Mipa WBS Ölstopp H 67
Tank room colour
Technical data sheet

Product description

Intended use:	Water-based synthetic dispersion approved for coating the concrete, plaster and screed surfaces of drip pans and collecting chambers for EL heating oil and diesel fuel as well as unused engines and gear oils inside buildings closed on all sides. **Test mark P-57.068 monitored by the Institute for Solid Construction and Building Materials Technology at the MPA Karlsruhe.** Not suitable for biodiesel, for coating garage floors (not plasticiser-resistant) and surfaces with constant exposure to water.
Characteristics:	- water-based, environmentally friendly and low odour - scrub-resistant according to **DIN 53 778** - alkali-resistant and resistant to heating oil, diesel fuel, aqueous solutions of salts, acids and bases of low concentration - elastic, bridges hairline cracks and produces seamless, durable coatings
Ingredients according to VdL Guideline 01:	Acrylate dispersion, polyurethane dispersion, titanium dioxide, coloured pigments, water, silicates, chalk, additives, methylisothiazolinone, benzisothiazolinone
Colour:	RAL 7030, RAL 7040
Gloss level:	satin matt **DIN 67 530**
Density:	1,30 g/cm³ **DIN 51 757**
Storage:	Can be stored for at least 2 years in the sealed original container; store in a dry and frost-free place at a temperature of +5°C to max. +30°C.
VOC-regulation:	EU limit value for the product (Cat. A/i): 140 g/l This product contains a maximum of 2 g/l VOC.

Processing instructions

Processing conditions:	Minimum temperature for circulating air and substrate: + 8 °C. Maximum 70 % relative humidity during application.
Structural Requirements:	The following requirements must be particularly observed when coating oil drip pans: EL heating oil is classified as a flammable liquid by the CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008). The requirements resulting from the technical rules for hazardous substances - avoidance of ignition hazards due to electrostatic charges (TRGS 727) must be observed. Constructional measures must be taken to prevent settlement and shrinkage cracks in the surrounding walls and the base of the collecting walls and collecting chambers (e.g. interlocking, reinforcement, anchors, etc.).

The "liquid pressure" load case must be taken into account. Movement joints are not permitted in the area of the drip pans and collection chambers. Clay, plaster and screed surfaces must be load-bearing and free of defects. Internal edges must be designed as fillets. Plaster and screed must adhere firmly to the load-bearing components or surrounding walls and the base. Their surface must not be smoothed with a steel trowel, but must be rubbed down with a wooden board. Subsequent powdering with cement is not permitted. Pipe penetrations in the area below the maximum possible liquid level in drip pans and collecting chambers are not permitted. Masonry and concrete surfaces that do not fulfil the above conditions must be coated with a firmly adhering cement plaster. Concrete, plaster and screed surfaces must be at least 28 days old and dry before they are coated.
The following minimum requirements and standards apply to the quality of the substrates:
Concrete: Strength class C20/25 in accordance with DIN EN 206-1:2001-07 with DIN EN 206-1/A1:2004-10 and DIN EN 206-1/A2:2005-09, DIN EN 992-1-1:2011-01 DIN EN 1992-1-1/NA:2013-04, DIN EN 1992-1-1/A1:2015-03, DIN EN 1992-1-1/NA/ A1:2015-12, DIN 1045-2:2008-08, DIN 1045- 3:2012-03, DIN 1045-3/ Corrigendum 1:2013-07
Render: Render mortar group CS IV or PIII in accordance with DIN EN 998-1:2017-02 and DIN 18550-1:2014-12 and DIN 18550-2:2015-06
Screed: Strength class C25/F4 in accordance with DIN EN 13813:2003-01 and DIN 18560-3:2006-03, Table 1 in conjunction with DIN 18560-1:2015-11, Para. 7.5
Exposure to water on the back of the coating must be avoided. If groundwater, seepage or other water can penetrate into the structure from the rear side, it must be waterproofed accordingly. DIN 18195-4:2011-12 Building waterproofing, waterproofing against ground moisture (capillary water, adhesive water) and non-accumulating seepage water on floor slabs and walls, dimensioning and execution applies as a minimum.
A coating may only be applied once the structural requirements have been met, as only then can it fulfil its purpose.

Substrate preparation:

The substrate must be dry, clean, sound, free of dust, oil and grease and free of cement slurry and after-treatment agents. Allow new cementitious substrates to dry for at least 5 weeks. The moisture content of concrete and cement screed floors must not exceed 4%. Protect the substrate from rising damp in accordance with DIN 18195; inadequate insulation of floor surfaces without a basement can lead to staining and peeling damage.
Clean load-bearing, soiled surfaces with water or steam jets. Prepare non-load-bearing, chalking surfaces and surfaces heavily soiled by e.g. oils mechanically. Manual cleaning possible for smaller surfaces, Substrate preparation e.g. by shot blasting for large surfaces. Lightly sand smooth substrates and old coats, remove dust by vacuuming.

