Since 1989

D-U-N-S No.
86-301-4232

An ISO 9001-2015 Certified
Certificate No. 171011101496

CERTIFIED CO.

MSME NO. EM22400712003789

SUNSILK®

AAKAR PAINTS

High Performance Industrial Paints & Coating Solutions

Technical Catalogue

YOUR PARTNER FOR
Corrosion Protection

AAKAR PAINTS

An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Company

www.aakarpaints.com

Company Profile

Aakar paints was founded in 1989, under the leadership of Mr. Mukul G.Parikh. He is a paint technologist who has acquired extensive knowledge in paint manufacturing technology. His son, Mr. Abhishek Parikh is B.E Chemical Engineering supporting him to implement new projects and to introduce new innovative products to cater global requirements. Initially the company had begun with the production of Nitrocellulose and Synthetic base Paints, Primers, Putty and Thinners under the brand name of “SUNSILK” and started catering domestic markets. Within short span of time products acquired good presence in local market and spread its wings in other regions. Innovation and technology upgradation is part of our organization success.

Every small step is beginning of success. With a vision to develop a new innovative products, we developed one more product Autoshine Car Finish in 1994-95. It has been very effective and productive for automotive market and have received encountering and overwhelmed response. We believe in uncompromising quality, extensive research and development, adherence to quality parameters in each and every stage of manufacturing process and ultimately customer satisfaction. On these criteria, our products become world class.

With ever-improving quality control and infrastructure, the company has launched another range of products like Polyurethane and Epoxy paints in 1998-99. The company has been receiving encouraging response from all over the country. We always strive for quality, as testimony, we have acquired many testing accreditations from well-known government and semi-government testing laboratories for our products. This also reflects our quality consciousness the organisation, thus we have established good network in the market.
It is also required to mention here that we have accredited ISO 9001:2015 certification quality management systems, which another feather in our cap that has given us better foothold in the market. This will further strengthen the efforts in achieving high quality standards to national as well as global market.

Vision

To assist industrial organisation in having anti-corrosive environment with innovative coating solution carrying silky shine finish and world class aesthetics.

Values

Commitment to integrity, fast innovation, focusing on quality, clarity on communication, technology upgradation. We have been committed for being ethical, system driven and transparent company.

Mission

By combining an innovative environment with resourceful and committed employees, Aakar Paints deliver and support the most efficient coating solutions along with the value chains of our operations and protecting the environment.

We will always explore new technologies and markets to create paint innovations that respond to the ever-evolving needs of our customers.

The need

There are two main factors which govern the performance of a protective paints system, mainly the nature of the coating and the degree of cleanliness of the surface to which it is applied. The optimum performance of any paint coating is directly dependent upon the correct and thorough preparation of the surface prior to coating. Most expensive and technologically advanced coating system may fail if the surface preparation is incorrect or incomplete.

Common surface contaminants

- Oil & grease deposit from the working environment.
- Mill scale-oxide formation from the hot rolling process at the steel mill.
- Corrosion products-rust and scale formed on unprotected steel.
- Soluble salts-deposited from the atmosphere.
- Laitance on concrete.
- Zinc salts on galvanized surface and weathered zinc rich epoxy/zinc silicate coating. The removal of such contaminants is essential for optimum performance and mechanical means like emery scuff or wire brush cleaning, followed by thorough washing with fresh water.

The following notes cover methods of removal of various surface contaminants for surface preparation.

1. Oil & grease

Degreasing: All oils, grease, drilling & cutting compounds, and other surface contaminants, if present, even in traces may impair the adhesion of protective coating systems and lead to premature failure. Removal by solvent swabbing is common; however, it is essential that the deposits are removed and not simply spread over the surface. A number of washes using clean solvent and swabs are essential. Aakar Paints cleaning thinner may be used as per recommendation given in individual data sheet.

2. Mill scale

This layer of oxides although intact initially, may embrittle and flake off, leading to the paint system peeling off from the surface.

