Concrete- and cement-based cement finish coatings covering the pores

The LOGIC IN-DP product is a permeable plastic alloy, which has undergone some product improvements since it was made in 1967 and offers a range of possibilities, especially for concrete and cement-based screeds, due to its characteristics and experience for decades.
This product should not be seen as a liquid, two-component coating or paint. The application on concrete or screed does not only form a low covering layer, but also penetrates into floor and hardens there. The high capillary activity in product gives unusual diffusion and penetration capacity in mineral alloyed structures (penetration).

Compared to hydrophobic (water-repellent) layers (such as LOGIC EX), when coated with LOGIC IN-DP, impermeable water forms vapor-diffusion surfaces, increases surface resistivity of material and creates a sealant layer that provides sealing against hydrostatic pressures. In addition, LOGIC IN-DP 1 product is resistant to organic solvents (solvents), oils and detergent-containing waters even under load compared to hydrophobic coatings. It provides absolute sealing.

When combined with high strength of hardened plastic, this property provides excellent resistance to water, mineral oils, solvents, acids, salt water, salt solutions, thousands of liquid chemicals, exhaust gases, weathering and erosion, Adds a positive feature that your plastic provides.

The strength of applied building material surfaces is additionally enhanced by addition of mineral compounds with plastic compounds. The construction material will not leak to liquid and will not be sensitive to any harmful chemical agents present in environment. Sanding of concrete / cement based screed surfaces is prevented even under high point loads. Cylindrical pressure resistance (dynamic pressure resistance - Rolldruckfestigkeit) is 20 times higher on normal cement based screeds than on its own after LOGIC IN - DP - application.

Product Info and Features:

Product- Type	2-Component material, solvent-containing
Product-Base	Special-Epoxy Resin
Mixing ratio	1: 1 (Volume + Weight)
Density Measurement	0.9 (both components)
Image	Colorless liquid
O Odor	Typical, such as paint solvents
Wh While in the container hardening	24 hours at 5 K and 20 ° C

Application Information

A Application	On surfaces that are well ventilated for 24 hours
Consumption, Concrete (B25)	
Cement based screed	Keep away from easily ignitable ignition sources, do not smoke
Suitable for flooring epoxy resin coating	Wear safety goggles, protective gloves, indoor respiratory mask, filter mask (filter-colored coffee color) or fresh air ventilation with good ventilation in well-ventilated areas.
Lining	
PU Coatings	
Other dyes, solvent-based	
Dyeing with water disperse dyes Painting with plaster or mineral dyes that can be done later	
Storage temperature at minimum temperature Minimum Application-Temperature	

Safety

hazards	Pay attention on Safety Information Sheet!
Protective Equipment	
Things to pay attention	

Surface Applications

The natural capillary formations (pores) must be clear on building material (Concrete, Clinker Stone, etc.) so that LOGIC IN-DP product can fulfill its task properly, to reach depth of floor. It is natural for clogged pores that LOGIC IN-DP product is able to descend very slowly and consequently less deeply. So it will make good results that can achieve an unfavorable ground. Pollution, oils, fats and other disturbing components must therefore be removed beforehand. For this, surfaces should be cleaned with high pressure water pressure between 100 and 200 bar or with steam spray cleaners. It is recommended to add 1 to 2% LogicCLEAN -N product to the cleaning water.

The high-pressure waterline must have a working pressure of 150 to 200 bar, at which point it will be able to clean the muddy layer on the newly spilled concrete layer.

The pressure steam sprayer (working pressure 40 bar) will be insufficient for this operation.

After cleaning with chemicals, for example with LogicCLEAN-N - the surfaces should be shaken with plenty of water and no additives. Solid and oily surfaces can be prepared and cleaned by ball-blasting, (gum) spraying. If there are no assistive devices mentioned here, solid and non-greasy surfaces can be prepared by scrubbing with a hard brush or by rubbing. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the following working steps for this.

1. When brushing with water, LogicCLEAN-N should be used at 0,5-1%.
2. Shake of surfaces should be done with clean stream.
3. The rinsing function and brushing should be done with plenty of running water.

It is advisable to remove cement dispersed acid on concrete surfaces. In some cases, for example when concrete is completely dissolved with mineral oil or other liquids, functions with high-pressure water or steam devices will be inadequate. In such cases, it has proved itself to be a flame spurt (implemented by private companies). With this method, the concrete that has been densely populated can be cleaned to a depth of 10-20 mm, and no need to pay attention to the shape of the concrete. Painted and bituminous surfaces can be removed using LogicCLEAN - BT or dry ice spray. However, "diseased" concrete sites must be repaired before voids.

