



ROAD RUNNER

Technical Data Sheet

Product description

: A clear 100% solids, low viscosity cycloaliphatic epoxy system is primarily used for a fast cure floor primer, cove base, laminating, flooring flood coats, and a pebble stone binder. It contains no VOCs and is relatively moisture insensitive. It can be used to restore deteriorated floors or protect new floors. E4E-100 ROADRUNNER provides excellent resistance to abrasion and chemicals. E4E-100-ROADRUNNER meets all kinds of requirements such as durability & performance, as well as aesthetics. This seamless coating offers an unlimited choice of color, and a smooth or non-slip finish can be achieved using very fine to very aggressive aggregates.

Advantages

- No amine blush
- Excellent penetrating characteristic
- Bonds well, strong and durable
- Excellent gloss and clarity
- Excellent chemical resistance
- Self-leveling
- No sanding between coats

Uses

- Laminating Boats and Aircraft Using Fiberglass, Carbon Fiber, or Kevlar Cloth
- Building "Stitch and Glue" Boats
- Potting Electronic Assemblies
- Potting Specimens for Measurement
- Coating Wood and Concrete
- Bonding Wood, Metal, Concrete, and Most Plastics
- Flooring Primer & Color Coat
- Pouring Countertops, Tabletops and Bar Tops

| Application Data | |
|------------------|---|
| Mix Ratio | 2 parts Resin to 1 part Hardener by volume or weight |
| Viscosity | 600 cps |
| Color | Clear |
| Working Time | 30 minutes@72F and 50% atmospheric rH (using at least 8 oz. resin and 4 oz. hardener) |
| Recoat Time | 24 hours@72F and 50% atmospheric rH (using at least 8 oz. resin and 4 oz. hardener) |
| Pot Life | 12-15 Minutes |
| Packing | 2.5 Gallons |

| Technical Properties | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Shore D Hardness | 80-85 psi |
| Shear Strength | 2500 psi |
| Tensile Strength | 10,500 psi |
| Flexural Strength | 17,500 psi |
| Modulus of Elasticity | 5.7 x 10 ⁶ psi |

Surface Preparation: The surface to be coated must be well prepared. Remove dust, laitance, grease, oils, dirt, impregnating agents, foreign matter, any previous coatings, and disintegrated substances by mechanical means such as shot-blasting (BLASTRAC) or any other approved method to obtain an ICRI-CSP 3-4 profile. The compressive strength of the concrete must be at least 25 MPa (3625 lbs/in²) after 28 days and the tensile strength at least 1.5 MPa (218 lbs/in²).

Mixing: The products must be conditioned at a temperature between 18 ° C (65 ° F) and 30 ° C (86 ° F). Pre-mixed color or clear (A): Mix the resin part (A) perfectly before pouring the hardener (part B) according to the indicated mixing ratio. Depending on product amount and size of mixing equipment, mix for 1 to 2 minutes at low speed (300 to 450 rpm). During mixing, scrape the walls and bottom of the container at least once with a trowel to obtain a homogeneous mixture. As the pot life is VERY limited, prepare amount of desired product as required in order to avoid any loss.

Part (A) when adding color pod: Incorporate a full colored container into the clear part (A), and then thoroughly mix until the color is uniform (one colored container pod per part A gallon) before pouring in the hardener (part B) according to the indicated mixing ratio. Depending on product amount and size of mixing equipment, mix for 1 to 2 minutes at low speed (300 to 450 rpm). During mixing, scrape the walls and bottom of the container at least once with a trowel to obtain a homogeneous mixture. As the pot life is VERY limited, prepare amount of desired product as required in order to avoid any loss.

Reduce the amount of each mixture by 2 - 3 times, compared to a standard epoxy When applied as a floor primer, E4E-100 ROADRUNNER has a 2-3 hour dry time (depending on temperature).

- Coverage on prime coats is approximately 200 sq ft per kit.

When applied as a basecoat for a flake or neat system, E4E-100 ROADRUNNER has a 4-6 hour dry time (depending on temperature).

- Coverage on flake basecoat is approximately 125 sq ft per kit.

When applied as a cove base, E4E-100 ROADRUNNER has a 4-6 hour dry time (depending on temperature).

