

KORING 401-6*Preservative Wax on Organic Basis***General:**

KORING 401-6 preservative wax is a brownish liquid that solidifies, turns yellow and dulls at low temperatures. The name "wax" is derived from the consistency and application of the product, although it does not contain any waxes. The wax contains high viscosity corrosion inhibitors that are diluted with highly refined and desulfurized hydrocarbons due to the application, and which evaporate after application. After evaporation, a layer of inhibitors, which is slightly greasy at normal room temperature, remains on the surface of the product. Inhibitors protect the product in several ways. They shift the reaction balance against oxidation reactions, serve as free radical scavengers, limit the contact of oxidation gases with the product surface and form a hydrophobic layer.

The product is designed for long term dispatch protection in the heaviest conditions. Unlike other preservative "waxes", it is also more effective, as these protect only by their hydrophobic effect. It is because they do not contain corrosion inhibitors. At the same time, KORING 401-6 is washable not only with organic solvents but also with hot water.

Methods of Application:

If the KORING 401-6 wax is exposed to temperatures below 15°C, it solidifies and turns dull. In this case, it must be heated at temperatures around 30°C until it becomes a clear liquid. It is then kept in the liquid state until it is again cooled down to around 15°C. Thus, at normal temperatures of about 20°C, it then maintains its clear appearance and liquid state.

Even if the KORING 401-6 preservative wax is applied in a semi-solid state, its corrosion resistance is not altered. It just may not get to all the places.

The liquid is applied to the surface of the product by spraying, dipping or brushing. Once the wax is applied, the organic solvent evaporates. The drying time depends on the ambient temperature. Due to the drying effect, the applied layer does not form cracks.

If it is necessary to remove the preservation, i.e. remove the wax from the surface, there are two ways to proceed. Organic solvents such as industrial naphtha, white spirit, alkanes, acetates and other synthetic solvents can be used. The second option is to wash the wax with hot clean water at a temperature of around 60°C. To avoid corrosion of the wax-cleaned metal during contact with the water, a micro layer of one of the corrosion inhibitors remains on the surface before the water dries. This inhibitor usually does not block other surface treatments such as plating, paints and varnishes.

Examples of Application:

Long term and dispatch protection of products of engineering, metallurgical, electrotechnical and other industries during transport and storage. Protection against corrosion during overseas transport or in conditions with high climatic humidity, including monsoon areas. Protection against corrosion of pipes and pipelines where moisture condensation occurs (below 60°C).

Advantages:

A high degree of anti-corrosive protection. Designed for all types of metals and their alloys. Easily removable from the product surface, washing with hot water is sufficient. The wax-treated area is visible. The quality of the coating can be checked under UV light.

Warning:

The organic solvent used is Class III flammable. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid hot work, work with ignition sources, sparks during application, when its evaporation takes place. If the product solidifies stiffened due to low temperatures, proceed according to the section "Methods of application". At temperatures above 60°C, the protective wax layer softens or melts, but this does not reduce the anti-corrosive effect.

Packaging:

KORING 401-6 preservative wax is delivered in 25, 30, 50, 60 l plastic containers or 200 l drums. On the customer's request, it is possible to deliver at least 10 l of the agent by mutual agreement or products otherwise modified according to an order.

Storage Life:

Storage life of the products is 24 months in the original packaging in warehouses at temperatures between 15°C and 40°C. The principles of work with Class III combustibles must be observed during storage.