



# Protective & Marine Coatings

# TRANSGARD™ TG111V2 ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER

Revised 08/2019 Issue 11

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

A high build 2-pack epoxy zinc phosphate primer/buildcoat.

### RECOMMENDED USE

Anti-corrosive protection of carbon steel surfaces prepared by abrasive blast cleaning. Can be applied at thicknesses between 75 and 150 microns dry to provide both primer and buildcoat in a single coat. A top coat is only required for decorative purposes.

Without topcoat the material will quickly discolour and patchiness may be exaggerated due to film thickness variation, but will nonetheless provide excellent anti-corrosive protection as a single coat protective epoxy nor will intercoat adhesion be affected by any discolouration. See reverse side for further information on colour stability.

For use in internal/external exposed conditions.

### ENDORSEMENTS

Highways Agency Item No. 111.

### RECOMMENDED APPLICATION METHODS

Airless Spray  
Conventional Spray  
Brush ( for small areas and touch up only )  
Roller

**Recommended Cleanser Thinner:** No. 5 (for thinning)  
No. 9 or No. 13 (for cleaning)

### PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

**Flash Point:** Base : 24°C Additive : 26°C

**% Solids by Volume:** 75 ± 3% (ASTM-D2697-03(2014))

**Pot Life:** 2½ hours at 15°C 1½ hours at 23°C ¾ hour at 35°C

**Colour Availability:** Light Grey, Red Oxide

#### VOC

186 gms/litre determined practically in accordance with UK Regulations PG6/23  
249 gms/litre calculated from formulation to satisfy EC Solvent Emissions Directive  
165 gms/kilo content by weight from formulation, to satisfy EC Solvent Emissions Directive

### RECOMMENDED THICKNESS

Dry film thickness	Wet film thickness	Theoretical coverage
100 microns	133 microns	7.5 m <sup>2</sup> /ltr*

\* This figure makes no allowance for surface profile, uneven application, overspray or losses in containers and equipment. Film thickness will vary depending on actual use and specification

### PRACTICAL APPLICATION RATES - MICRONS PER COAT

	Airless Spray	Conventional Spray	Brush	Roller
<b>Dry</b>	75*	75	75	65
<b>Wet</b>	100	100	100	87

\* Maximum sag tolerance with overlap typically 270µm wet (200µm dry) by airless spray.

### AVERAGE DRYING TIMES

	@ 15°C	@ 23°C	@ 35°C
<b>To touch:</b>	2 hours	1½ hours	1 hour
<b>To recoat:</b>	6 hours	4 hours	3 hours
<b>To handle:</b>	16 hours	8 hours	5 hours

These figures are given as a guide only. Factors such as air movement and humidity must also be considered.

### RECOMMENDED TOPCOATS

For overcoating with epoxy products (including self overcoating), the maximum recommended interval is 28 days at 23°C. For overcoating outside this interval, consult Sherwin-Williams technical support for advice. Where a high degree of gloss and colour retention is required, overcoat with Acrolon C137V2 or Transgard TG169 within 7 days at a minimum d.f.t. of 50 microns. These overcoating times refer to achievement of optimum adhesion at 23°C and will vary with temperature. For overcoating outside the above parameters, consult Sherwin-Williams for advice.

### PACKAGE

A two component material supplied in separate containers to be mixed prior to use.

<b>Pack Size:</b>	5 litre unit when mixed.
<b>Mixing Ratio:</b>	4 parts base to 1 part additive by volume.
<b>Weight:</b>	Red oxide 1.53 kg/litre (may vary with shade).
<b>Shelf Life:</b>	2 years from date of manufacture or 'Use By' date where specified



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### SURFACE PREPARATION

Blast clean to Sa2½ BS EN ISO 8501-1:2007. Average surface profile in the range 50-75 microns. Manually prepared surfaces should be prepared to a minimum standard of St3 BS EN ISO 8501-1:2007 at the time of coating. Ensure surfaces to be coated are clean, dry and free from all surface contamination. May also be applied over a wide range of pre-fabrication primers, including inorganic zinc silicate, and epoxy types.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

#### Airless Spray

Nozzle Size	:	0.33mm (13 thou)
Fan Angle	:	40°
Operating Pressure	:	155kg/cm <sup>2</sup> (2200 psi)

The airless spray details given above are intended as a guide only. Details such as fluid hose length and diameter, paint temperature and job shape and size all have an effect on the spray tip and operating pressure chosen. However, the operating pressure should be the lowest possible consistent with satisfactory atomisation. As conditions will vary from job to job, it is the applicators' responsibility to ensure that the equipment in use has been set up to give the best results. If in doubt Sherwin-Williams should be consulted.

