



Revran SEL 997 LV uses specially selected raw materials, which provide low viscosity, excellent applicability, high mechanical and chemical resistance (acid and base splashes), good resistance to moisture, fresh water, industrial and salt.

## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### TYPE

Modified epoxy resin varnish and sealer.

### USAGE

Recommended as a sealer and substrate finish for concrete and tiles, masonry plasters and asbestos cement. Also recommended for precast concrete floors and shingles.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATIONS

<b>COLOR</b>	Colorless		
<b>FINISH</b>	High Gloss		
<b>VOLUME SOLIDS</b>	75% ± 2		According to NBR 8621 (modified)
<b>WEIGHT PER LITER</b>	1,010 ± 0,05 g/ml		According to ASTM D 1475
<b>FLASH POINT</b>	> 100°C		
<b>VOC</b>	150,0 g/L		
<b>MIXING RATIO</b>		Peso	Volume
	<b>Comp. A</b>	100,0	1,0
	<b>Comp. B</b>	86,0	1,0
<b>POT LIFE (25°C)</b>	8 h		
<b>INDUCTION TIME</b>	Not applicable		
<b>THEORETICAL SPREADING RATE</b>	25,0 m <sup>2</sup> /l para 30 µm		
<b>WET THICKNESS</b>	30 µm		
<b>DRY THICKNESS</b>	22,5 µm		
<b>DRYING TIME, for 30 µm</b>		25°C	
		Minimum	Maximum
	<b>Touch</b>		5h
	<b>Handle</b>		12h
	<b>Recoat</b>	12h	48h
<b>ENVIROMENTAL CONDITIONS</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	Should be between 0 to 60°C.	
	<b>Relative Humidity</b>	Between 30 to 85%	
	<b>Dew Point</b>	Surface temperature is at least 3°C above dew point	
	<b>Thinner</b>	If necessary use 420.0000	
<b>APPLICATION</b>	<b>Brush</b>	Recommended method only for corners and retouching.	
	<b>Roller</b>	You need more coats to achieve the desired thickness. Use solvent resistant roller (lamb wool). The wool should be cut close to the roller to prevent blistering during application.	
	<b>Conventional Spray Gun</b>	Conventional DeVilbiss JGA 502/3 FX 704 spray gun or similar. Spray pressure between 2,5 to 3,0 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (35 to 42 psi). Tank pressure between 0,5 to 1,5 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (7 to 21 psi).	
	<b>AirLess Spray Gun</b>	Use nozzles between 17 to 21 and pump pressure between 140 to 175 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (2000 to 2500 psi).	



<b>SURFACE PREPARATION</b>	<b>Concrete floors</b>	Conventional DeVilbiss JGA 502/3 FX 704 spray gun or similar. Spray pressure between 2,5 to 3,0 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (35 to 42 psi). Tank pressure between 0,5 to 1,5 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (7 to 21 psi).
	<b>Masonry</b>	The surface should be free of any contaminations such as: salts, oils, greases, grease, dust, etc.
	<b>Wood</b>	Proceed sanding to increase surface roughness.
	<b>Tile</b>	Wash with detergents, solvents or the like until the surface is completely decontaminated. It should be completely dry before application.
	<b>Recommended Primer</b>	Can be used directly as a sealer.
	<b>Existing Painting</b>	The surface must be clean, free of oils, grease and dust. You will not be able to display areas with displacement. Proceed with light sanding, dry, with 220 grit sandpaper, to break brightness.
<b>Recommended Finish</b>	Epoxy or PU finish as orientation of the technical area.	

**SHELF LIFE** 12 months

**UM NUMBER** 1263

**HAZARD NUMBER** 33

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING REVSPAN SEL 997 LV ON CONCRETE FLOORS**

**1. CHECKING THE HUMIDITY**

**Residual moisture** Ensure substrate temperature is 3 ° C above Dew Point, limited to maximum Relative Air Humidity of 85%.

New floors to be installed in places near groundwater or subject to percolation of moisture by the soil, must provide treatment with waterproofing blanket, before concreting. The moisture vapor content of the substrate should be less than 120gr / 24hrs / 1m<sup>2</sup>, using the Calcium Chloride test, a 60 hour test (ASTM F1869).

For already installed floors, the present moisture content should be evaluated, limited to a maximum of 5.0% (ASTM D2759).

A qualitative assessment of the presence of moisture in concrete can be made using the procedure described in ASTM D 4263, as follows:

**Ascending Humidity**

1. Fasten a 50 x 50 cm transparent plastic film to the floor with high adhesive tape (Silver Tape 3M or similar) completely sealing the edges of the plastic film.

2. Wait for 16 to 24 hours, and after that period, remove the adhesive tape, visually examine the presence of moisture condensation on both the plastic film and the floor.

The presence of moisture makes the application unfeasible, and heat drying, air blowing, or drying must be provided.

This test should be randomly distributed throughout the floor being performed every 46 m<sup>2</sup> or as assessed by the Technical Assistant.

## 2. SURFACE PREPARATION

### New Concrete

It should be cured for at least 28 days, dry, free of contaminants such as salts, oils, grease and dust. Wash with 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid solution. Then wash with plenty of water for disposal of acidic wastes. After washing, evaluate the pH using paper strips pH (proceed according to ASTM D 4262). Perform random measurements every 50 m<sup>2</sup> or according to the Technical Assistant's assessment, the measured pH values must be between 7 and 10 to proceed with the application of the product.

