



### Description

**SIConit** is a silicon carbide coating compound for the repair and protection of metallic surfaces exposed to abrasion, corrosion and acids pH-value 0 - 12. Please do not use for pH-values exceeding 12.

**SIConit** is applied in layers of **1.5mm - 15mm** thickness.

**SIConit** has a very high silicon carbide content for use in extremely abrasive operational conditions where complex and costly repairs are the norm. The compound can either be used to completely rebuild worn metal surfaces or be used as a preventative coating, often outperforming the original metal in terms of abrasive stability. **SIConit** can be used in place of metal applications, tiling, rubber backing, etc.

#### Constitution

Epoxy resin / silicon carbide / aluminium oxide composite material

**Matrix:** – an aromatic epoxy resin system AF reacts with an aminic cold hardener.

**Strengthening:** a special mixture of silicon carbide and aluminium oxide particles. This mixture has excellent abrasive stability and is simple to apply.

### Recommended applications

#### (only hydraulic not pneumatic)

Paper pulp systems Cyclones Drainage systems Funnels

Pipe elbows Conveyor systems
Turbo seperators Abrasive pumps
Pump housing Pump anti-wear walls
Flow stabilisers Worm gearboxes

Reducers

### **Properties**

The excellent abrasive stability ensures long operational life and usually outlasts welded plating. The tough epoxide structure withstands thermal schock and impact. Outstanding adhesive strength ensures reliability and prevents debonding. Tolerates chemically varying operating conditions where metals fail. May easily be formed on any metallic surface.

#### Resistance

Gypsum suspension Process water
Washing water Muddy water
Cu electrolyte Lime water
Fatty acids Salt bed

Diatomite earth Monocalcium phosphate

Sinter water TiO2 – sludge Limestone + FeCl2 Sea water

Ni Ci S suspension Ti – SO4 suspension

Mg CO3 + SiO2 Zinc sludge
MgS4 Ca CL12 + CaSO5
Wash lye Iron sulphate sludge

Quencher suspension Water Sand Sewage water MG lye Mother lye

Also tested in laboratory trials at 21 ° C Sample cured for 5 days at 20 ° C

#### Acids: other compounds:

10% hydrochloric acid	1	Bunker C	1
20% hydrochloric acid	1	Diesel	1
Isopropyl alcohol	1	Naphtha	1
5% acetic acid	1	Kerosene	1
10% sulphuric aciid	1	Sewage water	1
30% sulphuric acid	1	Salt water	1
50% sulphuric acid	1	Toluene	1
Xylene	1		

#### Legend:

1 = resistant

# Surface preparation

Proper surface preparation is very important to achieve good results with this product. The **exact** requirements vary according to the application, expected service life and the original condition of the surface.

### Surface preparation for steel

Clean, dry and free of oil and fat. Satisfactory results are achieved with blast derusting in accordance with

DIN EN ISO 12944-4, standard grade of cleanliness Sa 2 ,5. The surface roughness should be at least 75ym. This is achieved by first cleaning, then abrasive blasting to the cleanliness of white alloy (SA 3 / SSPC –SP 5 ) or near to white alloy (SA 2.5/SSPC– SP 10), followed by rinsing with an **organic cleaning agent,** which vapourises and leaves no residue behind.

When applying to larger surfaces, first prime with a thin layer. Apply thicker layers of the same mixture when the compound no longer drips off the spatula.

The compound must not be used once it becomes difficult to apply properly. Please seek our advice for preparation of other surfaces.

#### Technical details

Durability Shore = 90

Thickness STM D 792 =  $2.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$ 

Maximum temperature Operation in wet conditions = 90 ° C

# **Material preparation**

The material is delivered in casks. Add the hardener constituent to the base constituent and stir in carefully, preferably with a mechanical agitator, not forgetting cask base and sides. Only add as much material as can be processed within the potlife.

#### Instructions for use

Base surface and air temperature at least +10°C. Relative humidity max. 80%: The temperature of the surface to be coated must be 3°C above its dew point. Low temperatures delay hardening and impair processability. The base surface temperature must be above the minimum hardening temperature for complete hardening. High humidity and falling below the dew point can lead to condensation forming on the base surface or coating surface. This can cause problematic adhesion and intermediate adhesion flaws. The object conditions must be met during the processing and hardening time. We recommend the use of heating or drying units when changing these thresholds.

Do not apply thicker layers, or carry out any overhead work , until about 15-20 minutes after mixing. Apply the compound only when it no longer runs or drips off the spatula.

## **Mixing**

A (compound): B (hardener) 1000: 28 (1000 g SIConit: 28 ml hardener)

### Mixture ratio weight / capacity

The mixture ratios specified should be observed as closely as possible. Increasing or decreasing the hardener amount does not bring about quicker or slower reaction times – but rather an incomplete hardening of the moulding material.

approx. 210 ml in measuring cup = approx. 500 g

= 500g SIConit + 14 ml hardener = 250g SIConit + 7 ml hardener

#### Important !

etc.

Measure the hardener to the precise quantity with the dispenser supplied and always use a clean vessel for mixing otherwise quality discrepancies may result.

The following formula should be used to calculate the **amount** required to cover a specified surface

2.4 x surface area (m²) x average thickness (mm)

= amount (kg)

# **Packaging**

The material is delivered in two packaging in 1.0 kg 4.0 kg,and 25 kg.Delivered black-grey in colour and hardener consituent yellowish.

## Layer build-up and material requirement

**SIConit** may be applied with a minimum layer thickness of 1.5mm. The minimum temperature when applying is 10 °C. Work the compound firmly into the surface with a plastic, metal or wooden tool, wetting the whole surface area. After application of the compound, it may be smoothed in several ways. If necessary, **SIConit** may be finished with a fast-wearing grinding disc after hardening. Other machine finishing is only possible with diamond or Carborundum tools.

## Potlife in minutes

	<u>16°C</u>	25 °C	32 °C	43 °C
1.0 kg	75	50	35	25
5.0 kg	67	38	25	17

This table defines the practical hardening times starting from the beginning of mixing.

# Hardening time

	<u>15 °C</u>	25° C	30° C
Non-adhesive:	8 hrs.	5 hrs.	3 hrs.
Full load,	36 hrs.	24 hrs.	20 hrs.
chemically resistant			

# Workover intervals / further layering

**SIConit** may be overlayered with the same compound or other compound systems after hardening and at a temperature of between +10 and +30°C. Provided that the surfaces are clean, dry and free of oil and fat. It is imperative to abrade the coating. The surface resin layer must be removed.

# Cleaning

Use commercial cleaning agents (acetone, xylene, alcohol, methylethylketon) to clean tools immediately after use. After the compound has hardened it can only be removed by grinding.

Store at a temperature of between 10 and 32°C, variations during transportation are acceptable. Some mixing of resin and filler may result during storage. Stir well before application. Storage life for unopened containers is two years.

## Safety precautions

Prior to using any product, read the relevant material safety data sheet or the safety regulations pertaining to your area. Comply with all relevent safety regulations when using in enclosed

Technical information was collated through laboratory trials and provides general guidelines only. SICcast GmbH & Co. KG gives no direct or indirect guarantees at all, including the saleability and suitability for particular applications and use. Any guarantess are limited to the replacing of the product. Preliminary testing is recommended.



Germany

58453 Witten-Annen

Wilhelm-Düchting-Straße 22 Telefon: 0049 23 02 / 969-200

Telefax : 0049 23 02 / 969-210 e-mail : info@SICcast.de Internet : www.SICcast.de USt.-Id. Nr. : DE 177 134 172