Some of the methods of scale removal used are as under.

a. **Natural weathering:** This is an unreliable practice as the surface will remain contamina-ted with soluble salts and corrosion products.

b. **Hand tool cleaning:** In this, the degree of cleanliness achieved is largely dependent upon the amount of efforts put in by the operator to maintain satisfactory standard. It is impossible to remove all rust and mill scale by this method. Generally this method would be adopted for the following:

- Maintenance painting.
- Easily accessible steelwork areas.
- Steelwork inside building where conditions are non-corrosive.
- Steelwork which is to be encased in brickwork, concrete, etc.
- Internal surfaces of enclosures that required painting.

Methods for hand tool cleaning are described in SSPC-2 Sp2 and should be to Swedish standard St.2-b, c or d.

c. **Power tool cleaning:** Although impact tools such as chipping hammers and needle guns are reasonably effective in removing rust and scale the time and effort required is excessive. Power rotary wire brushes and grinding tools wear away the unwanted surface layer. This method tends to burnish the surface especially where firmly bonded scale exist. The burnished surface may reduced the adhesion properties of the primer. Other unfavorable factors are excessive noise levels and dust hazard. Generally this method would be adopted on maintenance painting where areas require remedial treatment.

d. **Flame cleaning:** In flame cleaning method, a high temperature oxyacetylene flame is passed over the surface. Scale and rust are dislodged partly by differential expansion of the steel and partly by evolution on steam from moisture within the rust. Scraping and wire brushing is necessary to remove the burnt residues.

The main disadvantages of this method are:

- Fire and health hazard.
- Possible damage to adjacent areas.
- Steel must be at least 16 gauge thick to avoid duckling.
- Steel temperature must not exceed 300°C.
- Use prohibited on high strength friction grip joints and adjacent areas.

e. **Acid picking:** Mill scale and rust can be removed by immersion in acid solution such as sulphuric or hydrochloric. The pickling carries out its function in two different ways. First, the acid serves to dissolve both scale and rust. Secondly, as the acid creeps into the breaks of the mill scale a reaction between the innermost layers of mill scale and the acid evolves hydrogen gas. This gassing result in the mill scale popping off. Following a hot water rinse of the steel. Bath containing a solution of phosphoric acid reacts with the steel to form a thin film of iron phosphate which acts as a rust inhibitor. Coat of priming paint should be applied as quickly as possible after drying. The main disadvantages to this method are:

a. A wet process with effluent and fume control requirements.
b. Unsuitable for metal spray and many two pack systems.
c. A workshop operation with work limited to size of baths. Generally, pickling is done by specialist firms.
d. Process not suitable for structural steel or large objects.

f. **Abrasive blast cleaning:** Prior to blast cleaning any obvious surface defects in the steel such as lamination, shelling, weld spatter, etc. should be removed by chipping and/ or grinding. Where steel has been allowed to rust extensively, longer times for blast cleaning may be required. It is therefore advisable to blast clean prior to rusting whenever practicable. Abrasive blast cleaning describes all methods used on to the object e.g. Air blasting, centrifugal blasting, water and grit blasting. During the course of development, this type of cleaning has been given several different names, e.g. Sand blasting, shot blasting and grit blasting, depending upon the abrasive used.

3. Corrosion Products: all cleaning methods as mentioned above should be cater for the more difficult removal of rust.

4. **Soluble salts:**

These are commonly as encountered on steel that has been allowed to rust in a polluted atmosphere. Removal of salts formed in pits is difficult but essential if premature failure is to be avoided. The use of wet blasting is advised. Careful control by visual and chemical means is advocated. Blast cleaning is strongly recommended in all cases where high quality long life expectancy systems are called for.

5. Phosphating:

Chemical conversion treatment is common in OEM industries where generally CRCA/HRCA sheet of lower thickness are used. Chemical conversion treatment is, commonly known as phosphating, generally done with dipping or spraying. Dip phosphating is the most commonly adopted method in OEM industry. Spray phosphating is preferred mostly where space constraint is observed. Spray phosphating is generally coarser in structure & hence less preferred, while dip phosphating has more controlled particle size & structure.

Generally chemical conversion is done with metal ions like zinc modified with calcium or zinc with nickel & manganese. The tri-cationic coating with zinc, nickel & manganese is done in automobile industry. While treatment with iron & calcium modified zinc is preferred in other OEM industries.

Phosphate include the stages of

1. Cleaning of metal- degreasing,
2. Removable of rust- de rusting (in severe cases acid pickling)
3. Surface activation.
4. Phosphating.

