

Description

Sanitile 933 Slurry is a heavy duty, chemical resistant antimicrobial treated polyurethane resin floor screed. Attractive positively textured colored floor finish.

Sanitile 933 Slurry is unaffected by moisture vapor transmission, provided it is applied per the substrate requirements below and the surface preparation performed meets ICRI CSP-5 or CSP-6.

Uses

Ideal for wet processing zones such as food manufacturing, food preparation areas, and chemical processing plants.

Benefits

- Contains Polygiene, an antimicrobial additive based on silver ion technology
- Unaffected by moisture vapor transmission
- Very high chemical resistance
- Easy to clean and sterilise surface, minimal joints
- Heat resistant to 90°C
- Non-tainting, non-dusting
- High abrasion resistance
- Withstands high mechanical stress
- Good alternative to expensive acid resistant tiles
- Low odor during application
- Rapid installation and positive slip resistance
- Can be applied to new concrete after 7 days

Substrate Requirements

Concrete or screed substrate should be free from laitance, dust and other contamination. The substrate must be dry and free from rising water or hydrostatic pressure.

Components

Topping: Sanitile 933 Slurry Part A / Part B

Filler: Reactive Filler #36

Pigment Pack: Colored pigment pack

Microbial / Fungal Resistance

The Polygiene antimicrobial additive incorporated into the Sanitile 933 Slurry provides control of most bacteria and fungi which come into contact with the floor.

Limitations

Sanitile 933 Slurry is not resistant to ground water hydrostatic pressure.

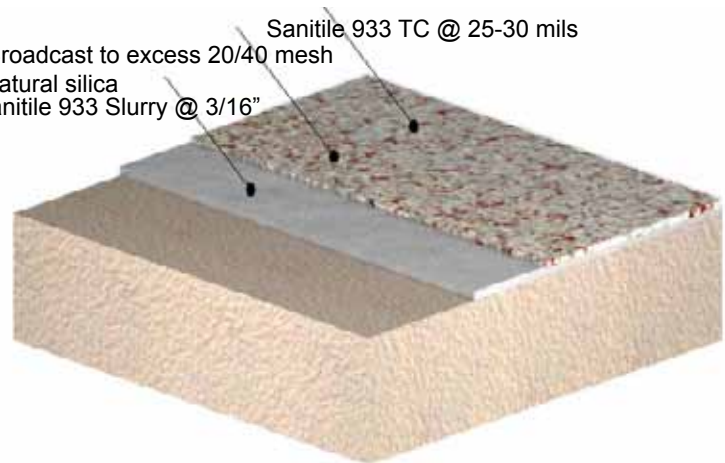
Technical Information

The figures that follow are typical properties achieved in laboratory tests at 20°C and at 50% Relative Humidity.

Compressive strength	8,128 psi (ASTM C 579)
Tensile strength	1,450 psi (ASTM C 307)
Coefficient of thermal expansion	2.7 x 10 ⁻⁵ in/in/° (ASTM C 531)
Impact resistance	No visible damage or deterioration at minimum 160 in-lb
Flexural strength	2,900 psi (ASTM C 580)
Modulus of elasticity	1.7 x 10 ⁵ (ASTM C 469)
Water absorption	< 0.1%
Abrasion Resistance	50 mg loss (ASTM D 4060) CS-17 Wheel, 1,000 cycles
Adhesion	400 psi (ASTM D 4541) 100% concrete failure
Coefficient of friction	Passes ADA recommendations (ASTM D 2047)
Chemical resistance	Excellent resistance to sugars and most acids (organic and inorganic)

Carboline Company Sanitile 933 Slurry

Broadcast to excess 20/40 mesh
natural silica
Sanitile 933 Slurry @ 3/16"
Sanitile 933 TC @ 25-30 mils



Speed of Cure	50°F	70°F	85°F
Light traffic	36 hrs	24 hrs	12 hrs
Full traffic	72 hrs	48 hrs	24 hrs
Full chemical cure	10 days	7 days	5 days

Aftercare - Cleaning and Maintenance

Clean regularly using a single or double headed rotary scrubber drier in conjunction with a mildly alkaline detergent.

