

1. Product Description

StenSeal® 2EP-130 CC is a two-component, cold-applied, chemically cured, conductive epoxy-based joint filler material with high bond strength, suitable for heavy traffic conditions in antistatic and conductive flooring systems. It is resistant to many chemicals including organic and inorganic acids, alkalis and various other chemicals. It forms a conductive and seamless joint fill, ensuring electrical continuity across the flooring system.

2. Uses

StenSeal® 2EP-130 CC is specifically manufactured for use in joints of concrete pavements in antistatic and conductive flooring systems under heavy load and traffic. It is used to maintain electrical continuity in the joints of conductive floor coatings and to prevent static electricity accumulation. Its low viscosity lets it fill even narrow joints. **StenSeal® 2EP-130 CC** is suitable for use in factory floors, fuel storage facilities, areas where flammable gases, explosive materials and sensitive electronic materials are produced, transported or stored, and all indoor and outdoor concrete areas requiring antistatic or conductive flooring.

3. Application

3.1. Surface Preparation

Joint surfaces must be clean and dry. Oil, grease, bitumen, and old joint materials must be completely removed. Loose material on the joint edges must be removed; broken joint edges must be repaired.

StenSeal® 2EP-130 CC is affected by water before it sets, like all other epoxy-based materials. Therefore, the joints must be dry and the sealant must not contact water until chemical curing occurs.

3.2. Primer

StenSeal® 2EP-130 CC can be used in new concrete joints without primer. However, primer application helps minimize the negative effects of possible contamination, concrete moisture, and loose material in all cases. For this reason, **StenAst® 2EP** is recommended for use on concrete, glass, wood, metal and all types of surfaces. In applications where static electricity will be grounded and on metal surfaces, conductive primer **StenAst® 2EP CC** is used.

3.3. Backer Material

A backer rod that preferably does not adhere to the sealant must be placed in the joint to achieve the sealant depth determined by the joint width. Closed-cell polyethylene foam rods (**StenBacker**) are suitable for this purpose. The diameter of the backer rod must be 10-25% larger than the joint width, and the rod must be placed tightly in the joint.

Care must be taken not to damage the backer rods during placement. In wide joints, semi-rigid materials, such as polystyrene foam, can be used instead of a backer rod. In such cases, a polyethylene tape must be placed over the backing material to prevent the sealant from adhering to it.

**Cold-Applied, Epoxy-Based,
Conductive Heavy-Duty
Traffic-Grade Joint Filler and
Crack Repair Material**

Highlights

- Two-component, epoxy-based
- Cold-applied and easy to apply
- Cures chemically
- Self-levels and gives an even appearance
- High conductivity for antistatic floors
- High bond strength to concrete
- Has high abrasion resistance
- Suitable for use in all joints and concrete cracks where high load-carrying capacity and limited flexibility are required in antistatic and conductive flooring systems
- Resistant to dilute acids and bases, solvents, and many chemicals



3.4. Mixing

StenSeal® 2EP-130 CC consists of two components designated as A and B, with a mixing ratio of A:B = 100:20 by weight. Component A is first homogenized in its own container for 1-2 minutes; the entire B component is then poured onto component A and mixed for 3 minutes with a low-speed drill (100-500 rpm) fitted with a suitable propeller or paddle. When mixing by hand, longer mixing times are required to obtain a homogeneous mixture. During mixing, move the mixer through all parts of the container while avoiding air entrainment.

3.5. Application

The amount of sealant that can be used within the pot life must be determined according to the application area and the capacity of the application equipment. Mixed material must be used within the pot life. Under no circumstances should any solvent be used to thin sealant that has exceeded its pot life.

Material that has exceeded its pot life must not be used. The prepared mixture is loaded into a piston-type sealant gun. Fit the applicator with a nozzle narrow enough to enter the joint.

During application, advance the nozzle tip by sliding it over the backing material in the joint. This ensures that no gap remains beneath the sealant and that a sufficient amount of sealant is applied. After application, the sealant surface must be smoothed with a spatula.

Application can also be carried out directly with a spatula when necessary. It is recommended to tape both sides of the joint before application, especially where decorative appearance is important. In this way, material that gets onto the area outside the joint during application is removed by pulling off the tape after application. Grounding resistance and surface resistance measurements must be made at least 7 days after the system is installed.

3.6. Restrictions

It is not recommended for joints narrower than 6 mm. It must not be used on dirty, oily, dusty or wet joints. Cleaning such joints before application is important for ensuring good adhesion.

Although the surface has high load-bearing capacity, studded tires, snow chains and stiletto heels may damage it. During application, ambient temperature must not exceed 35 °C or fall below 5 °C. If application under conditions outside this range is necessary, contact **Stenkim®**.

3.7. Cleaning

Equipment and any other tools contaminated with sealant must be cleaned before the sealant cures. For that purpose, tools must first be wiped with a cloth or rag and then cleaned with **StenSolver CL** or aromatic solvents such as toluene and xylene.

4. Safety

Applicators and supervisors must read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) carefully and follow the instructions provided. Emptied packages must be disposed of in compliance with relevant regulations and laws. The application must be carried out by skilled workers under the supervision of experts and the applicators must use all personal protective equipment required for the worksite and the task such as goggles, mask and gloves.

5. Storage

The material must be kept in dry indoor storage. The recommended storage temperature is 10-25 °C. Under these conditions, the material will retain its properties in unopened containers for 12 months from the production date.



Low temperatures may cause crystallization of the product; in this case, the product can be used after being warmed to +20 °C and homogenized. After prolonged storage, the product must be stirred thoroughly before use.

6. Disclaimer

This document is provided for general information and is based on **Stenkim®**'s laboratory data and field experience at the time of publication. **Stenkim®** reserves the right to revise this information without prior notice.

Stenkim® warrants that its products conform to the stated specifications on delivery. The buyer is responsible for determining the product's suitability for the intended purpose and for all conditions of transport, storage, application, and use. **Stenkim®** accepts no liability for results obtained under conditions outside its control. **Stenkim®**'s liability under this warranty is limited to replacement of non-conforming product and excludes any consequential or indirect damages.

7. Technical Data

Property	Method	Result
Base Polymer		Epoxy
Solids Content (by weight)		100%
Color		Catalog
Mix Ratio (by weight)		A:B = 100:20
Density (A+B)		1.33 ± 0.05 g/cm ³
Elongation at Break	ASTM D 412 Die B	100%
Hardness (Shore)	EN ISO 868	A55-60
Tensile Strength	ASTM D 412	4.1 MPa
Vertical Electrical Resistance (at 0.4 cm thickness)		1.5×10 ⁵ ohm
Pot Life @20 °C		30 minutes
Tack-free Time @20 °C	EN 14188-2	1 hour
Time to Open to Heavy Traffic @20 °C		1 day
Cure Time for Chemical Resistance @20 °C		2 days
Shelf Life		1 year
Packaging		Sets

Stenkim® reserves the right to make changes to the values in this table at any time.