- Mixture: 96oz of A to 32oz of B to 25 lbs of Silica Sand to approximately 32-48oz fumed silica

- Mixing: Mix the part A and part B with the silica sand. Then add fumed silica (approximately 32-48oz) until it forms a play dough consistency.

- Application: Lay a strip of material on the floor. Then use a dry wall knife to pull the material vertically up the wall.

Next, smooth it out with a 1 inch cove trowel, spraying Xylene on it to reduce sticking of the material to the trowel.

First aid: In case of skin contact, wash with water and soap. In case of eye contact, immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Consult with a doctor. For respiratory problems, transport victim to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothes and clean before reuse. Components A and B contain toxic ingredients. Prolonged contact of this product with the skin is susceptible to provoke an irritation. Avoid eye contact. Contact with may cause serious burns. Avoid breathing vapors release from this product. This product is a strong sensitizer. Wear safety glasses and chemical resistant gloves. A breathing apparatus filtering organic vapors approved by the NIOSH/MSHA is recommended. Predict suitable ventilation. Consult the material safety data sheet for further information.

Clean-up/Storage: Epoxy resins tend to freeze even at fairly high temperatures, 70F. If allowed to freeze, "epoxy ice" can form in the container. It usually looks like swirls of white stuff suspended in the resin. It can be reconstituted by warming at 120F for a couple of hours. Using frozen epoxy can cause areas of uncured epoxy as the "epoxy ice" will defrost in the heat generated by the exothermic reaction.

Important Notice: The information contained herein is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate at the time of publication. However, because conditions of use and application methods are beyond the manufacturer's control, no guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the results obtained from the use of this product. Users are responsible for determining the suitability of the product for their specific application and should conduct appropriate testing prior to full-scale use. The manufacturer reserves the right to modify product formulations, specifications, and technical data without prior notice as part of ongoing product development and quality improvement efforts. The manufacturer shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages resulting from the use or inability to use this product. For the most current product information, technical support, or clarification of product limitations, users should contact the manufacturer directly.

Limitations; • Do not apply at temperatures below 10 ° C / 50 ° F or above 30 ° C / 86 ° F

- The relative humidity of the surrounding work environment during the application of the coating and throughout the curing process should not exceed 85%

- Substrate temperature must be 3 ° C (5.5 ° F) above dew point measured

- Humidity content of substrate must be <4% when coating is applied

- Do not apply on porous surfaces where a transfer of humidity may occur during the application

- The application of this coating on an interior or exterior substrate without a moisture barrier is at risk of detachment (by hydrostatic pressure).

- Protect the coating from all sources of moisture for a period of 48 hours

- Surface may discolor in areas exposed to regular ultraviolet light

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Precautionary Statement; NEVER mix less than 4 ounces of resin and 2 ounces of hardener together—it will NOT cure!

Never mix less than about 4 ounces of resin and 2 ounces of hardener. When manufacturers design and test their resins, they normally write the specifications for 100 gram batches, which is about 3 ounces. There are two bad things that can happen when mixing a smaller batch. If the sample is too small, it is much more difficult to get the mix ratio correct. These mixtures create an exothermic reaction, meaning that they generate heat in order to cure. A tiny batch does not generate enough heat to cure the resin properly. Do not mix the entire amount of resin and hardener together at once. The larger the batch, the more exotherm or heat is generated in the cure cycle. If pouring a large table top, mix smaller batches to make the process more manageable. Thickness of the pour also affects the exotherm and cure speed. 3/8" is about the maximum thickness to pour at one time for most epoxies. Don't vary the mix ratio. Varying the mix ratio usually results in a mess. Too much hardener will cause the epoxy to turn to rubber. Too much resin will result in uncured sticky patches. Do NOT add more hardener in order to speed up the cure time. More hardener ruins the mix ratio and makes the resin cure to rubber and stay that way! Use either a heat gun (NOT a blow dryer) or a floor heater to hasten the cure time. Mix and pour everything twice. Mix in plastic containers. Avoid mixing with drill motors. Drill motors don't get into every corner of the mixing container. Drills spin too fast, they can generate friction in the resin causing it to exotherm out of control resulting in premature curing. Powered mixing can generate a lot of air bubbles which will result in a lot of extra work in the end.

