

## Product Datasheet

### Resicoat® R4-FB for Fluidized Bed Application on Preheated Surfaces Code: HKC71R

#### Product Description

Resicoat® R4 is a high quality thermosetting epoxy powder coating for the corrosion protection of valves and fittings, manufactured from cast iron or steel. It fulfils the stringent requirements of GSK. The powder coating is applied in one layer on a preheated surface by fluidized bed application. Typical film thickness achieved is in the range of 250 – 500 µm. The coating is self curing and forms a continuous, insulating and corrosion barrier on the surface. The resultant thermoset epoxy has a high mechanical resistance with excellent electrical insulation properties. Drinking water approvals are available to confirm the coatings suitability, as a hygienic and environmental friendly coating. The outstanding adhesion of Resicoat® R4 epoxy powders to the metal substrate provides long term protection of the coated component. It ensures a reliable conservation to the function and value of the parts for the common water and gas distribution network. The applicator of Resicoat® R4 benefits from a modern and environmentally friendly process. It is possible to overcoat Resicoat® R4 with polyester powder and liquid coatings to achieve an UV protection. Typical application areas are Pipes, Fittings, Gate valves, Butterfly valves, Insulation valves, Water meters, Hydrants.

#### Product Features

- One layer system
- Designed for use in large or small fluidised bed applications on 3-dimensional objects.
- The gel and flow out characteristics are designed to give good flow without sag on large components.
- High adhesion and surface toughness.
- Resists soil stress and backfill compaction.
- Resicoat® R4 has been tested to WIS 4-52-01 and meets the requirements
- Approved for use in public water supplies.

#### Coating Process

1. Pre-cleaning: The surface must be free of oil, grease, salt, paint and other impurities.
2. Blast Cleaning Moulding sand, rust and sharp edges are removed. The graphite from the cast iron must be removed from the blasting material.
3. Pre-heating: This form of heating produce a uniform, defined temperature in the component. Any oxidation should be avoided.
4. Coating Application: The coating is applied automatically or manually, in the shortest possible time and ideally within the gel time of the powder.
5. Coating Cure: Achieved by the heat contained in the object, If the heating capacity of the work piece is sufficient.

#### Cleaning Guidelines

Steel valves, pipes and fittings produced for use in contact with water are often coated with a fusion bonded epoxy (FBE) powder coating layer to prevent corrosion of steel pipe work and also provide a barrier to materials leaching into the water inside the system.

The manufacturing process requires the metal components to be coated in a factory remote from the water system into which they will be installed. Following the coating process there may be an elapsed time during transportation and installation where some contamination may build up on the internal surfaces of the components.

To prevent any foreign material being introduced into the water system it is recommended that prior to final installation of the component the internal, FBE coated, surface should be treated as follows.

1. Wash using a solution of a mild detergent in warm water.
  2. Use a soft cloth or sponge
  3. Flush out thoroughly with the water which is to be carried through the system
- Care should be taken during cleaning and transportation in order not to damage the intact coating.

		Typical value	Method
<b>Powder Properties</b>	<b>Binder system</b>	Epoxy resin	
	<b>Density</b>	1.40 – 1.50 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	ISO 8130-2
	<b>Gel time at 200° C</b>	30 – 45 sec.	modified ISO 8130-6
	<b>Particle size distribution</b>	< 63 µm = 30 – 50 % < 200 µm > 99 %	Malvern ISO 8130-1
	<b>Storage stability</b>	6 months at ≤ 23° C from date of manufacture	
<b>Application Properties</b>	<b>Preheating temperature object</b>	190 – 220° C object temperature	
	<b>Post cure conditions object</b>	- self curing if wall thickness of steel/cast iron is > 8 mm. - if wall thickness of steel/cast iron is < 8 mm or the curing is not sufficient, post curing of 10 – 3 min./190° C object temperature is necessary.	
<b>Material Properties</b>	<b>Color</b>	green	
	<b>Recommended film thickness</b>	250 – 350 µm	
	<b>Flow</b>	smooth	
	<b>Gloss at 60° angle</b>	65 – 90 units	ISO 2813
	<b>Adhesion cross cut test</b>	Gt 0	DIN EN ISO 2409
	<b>Adhesion after 7 days H2O 90° C</b>	> 12 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	DIN EN 24624
	<b>Impact resistance</b>	> 5 Joule	DIN 30677-2
	<b>Indentation resistance</b>	< 30 %	DIN 30677-2 /DIN EN 14901
	<b>Heat aging in air (110° C, 90 days)</b>	pass	DIN EN 14901
	<b>Heat aging in water (70° C, 7 days)</b>	pass	
	<b>Hardness (Buchholz)</b>	≥ 80	DIN EN ISO 2815
	<b>Cathodic disbonding</b>	1 – 3 mm	DIN 30677-2
	<b>Cathodic disbonding 24 h, 66° C</b>	1 – 3 mm	NACE RP0394
	<b>Water immersion test 90° C, 4 weeks</b>	no visible change	DIN EN ISO 4624, GSK
	<b>Abrasion resistance 1000 g / 5000 cycles</b>	53.5 mg	ASTM D 245-74
	<b>Salt spray test</b>	2000 hours no under-rusting on the cut	ASTM B 117 DIN EN ISO 9227
	<b>Saturated NaCl-solution</b>	23° C, 30 weeks 100° C, 3 weeks	
	<b>Humidity test</b>	600 hours	DIN EN ISO 6270-2
	<b>Disinfectant resistance</b> according DVGW work sheet W 291 (chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite)	no change of surface, no chalking.  The following migration test with demineralised water showed no defects of the film. The concentration of the examined parameters in the tested water were below the limits of the epoxy guideline for ancillaries for pipes DN > 300 mm (in main trunks).	after 10 test stages à 15 h
	<b>Chemical resistance (pH 3 – 13, 23° C)</b>	fulfilled	EN 598
<b>Drinking Water Approval</b>	BS 6920, Approval No. 1701509, WRAS		

