

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Stonchem 556 is a high-performance, epoxy hybrid lining system applied at a nominal 60 mil/1.5 mm. The resin, engineering fabric, mortarcoat, mineral composite topcoat sequencing provides a smooth, heavy-duty chemical barrier which is resistant to small static cracks and moderate thermal shock. The Stonchem 556 system has excellent resistance to caustics and moderate concentrations of acids.

USES, APPLICATIONS

- Secondary containment areas
- Concrete sumps, vaults and trenches
- Pump pads and pedestals
- Storage tanks
- Neutralization pits

PRODUCT ADVANTAGES

- Excellent chemical resistance to caustics and moderate concentrations of acids
- Engineering fabric aids in crack resistance
- Mortarcoat for added abrasion resistance
- Mineral composite topcoat for increased impermeability
- Factory proportioned units for easy application

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Stonchem 556 is formulated to resist a variety of chemical solutions. (Refer to the Stonchem 500 Series Chemical Resistance Guide for lists of reagent concentrations and temperature recommendations.)

PACKAGING

Stonchem 556 is packaged in units for easy handling. A unit of Stonchem 556 consists of:

Saturant

1.25 cartons of Stonchem 500 Series Liquids

A carton contains:

- 4 foil bags of Amine
- 4 poly bags of Resin

Engineering Fabric

1 roll of Engineering Fabric 200 sq. ft./18.58 sq. m roll

Mortarcoat

0.5 carton of Stonchem 500 Series Liquids

A carton contains:

- 4 foil bags of Amine
- 4 poly bags of Resin

2 bags of Mortarcoat aggregate

Topcoat

1 carton of Stonchem 500 Series Topcoat

A carton contains:

- 4 foil bags of Amine
- 4 poly bags of Resin

COVERAGE

Each unit of Stonchem 556 will cover approximately 180 sq. ft./16.72 sq. m at an application thickness of 60 mil/1.5 mm.

Note: Coverage rates shown are theoretical. Actual coverage rates may vary. Make necessary allowances for the condition of the surface to be coated, working conditions, waste, spillage, experience level and skill of the installers, etc.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store all components between 50 to 75°F/10 to 24°C in a dry area. Keep out of direct sunlight. When stored in the unopened containers at the proper temperatures, the shelf life is 3 years. Store all engineering fabric in a clean and dry area.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Tensile Strength.....	5,600 psi
(ASTM D-638)	
Flexural Strength.....	6,600 psi
(ASTM C-580)	
Flexural Modulus of Elasticity	5 x 10 ⁵ psi
(ASTM C-580)	
Hardness.....	85 to 90
(ASTM D-2240, Shore D)	
Abrasion Resistance	0.07 gm max. weight loss
(ASTM D-4060, CS-17)	
Thermal Coefficient of Linear Expansion	1.2 x 10 ⁻⁵ in./in.°F
(ASTM C-531)	
Color.....	Gray
Cure Rate.....	4 to 6 hours tack-free
(@70°F/21°C).....	24 hours chemical service
VOC	Stonchem 500 Topcoat 55 g/l
(ASTM D-2369, Method E)	Stonchem 500 Liquids 45 g/l

Note: The above physical properties were measured in accordance with the referenced standards. Samples of the actual system, including binder and filler, were used as test specimens.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Stonchem 556, with appropriate primer, is suitable for application over concrete and the following uncoated newly applied Stonhard mortars and grouts: GS, HT, UR, UT, TG6, TG8, CR5 and PM5. For questions regarding other possible substrates or an appropriate primer, contact your local Stonhard representative or Technical Service.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Proper preparation is critical to ensure an adequate bond and system performance. The substrate must be dry and properly prepared utilizing mechanical methods. Questions regarding substrate preparation should be directed to your local Stonhard representative or Technical Service.

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

For optimal working conditions, substrate temperature must be between 60 to 80°F/15 to 27°C. Cold areas must be heated until the slab temperature is above 55°F/13°C to ensure the material achieves a proper cure. A cold substrate will make the material stiff and difficult to apply. Warm areas or areas in direct sunlight must be shaded or arrangements made to work during evenings or at night. A warm substrate (60 to 80°F/15 to 27°C) will aid in the material's workability; however, a hot substrate (80 to 100°F/27 to 37°C) or a substrate directly in the sun will shorten the material's working time and can cause other phenomenon such as pinholing and bubbling. Substrate temperature must be greater than 5°F/3°C above dew point during application and curing period. Application and curing times are dependent upon ambient and surface conditions. Consult Stonhard's Technical Service Department if conditions are not within recommended guidelines.

APPLYING

Priming

Vacuum the substrate before priming and make sure the surface is dry. The use of Stonchem Epoxy Primer is necessary in all applications of Stonchem 556. This ensures maximum product performance. (See the Stonchem Epoxy Primer product sheet for details.)

Note: Stonchem Epoxy Primer must be tack-free prior to application of the Saturant – Base Coat.

