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EDD GULF

DESCRIPTION

EPO BOND PVA is multipurpose adhesive based on polymerized (poly vinyl acetate) resin emulsion, which formulated specially for use as a bonding aid with gauging water for cementitious plaster and mortars not exposed to dampness of water. It is a white liquid of medium viscosity which dries to a transparent film.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

As a multipurpose adhesive, plaster bonding agent, primer and integral bonding agent for concrete and granolithic floor repairs, repair of natural and reconstructed stone, bonding agent for old and new concrete, bonding agent for tiles, bonding granolithic toppings to sub-concrete, dust proofing floor screeds and friable concrete flooring, Primer for over coating bitumen with oil based paints. Cement mortars, internal and external plastering, damaged concrete surface repairs, repair mortars to be used, tile & ceramic fixers, terrace, and surface covering.

ADVANTAGES

Provides an excellent elasticity, Prevents occurrence of crack, Resistant to oil and salts as well as wear, Hardens quickly without cracking, Prevents corrosion, Minimizes shrinkage cracks, Provides reaching the required strengths, Increases strength of concrete against frost-thawing influences and Provides an excellent strength.

- Single component liquid, gauged as required
- Bonds most common construction materials
- Bonding between old and new concrete
- Improves the durability of mortars and renders
- Excellent as a dust proofer and sealer
- Easily applied by brush roller or spray
- Contains no chloride admixtures
- Versatile and economical

PRODUCT DATA

Appearance	White viscous liquid
Packing	4Kg & 18 Kg Packing
Consumption (Primer/Adhesive)	Undiluted :- 1 Ltr per 8-14 square meters Diluted 1:1 :- 1 Ltr per 16-26 square meters Diluted 1:3 :- 1 Ltr per 26-42 square meters
Shelf Life	12 months indoor, without opening package

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Test Name	Average Result
Density	1.02 ± 0.03 Kg/Ltr
pH@25 ⁰ C	5±1
Chloride Content	Nil
Compatibility with Cement	Can be used with all types of port land cement



PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

EPO BOND PVA Complies with BS 5270 & ASTM C 932.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

SURFACE PREPARATION

Saw cut the extremities of any repair locations to a depth of at least 10 mm to avoid feather-edging and to provide a square edge.

Clean the surface and remove any dust, unsound or contaminated material, plaster, oil, paint, grease, corrosion deposits or algae. Where breaking out is not required, roughen the surface and remove any laitance by light scabbling, grit-blasting or other suitable mechanical means.

Oil and grease deposits should be removed by steam cleaning, detergent scrubbing or the use of a proprietary degreaser. The effectiveness of decontamination should then be assessed by a pull-off-test.

SURFACE SEALING

Porous surfaces should be sealed with a solution of 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 15 parts clean water. Where surface porosity is extremely high it may be necessary to increase the concentration to 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 10 parts water. Breeze, foam, slag and other lightweight building blocks are exceptionally absorbent and will require pre-soaking prior to sealing.

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Note: EPO BOND PVA should not be used as a bonding agent in continuously wet areas. In such conditions EPO BOND SBR is recommended. EPO BOND PVA may be applied by brush or roller as indicated in the following specific applications:

AS A GENERAL ADHESIVE

After surface preparation, apply a thin film of neat EPO **BOND PVA** over both faces and allow becoming tacky (20 to 30 minutes). Bring surfaces firmly together, position as required, wipe off any excess and allow setting for 24 hours. Do not clamp tightly as EPO **BOND PVA** may be squeezed out.

Note: EPO BOND PVA will not bond polythene, PVC or rubber.

AS A BONDING AGENT FOR PLASTER

For Gypsum, Lightweight Gypsum and Anhydrous Plasters seal as required and prime with a solution of 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 1 part water and allow becoming tacky. Then plaster straight on to the tacky EPO BOND PVA in the normal way. For heavier rendering and cementitious toppings seal and prime as above and then prepare a key coat by mixing 1 part ordinary Portland cement, 1 part clean washed graded sand, gauged to a stiff consistency with 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 3 parts clean water. Apply this to the tacky priming coat to an average thickness of 6mm (1/4 inch) and stipple with a stiff brush, or otherwise roughen surface to provide a good mechanical key. Allow to harden and dry thoroughly. Test for adhesion before applying renders.

FOR CONCRETE REPAIR

Immediately before priming with EPO BOND PVA the concrete substrate should be thoroughly dampened with water with any excess being brushed off.

All surfaces must be primed by thoroughly scrubbing in slurry coat of 1 vol. of EPO BOND PVA: 1 volume water to 3 volumes fresh cement. In order to obtain smooth consistency the cement should be blended slowly into the liquids. Stir frequently during use to offset settlement. Avoid "pudding" off the slurry coat. The topping must be applied in to the wet slurry. Prepare and seal surface as required, apply priming coat of 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 1 part water and allow to become tacky, Using the same sand or fine aggregate as in the concrete to be repaired, prepare a stiff cement/sand mix in the proportions 1:2 (or leaner) gauged with 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 3 parts clean water. Compact firmly and level out with minimum trowelling.

AS A BONDING AGENT FOR TILES

Seal with solution of 1 part EPO BOND PVA to 5 part water. Brush well into the surface and allow drying. Before bedding tiles in sand and cement, give the floor and base of tiles a further coat of 3 parts **EPO BOND** PVA to 1 part water. Whilst this is still wet or tacky apply sand and cement bedding to base and bed the tiles.

Always prepare surfaces thoroughly. Toe-in all edges wherever possible to avoid feather edging. All surfaces including edges must be primed. All application should be wet on wet; the primer must not allow drying. The water content should be kept to the minimum necessary. In order to prevent rapid drying, mortars should be properly cured with a curing compound.

Minimum application temperature is 5°C.

Do not re-tamper mortar or primer after initial set.

LIMITATIONS

EPO BOND PVA should not be used when it will be in continuous contact with water. EPO BOND PVA sets by evaporation and should therefore be protected from moisture during the setting period. Do not use in wet conditions. Once placed EPO BOND PVA mortars should not be disturbed. If uncured EPO BOND PVA mortar surfaces are exposed to exceptionally severe drying conditions such as draught, strong winds, excessive sunshine, close proximity to heat sources etc.; the surface may be lightly dampened or protected by covering with damp sacking, polythene sheeting etc.

COVERAGE

As a primer/adhesive

Undiluted : 1 liter per 8-14 square meters : 1 liter per 16-26 square meters Diluted 1:1 : 1 liter per 26-42 square meters Diluted 1:3

The above figures will vary according to the degree of porosity and texture of the surface to which EPO **BOND PVA** is applied.

PRECAUTIONS

Cleaning: All equipment must be cleaned with water immediately after use. Mixes containing this product must not be emptied into drainage systems.

Note: - Mix well before use

HEALTH AND SAFETY

EPO BOND PVA is nontoxic but it is mildly alkaline. Gloves should be worn during application. Splashes to the skin or eyes should be removed with clean water. In the event of the prolonged irritation, seek medical advice.

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