

ZINGA

The Film Galvanising System ZINGA is a one pack coating that contains 96% zinc in the dry film and provides cathodic protection of ferrous metals. It can be used as a unique system as an alternative to hot-dip galvanisation or metallisation, as primer in a duplex system (active + passive) or as a recharging system for hot-dip galvanisation, metallisation or zingatised surfaces. It can be applied by brushing, rolling or spraying on a clean and rough substrate in a wide range of atmospheric circumstances.

ZINGA is also available as an aerosol and is sold as Zingaspray.

PHYSICAL DATA AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

WET PRODUCT

Components	- Zinc powder - Aromatic hydrocarbons - Binder
Density	2,67 kg/dm ³ (±0,06 Kg/dm ³)
Solid content	- 80% by weight (±2%) - 58% by volume (±2%) according to ASTM D2697
Type of thinner	Zingasolv
Flash point	≥ 40°C - 60°C
VOC	474 g/L (EPA Method 24) (= 178 g/kg) measured by SMI, Inc.

DRY FILM

Colour	Grey (colour darkens after contact with humidity)
Gloss	Matt
Zinc content	96% (±1%) by weight, with a purity of 99,995%. ZINGA gives full cathodic protection and conforms to the standard ISO 3549 in regard to its zinc purity of 99,995% and to the standard ASTM A780 in regard to its use as repair coating for hot-dip galvanisation.
Special characteristics	- Atmospheric temperature resistance of dry film » Minimum: -40°C » Maximum: 120°C with peaks up to 150°C - pH resistance in immersion: 5,5 pH to 9,5 pH. - pH resistance in atmospheric conditions: 3,5 pH to 12,5 pH. - Excellent UV resistance
Non-toxicity	A dry layer of ZINGA is not toxic. It has been tested according to the standard AS/NSZ 4020.

PACKING

1/4 kg	Available as sample (on request)
1 kg	Available, packed in undividable boxes of 12 x 1 kg
2 kg	Available, packed in undividable boxes of 6 x 2 kg
5 kg	Available
10 kg	Available
25 kg	Available

CONSERVATION

Shelf life	Unlimited. In case of long time storage it is recommended to shake the unopened tin in an automatic shaker at least once every 3 years.
Storage	Store in a cool and dry place at temperatures between 5°C and +25°C.

CONDITIONS

SURFACE PREPARATION

Cleanliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The metal substrate should first be degreased, preferably by steam-cleaning at 140 bar at 80°C. After that it should be gritblasted or slurry-blasted to cleanliness degree SA 2,5 according to the standard ISO 8501-1:2007 or to the cleanliness degree as described in the standards SSPC-SP10 and NACE nr 2. This means that the surface must be free from rust, grease, oil, paint, salt, dirt, mill scale and other contaminants. Once the grit-blasting is completed the surface should be de-dusted with non contaminated compressed air according to the standard ISO 8502-3 (class 2) or in case of slurry-blasting the surface should be dried with non-contaminated compressed air. - Another method to obtain a clean surface is UHP water-jetting to cleanliness degree WJ2 according to the standards NACE nr 5 and SSPC-SP12 level SC1. But keep in mind that this method does not create surface roughness. - This high degree of cleanliness is also needed when ZINGA is applied on a hot-dip galvanisation or a metallisation layer, or when it is applied on top of an existing ZINGA layer, but not the same roughness degree (see further). Please consult with the Zingametall representative. - For substrates that will not be immersed, ZINGA can be applied on mild flash rust (FWJ-2) occurring (after wet blasting) in the allowed time limit, but it is not advised for optimal results. For applications that will be immersed, ZINGA can only be applied on a SA2,5 prepared surface with contaminants to NACE No5/SSPC SP-12 level SC1. - On small areas or on non-critical applications ZINGA can be applied on a surface that is manually prepared to degree St 3 according to ISO 8501-1.
Roughness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ZINGA should be applied on a metal substrate that has a roughness grade of medium G (Rz 50 to 70 µm) according to the standard ISO 8503-2:2012. - This can be obtained by grit-blasting (with sharp particles) but not by shot-blasting (with spherical particles). Make sure that the surface is degreased before the gritblasting. - This high degree of roughness is not needed when ZINGA is applied on a hot-dip galvanisation or a metallisation layer, or when it is applied on top of an existing ZINGA. Old hot-dipped surfaces have adequate roughness, new hot-dipped surfaces require a sweep blast.
Maximum time to application	Apply the ZINGA as soon as possible on the prepared metal substrate (max. 4 hours waiting time). If contamination occurs before coating, the surface must be cleaned again as described above.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS DURING APPLICATION