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<b>Authorized by:</b>	<b>GK</b>
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Disclaimer: This Product Data Sheet is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current laws. The data referring to Powder Properties, Application Data and Physical Tests is based on lab based samples. Factors such as quality or condition of the substrate may have an effect on the use and application of the product. It remains the responsibility of the user to test thoroughly if the product is applicable for the intended use. The use of the product beyond our recommendation releases us from our responsibility, unless we have recommended the specific use in writing. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps to fulfil the demands set out in the local rules and legislation. We are not liable for any application-technological advice. The Product Data Sheet shall be updated from time to time. Please ensure you have the latest version before using the product. All products and Product Data Sheets are subject to our standard terms and conditions of sale (GCS). You can receive the latest copy of GCS via internet or our post address. Brand names mentioned in this Product Data Sheet are trademarks of or are licensed to the AkzoNobel group.

## Resistance against chemical substances of Resicoat® R4 at room temperature

Acetic acid	10 %	2 years	no change
Ammonia	10 %	2 years	no change
Ammonia	36 %	1.5 years	no change
Antifrogen L	50 %	1 year	no change
Antifrogen N	50 %	1 year	no change
Benzol		1 month	no change
Bore oil		1 year	no change
Butanol		6 months	no change
Carbon tetra chloride		1 year	no change
Caustic soda solution	10 %	2 years	no change
Caustic soda solution	50 %	2 years	no change
Chlorine cleanser and disinfectant		1.5 years	no change
Citric acid		2 years	no change
Deicer Safeway KF HOT		1 year	no change
Deicer Safeway SF (solid)		1 year	no change
Deicer Safewing MP II 1951		1 year	no change
Dichromatic potassium	10 %	1 year	no change
Diesel		2 years	no change
Engine oil SAE 20		1 year	no change
Ethanol		1 year	no change
Ethyleneglycole		1 year	no change
Formaldehyde	37 %	6 months	no change
Formic acid	5 %	2 years	no change
Formic acid	10 %	1.5 years	no change
Glycerol		1 year	no change
Glysantin		1 year	no change
Hydrochloric acid	Concentrate	1 week	no change
Hydrochloric acid	10 %	2 years	no change
Hydrochloric acid	25 %	1.5 years	no change
Hydrofluoric acid	1 %	1 day	no change
Hydrogen peroxide	3 %	1 year	no change
Hydrogen peroxide	10 %	1 year	faded
Lactic acid	10 %	1 week	no change
Methanol		1 week	no change

Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	100%	6 months	softening
Nitric acid	10 %	1.5 years	no change
Nitric acid	25 %	1 year	no change
Oxalic acid	5 %	6 months	no change
Palm oil	at 90° C	7 days	no change
Petrol		2 years	no change
Petroleum		1 year	no change
Phosphoric acid	10 %	2 years	no change
Phosphoric acid	50 %	2 years	no change
Potassium hydroxide	10 %	1 year	no change
Potassium hydroxide	25 %	1 year	no change
Potassium hydroxide	50 %	1 year	no change
Propanol		1 year	no change
Sea water		2 years	no change
Sodium acetate	10 %	1 year	no change
Sodium carbonate	20 %	1 year	no change
Sodium hypochlorite (15 % Cl <sub>2</sub> )		10 weeks	no change
Sodium chloride	2 %	1 year	no change
Sodium chloride	20 %	1 year	no change
Sodium formiate	10 %	1 year	no change
Suds	1 %	1 year	no change
Sulphuric acid	2 %	2 years	no change
Sulphuric acid	20 %	2 years	no change
Sulphuric acid	50 %	2 years	no change
Tartaric acid	5 %	1 year	no change
Toluol		1 year	no change
Turpentine oil		1 year	no change
Urea	10 %	1 year	no change
Urine		1 year	no change
Xylol		1 year	no change

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