

PRODUCT

SUBCOM[®] T.260

DESCRIPTION

SUBCOM T.260 is a thixotropic, solventless, two packs, Epoxy Polyamide mastic designed for underwater and other wet applications.

USES

- Spreadable, high thickness coating to waterproof and protect against corrosion and erosion steel, concrete and wooden structures in splash, tidal or completely submerged areas.
- Positioning and sealing of formers.
- Unique underwater adhesive for "CARBONFORCE[®]" Fiber Reinforced Polymer Systems

SPECIFICATION



*Spreading of SUBCOM T.260
on steel piles*

- Form: two pack, high viscosity paste to be mixed immediately prior to use.
- Colour: Part "A" (resin) yellow,
Part "B" (hardener) blue,
Mixed: green
Other colours upon request
- Mixing Ratio: 54 Parts "A" to 46 Parts "B" by weight or
1:1 by volume
- Density: 1,6 ± 0,05 Kg
- Solids content: 100%
- Pot Life: Working time 15-40 minutes depending on
ambient temperature and mixed quantity
- Full cure: 7 days
- Dry film
thickness: 3-6 mm
- Theoretical
coverage rate: 1,6 kg x mm x sqm
- Temperature
resistance: Over 100 hours in hot water at 82° C
92° C in continuous dry service
- Limitations: Not recommended when ambient and/or
surface temperature is below + 10C and falling
- Storage Life: 24 months (minimum) if stored, under cover
in the original, tightly sealed pails.
- Packaging: 10 and 60 kg units (16,25 and 32,5 liters).



HOW TO USE



Grit blasting of splash zone

SURFACE PREPARATION

It is essential that the surface to be treated is free from loose material and surface contaminants such as dirt, barnacles, old paint, rust, oil, grease, loose concrete, rotten wood etc.

This is best accomplished by grit blasting, high-pressure water jet techniques or pneumatic wire brushing, which can be carried out both above or below water.

For steel, grit blasting to a grade equivalent to Swedish Standard S.A.-2,5 is recommended. If needed remove all oil or grease from surface with Omnia Thinner or Acetone.

MIXING

SUBCOM T.260 is supplied in two separate packs: "A" resin and "B" hardener that must be mixed by hand, in the indicated ratios, till the blue and yellow colours become a uniform green, without stripes. During mixing, keep the gloved hands and the material wet with water.

Do not mix more material than can be applied in the working time.

After the time limit is exceeded material will not adhere to the substrate after application and curing.

APPLICATION



Spreading of SUBCOM T.260

SUBCOM T.260 is applied by manually spreading and pressing it carefully onto the cleaned surfaces immediately after mixing the two components in a 3 to 6 mm layer using enough pressure to displace water and air bubbles. Smooth out the area by wet gloved hands. Subsequent mixes to be spread starting from previous applied layers and away. When applying to dry surfaces keep support, hands and tools wetted with water. To fill large cavities the material can be applied in subsequent layers using steel mesh for added support or stones of adequate size as filler.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

SUBCOM T.260 has excellent chemical resistance to fresh and salt waters, oils, greases, gasolines, etc.

HANDLING AND TOXITY

"A" and "B" Components for Industrial Use Only.

Avoid prolonged contact with skin, use suitable goggles for eyes and impervious gloves (rubber or polyethylene). Barrier creams such as Kerodex K7 may also offer additional protection.

Contaminated skin areas should be cleansed with soap and water and/or a suitable resin removal cream. For eyes, flush with plenty of water and get medical attention.

The use of solvents for skin cleansing should be avoided.

Read the Safety Chart (MSDS) of the product.

CLEAN UP

Use Omnia Thinner or Acetone.



Grit blasting of splash zone



Underwater exposed reinforcement after grit blasting



Spreading of SUBCOM T.260 on exposed reinforcement and concrete

UNDERWATER PROTECTION OF MARINE STRUCTURES

The need to protect existing marine structures, including steel and concrete jetty piles, mooring buoys and towers, dolphins, and other similar structures, is becoming more pressing as time passes. Many of these structures were installed when perhaps it was not fully appreciated that corrosion and erosion in the splash and tidal zones would develop so rapidly, especially in aggressive waters and where cathode protection is least effective.

In the 70's SINIT introduced a high built solventless compound for application underwater, in tidal and splash zone areas, and developed techniques for surfaces cleaning and for applying SUBCOM T. 260 using well trained and skilled diving teams.