#### Conventional Spray

Nozzle Size	:	1.27mm (50 thou)
Atomising Pressure	:	2.8kg/cm <sup>2</sup> (40 psi)
Fluid Pressure	:	0.4kg/cm <sup>2</sup> (6 psi)

The details of atomising pressure, fluid pressure and nozzle size are given as a guide. It may be found that slight variations of pressure will provide optimum atomisation in some circumstances according to the set up in use. Atomising air pressure depends on the air cap in use and the fluid pressure depends on the length of line and direction of feed i.e. horizontal or vertical.

For application by conventional spray, it may be necessary to thin the paint by the addition of up to 10% Cleanser Thinner No. 5. Where thinning has been carried out the wet film thickness must be adjusted accordingly.

**N.B.** Thinning will affect VOC compliance.

Brush and Roller: The material is suitable for brush and roller application. Application of more than one coat may be necessary to give equivalent dry film thickness to a single spray applied coat.

### APPLICATION CONDITIONS AND OVERCOATING

Epoxy paints should preferably be applied at temperatures in excess of 10°C. Relative humidity should not exceed 90% and in these conditions good ventilation is essential.

Substrate temperature shall be at least 3°C above the dew point and always above 0°C.

At application temperatures below 10°C, drying and curing times will be significantly extended, and spraying characteristics may be impaired. Application at ambient air temperatures below 5°C is not recommended.

In order to achieve optimum water and chemical resistance, temperature needs to be maintained above 10°C during curing.

If it is desired to overcoat outside the times stated on the data sheet, please seek advice from Sherwin-Williams.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES

Drying times, curing times and pot life should be considered as a guide only. The curing reaction of epoxies commences immediately the two components are mixed, and since the reaction is dependent on temperature, the curing time and pot life will be approximately halved by a 10°C increase in temperature and doubled by a 10°C decrease in temperature.

Epoxy Coatings - Colour Stability: Variable colour stability is a feature of epoxy materials which tend to yellow and darken with age particularly when used on internal areas. Therefore any areas touched-up and repaired with the same colour at a later date may be obvious due to this colour change. When epoxy materials are exposed to ultra-violet light a surface chalking effect will develop. This phenomenon results in loss of gloss and a fine powder coating at the surface which may give rise to colour variation depending on the aspect of the steelwork. This effect in no way detracts from the performance of the system.

#### Epoxy Coatings - Tropical Use

Epoxy paints at the time of mixing should not exceed a temperature of 35°C. At this temperature the pot life will be approximately halved. Use of these products outside of the pot life may result in inferior adhesion properties even if the materials appear fit for application. Thinning the mixed product will not alleviate this problem.

The maximum air and substrate temperature for application is 50°C providing conditions allow satisfactory application and film formation. If the air and substrate temperatures exceed 50°C and epoxy coatings are applied under these conditions, paint film defects such as dry spray, bubbling and pinholing etc. can occur within the coating. Numerical values quoted for physical data may vary slightly from batch to batch.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

Consult Product Health and Safety Data Sheet for information on safe storage, handling and application of this product.

### WARRANTY

Any person or company using the product without first making further enquiries as to the suitability of the product for the intended purpose does so at their own risk, and Sherwin-Williams can accept no liability for the performance of the product, or for any loss or damage arising out of such use.

The information detailed in this Data Sheet is liable to modification from time to time in the light of experience and of normal product development, and before using, customers are advised to check with Sherwin-Williams, quoting the reference number, to ensure that they possess the latest issue.