Application Instructions

Preparation/Substrate

Surfaces to be coated should be sound and provide adequate strength for the proposed end use with a minimum compressive strength of 3625 psi. Substrate should be surface dry and free from excessive rising moisture. Blasting or scarifying removes laitance. Irregularities, damage and cracks can be filled with epoxy mortar or with Flowfresh 933 Slurry.

Anchor grooves, at least 1/4" wide and 1/4" deep, must be cut at 6" perimeter along all walls, edges, pillars, doors, drainage channels, grid drains and penetrative joints. All moving joints must pass through the coating and must be sealed tight. Anchor grooves must be cut on both sides of such joints. Welded joints and cracks in the concrete may be coated, but if movement occurs the coating will also crack. All residues must be removed to provide a dry, dust free open textured surface. The surface profile and levels should be appropriate for the system to be applied. Contact Carboline for advice if there are impurities, such as oils etc., in the concrete.

Outline Specification

- Apply Sanitile 933 Slurry at 24 sq. ft/unit (3/16").

Primer

Sanitile 933 Slurry does not normally require a primer. In the case of a highly porous substrate, prime the using Sanitile 900 as described below. Pour all of Hardener B into the Base A container. Mix using a slow speed drill and helical spinner until a homogenous mixture is obtained (high speed mixing and/or incorrect mixing heads will cause excessive air entrapment). Immediately after mixing, pour out all of the resulting mixture onto the floor and apply using a double-lipped rubber squeegee and roller. Scatter dry sand or quartz (approx. 16-30s mesh) into the primer, whilst wet. Allow the primer to harden until the surface can be walked on, approx. 12 hours at 70°F. At lower temperatures the hardening time is longer. It is important there are no dry patches.

Mixing

Check that the batch numbers of the colored components are the same for the entire surface. For larger projects or continuation of works, a batch matching service should have been requested at point of order. Remember, never split batches/components. Incorrect mixing ratios or poor mixing can result in irregular hardening or variations in colour, etc.

Sanitile 933 Slurry (4 pack product with pigment pack)

Pour Base A into suitably sized mixing vessel and add the pigment pack and mix using a slow speed drill and helical spinner for 20 seconds. Add Hardener B. Mix for 30 seconds and then add Reactive Filler #36 while mixing. Ensure that all fillers and resins are scraped into the mix from the sides of the mixing vessel otherwise bubbles/blisters can develop in the applied floor. Continue mixing until a homogenous mixture is obtained (1-2 minutes).

Before the next mix, scrape out any residual material from the mixing vessel and dispose of before starting the next mix; otherwise the working time of the following mix could be reduced.

Application

The mixed product should be poured out evenly over the floor and then applied to the desired thickness with a pin or cam rake, a trowel is then used to remove the traces of the rake or joins between mixes. Spike roll the material to aid levelling and air release.

Note that:

Carboline products are often multiple-component systems. Poor mixing, or incorrect mixing procedures, can result in irregular and incomplete hardening, which in turn can result in an inferior final result. The temperature should be at least 60°F to achieve the best results during application. The temperature of the substrate should be at least 50°F, although a temperature of 60-80°F is recommended. The temperature of the substrate should exceed the "dew point" by more than 5°F during application and hardening.

The product should be stored in such a way that the temperature is the same as the room temperature where the product is to be applied, i.e. between 60-80°F. This improves the mixing, flow, penetration and hardening of the product. Complete hardening takes 5-7 days. Sanitile 933 Slurry should not be applied in thicker coats than specified because the cure (hardening) can be impaired. There are often several types of products at a workplace. Sort the products separately to avoid mistakes. It is important that the material is kept warm, to maintain its fluidity. It is also necessary to warm up the filler component; otherwise it will act as a heat sink and cool down the mixture.

Bear in mind that the surface will NOT be sufficiently hardened the same day as the flooring application to apply coves. Wait a day before applying coves to avoid marks in the floor.

Cleaning of Tools

Cleaned immediately after use with solvent or thinners.



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