A comprehensive service for the supply and application of the coating including a 2-year guarantee is offered. If required, an extended 5-year guarantee service is also available at additional costs.

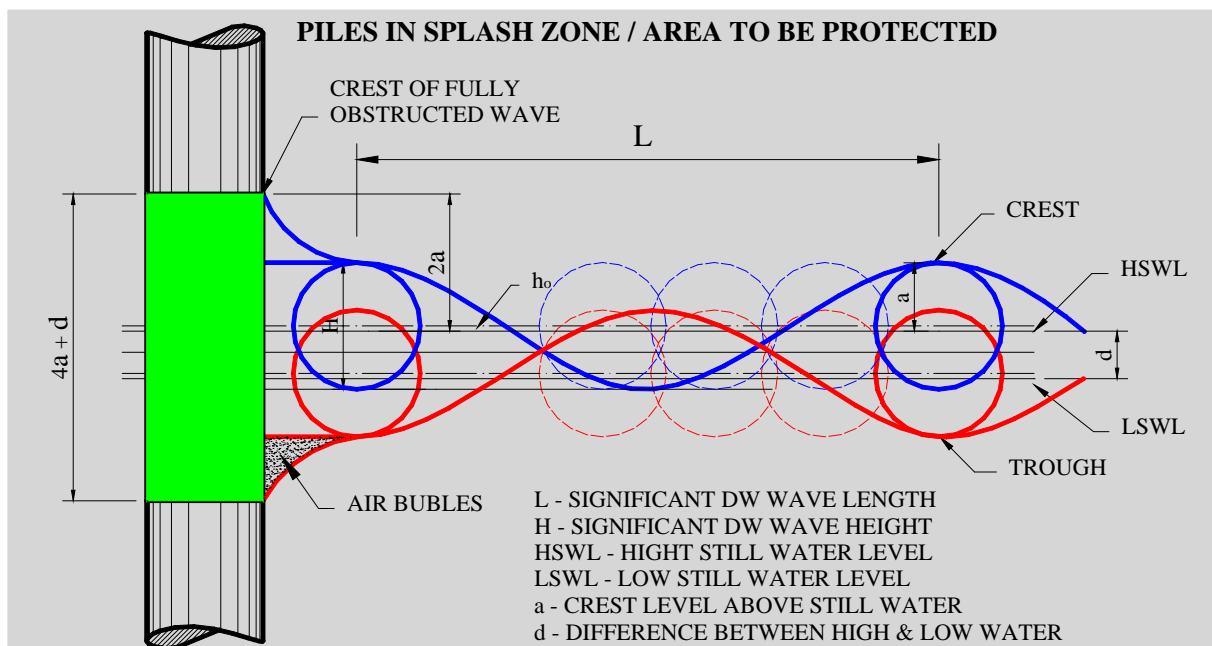
For steel jetty piles, etc..., blast cleaning to nearly white metal has proved successful, although it is sometimes necessary to remove heavy scale first, using pneumatic chipping hammers or Jason needle-gun tools.

Surfaces can be cleaned adequately also by means of high-speed rotary discs or high-pressure water jet techniques.

Concrete jetty piles and other submerged concrete structures are cleared of all loose particles by chipping, mechanic wire brushing, grit blasting or high-pressure water jet techniques, and any rust or scale on exposed reinforcing steel is removed to provide a sound substrate before restoring the concrete with SUBCOM T. 260.

SINIT has operating experience in a number of Countries and normally provides:

- A preliminary Inspection report on the condition of the structure and offers photographs, videotapes and recommendations for its protection. As the same time sample test patches are applied to demonstrate the suitability of the coating.
- At this stage detailed information on the local environmental conditions are collected to make sure the subsequent work will offer optimum results.



The extension of the area to be protected on piles in splash zone depends on local sea conditions, mainly tidal range and characteristics of waves.

NOTE

All information and direction contained in this technical data sheet are given in good faith and are based on the best-known practical test.

SINIT, when having no control over transport, storage, handling, use and application of product, must disclaim responsibility for any unsatisfactory results obtained.

All test values at 23° C.

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These data supersede all previously published data.



SINIT S.r.l. – Via V. Chiarugi,76 – 45100 ROVIGO (ITALY)

Tel. ++39. 0425 361961(r.a.) – Fax ++39. 0425 410115

E-MAIL sinit@tin.it www.sinitworks.com