The actual work stages may very form 3 to 10 depending upon many factors. The no. of tanks generally employed are 7 & hence known as 7-tank process. The phosphating improves the adhesion & corrosion resistance properties of the paint system. There are variety phosphating chemicals available in the market. Chemicals which give compact coating from reputed suppliers are preferred as the process required lots of technical support for bath maintenance.

Note: The 3 in 1 solution / cold phosphating without adequate rinsing generally gives very poor performance as they leave left over of acid on the surface which interfear in corrosion resistance and subsequently the adhesion of the coating.

B. For non-ferrous metals

The following recommendations for non-ferrous metals, including galvanized steel, will provide the proper surfaces to apply coating.

Aluminium: Solvents wash to remove organic matter. Application of an etch primer is recommended before painting. Blasting is never used on sheet aluminium because of warping may occur.

Galvanized metal: new galvanized metal often comes from the supplier with a light, invisible coating to keep it bright. This must be removed by solvent washing. Weatherized galvanized metal may have remains of zinc oxidation products, depending on the length of exposure. Solvent washing is required for removing these potential bond-breakers.

Stainless steel and other alloys: Solvent wash to remove oil and grease. Sweep blasting to provide a suitable anchor pattern is most often recommended depending on the mill finish. Bright, polished stainless steel and other polished metal surfaces can be a problem unless an anchor pattern provided.

C. Concrete and masonry

Failure of coating on concrete and masonry is often caused by the entrapped moisture into the concrete, moisture ingression from behind, above or below the painted surface, and by the moisture trapped in-between coating and surface. Unless vapour barriers or stops are built-in, coating performance will be jeopardized.

Expansion joints are present to accommodate the movement of concrete or masonry structure and should not be coated over as part of the single continuous film which covers the adjacent areas.

Methods:

The most efficient method of preparing concrete for coating is sand blasting. This removes surface laitance, reveals air pockets and creates an anchor pattern.

Where sand blasting is not possible or practical, these general recommendations should be followed:

1. Remove dust, oil and grease etc. This can usually be accomplished by scrubbing with a strong alkaline detergent.
2. Check for voids which will often be only small opening in the surface with larger voids beneath. Large voids should be filled with latex concrete mix, 2 part cement to 1 part fine sand. Voids left in the surface may result in bulging of the coating and subsequent failure when the trapped air expands.

3. Etch the surface with a solution of 1 part commercial hydrochloric acid in 2 part water. Allow the acid solution to “work” for 5-10 minutes, and then thoroughly flush the surface with water and allow drying thoroughly. This will neutralize laitance and efflorescence and provide a slight anchored pattern. This treatment is really only practical for floors or horizontal surfaces.

4. Vacuum cleaning of the surface is recommended before painting. Where sand blasting is not possible, alternative mechanical cleaning with power grinder with vacuum attachments are employed.

