Smith's

Product Data Sheet & Application Guide

SLS100-PDS-102121

EPOXY SLS100 2-Component, Heavy-Duty, Impact Resistant Chemical Resistant Self-Leveling Epoxy Slurry

DESCRIPTION:

Smith's Epoxy SLS100 is a Chemical and Impact Resistant, Heavy Duty, 100% Solids, High Build, Filled Epoxy Slurry intended for resurfacing and smoothing rough, eroded or uneven concrete in heavy industrial traffic environments needing a durable, new surface with quick return-to-service capabilities. This 2-Component slurry product comes with the filler aggregates pre-blended into the Part A to reduce airborne silicate dust exposure during installation and achieves better aggregate dispersion throughout the film vs. competitor epoxy slurry systems.

RECOMMENDED USES:

- Resurfacing slightly to severely eroded concrete floors ranging from 30 mils (1/32") to 500 mils (1/2")
- Accepts heavy forklift traffic after 18-24 hour cure at 72°F/50% Ambient Humidity
- Areas prone to impact, rolling load stress and/or traffic erosion:
  - Around CNC machines in manufacturing facilities
  - Severe Forklift & Pallet Jack Traffic areas
  - Trash, Municipal, Large Construction Equipment Storage & Maintenance Facilities
  - Automotive Manufacturing & Heavy Truck Service Bays
  - Aviation Manufacturing & Military Maintenance Hangars
  - Eroded Battery Charging Areas
  - Loading Dock resurfacing (interior)
  - Food Logistics, Bottling, Canning Food & Beverage facilities

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Heavy Duty for Abusive Industrial Manufacturing Environments
- Easy to spread & finish with good self-healing time
- Excellent rolling load resistance – *Great in Hospital corridors
- Good Chemical Resistance to most acids, bases, fuels, & solvents
- Overnight Return to Service, including forklift traffic
- Low Odor & VOC's – Available in all regions
  - Meets Source Specific Standards Rule 1113 established by AQMD in California
- No red label required for shipping
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pickup
- Meets FDA Food Code - Physical Facilities 6-101.11 Surface Characteristics. *Not tested for CFR 21 Direct food contact.*

STORAGE:

Indoors between 65°F (18.3°C) to 90°F (32.2°C)

SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE:

60°F (15.5°C) to 85°F (29.4°C) Between *50°F to 65°F, use:* EPOXY SLS125 (Apply between 50°F to 65°F) Winter Formula 2-Component Self-Leveling, Heavy-Duty Slurry

SHELF LIFE:

1 Year in original, unopened containers

AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:

5 gallon kit – SCS-SLS100-5gal

COLORS (sold separately):

Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs – All Colors

For Solids Colors:

Smith's ISC COLOR PACK INDUSTRIAL SOLID COLORANT

Add 1 can per full 5 gallon kit

CURE TIMES (72°F / 50% Relative Humidity):

Pot-Life	25 minutes
Working / Flow Time	35 minutes
Tack Free	3 to 4 hours
Recoat	4 to 24 hours
Foot Traffic	8 to 10 hours
Heavy Traffic	18 to 24 hours
Full Cure	6 to 7 days

CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

Property	Test Method	Results
Abrasion Resistance, *mg/loss* *Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	60 mg
Impact Resistance -Tested on concrete block	ASTM D3134	Pass
	ASTM D2794	160 in.lbs,- no delamination/chipping
Compressive Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D695	14,358 psi (99 MPa)
Flexural Strength - psi (MPa)	ASTM D790	6,091 psi (42 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Tensile Strength, psi (MPa) to Steel	ASTM D4541	4,423 psi (30.5 MPa)
Percent Elongation	ASTM D2370	5%
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240	>80
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM D3362	2H
VOC's-Volatile Organic Compounds	ASTM D3960	Zero (0) g/L
Gloss (60°)	ASTM 1455	>88°
Viscosity – Mixed	ASTM 2196	2,380 cP

**CS-17 Taber Abrasion Wheel, 1,000 gram load, 1,000 revolutions Results are based on conditions at 77°F (25°C), 50% relative humidity.*

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE:

Coverage varies due to application thickness, floor profile and absorbency of concrete.