Coating Work

All coatings should be dry, because pores filled with water prevent LOGIC IN - DP from penetrating. Wet surfaces that have been cleaned leave to dry! The actual coating operation is relatively simple if the properties of the material are taken into consideration. Coating the floor surfaces is the easiest and is done as described below. LOGIC IN-DP is delivered as a two component plastic in two separate containers (Component A + Component B). Both components should be carefully mixed at a ratio of 1: 1 before proceeding.

The material can be used immediately after components are mixed. Mixed material should be consumed within 24 hours because it will be hardened or unusable even if it is closed in air. The carefully mixed material is poured onto the desired surface of the coating and is evenly distributed with a soft brush or a large pile roll. The amount of **LOGIC IN - DP** - applied by pouring must be calculated to 150ml per m2. Concrete or cement based screeds are never of equal density, so there will be less and more LOGIC IN-DP surfaces when looking at the total surface overall. Soon after this, **LOGIC IN - DP** deposits and almost "dry" areas will appear (after 10 to 15 minutes), at which time amount of LOGIC IN - DP will be regressed. After 15-20 minutes, LOGIC IN - DP deposits should be distributed equally again, and remaining dry places may be driven by **LOGIC IN - DP**: In a slight silky luster, a concrete surface will form, 250-300 m **LOGIC IN - DP** product will be used. Concrete structure will not change. Capacities on vertical or hanging surfaces are possible with abundant pile rollers. In general, 3-4 working steps are required in such works and the "wet-wet" application method is done. The amount of LOGIC IN - DP product placed on it in this way will not interfere with the addition of the additional **LOGIC IN - DP** before it begins to harden. On the walls, the roll must be machined from top to bottom. If it is applied in this way, the coating can be done by pushing product in front of **LOGIC IN-DP**-screw and preventing material from leaking down. **LOGIC IN DP** can also be treated with airless sprayers (low pressure) or with spray boilers (metal alloy garden sprayers). It is more economical to apply on rollers or brushes as described above on large horizontal surfaces. Spray applications are used for objects that are more or less vertical, contain profiles, and are narrow. Consumption quantities stated above apply only to concrete. Particularly more **LOGIC IN-DP** quantities should be used on floors with larger pore volume, for example cement based screeds. Because **LOGIC IN - DP** will be much deeper. In such cases you can limit amounts needed to close pores, as defined above. **LOGIC IN-DP** can be applied once (150 ml / m2), cured for 24 hours and then continued to coat as described above. Your consumption here will be approximately 300-400 ml / m2. If you do not use this application technique, your LOGIC IN - DP - consumption will be over 1 / m2.

Hardening

Hardening time depends on ambient temperature and depends on ventilation of coated surface. Indoor spaces, reservoirs (concrete tanks) or deep forces (swimming pools, etc.) must be ventilated compulsorily. In this way, solution vapors are heavier than air, which can be thrown away. If air exchange coefficient is at least ten times an hour, it means ventilation. Ventilation of tank, which is 50m3 in size with another expression, is possible, for example, with a fan capable of delivering a minimum air blowing performance of 500m3 per hour. The ambient or air temperature should be at least 0 ° C. The higher temperature, means the faster hardening. If temperatures are below 0 ° C, hardening reaction will slow down but continue with increasing temperatures.

If ceiling is to be covered, hardening time should be at least + 10 ° C between 3-4 days. If ambient temperature is below these values hardening time should be raised to 4-5 days. The days when temperatures fall below 0 ° C should be considered in calculations. The ventilation of cups and basins must be done by absolutely blowing fresh air, not by absorbing the air! Indoor spaces, reservoirs, etc. It should be continued for at least 24 hours with fresh air supply after the coating work with the minimum quantities mentioned above has been completed. This application not only makes it possible to create a breathable (with a filter mask) and non-jumping atmosphere, but also allows sufficient evaporation of the solution substance through the hardening plastic. If not ventilated adequately, it may cause the solvents to remain closed in the hardening plastic, worsening the quality of coating.

It has short pot times and therefore impractical and unsafe handling. Variable pot times are not possible.

Defects in hardening under water and damp grounds.

It does not stick in wet and damp construction materials.