

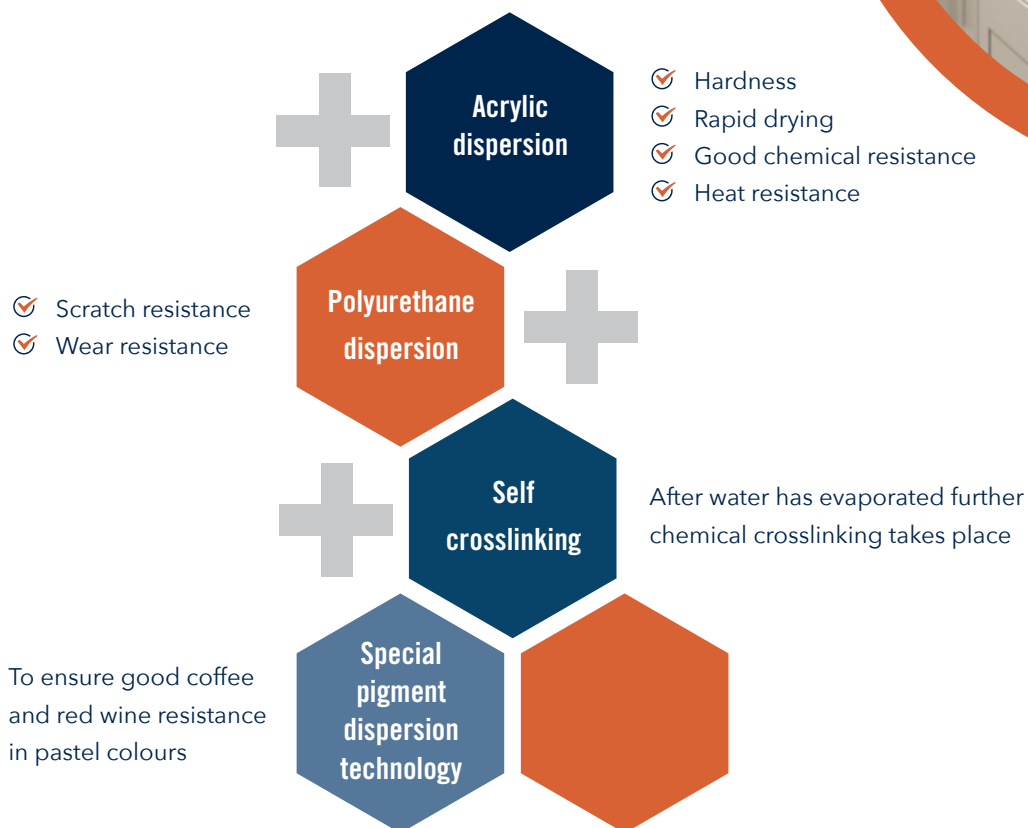
# Ankocryl Interior DRYING AND CURING



The Ankocryl Interior range by Anker Stuy Coatings is a single component, water-based, interior paint system. The primers are based on acrylic, self-crosslinking technology and the topcoat is based on a mixture of acrylic and polyurethane self-crosslinking dispersions. This results in a mechanical and chemical resistance that is comparable to 2-component systems.



The diagram below demonstrates the technology of the Ankocryl Interior topcoat:



The Ankocryl Interior self-crosslinking technology is initiated AFTER the evaporation of the water from the wet coating. With adequate air circulation combined with heat and humidity (15°C and above and 65% + relative humidity) the evaporation process will take approximately 8 hours. If the conditions are worse, e.g. low temperature and humidity (lower than 15°C and 60% or less relative humidity) with reduced air movement, this process could take up to 24 hours.

**Please note**, if drying conditions are poor, and mechanical and chemical resistance testing is performed within the 2 weeks following application, you could witness negative results.



### Can Ankocryl Interior be force dried?

Yes. The best way of force drying is via catalytic infrared heat. The basic technology behind infrared heat, means that the rays of light/heat, penetrates the coating, resulting in curing the coating from the inside out. This will result in the water evaporating out of the coating at a rapid rate, initiating the cross-linking process earlier. This will ultimately mean you can handle the product quicker, and the coating will become harder, sooner.

Please note, standard drying via heat and air movement results in the coating curing from the outside in, and if the coating system has multiple layers the drying process could be extended further.

### Will moving from a 2-component solvent system to a single component water-based system extend my lead-times?

In simple terms, all coatings are liquid synthetics. The only difference between water-based and solvent-based is the carrier. The carrier is either solvent or water. To turn the liquid into a solid, you will need to evaporate the water or the solvent carrier...yes, it's as simple as that. As all professionals will be aware of, solvent can evaporate quickly, even at low temperatures. Just like drying your clothes on a washing line, water will only evaporates quickly at warm temperatures and with good air movement and circulation.

When using 2-component, solvent-based coatings, such as acid catalyst, you have a catalyst for the curing stage, initiating the cross-linking of the product. This will result in the coating becoming 'hard' quick. This will also give you the ability to handle the product quickly.

When using water-based single component, you do not have the second component initiating the cross-linking process, but you can replace this with CATALYTIC Infrared heat. This will act as a 2nd component, resulting in the drying and curing being similar to a 2-component, solvent based system, and in some instances the full cure may even be quicker.