Ambient temperature	- Minimum -15°C - Maximum 40°C
Relative humidity	- Maximum 95% - Do not apply on a damp or wet surface
Surface temperature	- Minimum 3°C above the dew point - No visual presence of water or ice - Maximum 60°C
Product temperature	During application the temperature of the ZINGA liquid should remain between 15 and 25°C. A lower or higher temperature of the product will influence the smoothness of the film when drying.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL

Application methods	ZINGA can be applied on a clean surface by brush and roller or conventional spray-gun or by airless spraying.
Stripe coat	It is always recommended to treat corners, sharp edges, bolts and nuts before applying a uniform coat.
Stirring	ZINGA must be thoroughly mechanically stirred to achieve a homogeneous liquid before application. After a maximum of 20 minutes, re-mixing is necessary.
Cleaning	Before and after using the spraying equipment, it must be rinsed with fresh Zingasolv. Brushes and rollers should also be rinsed with Zingasolv. Never use White Spirit.

APPLICATION BY BRUSH AND ROLLER

Dilution	For optimal use, dilute ZINGA up to 5%.
First layer	The first layer must never be applied by roller, only by brush, in order to fill the cavities of the roughness profile and to wet the surface.
Type of brush or roller	Industrial round brush Short hair roller (mohair)

APPLICATION BY CONVENTIONAL SPRAY-GUN

Dilution	Up to 15% with Zingasolv depending on nozzle size. More dilution for same nozzle size will give a smoother surface finish.
Pressure at the nozzle	2 to 4 bar
Nozzle opening	1,8 to 2,2 mm
Special demands for spraying equipment	- For the spraying of ZINGA, it is better to remove all filters from the pistol to avoid blockage. - The spray gun must be equipped with reinforced needle springs. - Use short tubes.

APPLICATION BY AIRLESS SPRAYING

Dilution	Up to 7% with Zingasolv depending on nozzle size. More dilution for same nozzle size will give a smoother surface finish.
Pressure at the nozzle	± 150 bar
Nozzle opening	0.017 - 0.031 inch

DILUTION TABLE

	Brush or roller 5%	Conventional spray 15%	Airless spray 7%
1 kg	0.05 kg / 0.057 L Zingasolv	0.15 kg / 0.171 L Zingasolv	0.07 kg / 0.080 L Zingasolv
2 kg	0.10 kg / 0.114 L Zingasolv	0.30 kg / 0.343 L Zingasolv	0.14 kg / 0.160 L Zingasolv
5 kg	0.25 kg / 0.285 L Zingasolv	0.75 kg / 0.857 L Zingasolv	0.35 kg / 0.400 L Zingasolv
10 kg	0.50 kg / 0.571 L Zingasolv	1.5 kg / 1.713 L Zingasolv	0.70 kg / 0.800 L Zingasolv
25 kg	1.25 kg / 1.427 L Zingasolv	3.75 kg / 4.281 L Zingasolv	1.75 kg / 1.998 L Zingasolv

OTHER INFORMATION

COVERAGE AND CONSUMPTION

Theoretical coverage	- For 60 µm DFT: 3,62 m ² /kg or 9,67 m ² /L - For 120 µm DFT: 1,81 m ² /kg or 4,83 m ² /L
Theoretical consumption	- For 60 µm DFT: 0,28 kg/m ² or 0,10 L/m ² - For 120 µm DFT: 0,55 kg/m ² or 0,21 L/m ²
Practical coverage and consumption	Depends upon the roughness profile of the substrate and the application method.

DRYING PROCESS AND OVERCOATING

Drying process	ZINGA dries by evaporation of the solvent. The drying process is influenced by the total WFT, the ambient air (humidity and temperature) and the steel surface temperatures.
Drying time	For 40 µm DFT at 20°C in a well-ventilated environment: » Touch dry: 15 minutes » Dry to handle: 1 hour » Fully cured: 48 hours
Overcoating with a new layer of ZINGA	Application by brush: 2 hours after touch dry. Application by spray gun: 1 hour after touch dry. Maximum overcoat time depends on environmental conditions. If zinc salts have formed, they should first be removed.

