



RUST CONVERTOR – Q2







APPLICATION



- Q2 converts iron oxide (rust) to a black ferroorganic coating that incorporates the rust as part of the coating.
- Q2 a complex polymer coating containing a high molecular weight organic complex in a special noncorrosive acid base.
- Q2 designed to treat rusty iron-based metals to a protected, coated surface.
- Q2 after application to the metal surface forms a complex latex matrix which is resistant to further oxidation.



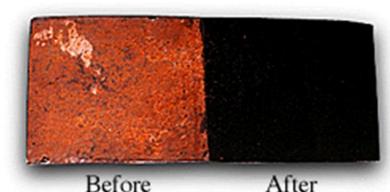
TYPICAL PROPERTIES – Q2

Physical state at 25 ° C	Value
Active content, %	59 %
PH, 5% solution in 3: 1 IPA / water	0,5
In liquid state up to °C	-20°C
Expiration date	25 years
Specific weight at 25 °C	0,493 kg
Density at 25 °C	1084,19 kg/m3
Application temperature	+5°C do +80°C
Stable in hostile conditions between	-60°C do +100°C
Average consumption per coat	125 ml/m2



ADVENTAGES OF USING Q2

- Q2 is not corrosive to human tissue and is very safe to use even though it is acidic in nature. This is due to the use of a unique de-arming agent.
- Q2 is widely used for metalworking. It provides more effective rust protection. The coating is resistant to corrosion.
- Easy to use. If the treated area is easily accessible, Q2 can be diluted with plain water and sprayed with a compressor gun.
- Q2 envelopes the rust at the molecular level, developing into a neutral layer which exists between the steel surface and the atmosphere. The neutral layer prevents the migration of ions so that no chemical reaction can occur on the metal surface.
- Produces a homogeneous reaction with the products of iron oxidation. This complexes the iron oxidation products as was binding together both FeII (FeO) and FeIII (Fe₂O₃) simulta This special property is vital, for it gives a uniform and insolocat that adheres strongly to the surface.
 - This process ensures the durability of the product.





HOW Q2 SOLUTION WORKS

Due to the high molecular weight of Q2 and its complex molecular structure, each molecule of Q2 can attract and incorporate several iron atoms. In addition, each single iron atom can be linked to three different molecules within Q2. The result of this attraction is that Q2 envelopes the rust at the molecular level, developing into a neutral layer which exists between the steel surface and the atmosphere. The neutral layer prevents the migration of ions so that no chemical reaction can occur on the metal surface.





Q2 APPLICATION METHOD

- Before applying the Q2 rust converter, the old paint and the existing rough rust coat should be removed. It is not necessary to clean the surface from general rust (red oxide of iron in the form of a thin layer of fine powder).
- The surface on which we want to apply Q2 should be prepared in accordance with the application guide, taking into account all weather and temperature requirements.
- The Q2 solution is easily applied to the surface by brush, roller or spray, and is also possible by immersion in Q2. If the layer is thicker, the solution should be applied several times. When the coating is completely dry, the surface on which it has previously rusted should be completely black. If necessary, the process should be repeated.
- Any final decorative paint can be applied to the Q2 treated surface, if desired, but it must wait 24 hours for the Q2 to completely dry before applying the paint.



In Russia	In Europe
Thermal insulation of boilers (furnaces) in	Insulation of OMV oil storage tanks in Romania,
Omsk Refinery,	Tank insulation at the Paper Factory in Kwidzin, Poland,
Rosneft Refinery - Syzran,	
Novokuybyshevsk Refinery, Riazan Refinery,	Turbine insulation at the Škoda Turbine Factory the Czech Republic,
Antipinsk Refinery,	Insulation of industrial fans at Unipetrol in the Czech Republic,
Atyrau Refinery	Insulation of technological plants (facilities) at
Insulation of fuel oil storage tanks at	Pirelli in Germany,
Antipinski Refinery,	BIO Diesel Tank Insulation, AMD Mainc,
Insulation of storage space at a brewery in Volzhsky,	Roof insulation at Partizansk Sports Hall,
Pipe insulation in Volgograd heating plant,	Furnace insulation at Knauf plant, Debar, North North Macedonia
Pipe insulation at the St. Petersburg heat plant,	Pipe insulation in Belgrade District Heating Company
Insulation of the engine compartment on a carrier Admiral Kuznetsov.	Pipe insulation in Kraljevo heating plant



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