A one gallon mixture of Smith's Epoxy SLS100 will cover:

Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage = Dry Film Thickness

Mil Thickness (inches)	Coverage per mixed gallon
30 mils (1/32")	53.25 sq.ft.
62 mils (1/16")	25.75 sq.ft.
90 mils (3/32")	17.75 sq.ft.
125 mils (1/8")	12.5 sq.ft.
250 mils (1/4")	6.25 sq.ft.
375 mils (3/8")	4.2 sq.ft.
500 mils (1/2")	3 sq.ft.

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SLS100-PDS-102121

EPOXY SLS100 2-Component, Heavy-Duty, Impact Resistant Chemical Resistant Self-Leveling Epoxy Slurry

Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

ASTM D 1308 Test Method 3.1.1 3 Covered Spot Test of a 3 mil pigmented film after a 7 day cure prior to testing. Results are based on 24 hours covered exposure

***E** - Excellent; **G** - Good (slight sign of exposure/stains, coating recovers);*
***NR** - Not Recommended (Permanent Damage)*

ACIDS	24 hour Exposure
Acetic Acid 25% (Vinegar)	E
Citric Acid 10%	E
Lactic Acid 88% (Milk)	G
Phosphoric Acid 85%	G
Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid)	G
Sulfuric Acid 98%	NR
Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic)	E
Nitric Acid 50%	NR
Uric Acid	E
BASES	
Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E
EBGE	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	G
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	E
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E
ALCOHOLS	
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E
Hand Sanitizer	E
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	E
Methanol	E
SOLVENTS	
Acetone	G
d-Limonene	E
MEK	G
Methylene Chloride	G (Clear); NR (Pigmented)
Mineral Spirits	E
PGMEA	E
HYDROCARBONS	
Brake Fluid	G
Gasoline	E
Hydraulic Fluid	E
Kerosene	E
Motor Oil (SAE 30)	E
Transmission Fluid	E
Skydrol® – LD-4	G (Clear); NR (Pigmented)
MISCELLANEOUS	
Coffee	E
Coke®	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	E
Ketchup	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E
Mustard	E
Tide® 1%	E
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	G
Wine – Red	E

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LIMITATIONS:

- *Not UV Stable* – All epoxy will amber over time which will be more noticeable with lighter solid colors

TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature and materials must be maintained between 50°F (10°C) and 90°F (32°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to and 24 hours after installation. Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature.

INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure the substrate is structurally sound and solid as well as free of any contaminants that may act as a bond breaker, such as oil, paint, densifier/sealers, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.

CHECK FOR MOISTURE: Testing concrete moisture via both the Calcium chloride (ASTM F1869) and In-situ Relative Humidity (ASTM F2170) methods is highly recommended to accurately determine both the Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (ASTM F1869) and the available Moisture Content (ASTM F2170) at the time of testing. Using only one test method will only give all of the necessary information and may not indicate other potential risks such as contaminates, etc. that may pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. which are not caused by moisture vapor emissions or high alkalinity.

Should moisture vapor testing determine greater than 3 lbs. or 75% relative humidity, use *Smith's Epoxy MAC100* or *Smith's Epoxy MAC125* for moisture readings up to 100% RH & 25 lbs. with up to 14 pH but not greater, to suppress the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings.

Follow the testing manufacturer's instructions precisely or visit www.astm.org, see ASTM F1869 or F2170, to purchase the test methods. Testing MUST occur within an acclimated, interior environment for the results to be valid and conclusive.

Smith Paint Products is strictly a product manufacturer and does NOT offer any testing or analysis but may be able to offer guidance to an appropriate testing lab or third party inspector. When in doubt, hire a qualified third party testing firm.

CONTAMINATION OF SUBSTRATE: Concrete is porous and can become contaminated with oils, chemical from spills, etc. which act as a bond breaker. Determine if a potential bond breaker exists and a proper course of remediation.

OIL CONTAMINATION: *Smith's Oil Clean* may be used to remove oils, such as petroleum, synthetic and food oils, from the surface of the concrete prior to mechanical preparation. Once oil has been removed from the surface, mechanically prepare the substrate as stated on page 3 of this data sheet. If oil continues to "weep" out of the concrete after mechanical preparation, clean again with *Smith's Oil Clean* then encapsulate the oil/grease remaining in the concrete while the substrate remains damp with water but ensure no standing puddles exist prior to application of 10 to 12 mils of *Smith's Epoxy MAC125* primer.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION: Chemical contamination should be determined and may require additional testing. Once the type of contaminant is determined, contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations while following local regulations regarding contaminant and disposal.

NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting to cover floor for mix station
- Mixing Tools **See Page 4**
- Gauging tool:
  - 1/8" X 1/8" V-Notch Squeegee for 30 mil average
  - 1/4" X 1/4" V-Notch Squeegee for 50 mil average
  - 3/8" X 3/8" V-Notch Squeegee for 75 mil average
  - 1/2" X 1/2" V-Notch Squeegee for 100 mil average
  - Sled Style or CAM Gauge Rake with extension pole (greater than 60 mils)
- Looped Roller Covers on 18" Roller Frame with Extension Pole
- Spiked Porcupine Roller with Extension Pole
- Spiked shoes or Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (Acetone, MEK, Xylene)
- Magic Trowel, Flat Squeegee or Flex Steel Blade Smoother

EPOXY SLS100 2-Component, Heavy-Duty, Impact Resistant Chemical Resistant Self-Leveling Epoxy Slurry

SUBSTATE PREPARATION

CLEANING: Detergent scrub with Smith's Neutral Detergent, or similar, and rinse with clean, potable water to remove surface dirt, light surface grease/oil and contaminants prior to mechanical preparation. Heavy grease and oil should be removed using Smith's Oil Clean. If a densifier or dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, use Smith's Green Clean Pro biodegradable etching gel after mechanical preparation methods.

SUBSTRATE PROFILE: Achieve a CSP 3 to 6 (Concrete Surface Profile in accordance with ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013, as published by the International Concrete Repair Institute) yielding a surface texture similar to 80 grit sand paper or more course in order to maintain long term adhesion to the substrate.

NOTE: *Should verification of proper adhesion be desired or when applying Smith's Epoxy SLS100 Slurry over an existing coating, follow ASTM D 4541 using an Elcometer to determine a direct tensile pull-off strength greater than 250 psi (1.7 MPa) to pass the test. It is highly recommended that a 10 foot by 10 foot test area be applied of the entire desired coating system and allowed to cure for no less than 1 month prior to performing an in-situ direct tensile bond test to determine adhesion strength values.*

Recommended preparation methods below:

- ***Diamond Grind:*** Use 16 to 25 grit metal bond diamonds with an appropriate industrial, weighted head planetary floor grinder to thoroughly profile and remove the substrates surface until uniformly dull. *This method is ONLY recommended for installations over solid, well-bonded existing coating or ceramic tile systems over concrete.*
- ***Steel Shot Blast (Shot size S-230 to S-330 grit recommended):*** Uniformly profile and clean concrete substrates overlapping each pass until white, clean concrete exists. Use magnetic broom to remove excess shot, sweep to remove large debris and vacuum to remove fine dust. Avoid stationary blasting as micro-cracking the concrete surface may potentially causing future coating delamination.
- ***Scarify:*** Sweep to remove large debris and vacuum to remove fine dust. Scarify to uniformly remove the concrete surface until white. Thoroughly vacuum all dust and debris. Ideal preparation method for weak concrete surfaces, previously coated floors, adhesive residues or thick build applications greater than 125 mils of Smith's Epoxy SLS100 Slurry.
- ***Silica Contaminate Removal:*** Smith's Green Clean Pro buffered acidic etching compound may be used ONLY as follows:
  - Remediation method for removing densifiers/silicates after one of the above mentioned mechanical preparation methods

  NOTE:
  - *DO NOT USE* MURIATIC/HYDROCLORIC ACID TO PREPARE CONCRETE AS CHLORIDE CONTAMINATION MAY OCCUR
  - When etching, ensure all Green Clean Pro has been thoroughly removed with potable water with no remaining soapy residue or cement slurry
  - *DO NOT USE* on *"Green"* concrete *(less than 30 days old), Hard Trowel Finished* concrete or *previously sealed/coated/painted concrete* to including any type of curing compound

**Key in all termination points using a diamond cutting blade prior to any above preparation method.*

Please refer to ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013 for more in-depth preparation details and recommendations.