General Description	Summary of the product details with emphasis on generic type, its main properties, pigmentation type and limitations.
Recommended Use	Intention for which the product is designed or suitable for use. The product may be used or recommended as single and/ or along with other paints as a part of coating systems.
PRODUCT SPECIFICATION	
Colour	Mentioned reference to IS Card, RAL Card, PANTONE & SUNSILK Shade cards. Certain physical constants may vary from one colour to another.
Gloss	The appearance of the paint film after drying under optimum conditions, given as high gloss (>90), glossy (> 86), semi-gloss (21 - 60), matt (5 - 20) or dead matt (<5) on 60° geometry.
Mixing Ratio	Chemically curing products are supplied in two components as Base & Curing Agent (hardener) in a set mixing ratio. So said mixing ratios are to be strictly followed even when using partially. Curing agent is to be added to the base and stirred thoroughly, keep mixed paint for 5 - 10 minutes to mature and then use it, unless pot life is very short. Note it is very important to add exactly prescribed quantity of curing agent to the base in order to ensure to get well cured paint film. Curing will start as soon as two components are mixed. So it is advisable to mix only the quantity which can be used within the pot life of mixture at a time.
Pot Life	It gives the time interval for mixed two components paints within which it can be used without addition of more than 0 - 10% extra thinner over the normal proportion. Pot life depends on the type of the paint and surrounding temperature, i.e. Pot life is reduced by half with increase of 10°C / 18° F or vice versa. Note: Thinner addition does not extend pot life.
Flash Point	It is the lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off a flammable vapour at or near its surface. This vapor forms an intimate mixture with air, which ignites in flash when a source of flame is introduced, but does not catch fire. Flash points for two component paints are given for the Mixed paint. Flash points are guidelines in view of local Safety regulations for precaution against fire during use of paints.
Solids by Volume	This is expression of solid in volume available in 100 ltrs of paints and expressed as percentage. This also can be expressed in percentage as the ratio between dry and wet film thickness of the coating i.e. $\text{Volume solids \%} = \frac{\text{Dry Film Thickness}}{\text{Wet Film Thickness}} \times 100$ Theoretical spreading rate can also be calculated at given Dry Film Thickness of coating. Theoretical value of volume solids % can be calculated of any composition considering the specific gravity and solid content of each individual material.
Recommended Dry Film Thickness	Requirement of the specific Dry Film Thickness is very important considering cost and quality of coating finish. It is indicated in all frequently used specifications. Checking of dry film thickness (DFT) is generally done with gauges duly calibrated on smooth reference panels.
Theoretical Spreading Rate	This is calculated at specified dry film thickness as follows $\frac{\text{Volume solids \%} \times 10}{\text{Dry Film Thickness (Mic)}} = m^2/Ltr$ OR $\frac{\text{Volume solids \%} \times 16.3}{\text{Dry Film Thickness (mils)}} = ft^2/US\ gallon$ 1 mil is considered as 25 microns though actual value is 25.4 microns. Product data sheets indicate theoretical spreading rate calculated at specified Dry Film thickness. Same product can be specified for any other purpose at different dry film thickness and so accordingly theoretical spreading rate will also change.

	Theoretical spreading rate cannot be given for paint used for absorbing type of surfaces such as wood, concrete etc. Practical consumption or practical spreading rate depends upon 1. Substrate condition i.e. roughness of the substrates requires paint to fill up void and so paint consumption is more. 2. Physical losses - Wind draft while applying, leftover in pots/cans, pot life exceeding, thinning etc. 3. Painter's skill, shape of the objected to be painted surface profile and Working condition.
Drying Time	**Touch Dry**: A slight pressure with finger does not leave mark or feel sticky. **Hard Dry** : Coating surface sufficiently hardened to be handle withcare without any damage. Drying process dry to touch - for solvent or water containing paints mainly depends upon ventilation and also on temperature and film thickness of each coat. For physical drying paints the drying time is influenced by the number of coats and the total film thickness of the system. **Fully Cured**: This is applicable to two component products and data given in product data sheets are at 30°C. The curing is retarded at low temperatures and accelerated at higher temperatures. Generally following rule of thumb can be followed. "Rise of temperature of 10°C curing time is halved & decrease of 10°C temperature doubles the curing time"
Method of Application	Specifies the possible method of application of coatings. Generally first coat of Anticorrosive primer is applied by brush or airless spray to get maximum possible wetting and penetration into the substrate. Application by brush / roller usually requires application of more coats to achieve specified dry film thickness than application by airless spray.
Thinner Volume %	Aakar paints supply paints for application brush, conventional or airless spray, after mixing of Base and Curing Agent and stirring. The thinner indicated may be added to achieve required consistency. Thinner amount mainly depends upon prevailing temperature, method of application etc. If more thinner is required please consult, Aakar Paints for proper advice. Addition of thinner increases the quantity of paint but at the cost of reduced volume solids. So proportionally higher wet film thickness of paint is to be applied to get recommended dry film thickness. Revised solids volume after thinning can be calculated by $\text{Solids by Volume \% (after thinning)} = \frac{\text{Solids by Volume \} \times 100}{\text{\% thinner added} + 100}$ Habitual thinning should be avoided.
Cleaning of Tools	Aakar Paints thinners are to be used preferably (as mentioned in Product data Sheet) for cleaning of the tools.
Surface Preparation	It is the recommended degree of cleaning of the substrate before painting. The degree of cleaning refer to ISO - 8501 - 1/1988. For some products a minimum surface profile is mandatory. For previously painted surface method and degree of cleaning is also indicated.
Application conditions	Generally paint should not be applied under adverse weather conditions. Though weather seems to be good for painting there may be condensation if the temperature of substrate is at or below the dew point (e.g. dew formation early morning). So ideally substrate should be at least 3 degrees above the dew point during painting and drying.It may be necessary for confined spaces to remove solvent vapors or water vapors by supplying adequate amount of fresh air constantly during application and drying to assist evaporation of solvents. Reason for this is Safety and health.
Preceding Coats	Generally Shop primers, are recommended and regarded as integral part of surface preparation. They are ideal for coating the MS lying in the storage.
Subsequent Coat	Compatible coatings are recommended as subsequent coats. But there is no limitation and so other products can be specified depending on the end use.
Remark	Relevant data or information is given under this heading e.g. Limitation of coating application notes etc. Also application data is provided.
Safety Precautions	General Safety precautions are given for handling and using the product. In addition natural & local Safety regulations should always to be followed.
Note	Under this heading some precautionary measures are included handling or working with the products.

