

Roka Floor SL 200

Two Component Abrasion & Chemical Resistant Epoxy Flooring System

Roka Floor SL 200 is a two component, solvent free, epoxy based self-levelling system with good

chemical, heat and abrasion resistant properties.

Uses & Advantages:

- Resistant to long term exposure to high temperatures and changes in temperatures of up to +50°C
- Application possibilities on glazed and terrazzo tiles, steel and timber.
- Excellent surface hardness with a shore hardness level of 76 at 23°C.
- High abrasion resistance and toughness.
- High mechanical strength.
- Highly impermeable to chlorides.
- Weatherproof, abrasion-proof, seals Hydrophilic.
- Good general chemical resistance
- Smooth high gloss finish for hygienic applications and easy to clean.

Areas of Application:

- Roka Floor SL 200 is a self-level coating material for both internal and external applications.
- Roka Floor SL 200 is used as a coating material for cement-bound substrates such as

concrete or cement screeds.







- With excellent surface hardness, it is ideal for use in production and repair premises.
- Ideal for use in workshops, dairies, abattoirs, laboratories, exhibition halls, power stations, chemical plants, multi- story car parks.
- Excellent for use in the pharmaceutical industry as well.

lixing Ratio	2:1 (By Weight)
olors	Light Grey, Dark Grey, Green, Blue (as per color chart)
ensity	1.7 kg/l at 23°C.
t Life	20 Mins after mixing at 25°C.
/ork Life	40 Mins after spreading at 25°C.
ilution	Do not Dilute
ash Point	>100°C.
Cure Time	At 25°C.
	Touch Dry: 8 Hours
	Light Foot Traffic: 24 Hours
	Full Chemical Cure: 7 Days
Overcoating Time	At 25°C.
	Minimum 24 Hours
	Maximum 48 Hours
oating Thickness	1-4 mm







Application Temperature Range	Between +15 to +35°C.	
Compressive Strength Resin	60 N/mm ² (EN 196-1)	
Flexural Strength	30 N/mm ² (EN 196-1)	
Shore D Hardness	76 (7 days / 23°C.)	
Shrinkage After Cure	Negligible	
Weather Resistance	Chalks on external exposure	
Chemical Resistance	Good resistance to water, oils, fats, greases, diesel, dilute acids & dilute alkalis.	
Thermal Resistance (Dry Heat)	 +50°C: Permanent +80°C: Short term, Max 7 Days. +100°C Short term, Max 12 Hours +80°C Short term wet/moist heat where exposure is only occasional (like steam cleaning) 	
Packaging	20 kg	
Shelf Life	12 months from date of production if stored unopened in dry conditions at temperatures between +5°C & + 30°C.	

Surface Preparation:

Make sure the substrate is free from oil, grease, paint, dust, or any other contaminants that

might interfere with the bonding. After cleaning the surface, use mechanical methods such as







grinding, shot blasting, or scarifying to create a roughened surface that promotes adhesion.

Priming:

Apply the recommended primer to the substrate to enhance adhesion between the substrate and SL 200. Using a slow speed drill and paddle, mix the components for a minimum of 1 minute, or until all striations have disappeared. Apply the mixed sealer to the prepared dust free surface with a medium pile roller or scrapper, at the rate of 0.20 to 0.30 kg/m² depending on the surface profile of the concrete. If the concrete is very absorbent, a single application may not be sufficient, and a second coat may be required to ensure the surface is completely sealed.

Mixing:

Transfer the reactor into the base and use an appropriate drill with a paddle attachment to blend the components until they form a consistent color. The mixing process should last at least one minute. Transfer the blended components into a 30-liter mixing vessel. While the mixer remains in operation, gradually introduce the aggregate and continue mixing for 2 minutes, or until the mixture is smooth and lump-free. Maintain a consistent mixing time for all batches to ensure uniform color during application.

Laying:

Pour the mixed material onto the primed and sealed surface, and using a pin screed, notched trowel or steel float spread to the required thickness. Once the material has been spread to the desired level, it is essential to use a spiked roller to eliminate any trapped air and smooth out trowel



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marks, ensuring a flawless finish. Rolling should be performed continuously until all air bubbles are released and the surface shows a uniform color, indicating proper blending. To avoid damaging the wet material, the operator must wear spiked shoes, allowing them to walk on the surface without leaving marks. It's important to complete the rolling process before the material begins to gel.

Equipment Care:

Whilst the tools and equipment are still wet, Roka Floor SL 200 material can be removed easily using Roka Thinner. Cured material can only be removed mechanically.

Important Note:

The information provided in this data sheet is based on ongoing development efforts and extensive field experience. While we strive to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information, we cannot assume responsibility for any work performed using our materials, as we have no control over application methods, site conditions, and other factors. Due to ongoing research and development in our laboratories, we recommend that customers verify that this data sheet has not been replaced by a more recent publication.

All products are sold under our standard conditions of sale, which are available upon request. Any field services offered do not imply supervisory responsibility. For further information, please contact your local representative of Roka Chem Solutions.





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