Saturant – Base Coat

Mix amine and resin in a 5-gallon bucket using a heavy-duty, slow-speed drill (400 to 600 rpm) with a Jiffy Mixer for one minute. Pour the saturant onto the substrate and spread out with a 15-mil notched squeegee. The saturant should be spread out in a sequence to allow application of the engineering fabric. Do not leave any puddling during this squeegee step. Puddling will lead to over saturation of the engineering fabric.

Engineering Fabric

Place the engineering fabric on the saturant immediately after the saturant is applied. This is important to achieve maximum wetting. Press the engineering fabric into the saturant with a dry, medium nap roller. Overlap adjacent fabric 1/2 in./13 mm. Immediately apply the next saturant step.

Saturant

Mix the amine and resin in a 5-gallon mixing container using a heavy-duty, slow-speed drill (400 to 500 rpm) with a Jiffy Mixer for one minute. Apply the saturant to the engineering fabric with a saturated medium nap roller. To wet the roller, dip it into the mixing bucket. Always work from the bucket. Do not pour the saturant directly onto the engineering fabric; this will decrease the saturant's coverage.

Note: If working in warmer conditions, the use of plastic mixing buckets will increase the pot life of the material.

The engineering fabric is completely saturated when white strands are no longer present. When the engineering fabric is completely saturated, roll with a ribbed roller to release air pockets in the reinforcement and to embed the fabric into the mortar. To saturate the overlaps, roll several times over the length of the overlap with a saturated roller, then roll with a ribbed roller several times until the overlap is no longer visible. Allow the fabric and saturant to cure (approximately 4 to 6 hours) before proceeding.

Mortarcoat

Lightly sand the engineering fabric/saturant layer with a sanding disc attachment in areas with protruding fibers. Pre-mix the amine and resin in a 5-gallon mixing bucket with a heavy-duty, slow-speed drill (400 to 500 rpm) with a mixing blade for one minute. Next, gradually add the Mortarcoat aggregate while mixing for an additional two minutes. For vertical applications, use Vertical Mortarcoat aggregate. Mixing is complete when no dry clumps of material exist. Pour the material onto the floor and spread out with a 15-mil notched squeegee. Backroll the area with a medium nap roller to remove squeegee lines. The material may appear rough at first but will level out to a smooth finish. For vertical applications, use a large steel trowel or knife to pull an initial coat of vertical material onto the wall, then finish smooth with a flat rubber squeegee.

Topcoat

Lightly sand the mortarcoat in areas where protrusions exist. Vacuum the area completely. Mix amine and resin in a 5-gallon mixing container using a heavy-duty, slow-speed drill (400 to 600 rpm) with a Jiffy Mixer for 2 minutes. Pour the material onto the floor and spread out with a 15-mil notched squeegee. Backroll the area with a medium nap roller to remove squeegee lines, using long roll strokes to decrease the visibility of roller lines. For vertical surfaces, pour a bead of material along the base of the wall and, using a medium nap roller, roll the material onto the vertical surface. The wet film thickness of the coating is 10 to 12 mil/250 to 300 microns. Check the thickness with a wet film gauge.

CURING

The surface of Stonchem 556 will be tack-free in 4 to 6 hours at 70°F/21°C. The coated area may be put back in service in 24 hours at 70°F/21°C. Ultimate physical characteristics will be achieved in 7 days.

PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid contact with Stonchem 500 amine and resin, as they may cause skin, respiratory and eye irritation.
- Acetone is recommended for cleanup of Stonchem 500 amine and resin material spills. Use this material only in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommended safety procedures. Dispose of waste materials in accordance with government regulations.
- The use of NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators using an organic vapor/acid gas cartridge is recommended.
- The selection of proper protective clothing and equipment will significantly reduce the risk of injury. Body covering apparel, safety goggles and impermeable nitrile gloves are highly recommended.
- In case of contact, flush the area with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention. Wash skin with soap and water.
- If material is ingested, immediately contact a physician. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.
- Use only with adequate ventilation.

NOTES

- Safety Data Sheets for Stonchem 556 are available online at www.stonhard.com under Products or upon request.
- Specific information regarding chemical resistance is available in the Stonchem 500 Series Chemical Resistance Guide.
- A staff of technical service engineers is available to assist with product application or to answer questions related to Stonhard products.
- Requests for technical literature or service can be made through local sales representatives and offices, or corporate offices located worldwide.
- The appearance of all floor, wall and lining systems will change over time due to normal wear, abrasion, traffic and cleaning. Generally, high-gloss coatings are subject to a reduction in gloss, while matte-finish coatings can increase in gloss level under normal operating conditions.
- Surface texture of resinous flooring surfaces can change over time as a result of wear and surface contaminants. Surfaces should be cleaned regularly and deep cleaned periodically to ensure no contaminant buildup occurs. Surfaces should be periodically inspected to ensure they are performing as expected and may require traction-enhancing maintenance to ensure they continue to meet expectations for the particular area and conditions of use.

IMPORTANT:

Stonhard believes the information contained here to be true and accurate as of the date of publication. Stonhard makes no warranty, expressed or implied, based on this literature and assumes no responsibility for consequential or incidental damages in the use of the systems described, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness. Information contained here is for evaluation only. We further reserve the right to modify and change products or literature at any time and without prior notice.

04/25

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