COMPARATIVE CHART OF VARIOUS MEDIUM

Type	Drying Mechanism	Appx. DFT per µ	Anti-Corrosive Properties	Resistance to				Recoatability of aged paint coats	High Temperature resistance (Dry Heat)	Application at Low Temperatures
				Water	Acid	Alkali	Solvent			
Polyurethane	Quick drying chemical curing with hardener	40-100	Very good	Very good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Upto 150°C	OK
Epoxy	Quick drying chemical curing with hardener.	50-75	Very good	Good	Good	Very good	Very good	Poor	Upto 150°C	Do not apply below 10°C which epoxy take long time to cure.
Ethyl Silicate	Quick drying chemical curing with hardener	50-75	Very good	Very good	Poor	Poor	Very good	Very good	Upto 400°C	OK
Coal Tar Epoxy	Quick drying chemical curing with hardener	100-150	Very good	Very good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Upto 150°C	Do not apply below 10°C which epoxy take long time to cure.
Vinyl	Quick drying solvent evaporation	25-40	Good	Very good	Good	Good	Poor	Very good	Very poor	OK
Chlorinated rubber	Quick drying solvent evaporation	Finish: 40 Primer: 50-75	Very good	Very good	Very good	Good	Poor	Very good	Very poor	OK
Alkyd resin	Oxidative polymerization	Finish: 40 Primer: 30-40	Good	Moderate	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Good	Upto 100°C	OK
Bituminous	Quick drying solvent evaporation	40-60	Good	Very good	Moderate	Moderate	Poor	Good	Moderate	OK

