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TDS 861106

A B O T A R 8 0 0 6 - 6

HIGH-GRADE TAR-EPOXY COATING, AS DEVELOPED BY THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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ABOTAR 8006-6

2-part tar-epoxy/solvent system. Weather- and water-proof, flexible, acid, alkali and fuel resistant. Meeting the requirements of the Army Corps of Engineers and Steel Structure Paint Council SSPC-16-68T.

USES
- High-build primer & coating on steel immersed in fresh or salt water, in tidal, splash and weather zones, chemical or marine environment.
- Inside tanks and lines containing crude oil, salt brine or caustic soda.
- Buried tanks and structures.
- Sewage, drainage basins and pipes.
- Bridges, decks, bilge tanks.
- Metal and concrete structures.

CHARACTERISTICS

PART A: Black resin compound.
PART B: Clear epoxide co-reactant.
SOLIDS: 84%.
LBS/GALLON: Part A: 10.8 (4.9 Kg);
Part B: 9.7 (4.4 Kg).
RATIOS: 7-8 volumes A/2 vol. B (or 4/1 vol.).
VISCOSITY: =<160 poises.
POT LIFE: =<4 hours.
INDUCTION PERIOD: =>15 min.
APPLICATION: Spray, roll or brush.
HARDENING TIME: 8-12 hrs at ambient temperature.

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DIRECTIONS, (as per Steel Structures Paint Council):

SURFACE PREPARATION:
Clean and dry surfaces by washing, sandblasting or other suitable means. Remove foreign matter. ABOTAR 8006-6 is intended to be used both as a primer and finish coat(s) over steel which has been blast cleaned, or blast cleaned and primed with a suitable inhibitive primer, like PRIMKOTE 8608-1, which is specified for ferrous metals (MIL-P-2337C), just as PRIMKOTE 8202-9 (both described elsewhere) is specific for aluminum and magnesium surfaces.
Previous coatings can be accepted only if brushing ABOTAR or PRIMKOTE on shows adhesion without peeling or lifting.

APPLICATION:
To prepare the paint for application, mix 7-8 volumes part A with 2 volumes part B and mix vigorously for at least two minutes with a power agitator equipped with a 3" (7.6 cm) or longer blade. Thorough mixing is essential.

Some thinning with xylene may be desirable. More specifically, use ABOSOLV 8006-3B as a thinner for brushing or roller-coating, or ABOSOLV 8006-3S for spray application. Normally, not more than one-half gallon (1.9 liter) ABOSOLV to a five gallon (18.9 liters) batch should be added.

If the ABOTAR 8006-6 system is packaged in kit form, add the entire contents of the part B container to the previosly stirred contents of the related container of part A.

Apply the paint as soon after mixing as practicable, since the material will thicken substantially over a two-hour period and may set up in the mixing vessel within two to four hours during very warm weather, unless cooled prior to or after mixing.
However, an induction period is advised.

INDUCTION PERIOD is the time the A/B mix must dwell in the mixing container, before application. If the blend is applied immediately (without induction period), the coating may harden tacky or oily. A 15-minute induction period is mostly sufficient for the 8006-6 system.

At temperatures between 50° and 60°F (10° and 15°C), allow the mixed paint to stand at least 30 minutes prior to application.

ABOTAR 8006-6 is usually applied by spray in two coats to a dry film thickness of 16 mils (400 microns) at its thinnest spots. This requires a spreading rate of 60 square feet per gallon (1.5 square meters per liter) of unthinned paint. In actual practice, upwards of 12 mils (300 microns) wet paint will probably be required for each 8 mil (200 micron) coat to obtain the desired minimum thickness.

The DRYING TIME BETWEEN COATS under normal coating conditions shall not exceed 72 hours. Long drying times between coats may cause poor intercoat adhesion, and it is advisable in warm weather to reduce the maximum interval between coats.

Under conditions of hot weather or direct sunlight, it may be necessary to limit the intercoat drying period to 24 hours or less.

Abusive handling of precoated steel may cause damage to the coating. This is more noticeable at low temperatures, or after extended periods of cure.

ABOTAR 8006-6 may be applied to large surfaces by **high-pressure airless spray.** For application to complex surfaces, use heavy-duty conventional air atomization spray equipment.

If the application is by brush, coat with a **stiff brush heavily loaded with paint;** apply quickly and smoothly, and avoid excessive brushing.

Do not apply this coating when the receiving surfaces or the ambient temperatures are below 50°F (10°C), unless it can reasonably be anticipated that the average ambient temperature will be 50°F (10°C) or higher for the five-day period subsequent to the application of any coat.

Clean all equipment immediately after use with a suitable solvent, like the above-mentioned ABOSOLV 8006-3B or 8006-3S.

Such cleaning solvents as methylene chloride, high-flash aromatic naphtha, xylene, or toluene may be satisfactory for clean-up, but can be improved by adding 10-20% of methyl isobutyl ketone and 10% isopropyl or normal butyl alcohol.

APPLICATION SUGGESTIONS

Airless spraying equipment capable of =>2000 psi hydraulic pressure is recommended for flat surfaces and medium to large pipes. Conventional air spray should be used to coat complex surfaces. Add ABOSOLV to fit.
Avoid excessive film thickness per coat (40-60 mils or 1000-1500 microns), or solvent entrapment and film cracking may result.

ABOTAR 8006-6 provides excellent adhesion to primers such as vinyl butyral wash primers, some zinc-filled primers and freshly applied conventional (without tar). Adhesion to aged epoxy primers is questionable without blasting or other adequate surface preparation.
The 8006-6 system, used as a self-primed coating, has an impressive record.
Suitable inhibitive primers are necessary only in very severe conditions.

The 8006-6 system can be ordered also in dark red, brown or similar dark shades. Color matching, however, should not be expected to be precise, due to the nature of this product.

SAFETY:

All safety requirements described here and in the Safety Material Data Sheets are to be used in addition and in accordance to federal, state and local rules.

The 8006-6 system is to be considered and handled as a flammable and potentially hazardous material, due to its contents of flammable solvents, epoxide resins, coal tars, polyamides.

The SSPC-PA Guide 3, "A Guide to Safety in Paint Application" should be observed, as well all precautions dealing with flammable materials, toxic vapors from organic solvents, proper ventilation in enclosed areas, self-contained respirators where ventilation is not possible, protective/disposable clothing, gloves, goggles and protection against eventual dust.

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The above information is the result of accurate laboratory and field tests. However, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is offered, as uses and applications are beyond our control.