Application process:

Application with brush, paintbrush or roller

Coating structure:	Prepare the substrate professionally, see Surface preparation and condition and structural requirements. Oil pan coating: Apply at least one primer coat and three undiluted top coats. Observe minimum consumption values.
Thinner:	water
Drying time:	At + 20 °C and 65 % relative humidity: Surface dry after approx. 8 hours. Can be walked on permanently after approx. 24 hours. Fully loadable after 7 days. Drying time depends on layer thickness, building moisture, air humidity and temperature.
Coating structure:	The following coating structure is required for coating heating oil drip pans and rooms: Primer coat: 30% diluted with water, apply the following 2 top coats undiluted if the colour changes. Base coat: diluted with max. 30% water 1st top coat: undiluted, max. 10 % water 2nd top coat: undiluted, max. 10 % water
Spreading rate:	The total dry film thickness must be at least 0.36 mm (360 µm). This requires a total consumption of the undiluted coating material of at least 1.15 kg/m² (900 ml/m²).

Special remarks

Stir well before use. When applying the coating material in drip pans and collection chambers, the requirements of the general building inspectorate test certificate must be observed. The general building inspectorate test certificate is available from the manufacturer. Ensure sufficient drying time between coatings. Ensure adequate ventilation during application and drying indoors. Only use material from one production batch on contiguous surfaces. Organic dyes (e.g. coffee, red wine, flower petals, etc.) and various chemicals (e.g. lubricants, acids, etc.) can lead to colour changes. The functionality of the coating is generally not affected by this.
Oil drip tray coating: Successive coats should be applied in different colours to avoid imperfections. To make the individual coats visible, apply the second and third coats only high enough to leave a 1 cm wide strip of the previous coat visible. After completion of the coating, a sign with details of the coating material, date of application and applicator must be affixed in a clearly visible place. We recommend neutral household cleaners for cleaning and maintaining the reworked surfaces. Do not use a scouring sponge, scouring milk, etc. Due to the large number of possible substrates and other influencing factors, we recommend creating a test area before starting the application. In order to achieve a long durability of the coating, the coating should be checked at least once a year for any damage. Any damage must be repaired professionally. The finished colours can be used for coating concrete, plaster and screed surfaces (with corresponding reference to standards) in drip pans and collection rooms inside buildings closed on all sides for the storage of EL heating oil in accordance with DIN 51603-1:2017-03, unused combustion engine and motor vehicle transmission oils and mixtures of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons with an aromatic content of ≤ 20 % by mass and a flash point > 60 °C.

When installed, the product fulfils the requirements of fire behaviour class E in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1. The coating material can bridge cracks in the substrate up to a crack width of 0.2 mm. For reinforced concrete structures in accordance with DIN EN 1992-1-1:2011-01, DIN EN 1992-1-1/NA: 2013-04, DIN EN 1992-1-1/A1:2015-03, DIN EN 1992-1-1/NA/A1:2015-12, a crack width limitation of ≤ 0.2 mm must be verified in accordance with these standards. Depending on the mechanical load, substrates, e.g. concrete or cement screed, must have a correspondingly high surface quality with the following minimum strengths (compressive strength):
Light load / walking load: 25 N/mm² or C 25/30
Medium load: 35 N/mm² or C 35/45
The tensile strength of the substrate must be at least 1.5 N/mm². The substrate to be coated must be able to absorb the expected mechanical loads. The coating cannot fulfil this function. Very sandy or friable concrete and screed floors are not substrates suitable for coating. Risk of detachment. Cement-bound substrates (screed, concrete) up to 50 mm thick may be coated at the earliest 4 weeks after production. For thicker cement-bound substrates, allow at least 5 days/cm extra thickness. A moisture measurement must be carried out for control purposes. The moisture content must not exceed 4%. All coatings are more or less sensitive to moisture penetration from the rear. For this reason, walls or floor slabs concreted against the ground must be adequately protected against moisture from the rear (DIN 18195). In the case of floor surfaces without a basement that are not or only poorly sealed from below, moisture accumulation under the coating can cause peeling damage and staining. Cementitious, plastic-modified levelling compounds must be checked for their suitability for coating; if necessary, test areas must be created. Substrates whose surface has been treated with smoothing agents (e.g. wax) must be pre-treated accordingly (milling, shot blasting). Then carry out a test coating. When renovating a suitable and stable old coating, thorough sanding of the old coating is necessary to ensure good adhesion of the new coating. Glazed clinker bricks and tiles, as well as porcelain stoneware, have surfaces with critical adhesion properties for coatings. Special mechanical substrate preparation and the use of 2-component adhesion primers can create the appropriate coating conditions.
Please contact our Technical Consultancy Service for more information.

Safety recommendations

GISCODE: BSW20

Cleaning of the tools

Tools should be cleaned immediately after use with water.

Disposal

Disposal is carried out as indicated on the label via the German Dual System (Green Dot) or via the recycling system for metal packaging and steel (KBS). The packaging must be clean, dry, free of foreign matter and completely empty. The metal handle must be removed from plastic containers. The packaging must bear the product label of the last filling product.