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product	Product Description	Approx. Vol. Solid +/-3 %	Recom. Dry Film Thickness (µ)	TCC at Recom. DFT (M^2/lit)	Pot Life (Hours, min.)	Over Coating Interval		Recom. Thinner
						Min (Hrs.)	Max (Hrs.)	
Akrothane **941** PU Finish 4:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane coating for Industrial use for interior and exterior Application.	40	25-35	16 – 11.4	3	24	72	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Akrothane **932** PU Finish 4:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane coating for Industrial use for interior application only.	40	25-35	16 – 11.4	3	24	72	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Akrothane **941** & Akrothane **932** are also available in **Structure** and **stipple** finish.								
Approthane **940** PU Finish 3:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane coating for Industrial and automotive refinish application.	45	35-45	12.85-10.00	2	8	24	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Approthane **900** PU Glass Coat Finish 4:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane for glass coating application.	45	35-45	12.85-10.00	2	8	24	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Akrothane **149** PU **DTM** Finish 4:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane coating for Industrial use for interior and exterior **direct to metal (MS, GI & aluminum)** application.	40	25-35	16 – 11.4	3	24	72	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Akrothane **150** PU **Unicoat** Finish 4:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing, semi glossy, high build polyurethane coating for Industrial use for interior and exterior application to achieve high DFT in single coat without primer.	53	60-75	8.83-7.07	90 minutes	24	72	Thinner 916
Akrothane **991 HB** PU Finish 9:1	Two component high build, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane coating for Industrial application.	55	50-60	11-9.16	2	24	72	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Sunsilk PU Fast track 900 Clear 4:1	Two component, air drying, non-yellowing polyurethane clear coat for automotive refinish application to get mirror like finish.	40	25-30	16-13.33	2	8	24	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Sunthane PU **951** Finish 4:1	Aliphatic isocyanate based polyurethane two components coating available in customised shades and gloss levels.	40	25-30	16-13.33	3	8	24	Thinner 916
Suncoat PU **931** Finish 3:1	Aromatic isocyanate based polyurethane two components coating available in customised shades and gloss levels.	40	25-30	16-13.33	3	8	24	Thinner 916
Aerosol Acrylic Spray	Single pack air drying spray paint for touch up, spot repair, repainting of objects for reconditioning purpose. It can be used for interior and exterior application.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Product	Product Description	Approx. Vol. Solid +/-3 %	Recom. Dry Film Thickness (µ)	TCC at Recom. DFT (M^2/lit)	Pot Life (Hours, min.)	Over Coating Interval		Recom. Thinner
						Min (Hrs.)	Max (Hrs.)	
Akrothane **932** PU Primer Surfacer grey/ off white 4:1	Aromatic isocyanate based polyurethane two components primer surfacer for use on properly primed metal and wooden surfacer.	40	25-35	16 – 11.4	3	24	72	Thinner 916 or Thinner 1021
Approex **831** Epoxy Finish 3:1	Two component air drying polyamide cured epoxy finish.	40	25-35	16 – 11.4	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Sunsilk **831** Epoxy Finish 3:1	Two component air drying polyamide cured epoxy for Industrial finishing.	40	25-35	16 – 11.4	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex **831** Epoxy HB Finish 3:1	Two component air drying polyamide cured epoxy high build finish.	57	65-75	8.76-7.6	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex **138** Epoxy **Unicoat** 3:1	Two component air drying polyamide cured epoxy high build finish to get high DFT in single coat.	57	65-75	8.76-7.6	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **816** Zinc Phosphate Grey Primer 3:1	Two component polyamide cured epoxy primer with zinc phosphate corrosion inhibiting pigment.	45	30-40	15-11.25	4	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **817** Zinc Phosphate Primer Grey for **G.I** 3:1	Two component polyamide cured epoxy primer with zinc phosphate corrosion inhibiting pigment.	45	30-40	15-11.25	4	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **806** Zinc Phosphate Primer Red oxide 3:1	Two component polyamide cured epoxy primer with zinc phosphate corrosion inhibiting pigment.	45	30-40	15-11.25	4	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **806** Zinc Chrome Primer Yellow 3:1	Two component polyamide cured epoxy primer with zinc chrome anti- corrosive pigment.	45	30-40	15-11.25	4	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **816 HB** Zinc Phosphate Primer Grey 3:1	Two component polyamide cured epoxy high build primer with zinc phosphate corrosion inhibiting pigment.	67	90-100	7.44-6.7	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **816 HB** Zinc Phosphate Primer Red Oxide 3:1	Two component polyamide cured epoxy high build primer with zinc phosphate corrosion inhibiting pigment.	67	90-100	7.44-6.7	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **805** Zinc Rich Primer 3:1	Two component metallic zinc rich high performance primer.	50	30-50	16.6-10	4	24	7 Days	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **816** Primer 3:1 (Surface tolerant High Solid Epoxy coating)	Two component air drying high solid epoxy coating to be applied over semi prepared surfaces/ on tightly adherent rust. It is a self-priming product with semi-gloss finish.	87	100-125	8.7-6.96	3	24	72	Thinner 816
Approex Epoxy **850** MIO Primer 3:1	Two pack air drying polyamide cured high build epoxy intermediate fortified with micaceous iron oxide and functional fillers.	50	60-75	8.33-6.66	4	24	72	Thinner 816