JOINTS: Honor expansion joints at the finish floor elevation. Follow ACI 224.3R-95: Joints in Concrete Construction guidelines for proper filling of construction and control joints.

ACI recommends allowing a concrete slab to cure for a minimum of 60 to 90 days or longer to allowing the slab to shrink and acclimate to the intended joint width thus reducing the risk of joint wall separation from the joint filler. Cooler climate applications such as freezer & coolers must be brought up to & held at a minimum of 45°F substrate temperature for no less than 10 days prior to as well as 7 to 10 days after filling with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such as Smith's Poly JF or Smith's Poly JF/FC, ideally longer if possible.

Cut all joints open with a Diamond cutting blade and fill with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such *as* Smith's Poly JF *or* Smith's Poly JF/FC, prior to priming the substrate. As Smith's Epoxy SLS100 is not as flexible as a moving joint, it is best practice to recut the joint after the slurry has hard set and refill to honor the joint at the surface after the resurfacing layer is applied then filling with an appropriate joint filler, can lessen joint telegraphing. Please contact Smith Paints for more recommendations for crack repairs, joint wall rebuilding, etc.

SUBSTRATE REPAIRS: Substrates may have deep, isolated sections of heavy concrete erosion, abandoned pipes or drains, etc. which do not represent the condition of the remaining or surrounding area. These areas can utilize different repair products based on the conditions, desired cure rate, depth, etc. Resinous repairs may include but are not limited to Smith's CPR-HD, Smith's CPR-MD, Smith's CPR-SL, Smith's Epoxy HD-100 Mortar, Smith's Epoxy GEL150 / Smith's Epoxy GEL150/FC, Smith's Epoxy U100 / Smith's Epoxy FC125 mixed with Silica Fume; Smith's Poly PCF-45, Smith's Poly-FLEX, Smith's SKM or similar. Ensure patch is hard enough to walk on without imprinting or damage before proceeding.

Cementitious compounds require additional cure times prior to coating with a high solids resinous coating (at 72°F / 50% Humidity). Below are examples of different cementitious repair compounds rated for heavy industrial traffic. Underlayment grade patching or leveling compounds are not recommended for use under Smith's Epoxy SLS-100:

- Polymer-Modified Portland Cement-based Mortars >5,000 psi
  = Wait 2 to 3 days per ¼" ave. thickness to achieve acceptable moisture content
  **Must be non-water soluble (i.e. interior & exterior rated)*
- Calcium Alumina & CSA Cement-based Overlay's or Mortars >5,000 psi
  = Wait 24 hours per ¼" ave. thickness to achieve acceptable moisture content
  **Must be non-water soluble (i.e. interior & exterior rated)*

NOTE: Mechanical preparation of the concrete substrate MUST occur prior to repairs and cements mixed with water should be mechanically prepared on the surface prior to priming the substrate for the epoxy slurry to attain proper adhesion.

EPOXY SLS100 2-Component, Heavy-Duty, Impact Resistant Chemical Resistant Self-Leveling Epoxy Slurry

PRIMING: Mix either Smith's Epoxy U100 Regular Cure *(2A:1B)* or Smith's Epoxy FC125 Fast Cure *(2A:1B)* in a clean mixing vessel then pour onto the prepared substrate in a straight ribbon. Use a flat squeegee or flexible blue steel smoother to spread the primer in a thin, even manner leaving no bare spots. Keep a wet edge while placing additional batches working fresh material into the prior batch.

When priming, no more than 5 to 7 mils *(roughly 229 to 320 sq.ft. per gallon)* of standard primer should be placed in a single layer directly to a heavy profile concrete surface to ensure proper penetration into the substrate as well as to reduce the chance of air bubbles occurring in the primer film. Double priming may be necessary for excessively absorbent/high porosity concrete substrates.

High porosity substrates may look blotchy after priming requiring an additional coat of Smith's Epoxy U100, Smith's Epoxy FC125 or Smith's Epoxy GEL150, otherwise bubbles may occur in the Epoxy SLS100 surface. Allow the first coat of 100% solids epoxy primer to set to at least tack free prior to applying the second coat of 100% solids epoxy primer. If the first coat of primer cannot receive the next coat within the recoat window, either broadcast the first coat of primer with Quartz while installing the first coat of primer or sand the entire surface of the primer to fully degloss the primer surface to obtain adhesion outside of the recoat window.

