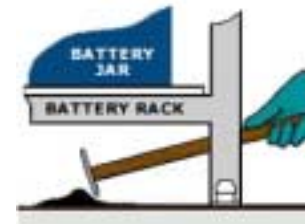
Pour the mixture directly onto the floor surface to be covered, distributing it during pouring as best as possible.

Spread the mixture with a plastic trowel, brush, paint roller or by hand.

Work the mixture into corners and joints and make sure the coating gets spread over the base of the spill barrier.

Avoid introducing air into the mixture at all times. Use a medium bristle brush or a non-shed roller with 3/8" or shorter nap designed for use with epoxies.

Try to achieve about a 20 to 30 mil thick coat.



If possible, apply two 10 mil coats instead of one 20 mil coat. This will not be possible if you are working with only one container of material. The remainder will cure at the same rate as the applied material if not quicker.

Second and subsequent coats must be applied before the previous coat has completely cross-linked. Apply additional coats when the previous coat will still string out (pigtail) and hold its shape when touched. If only tack remains, allow the product to cure, then brush blast or sand before applying the next coat.

If you use extra lighting, keep it away from the work area as much as possible, or use fluorescent lighting. Incandescent flood lighting can introduce extra heat into the work area, and may shorten work time. If you are through working the product, extra heat can be used to expedite curing.

Curing time may be very short. If you are using a finish coat over this material You will be able to start applying the Floorcoat based on guidelines in #12 above. Lightly sand the surface if the primer is allowed to fully cure before the Floorcoat is applied.

CURE TIME @ 70° F (21° C)

	CAL551-001	CAL551-210
Re-Coat Window	24 Hr.	24 Hr.
Light Loading	2 days	2 Days
Immersion <small>Aqueous Service</small>	7 Days	3 Days
Full or Chemical Service	7 Days	7 Days

Clean up any excess with a 50/50 mixture of MIBK and Butyl Acetate. These are flammable, so be careful. Additional application information can be found in the Product Description and MSDS.



TOPCOAT APPLICATION

Application of Topcoats (CAL551-201 or CAL551-220)

Primer application is only necessary on rough or poorly cured concrete. Concrete is subject to off-gassing. The primer will prevent off-gassing that can cause micro-bubbles in coating materials.

The floor surface to be coated should be clean and dry and all surface preparation work is completed. Room temperature must be above 50 ° F. If you are applying CAL551-201 on concrete or linoleum you should apply an undercoat.

Do not mix partial kits. The ratio of resin to hardener is critical. Any change in the ratio will cause the primer to cure improperly. You may end up with a gooey mess.

Thoroughly mix the resin before adding the hardener: These coatings are 100% solids. The materials can be a skin and eye irritant through extended exposure. Wear goggles and gloves. Also wear a long-sleeved shirt, or sleeve protectors. If you are applying the coating under an existing rack you'll probably be working in tight places and awkward positions.

Stir the resin, making sure the solids that have collected at the bottom of the container are evenly distributed. While stirring, empty the entire amount of hardener into the resin container.

Mix thoroughly until uniform in consistency then continue to mix for an additional 2 to 3 minutes. Pay special attention to the bottom and sides of the container to ensure complete mixing as some of the heavier components can settle. Failure to mix properly will result in extended curing times, leaving you with a sticky mess! Use a mechanical mixer, an electric drill motor with mixing bit, at low speed and

keep the mixing blade down in the product to avoid entrapping air. Entrapped air may result in bubbles when the coating is applied to the floor. If mixing by hand, use a square-cornered, flat implement, such as a standard paint stirring stick.

If thinning is necessary, especially at temperatures lower than 60° F (16° C), add 4 to 6 fl. oz. (118 to 177 ml) of MEK to the resin and mix thoroughly before adding the hardener. Do not exceed 10% solvent by volume. MEK can be obtained locally. Read the Material Safety Data Sheet for MEK before using it.

POT LIFE

	CAL551-201	CAL551-220
45° F (9° C)	6 Hr.	6 Hr., 30 Min.
75° F (24° C)	42 Min.	50 Min.
92° F (33° C)	30 Min.	30 Min.

Remember that pot life is short. Have working surfaces ready, and mix no more than one gallon of the primer at a time. It is better, during early stages of application, to have one container being mixed as the other is being applied. To increase pot life under these conditions, put the tray or pan on ice or in ice water. Do not get water or ice in the container with the coating.



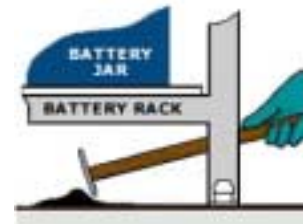
Do not keep the blended coating material in the original container: exothermics - heat created during the curing process - can significantly shorten the pot life.

The substrate temperature must be at least 5° F (3° C) above dew point—the temperature at which moisture will condense on the surface of the substrate—during all blasting and priming procedures. Consult the Product Specifications and Material Safety Data Sheets for more information.



Pour the mixture directly onto the floor surface to be covered or into a paint roller tray or large aluminum basting pan. Try to keep the depth of the primer in the tray below 3/8".

Spread the mixture with a plastic trowel, brush, paint roller or by hand. Work the mixture into corners and joints and make sure the coating gets spread over the base of the spill barrier. Avoid introducing air into the mixture at all times. Use a medium bristle brush or a non-shed roller with 3/8" or shorter nap designed for use with epoxies.



Try to achieve about a 20 to 30 mil thick coat. If possible, apply two 10 mil coats instead of one 20 mil coat. This will not be possible if you are working with only one container of material. The remainder will cure at the same rate as the applied material if not quicker.

Second and subsequent coats must be applied before the previous coat has completely cross-linked. Apply additional coats when the previous coat will still string out (pigtail) and hold its shape when touched. If only tack remains, allow the product to cure, then brush blast or sand before applying the next coat.

If you use extra lighting, keep it away from the work area as much as possible, or use fluorescent lighting. Incandescent flood lighting can introduce extra heat into the work area, and may shorten work time. If you are through working the product, extra heat can be used to expedite curing.

Curing time can be very short depending on ambient temperature. Higher temperatures will shorten pot-life.

CURE TIME @ 70° F (21° C)

	CAL551-201	CAL551-220
Re-Coat Window	1 Hr. 50 Min.	1 to 3 Hr.
Light Loading	30 Hr.	12 Hr.
Immersion Aqueous Services	72 Hr.	
Full Services	7 Days	3 Days

Clean up any excess with a 50/50 mixture of MIBK and Butyl Acetate. These are flammable, so be careful. For CAL551-220, skin can be cleaned with soap & Water.

Additional application information can be found in the Product Description/MSDS.