Product	Product Description	Approx. Vol. Solid +/-3 %	Recom. Dry Film Thickness (µ)	TCC at Recom. DFT (M^2/lit)	Pot Life (Hours, min.)	Over Coating Interval		Recom. Thinner
						Min (Hrs.)	Max (Hrs.)	
Akro Floor SL **2000** Primer 2:1	Two component clear to be applied on tremix concrete floor, Industrial floor. It can also serve as primer for floor coating to provide mechanical and bond strength.	95	250-500	3.8-1.9	30 Minutes	24	48	N.A
Akro Floor SL **2000** Screed 2:1:5.3	Three component epoxy based screed with special aggregates provides coating of 2-4 mm in thickness. This coatings provides actual strength to floor coating. It can also be used to repair irregularities of floor.	N.A	2000-4000	0.5-0.25	30 Minutes	24	48	N.A
Akro Floor SL **2000** Top Coat 5:2:10	Multi component products containing epoxy resin, hardener, aggregates and pigments provides excellent floor coatings with uniform gloss and self-levelling.	90	500-2000	1.8-0.45	30 Minutes	24	48	N.A
Autoshine **700** Car Finish	Special polymer based air drying high gloss re-finish for commercial vehicles and industrial machinery.	40	25-30	16-13.33	N.A	24	INFINITE	Thinner 321
Sunsilk **540** Zinc phosphate Auto Oil Primer Brown	Special polymer based air drying primer for re-finishing commercial vehicles and industrial machinery. N.C Putty and N.C Primer Surfacer can be applied over it satisfactorily.	45	30-40	15-11.25	N.A	4	INFINITE	Thinner 321
Sunsilk **699** N.C Putty Grey	Sunsilk N.C Putty is used for filling minor imperfections and evenness of the surface in auto refinishes and industrial use.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	30 Minutes	INFINITE	N.A
Sunsilk **999** Polyester putty off white	Sunsilk Polyester putty off white is used for filling dents up to 1-2 mm of auto refinishes and industrial uses.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1	INFINITE	N.A
Sunsilk **999** Polyester Light Weight body filler	Sunsilk Polyester light weight body filler is used for filling deep dents in auto refinishes and industrial uses.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1	INFINITE	N.A
Sunsilk **230** S.K. Primer Surfacer Grey/ White	Special polymer based air drying primer surfacer for re-finishing commercial vehicles and industrial machinery.	45	30-40	15-11.25	N.A	4	INFINITE	Thinner 321
Sunsilk **500** Quick Drying Finish	Special polymer based rapid air drying paint for industrial use.	40	25-30	16-13.33	N.A	24	INFINITE	Thinner 321 or Q.D Thinner
Sunsilk **540** Quick Drying Primer Grey	Special polymer based rapid air drying primer for industrial use.	45	30-40	15-11.25	N.A	4	INFINITE	Thinner 321 or Q.D Thinner

Product	Product Description	Approx. Vol. Solid +/-3 %	Recom. Dry Film Thickness (µ)	TCC at Recom. DFT (M^2/lit)	Pot Life (Hours, min.)	Over Coating Interval		Recom. Thinner
						Min (Hrs.)	Max (Hrs.)	
Sunsilk **612** N.C Finish	Nitro cellulose based Fast setting High Gloss finish for automotive and industrial application.	--	25-30	7-8	N.A	15 Minutes	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Autosilk **600** N.C Finish	Nitro cellulose based Fast setting finish for automotive and industrial application.	--	25-30	7-8	N.A	15 Minutes	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Sunsilk **606** N.C Primer Surfacer Grey/Black/White	Nitrocellulose based primer surfacer for auto refinish and industrial machineries.	--	25-30	7-8	N.A	15 Minutes	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Artwood **600** N.C Sanding Sealer	Nitrocellulose based single pack sealer which seals wood grain maintaining its natural look. It has very good sanding properties.	--	20-25	8-9	N.A	1	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Artwood **300** N.C Cabinet Clear	Nitrocellulose based fast drying gloss clear lacquer for finishing wooden articles.	--	20-25	7-8	N.A	1	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Artwood **300** Melamine wood sealer	Alkyd amino based acid curing sealer for filling wood grains before applying top coat.	--	30-35	8-9	8	2	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Artwood Melamine **300** Glossy/Matt/ Satin	Alkyd amino based acid curing topcoat for finishing wooden articles.	--	30-35	8-9	8	24	INFINITE	N.C Thinner 555
Sunsilk Metal primer red oxide	General purpose primer for Mild steel structure.	35	25-30	14-11.66	N.A	8	INFINITE	Synthetic Thinner
Sunsilk **400** Zinc Chrome Primer Yellow	General purpose primer for Mild steel structure.	35	25-30	14-11.66	N.A	8	INFINITE	Synthetic Thinner
Sunsilk **708** Zinc Etch Primer Yellow	Two component, air drying, special polymer based primer for adhesion promotion on G.I & Aluminium surface.	N.A	5-10	N.A	8	1	24 hrs.	Not Required.
Sunsilk **407** Adhesion Promotor Primer	Single Pack air drying adhesion promotor primer for poly propylene plastics.	N.A	5-10	N.A	N.A	30 Minutes	10	Not Required.
Sunsilk **200** Aluminium Paint Single Pack	Reflective aluminium paste dispersed in synthetic medium for general purpose use.	40	25-30	16-13.33	N.A	24	INFINITE	Thinner-Synthetic (if Required)
Sunsilk Heat Resisting **747** Aluminium **250°C**	Heat resisting aluminium paint supplied in dual pack.	40	25-30	16-13.33	N.A	24	INFINITE	Thinner-Synthetic (if Required)
Sunsilk Heat Resisting **747** Aluminium **600°C**	Silicon resin based single pack Heat resisting coating up to 600°C	N.A	15-20	N.A	N.A	24	INFINITE	Thinner-Synthetic (if Required)
Rust-O-Guard	Blend of rust converting and passivating solution with special surfactants.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	2	72	Can be diluted 3 times with water by volume.