Once the primer layer has become tack free, proceed with the application of the Epoxy SLS100 slurry layer.

MIXING: Open all Part A's of Epoxy SLS100 and use the low speed drill with a clean, flat bottom mixing paddle blend any of the slurry aggregate in the Part A which has settled to the bottom of the containers. Mix for about 2 minutes making sure to move the mixing paddle fully to the bottom of the container and around the bottom edges to break up any settled slurry aggregate.

Next, pour Part B into the Epoxy SLS100 Part A container then mix for 3 minutes using a using the low speed drill with appropriate mixing paddle. Optional Smith's ISC Color Packs should be added at this time *(See Below for details)*.

TIP - Avoid whipping air into the mixture as bubbles may occur in the finished coating. See above examples of appropriate style mixing paddles as well as mixing paddles to avoid.

For Solid Color Epoxy SLS100:

Add 1 unit of Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs to each Epoxy SLS100 Part A unit using a drill with clean mixing paddle and blend until color is uniformly dispersed in the Part A with no streaks *(About 1 minute).*

- 5 gallon Kit of Epoxy SLS100 = 1 unit of ISC Color Packs

NOTE: *When using Epoxy SLS100 Part A's that had the Color Packs added on a previous day, always drill blend the Part A's again prior to use.*

Part Mixing by Volume:

- 1 Part by volume Epoxy SLS100 Part B
- 4 Parts by volume of Epoxy SLS100 Part A
- (OPTIONAL) 2% ISC Colorant by Volume

(use 4% by volume for low hide colors such as Whites, Yellows, Safety Red, Orange, Greens)

Entire Kit Mixing:

If a larger batch is desired, mix up to 3 kits at one time as stated above only when using a larger batch mixing station, such as a:

- Mega Hippo model PMH 80X-RL with a TW225D Mixing Paddle (15" Tall blade paddle) on an Einstock mixer (less than 450 RPM) or similar
- Makinex Mixing Station MS-100 with a Collomix Power mixer Xo 6 using an MK 160 HF or KR 160 HF mixing paddle

DO NOT ATTEMPT to mix multiple kits in a single mixing vessel at the same time without an appropriate high torque, low speed mixer similar to those stated above.

NOTE: *DO NOT TURN THE MIXING VESSEL UPSIDE DOWN ON THE SUBSTRATE TO ALLOW THE RESIDUAL PRODUCT TO DRAIN ONTO THE FLOOR TO AVOID THE RISK OF ANY UNMIXED OR NON-THOROUGHLY CATALYZED PRODUCT FROM THE SIDES AND BOTTOM OF THE MIXING VESSEL FROM REACHING THE FINISHED FLOOR.* Best practice, pour contents of mixing vessel into a new container, mechanically stir to ensure thorough blending then transport to the floor for application as described below for all multiple component products.

APPLICATION: Once mixed, immediately pour out Epoxy SLS100 in a straight bead onto the area to be resurfaced. Spread the slurry with the appropriate gauge/squeegee to meter the depth at the desired thickness and evenly cover the area. Pour out a ribbon of freshly mixed Epoxy SLS100 into the edge of the previously spread mix and continue spread while walking in the mixture with spiked/cleated shoes. Break the surface tension and bubbles using a Magic Trowel attached to an extension pole immediately following the gauging step. Once the surface tension is relieved, lightly roll the porcupine roller around the surface to break any trapped air bubbles. Ideally, the mixing, delivery and pouring of mixed Epoxy SLS100 Slurry, Gauging, Smoothly and Porcupine roller steps should each have a single, dedicated person performing these activities. Larger projects with multiple batches being mixed concurrently will require more laborers.

NOTE: Do NOT Mix more Epoxy SLS100 that can be mixed, placed, finished and tied into with the next batches within a 15 minute window at 72°F and 50% Humidity. Higher temperatures will reduce this time frame.

COVERAGE: *See chart on page 1 of this document.

EPOXY SLS100 2-Component, Heavy-Duty, Impact Resistant Chemical Resistant Self-Leveling Epoxy Slurry

OPTIONAL LAYERS or TOPCOATS: Allow Epoxy SLS100 to cure before walking on, sanding or applying any optional proceeding layers and topcoats. Cooler temperatures will extend the cure time.