Reliquidisation	<p>Each new layer of ZINGA reliquidises the former ZINGA layer so that both layers form one homogeneous layer.</p> <p>Therefore, Zingatised structures can be reloaded with ZINGA after the Zinc layer has depleted due to cathodic protection.</p> <p>For surface preparation on old Zingatised surfaces, contact a Zingametall representative or see document 'ZINGA on (old) HDG'.</p>
Overcoating with a compatible paint	<p>ZINGA can be overcoated with a wide range of compatible paints. It is however, just like all Zinc rich systems sensitive to influence of solvents. In order to avoid blistering, pinholes and other defects (which will negatively affect the performance of the ZINGA layer), it is advised to apply any topcoat with a mist/full coat technique. First, a thin continuous layer is applied which gives air bubbles easy passage through the film. The first mist coat also provides a barrier for aggressive solvents in the topcoat.</p> <p>Mist coat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application at least 6 hours after ZINGA is touch-dry. - 25 to 30 µm DFT (continuous layer). - Normal dilution according to the technical data sheet of topcoat. <p>Full coat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application at least 2 hours after the mist coat is touch-dry. - Specified layer thickness minus 25 to 30 µm DFT (of mist coat). - Normal dilution according to the technical data sheet. <p>To avoid any problems with application of topcoats, we advise the use of a sealer. Zingametall offers two compatible sealers which have been tested according ISO 12944: Zingalufer (PU sealer) and Zingaceram HS (EP sealer).</p>

LAYER THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS

Wet Film Thickness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferably according ISO 2802. - The WFT of ZINGA should be measured using a paint comb. - Depending on the dilution, the DFT of ZINGA can be calculated from the measured WFT: $DFT = WFT * (sbv/100)$ - If the WFT of a layer of ZINGA is measured; it should be taken into account that the subsequent layers will reliquidise and therefore the WFT is measured of the entire system (different layers).
Dry Film Thickness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferably according ISO 2802. - The DFT of ZINGA should be measured using a magnetic induction gauge. - The DFT measurement of intermediate ZINGA layers, can give false numbers, as the gauge is pressed in the not fully cured layers. It is better to measure after the final layer has been applied, since the intermediate layers will always reliquidise and will form 1 layer. - The last layer should not be more than 120 µm DFT.
Number of measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferably according ISO 19840 - 5 readings/m²
Correction values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to ISO 8503-1, the surface profile is defined as 'medium'. Therefore, a correction value of 25 µm should be used. - The correction value shall be subtracted from the individual reading to give the individual dry-film thickness in micrometres.

Acceptance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferably according ISO 19840. - The arithmetic mean of all the individual dry-film thicknesses shall be equal to or greater than the nominal dry-film thickness (NDFT). - All individual dry-film thicknesses shall be equal to or above 80% of the NDFT. - Individual dry-film thicknesses between 80% of the NDFT and the NDFT are acceptable provided that the number of these measurements is less than 20% of the total number of individual measurements taken. - All individual dry-film thicknesses shall be less than or equal to the specified maximum dry-film thickness.
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RECOMMENDED SYSTEM

Unique system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ZINGA is used as a stand-alone system, applied in 2 layers to obtain a total maximum DFT* of 120 to 180 µm. - This system is strongly recommended because of the easy maintenance. In time The layer will become thinner as the ZINGA sacrifices itself due to the cathodic protection. A new layer of ZINGA can be directly applied once the surface has been properly cleaned and it will re-liquidise and recharge the previous ZINGA layer. The DFT of ZINGA that should be applied depends upon the remaining ZINGA layer. - The ZINGA unique systems have been tested according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZINGA 2 x 60 µm DFT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » NORSOK M-501 syst. 7, syst. 1 and » ISO 12944-6: C4-High, C5M/I-Medium • ZINGA 2 x 90 µm DFT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ISO 12944-6: C5M/I-High
Duplex system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a duplex system, ZINGA should be applied in one single application, preferably by spraying, to obtain a DFT between 60 and 80 µm, with a maximum of 100 µm DFT. - Several duplex systems have been tested according ISO12994. <p>Please consult a Zingametall representative or the Zingametall website (www.zinga.eu) for more information.</p>

For more specific and detailed recommendations concerning the application of ZINGA, please contact the Zingametall representative. For detailed information about the health and safety hazards and precautions for use, refer to the ZINGA safety data sheet.

The information on this sheet is merely indicative and is given to the best of our knowledge based on practical experience and testing. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product cannot be controlled by us and are therefore outside our responsibility. For these and other reasons we retain no liability in case of loss, damage or costs that are caused by or that are linked in any way to the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. Any claim concerning deficiencies must be made within 15 days upon reception of the goods quoting the relevant batch number. We retain the right to change the formula if properties of the raw material are changed. This data sheet replaces all former specimens.