



DeCara, Inc.  
dba

Dynamis

### 1. PRODUCT NAME

EPO RESURFACER

Epoxy resurfacing compound for concrete

### 2. MANUFACTURER

Dynamis

415 East Venice Avenue

Venice, Florida 34285

### 3. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

**BASIC USES:** EPO Resurfacer is a trowelable epoxy compound specifically formulated for the resurfacing of deteriorated, old concrete floors and the protective surfacing of new concrete floors.

EPO Resurfacer is supplied in kit form consisting of epoxy resin, hardener and aggregate which, when combined, make an easily installed, tough, wear resistant and chemical resistant topping of industrial concrete floors. The pre-measured batch system speeds installation and virtually eliminates mixing errors.

EPO Resurfacer can normally be installed over weekend shut-down periods where required and will cure ready for use overnight, reducing costly down time.

The EPO Resurfacer system provides a continuous jointless surface of exceptional strength and corrosion resistance and forms a lasting bond to the sub surface.

EPO Resurfacer is used to resurface structurally sound concrete floors in dairies, meat packing plants, beverage plants, paper processing plants, metal stamping plants, hospitals, food processing plants and industrial areas where extreme corrosion and wear resistance are required.

Normal application of EPO Resurfacer is 1/4" in thickness, and cove base may be installed when required. EPO Resurfacer may be finished to a smooth, monolithic, steel troweled finish or installed with non-skid texturing as requirements dictate. Industrial areas which require extreme ease of cleaning, such as food processing facilities, should be sealcoated with EPO Coat VA. This sealcoat, while not mandatory for rough wear conditions, improves cleaning characteristics and appearance and provides a tough, extremely appearance pleasing seal where color uniformity is a prime requirement. If an extremely smooth floor is desired, the installed resurfacer may be plastered with a trowel

EPOXY  
HEAVY DUTY  
CONCRETE  
TOPPING  
CONTAINS NO  
SOLVENTS  
100% SOLIDS

application of EPO Patch LTC, filled with calcium carbonate filler to trowelable consistency.

The plaster coat is installed prior to application of EPO Coat VA sealcoat. Non-skid characteristics are achieved by broadcasting sandblast sand (white silica) into the wet EPO Coat VA sealer and backrolling.

**LIMITATIONS:** Surfaces which are to be topped or overlaid must: a) be at least 50°F, b) be clean and dry, c) be structurally sound and d) adequate ventilation must be provided. **New concrete must be cured at least 30 days before resurfacer is applied.**

**COLOR:** Grey, tile red and neutral.

**APPLICABLE STANDARDS:** When repairing, coating or resurfacing floors and other structural surfaces subject to incidental food contact in establishments operating under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Program, notify FSIS inspector prior to installation. Meets California Rule 443.1 and 1113. Meets requirements of ASTM-881-90 Types I, III, & IV: Class C, D, E & F; Grade 1.

**COVERAGE:**

Each 50 lb. batch or kit will cover approximately 25 sq. ft. at 1/4" application.  
Each 25 lb. batch or kit will cover approximately 12 sq. ft. at 1/4" application.

**4. TECHNICAL DATA**

**RESIN PROPERTIES**

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Shore D Hardness                       | 84                |
| Tensile Strength                       | 7300              |
| Elongation                             | 7                 |
| Solids                                 | 100%              |
| Flexural Strength PSI Yield            | 13,300            |
| Flexural Modulus PSI X 10 <sup>5</sup> | 3.75              |
| Water absorption % 24 hrs. @ 77° F.    | 0.11              |
| Compressive Strength                   | 14,400-18,000 PSI |
| Impact Strength                        | 144 inch/lbs.     |

**CHEMICAL RESISTANCE:** EPO Resurfacer resists corrosion due to spillage of most generally used acids, alkalis, salts and organic compounds.

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Alkalies:      | Caustic, pot ash, ammonia, lime, soda ash and others. |
| Mineral Acids: | Sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid.   |

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Organic Solvents:            | Petroleum, coal tar thinners, turpentine and others.   |
| Salts:                       | Alkalines, acid and neutral.   |
| Oxidizing Acids and Salts:   | Up to 15% nitric, chromic peroxide and bleach.   |
| Water:                       | Tap, distilled, di-ionized.  |
| Foods and Organic compounds: | Sugar, mineral oils and greases, vegetable and animal fats and oils. Cheese. Soap, detergents. |

## 5. INSTALLATION:

**PREPARATORY WORK:** No primer is required for applying EPO Resurfacer epoxy resurfacing compound, except when applying with power trowel or over extremely porous surface. Old concrete must be free from paint, grease, oil, laitance, and other contaminants prior to application. This may be done by acid cleaning, sandblasting, shotblasting, scarifying, detergent cleaning or grinding as applicable. New concrete must be free from laitance, sealers, curing compounds, etc. New concrete may be cleaned in the same manner as old concrete where required. New concrete must be clean and dry and cured minimum of 30 days.

**METHODS:** EPO Resurfacer is hand trowel applied to prepared concrete. When applying by power trowel, surfaces should be primed with EP-Unite at a rate of approximately 200-300 sq. ft. per gallon. EPO Resurfacer should then be applied directly to tacky EP-Unite primer. Screeds may be employed to assure uniformity in thickness or for resurfacing dished aisles, etc. Edges for light traffic areas may be feathered. However, keying of edges is recommended. The keying should be accomplished by grinding or cutting a groove approximately 1/8" to 1/4" deep along edges to be finished during preparatory work. This groove should be chipped or ground on the inner edge where resurfacing is to take place so that key way is formed and resurfacer is butted into vertical edge of key.

**APPLICATION:** Large, deep holes, after preparation, should be grouted in prior to total overlaying. Grout may be concrete with the use of EP-Unite as a bonding agent, EPO Patch or EPO Resurfacer.

**MIXING:** EPO Resurfacer is designed for use with a 5 gallon can electric paddle mixer. However, it may be mixed with a strong electric drill and Jiffy mixer. Larger quantities may be mixed in a revolving arm mortar mixer.

Component A and Component B should be premixed thoroughly for three to five minutes. Care should be taken to thoroughly mix both components before and after combining them. Scrape sides and bottoms of containers. Component C (aggregate) should then be added and mixing continued for an additional three to five minutes until uniform mortar is achieved. Mix should then be applied to floor. Approximately 30 to 45 minutes per mixed batch will be available for finishing.

**EQUIPMENT CLEAN-UP:** Clean tools and equipment immediately with Xylene or Acetone. Do not allow epoxy to set hard on tools and mixing equipment.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep out of reach of children. **Do not allow product to freeze. Store at room temperature.**

## 6. AVAILABILITY

EPO Resurfacer is available from:

Dynamis.  
415 East Venice Avenue  
Venice, Florida 34285  
(941) 488-3999  
800-828-8929  
FAX (941) 488-0747  
**www.dcdynamis.com**

## 7. GUARANTEE

The manufacturer warrants that the material meets specifications listed and limits any warranty to the replacement of material only.

The information contained in this specification is based on data obtained by our own research and is considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use of this data or product. This information is furnished and the product EPO Resurfacer sold upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own test to determine the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Revised – 08/07