



## 699 Epoxy Casting Resin

### USE



### THINNER/CLEAN



659  
Epoxy  
Thinners

### APPLICATION



### RE-COAT



### HAZARD



*699 Epoxy Casting Resin is a crystal clear two-pack epoxy. It is most commonly used as a high build clear finish that dries to a hard glossy finish. Being solvent free it sets without shrinkage for laminating and sheathing and is low odour.*

**USES:** As a high build clear coating for use over timber, cement, fibreglass, ceramics, and a variety of other surfaces. It may be applied as an ultra thick coating with objects cast within the resin. It is excellent for use on "timber slab" table or bench tops as the resin is self-leveling and will fill imperfections such as knotholes. 2:1 Casting Resin is also used as a clear coating for crafts such as decoupage, as it simulates multiple layers of clear varnish, over photographs, pictures etc. For exterior durability and exposure, 699 Epoxy Casting Resin may be overcoated with 677 Supergloss UV Clear (a clear non-yellowing 2-pack urethane).

**NEW SURFACES:** 699 Epoxy Casting Resin can generally be applied to most surfaces. Surfaces should be clean, free from dirt, oil and grease. Timber can be lightly sanded smooth. When using very porous substrates eg some timbers, brick, concrete or masonry the use of a sealer coat to minimize the formation of bubbles from air trapped in the substrate may be recommended. 665 Epoxy Timber Preserver or 644 Clear-thane are often suitable as a sealer coat.

**RE-COATING:** When recoating previously applied 699 Epoxy Casting Resin it is advisable to thoroughly but lightly sand the Epoxy Casting Resin with fine sand paper to ensure good adhesion between coats. Care should be taken however not to sand through the existing coats and damage the surface underneath. 699 Epoxy Casting Resin can be used over many paints and adhesives making it suitable for decoupage work and similar. Due to the wide range of possible substrates for this material we do recommend that you 1<sup>st</sup> use the product on a test piece before attempting the final article.

**MIXING RATIO:** Mix two parts of Part A to one part of Part B by volume. It is best to use graduated containers to ensure reasonable accuracy – don't judge by eye. Do not use containers with 'dead zones' where mixing cannot take place, for example the "dimples" in the bottom of drink containers. Use a wide, flat bladed stirrer for mixing and mix gently but thoroughly. Do not mix in a shallow container such as a roller tray or similar. When Part A and Part B (both clear) are first mixed the mixture will appear hazy or cloudy. **Keep mixing until the material is again crystal clear.** Do not use mixers that will draw air into the mix such as a drill stirrer. Fold the material over with your mixing blade stirring evenly but not vigorously – remember we want to avoid mixing in air and creating bubbles. Ensure you scrape the sides and bottom of the mixing container to ensure no unmixed material is adhering to the walls and sides.

**Remember mix until the material is clear – for a large mix eg 1.5lts this may take from 3 to 5 minutes.**

**NOTE:** The correct mixing ratio must be adhered to. Varying the mix ratio will not slow or accelerate the cure time but will decrease the physical properties of the cured system. Ensure both portions are thoroughly mixed. Avoid repeated small measurements to mix a large quantity as this practice can introduce larger than expected errors (ie using 10ml syringe to measure out 200ml)

**DRYING TIME / POT LIFE:** A 100 gm mass will gel (polymerize) within twenty minutes @ 25°C. Initial cure is over night to a sandable state but full cure is not attained for three to seven days. As the mixed resin gels quickly in a mass, when thoroughly mixed, it should be poured out into a shallow pan.

Use a fresh mixing container for each mix.

**TEMPERATURE / CONDITIONS:** Do not use when surface and air temperature is below 10°C or above 30°C. Do not use if relative humidity is above 80%. Curing time **will be extended** as the temperature drops. Below 10°C curing speed becomes very slow. It is recommended to keep the item in a warmer place whilst curing to ensure full cure is obtained in 3 – 7 days.

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Customers need to appreciate that as Topline Paint cannot control the conditions under which our products are used, we therefore are unable to guarantee suitability or accuracy in every situation. If any doubt exists, do check with our technical people. Before large-scale use always test on a small sample and ascertain suitability. No warranties express or implied are made. The risks and liability arising from handling, storage, use and compliance with legal restrictions, rests with the buyer.





## 699 Epoxy Casting Resin

**COVERAGE:** Approximately 1 m<sup>2</sup> per litre of mixed 699 Casting Resin applied as a coating 1mm thick. May be applied in film thickness 5 - 6mm. At 5mm thickness 1 litre would cover 0.2 m<sup>2</sup>

**THINNING:** Not recommended.

**CLEAN UP EQUIPMENT:** Uncured resin may be cleaned up with 659 Epoxy Thinners. Discard unused mixed product. Do not return mixed material to original packaging.

**OTHER INFORMATION:** Care needs to be taken with highly absorbent or porous substrates to prevent bubble formation in the cast film. If coating a surface like this please consult your reseller or ourselves for advice.

### PRECAUTIONS:

*The following information is a general guide only. Industrial users (ie where the product is being used in the workplace) are legally required to have available a Material Safety Data Sheet on this product. If you are unsure if you have an MSDS on this product please contact Topline Paint and one will be provided.*

**Safety Directions:** **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN – DO NOT SWALLOW.** Breathing the vapour is harmful and may cause lung irritation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable, protective clothing, eye protection and impervious gloves when mixing and using. Handling and usage of this product must be carried out under well ventilation conditions that prevent inhalation of vapours, dust or mist. Use the appropriate breathing equipment (refer to Aust Stand. 1716) when ventilation is restricted. Keep containers closed when not in use. Eliminate any source of ignition (open fires, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches etc.) as this product is flammable. **DO NOT SMOKE.** Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Used clean up rags may spontaneously ignite. To avoid ignition immerse in water or store in a sealable glass container.

**First Aid Instructions:** If affected by inhalation, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty persists or occurs later, consult a doctor. If swallowed, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING** drink plenty of water and seek medical advice. Contact a Doctor of Poisons Information Centre (Phone 131126). If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs seek prompt medical advice. Immerse contaminated clothing in water for 24 hours and do not use until laundered. In case of eye contact, hold eyes open and flood with running water for at least 15 minutes seek medical advice.

**Leaks, Spills and Disposal:** To prevent ignition of fumes product shut off all ignition sources. Contain or shut off leak if safe to do so. For large leaks or spills of volatile, flammable product, use respiratory protection, protective apparel and footwear. Spills should be absorbed either with rags (small spill) or dry sand/earth (large spill). In the case of flammable product spillage, use spark free implements to place rags or absorbed material into a solvent resistant container. Cover with water for 24 hours before disposal. DO NOT pour left over product down the drain – retain it in marked sealed container for future use or disposal through chemical waste collection programs. Dried empty cans can be recycled and should be disposed of via council steel recycling facilities.

**Fire:** Use foam and breathing apparatus. Avoid breathing products of combustion.

**Hazard:** The coloured square at the top of page 1 is provided for a quick reference as to the hazard level of a product. Blue refers to coatings with low hazard (eg water based wall paints). Yellow refers to medium hazard products such as QD enamels, which contain solvents, are flammable and need respirators for vapour protection. Red refers to products with special hazards such as isocyanate cured two pack finishes