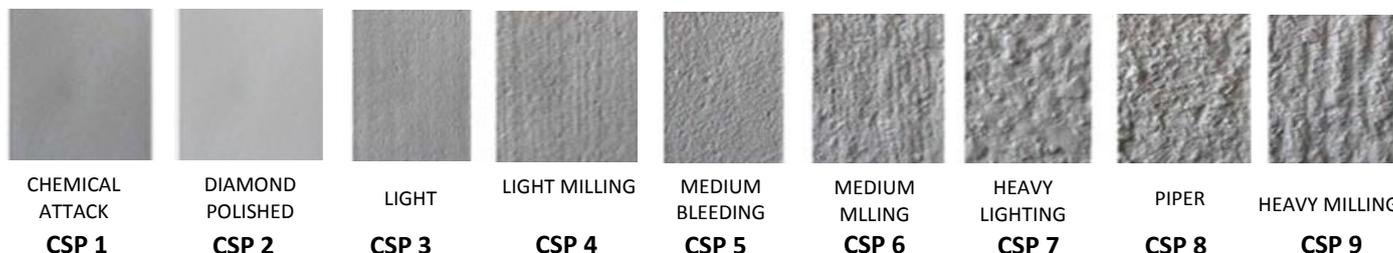
### Old Concrete

Surface oil, grease and oily contamination of oil or wax should be removed using degreasing solutions and then rinsed with clean water. If the contamination is deep, surface roughing with suitable equipment (grinders, hammers or similar) may be necessary.

The state of conservation of the floor and the condition of service requested will determine the type of treatment to be performed. The applicable methods are:

1. Surface thinning: removal of deep contaminations, a few inches deep.
2. Milling (mechanical scarification): Generally in large areas, reaching a few millimeters deep, eliminating more superficial creams and contaminations, with exposure of concrete aggregates.
3. Electromechanical sanding: Polishing agents that promote wet or dry sanding, promoting uniform roughness on the floor, surface regularization.
4. Abrasive Blasting - Uses steel blast blows with pressurized air, promotes uniform roughness and low depth, approximately 1 mm.
5. Acid washing: In general it uses aqueous solution with 10 - 15% hydrochloric acid (organic acids such as citric acid can also be used). Usually used on very smooth floors, to give slight surface roughness.

The surface preparation shall be performed in accordance with the SSPC SP-13 / NACE No. 6, Technical Guideline No. 03732 of the ICRI - International Concrete Repair Institute and compared to the visual standards expressed as CSP 1 to 9 \*:



\* Merely illustrative standards

## 3. PRODUCT PREPARATION

### Sealer and Finishing

First homogenize the A component of the product with a helical-type mechanical mixer, eliminating possible sedimentation. Then add all of Component B to Component A and homogenize with mechanical mixer for 1 minute. The process of mechanical homogenization should be as turbulent as possible to avoid the entry of air. After homogenization, allow the set to stand for approximately 3 minutes allowing the reduction of occluded air bubbles, and start the application. According to the type of substrate, care should be taken to apply in sufficient thickness for complete sealing. For application on tiles, one should apply higher



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#### 4. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

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##### Sealer and Finishing

Apply preferably with a short-haired roller, suitable for solvent-based epoxy type paints. For use as a sealer, stretch the roll so as to obtain a wet thickness of 40 µm (equivalent to a dry thickness of 30 µm), and visually control so that the entire surface is filled. As a finishing varnish for tiles or masonry, its application, also with a short-haired roller, should be in a wet layer of approximately 60 µm (equivalent to 45 µm dry thickness), with the roll being more loaded and less stretched, taking care To prevent product run-off.

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#### IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. The practical yield of this product is variable according to the thickness applied, method and technique of application, type and roughness of the substrate and environmental conditions.
2. The values found for the weight-per-liter and viscosity tests were obtained in the laboratory at a temperature of 25 ° C. At temperatures other than that mentioned, the above values will naturally undergo significant changes.
3. The life of the mixture decreases with increasing temperature and catalyzed volume.
  
4. Low temperatures increase curing time. For temperatures below 10 ° C, consult our Technical Department.
5. Due to errors inherent in any type of test, it is normal to obtain a variation of up to 2% in the solids by volume test.
6. This product is not recommended as a tile adhesion promoter.
7. Product applicable on hydrojet treated surfaces under ultrahigh pressure Ultrahigh Pressure Water Jetting being tolerant to residual moisture in the substrate, without staining or of water.
8. Coatings based on epoxy resin have their own characteristics. Film film is subject to changes in color, gloss, calcination and / or staining when exposed to weathering. These inherent characteristics of epoxy coatings will be potentiated when such products are exposed to homeless environments subject to condensation, high humidity and UV radiation prior to the specified curing time. It is important to note that these changes are only aesthetic, not compromising the performance of the coatings.

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#### PREVENTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. Improper use and / or handling of this product may be hazardous to health and may cause fire or explosion. Do not use it before taking the necessary measures to avoid damages and injuries.
  2. Storage: Store the product in a well-ventilated room, with a maximum temperature of 40 ° C. Do not expose to direct sunlight
  3. Flammability: Flammable. Keep away from flames and sparks.
  4. Inhalation: Avoid breathing vapors, maintaining good ventilation during application and drying.
  5. Handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes, using gloves, goggles, protectors, masks and protective creams. Do not eat or drink near the application site. Keep away from children and pets.
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**IN CASE OF ACCIDENT**

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1. Skin contact: Wash with plenty of water and promote cleaning with mild soap.
  2. Contact with clothing: Remove affected clothing and wash.
  3. Leaks: Isolate area and do not smoke. In case of large spill and confined area, wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapors. Cover and contain spillage with sand, sawdust or earth, and transfer the liquid and containment solid to separate containers in order to discard.
  4. Fire: Protect containers from damage by water spray in the form of mist. Fire extinguishers with CO2 extinguishers, foam or chemical powder.
  5. Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with running clean water (for at least 10 minutes) and seek immediate medical attention.
- IMPORTANT**: For more information, consult the MSDS - Chemical Safety Data Sheet for this product.
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