

KORING 131-3 *Anti-corrosive Agent*

General:

The anti-corrosive agent KORING 131-3 is a milky viscous liquid. It is used to stop incipient corrosion of iron and corrosion reactions of thinner layers of rust. The agent reacts with rust to a black organic compound and stops further corrosion reactions. It simultaneously serves as a prime paint.

Methods of Application:

A corroded iron surface must be properly degreased. This is performed by washing using a detergent and by rinsing. If a soft loose (drop-off) rust layer is present on a corroded iron surface, it is advisable to remove it. For example, by cleaning with a steel brush but it is not necessary to brush the surface to bare metal. A soft loose surface corrosion increases the need for an agent and decreases mechanical properties of the prime paint.

The anti-corrosive agent KORING 131-3 must be stirred well before use. When it is being stored for a long time, a gel-like deposit develops at the bottom that provides the agent with the required rheological properties. Unless stirred in its entire volume, the agent would sag in an increased degree.

The anti-corrosive agent can be applied with a brush, a roller or using a suitable spraying technology. If a surface is still wet as a result of previous degreasing, it is not a hindrance to the agent applying. It is necessary to take into account that residual moisture results in reduction of chemicals, therefore further layers have to be applied. Such an agent layer should be applied that cannot sag. If something sags, this place has to be spread.

A minimum temperature, the anti-corrosive agent is allowed to be applied at, is 4 °C. The optimum temperature for application is 15-20 °C. In case that the agent is applied at higher temperatures, its fast drying and insufficient reaction can occur. The correct reaction causes iron surface or corrosion becomes black. This reaction shows itself no sooner than after several to tens of minutes. If air contains high moisture, the reaction takes place the best. This can be utilised for reaction to be completed, if the agent has dried too fast. (For example, when a surface treated is exposed to sunlight during a day and moisture condensates on it during a night.)

The best results are achieved by the agent being repeatedly applied so that the second layer is applied earlier than the first layer is hardened but already dried. In this way, the agent reacts with thicker corrosion layers (reaction penetrates deeper). A required time for the second layer to be applied has to be tried out because the first insufficiently dried layer is going to be washed by the new layer and when hardened, reactions of the second layer will be restricted.

The anti-corrosive agent is fully hardened after 24 hours. However, a number of paints (water-based paints in particular) can be applied to this anti-corrosive agent as soon as the surface is not tacky and has the correct reaction. (However, we recommend to verify this procedure whether or not a finish layer has a reduced adhesion due to a residual moisture in the prime paint.) The more common procedure is to leave the reacted agent exposed to weather for several weeks while chemical reactions take place due to influence of air humidity. However, until the anti-corrosive agent is dried (surface is tack-free), its dissolution can occur due to influence of rain.

It is advisable to protect the anti-corrosive prime paint with a finish paint in the course of time, in particular when the surface treated is exposed to flowing or dripping water, including rain. If the surface treated is not protected, it is necessary to carry out repainting after one to two years.

Examples of Application:

Protection of corroded sheet-iron coverings, jacketings, fences, automobile bodies, incipient corrosion of steel structures. As an aesthetic patina on ferrous metals.

Warning:

The anti-corrosive agent is not intended for treatment of a surface coming into direct contact with foods.

Before being applied, the product has to be properly stirred - in particular a gel-like deposit at the bottom.

A surface to be treated should be degreased well in advance.

The paint residuals on corroded steel may affect chemical reaction as well as the paint adhesion.

KORING 131-3 is intended for incipient corrosion and thin rust layers. It does not penetrate through thicker layers. If you are in doubts about corrosion thickness, carry out a test. After the agent has dried, scratch off a sample using a sharp object. You can find out, if the reaction took place as far as the iron surface.

If rust particles are transferred from an object being painted to an agent container with a brush or a roller, the agent may become black. Therefore, it is suitable to pour off a required quantity of the agent to an auxiliary container and apply the agent from it. If some agent remains in the auxiliary container, do not return it back to the original container!

The anti-corrosive agent KORING 131-3 cannot be used for galvanised surfaces and non-ferrous metals. In case that a surface

protected by a paint is repainted with the agent during its applying, this place may become black in the course of time. If a change in colour is a hindrance, it is necessary to properly wash such a repainted place with a wet cloth before the agent dries. If the repainted surface does not become black, you can remove the agent residuals using a white spirit (gasoline) or a synthetic solvent. While working, wear protective working means (gloves and goggles). We recommend that after having finished, you should wash your hands with warm water and a soap and apply a reparative cream.

Packaging:

The anti-corrosive agent KORING 131-3 is delivered in plastic containers with volume of 30 and 60 litres.

Storage Life:

Storage life of products is 24 months in the original packaging in stores at temperatures from 5 °C to 30 °C without being exposed to solar radiation and direct influence of heating bodies.

Prevent freezing.