If topcoating or additional layers are desired, sanding the cured surface to degloss will ensure the best possible end result for aesthetics and IS REQUIRED for adhesion if Epoxy SLS100 cures for more than 24 hours. Wait at least 5 hours after the application of Epoxy SLS100 at 72°F otherwise damage to the surface may occur. More aggressive grit screens or sandpaper may create scratches, swirls and grooves in the finish of the Epoxy SLS100, especially during cooler temperature applications within the first 12 hours after the initial slurry installation that topcoats and subsequent thin layers may not hide. Hard to reach areas or any depressions should be made uniformly dull using an orbital palm sander with 60 to 100 grit sandpaper. For larger more open areas, use 80 grit metal screens with an orbital Low Speed Swing Buffer or use a diamond grinder without weights using 100 to 150 grit metal bond diamonds to abrade the surface then cleaned prior to the next layer. The surface should be uniformly dull with no scratches easily identified.

Once uniformly dull and properly abraded, vacuum the entire surface followed by either a thorough Acetone solvent tack rag wipe or use an auto-scrubber with white, soft nylon bristle brushes and a very mild neutral detergent and then a clean water rinse. Once dry, check the surface to ensure all dust has been removed before proceeding with the next layer.

SLIP RESISTANCE: Smith Paint Products recommends the use of angular slip-resistant aggregate in all coatings that may be exposed to wet, oily or greasy conditions as well as any condition where increased traction may be necessary. It is the contractor and end users' responsibility to determine the appropriate traction needs and footwear necessary for the conditions as well as setting performance parameters prior to beginning the application and for testing to determine parameters have been met upon completion to achieve the end users documented safety standards.

Mock-ups are highly recommended as part of the evaluation process to determine the appropriate amount of slip-coefficient necessary for the environment.

MAINTENANCE: ***The coating system must be allowed to cure for at least one week (7 days) before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface and no less than 24 hours before neutral cleaner or water exposure. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust and wet mop the first week. If a topcoat of Smith's Polyaspartic was applied, wait a minimum of 3 days before using mechanical cleaning equipment.***

Regular cleaning, to include dust mopping, is crucial to maintain the appearance and to achieve the appropriate longevity of any floor coating system. Cleaning cannot occur too often. Spills should be removed quickly. *Avoid the use of Polypropylene or abrasive bristle* (Tynex®) brushes as these are known to create scratch patterns and lower the sheen of the finish.

Proper maintenance will help to maximize your investment by removing particles that scratch and dull the appearance of a floor coating. The floor should be swept daily and scrubbed once per week or per month depending on the amount and type of soils present. Environments with oils or regulated by health departments will need a more strict cleaning regiment.

DETERGENT: See product data sheet for the wear layer / topcoat.

Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. Coated floors may only need a detergent scrub on a weekly or monthly basis depending on the environment. Daily dust mopping or water only mopping/scrubbing is highly recommended. Environments with exposure to foods, oils, chemicals, ink, etc. should be detergent scrubbed at least daily.

CAUTION: Do not drag or drop heavy objects across any floor, including coatings as scratching, gouging or chipping may occur to the concrete or the coating itself. This includes the tip of the forks on a forklift, nails protruding from a pallets, etc.

Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration, especially aviation tires and high performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coating and commercial flooring leaving an amber, yellow-like stain that can be permanent. This can be more noticeable where aircraft or vehicles are stationary for longer period of time, more so in non-climate controlled environments such as aircraft hangars with lighter colored floors. To avoid plasticizer staining, use a piece of Plexiglas® or LEXAN® panels, cut a few inches in diameter larger than the tires that will rest on the panels, between the floor and the contact point of the tire when storing rubber tired vehicles on any floor, including floor coating systems.

Avoid spinning tires on the surface of a coated floor. The heat created from the friction of a spinning tire will quickly soften the coating causing permanent damage to the finish.

Should a gouge, chip or scratch occur, touch-up the damaged areas immediately to avoid chemical or water intrusion to the concrete which could create additional damage. A thin layer of clear nail polish to the damaged area will provide some minimal protection until the area can be properly repaired.

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