

**GENERAL** - Dynesic epoxy sealants and coating systems are comprised of two parts that are mixed prior to application. The two parts consist of Part A (resin) which cross-links with the co-reactant Part B (hardener).

**WHICH COATING TO USE** - All Dynesic PANSEAL and other 2 part products have NO VOCs, very minimal odor, exceptional (up to 2,750 PSI) adhesion strength, can be applied vertically, are self-levelling and contain a complete list of chemical resistance properties. Dynesic PANSEAL and 2 part products can be applied with a brush, roller or sprayer, other than PANSEAL Paste, which requires a trowel or similar tool.

**PANSEAL – 2000PG** - *All Purpose, Adhesive and Coating with Abrasion Properties*

PANSEAL has some flexibility (8% elongation), but is designed as an abrasion proof barrier and is most ideal for solid surfaces. PANSEAL has a similar viscosity to honey, but cures as a hard finish.

**ELASTASEAL – 2100EG** - *All Purpose, Flexible Coating*

If the surface is not well supported underneath and there is the possibility of flex while walking on the surface (trampoline effect), ELASTASEAL would be the best choice due to it's high elongation attributes.

ELASTASEAL is also an all-purpose coating and sealant, but it's greater than 300% elongation make it ideal for areas of flimsy foundation, good vibration or areas of expansion/contraction. \* see *ELASTASEAL tech data*

**PANSEAL Paste – 2500PG** - *All Purpose, Trowable Repair Compound*

PANSEAL Paste is a thick, trowable version of PANSEAL which works great for vertical repairs, ceiling repairs or rebuilding damaged surfaces. Paste can be formed, is ideal for filling voids with enhanced structural strength and can be sanded or machined once cured. \* see *PANSEAL Paste tech data*

**DX-1100 – Dynesic Primer for Concrete**

Although Dynesic coating and sealant products are self-priming on most surfaces, DX-1100 is a primer recommended for concrete to prepare the surface for coatings and sealants. DX-1100's thin viscosity allows it to sink into the pours of the concrete and block hydrostatic pressure from damaging the coating. Furthermore the top coat's adhesion to the surface will be enhanced as DX-1100's chemistry is linked with Dynesic top coat products. \* see DX-1100 tech data

### **PREPARATION ACCORDING TO SURFACE TYPE**

**TIPS:** *The cleaner and more profiled/etched the surface, the greater the adhesive bond to the surface. Adhesives have a difficult time adhering to slick surfaces such as stainless steel, so the goal is to obtain an etched profile for resilient results. Dynesic products can perform well even if the preparation is less than ideal, but negligent or half-ass prep can kill a project, even with a great product.*

**Galvanized Metal, Iron, Fiberglass, Wood, Hard Plastics:** *Make sure to eliminate oils, greases or acids remaining on the surface. If a cleaner has been used, it could be a barrier to adhesion, so clean with water. Preferably pressure wash if possible. Abrading surfaces is always beneficial in metals, especially stainless steel.*

**TIPS:** *Use sheet metal or similar to help fortify heavily damaged areas. The slick outer layer (film) on new sheet metal needs to be removed with a chemical or by sanding/machining. We like the idea of making a sheet metal sandwich with the coating as bread. Apply the material underneath the sheet metal and over the top to prevent future corrosion. This is a much stronger option than bolting down on an already compromised foundation.*

**Concrete** - DX-1100 is highly recommended as a primer that strengthens the concrete surface and increases adhesion. Once the primer is applied, the top coating should be applied within the re-coat window (usually within 5-24 hours - see product data). The re-coat window is the recommended time for the coating to bond to the primer. If the re-coat window expires, you can re-coat after sanding.

**Stainless Steel, Chromium** - Degrease with trichloroethylene or a degreaser if necessary. Mechanically abrade surface by sandblasting or grinding. We are looking for an etched profile for stainless steel. Do not polish it and make it more slick. Go heavy duty and get a good profile.

### **DYNESIC MIXING INSTRUCTIONS -**

1. Power mix Part A (resin) by itself first. Dynesic Part A resins are 100% solids and contents can settle over time. For this reason, pay close attention to the sides and bottom of the container. Your making a nice, metallic milk shake.

2. Combine the Part B (hardener) and power mix together.

3. There is no specific time limit., just a uniform color with no swirls.

**TIPS:** *While mixing or after mixing, do not answer calls from your mother in law. Have everything ready to launch. It's not a race, but the game clock is running. Keep material warm, 80 degrees or so, prior to applying for best viscosity.*

**Scott's Titanium Advice on Patented Coating Technique** - Do not dip a paint brush or roller into the bucket. This will take too long and we are creating a problematic situation called exotherm. Exotherm occurs when the product is contained (mixed) in bulk and as a result it heats up and kicks off at such a high speed that prematurely turns your milkshake into a rock. Instead, pour the product onto the surface and move the material where it needs to go. It will self-level and never corrode where the product is applied.

### **REASONS WHY EPOXY MAY NOT CURE**

**Mixing** - A good mix is necessary to ensure all the hardener is distributed within the resin.

**Oils, Greases, Acids or Cleansers remaining on the surface** - Clean and pressure wash or similar

**Low Ambient Temperatures** - Dynesic epoxies are formulated to cure at temperatures above 40°F. Temperatures below 40°F will decrease the chemical reaction rate between the resin and hardener. The product can be applied under 40°F, but will remain dormant until the ambient temperature rises above 40°F.

- If working in cold temperatures you can thin products by storing warm before applying. Another method is use of a thinner such as Acetone or Xylene up to 8 ounces per gallon to thin viscosity. Too much thinning can compromise the product's performance beyond recommendation.*

- But seriously, If you work in cold environments, invest in a tarp and a heater.*

### **How Long does It Take to Cure?**

Cure times vary due to the product's design and environmental situations such as ambient temperature and humidity. Although it's not an exact science, the product's tech data will show approximate cure times. PANSEAL and ELASTASEAL cure within about 6-8 hours at 80 degrees. Keep in mind that the product will continue to cross-link for 72 hours, before it reveals all of it's strength and chemical resistance.

*The system can be powered back into service the moment the surface is coated, as long as there is no water pressure, or currents.*

### **What is the Shelf Life?**

Dynesic products don't literally have a known shelf life. Dynesic resins and hardeners can be stored for many years as there are no materials that expire. It is recommended to 1st mix Part A (resin) by itself in order to address solid contents that may have displaced over time.

**CLEANUP** - Use MEK, Xylene or Acetone. In case of spillage, absorb and dispose of in accordance with local applicable regulations.