Product	Product Description	Approx. Vol. Solid +/-3 %	Recom. Dry Film Thickness (µ)	TCC at Recom. DFT (M^2/lit)	Pot Life (Hours, min.)	Over Coating Interval		Recom. Thinner
						Min (Hrs.)	Max (Hrs.)	
Sunsilk Paint Remover	Mixture of paint removing chemicals and solvents. It is very much irritating to skin. For professional use only.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Thinner P.U **F-916**	Regular drying P.U Thinner for industrial finishes.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Thinner P.U M **1021**	Medium to slow drying thinner for achieving excellent gloss and levelling in auto refinishes.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Thinner Epoxy **816**	Epoxy thinner for Epoxy primers and topcoats. It can also be used as stoving thinner.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Thinner Autoshine **321**	Thinner for Autoshine products for auto refinishes.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Thinner N.C **555**	High quality N.C Thinner to achieve flawless finishes of N.C Top coats and clears.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Thinner AP **138**	It is multipurpose thinner can be satisfactorily used with P.U, Epoxy, N.C and Autoshine products.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Industries we Cater

- PSU Govt. Of India
- Temples
- Dealer Network Across India
- Onshore and Offshore Platforms
- Refineries
- Fertilizers & Pesticides Plants
- Power Plants
- Infrastructure Projects
- Chemical & Bulk Drug Units
- Steel Plants
- Copper and Zinc Smelters
- Cement Plants
- Tank Farms
- Pipelines & Jettys
- Petrochemical Complexes
- Amusement Parks
- Boilers and Chillers
- Machine Tools, Special Purpose Machines
- Industrial & Submersible Pumps, Valves, Motors
- Compressors, Actuators, Enclosures
- Transformers, Radiators, Control Panels
- Engineering Units, Textile Machineries
- Containers and Tanks
- Articles made of Composite, Plastic, PP, ABS, FRP, PVC Coating
- Glass Industries
- Road Construction Equipment
- Glass Bottles, Spectacles
- Ground Support Equipments

SUNSILK®
AAKAR PAINTS

YOUR PARTNER FOR
Corrosion Protection

www.aakarpaints.com

SUNSILK®

AAKAR PAINTS

Branches, Agents & Distributors

• Ahmedabad	• Bangalore	• Belgaum	• Delhi
• Hyderabad	• Jaipur	• Jodhpur	• Kochi
• Ludhiana	• Madurai	• Morbi	• Mumbai
• Rajkot	• Surat	• Thiruvananthapuram	• Udaipur

AAKAR PAINTS

An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Company

REGD. OFFICE

7607, Phase-IV, G.I.D.C. Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382 445 Gujarat, INDIA

079-2584 1131 - 1071

97277 06691, 97277 06697, 98250 95272

079-2584 0494

aakarpaints@gmail.com, info@aakarpaints.com

www.aakarpaints.com