# Smith's

## Product Data Sheet

FC125-PDS-032122

# EPOXY FC125 WINTER FORMULA, 100% SOLIDS CYCLOALIPHATIC CHEMICAL RESISTANT EPOXY

**DESCRIPTION:** Smith's Epoxy FC125 is a Fast Cure, chemical resistant, 100% solids Cycloaliphatic 2-component epoxy engineered to replicate the working properties of Smith's Epoxy U100 but in cooler installation temperatures of 45°F (7.2°C) to 65°F (18.3°C). Smith's Epoxy FC125 is fast curing at normal installation temperatures (above 65°F).

Resistant to a broad range of chemicals including caustic, acids, fuels and solvents, Smith's Epoxy FC125 is a user-friendly low odor, low VOC coating system. This universal epoxy is an excellent choice for use as a primer, solid color, clear coat, metallic, vinyl chip, shop floor or color quartz broadcast systems, applications of epoxy mortars in cooler conditions (such as Smith's Epoxy HD-100 system) and patching as well as other seamless floor options.

**RECOMMENDED USES:**

- Cures at 45°F to 65°F similar to Smith's Epoxy U100 between 70° to 85°F
  - Fast Cure applications *(Between 65°F to 80°F)*
- 3 coat / Thin-Mil coating systems
- Matrix for broadcast systems - Vinyl Chip, Quartz & Shop Floor
- Sealer for Commercial Kitchen floor coating systems
- Acidic Environments such as Battery Charging & Sanitation Wash Down bays in food processing facilities
- Vertical Seamless Wall Coating systems
- Matrix for Smith's Epoxy HD-100 Mortar or Smith's Epoxy HDQ-100 Mortar systems *(Installation temp. between 45°F to 60°F)*
- Patching cracks, gouges, chips, etc. *(mixed with Silica Fume and/or sand)*

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Accepts heavy forklift traffic overnight at 72°F / 50% Humidity
- Chemical Resistant
- Low Odor & Low VOC
  - Complies with VOC regulations for industrial maintenance coatings in the OTC & SCAQMD
  - Meets FDA, USDA, DEA standards


**STORAGE:**
Indoors between 40°F (4.4°C) to 90°F (32.2°C)

**SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE:**
45°F (7.2°C) to 65°F (18.3°C) *[Fast Curing & Short Working Time above 65°F]*

**SHELF LIFE:**
1 Year in original, unopened containers;
Use within 30 days once opened

**AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:** *(**NON-STOCKING PRODUCT – MADE TO ORDER)*

| | |
|---|---|
| SCS-EFC125-3Kit | 3 gallon kit |
| SCS-EFC125-15Kit | 15 gallon kit |
| SCS-EFC125-DRUM** | 150 gallon kit** |
| SCS-EFC125-TOTE** | 750 gallon kit** |

**COLOR:**
Transparent,
Slightly Yellow

Smith's For Solids Colors: ISC COLOR PACK INDUSTRIAL SOLID COLORANT
**Add 1 can ISC per 3 gal** (3% to 7% by Volume)
*Whites, Yellows, Greens, Safety Red, & Orange require more colorant*

**CURE TIMES (TEMP / 50% Relative Humidity):**

| Temperature | 50°F | 65°F | 75°F |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pot-Life | 25 min. | 12 min. | 10 min. |
| Working Time | 35 min. | 20 min. | 15 min. |
| Tack Free | 4 hrs | 3 hrs | 2 hrs |
| Recoat | 4 to 24 hrs | 3 ½ to 18 hrs | 2 ½ to 12 hrs |
| Foot Traffic | 6 to 10 hrs | 5 to 8 hrs | 4 to 5 hrs |
| Forklift Traffic | 24 to 36 hrs | 12 to 18 hrs | 8 to 12 hrs |
| Full Cure | 7 days | 6 days | 5 days |

**CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):**

| Property | Test Method | Results |
|---|---|---|
| Abrasion Resistance, *mg/loss* *Taber Abraser | ASTM D4060 | 83.2 mg |
| Compressive Strength, psi (MPa) | ASTM D695 | 13,633 psi (94 MPa) |
| Flexural Strength - psi (MPa) | ASTM D790 | 8,876 psi (61.2 MPa) |
| Adhesion to Concrete | ASTM D4541 | Concrete Fails |
| Adhesion to Steel - Pull Strength, psi (MPa) | ASTM D4541 | 4,322 psi (29.8 MPa) |
| Percent Elongation | ASTM D2370 | 7% |
| Shore D Hardness | ASTM D2240 | ≥75 |
| Hardness (Pencil) | ASTM D3362 | 2H |
| VOC's | ASTM D3960 | Zero (0) g/L |
| Gloss 60° | ASTM 1455 | >90° |
| Viscosity – Mixed | ASTM 2196 | 1080 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 (NEAT):**
*Coverage varies due to application thickness, floor profile and absorbency of concrete.*
A one gallon mixture of Epoxy FC125 will cover:
*Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage = Dry Film Thickness*

| Mil Thickness | Coverage per mixed gallon |
|---|---|
| 5 mils | 321 sq.ft. |
| 7 mils | 229 sq.ft. |
| 10 mils | 160 sq.ft. |
| 12 mils | 133 sq.ft. |
| 15 mils | 106 sq.ft. |
| 20 mils | 80 sq.ft. |
| 35 mils | 45 sq.ft. |

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## Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

*ASTM D 1308 Test Method 3.1.1 3 Covered Spot Test of a 3 mil 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) | G |
| Citric Acid 10% | E |
| Lactic Acid (Milk) | E |
| Phosphoric Acid 85% | E |
| Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid) | G |
| Sulfuric Acid 98% | NR |
| Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic) | G |
| Nitric Acid 50% | NR |
| **BASES** | |
| Ammonium Hydroxide 10% | E |
| EBGE | E |
| Sodium Chloride 20% | E |
| Sodium Hydroxide 50% | E |
| Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach) | G |
| Trisodium Phosphate 10% | E |
| **ALCOHOLS** | |
| Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze) | E |
| Hand Sanitizer | E |
| Isopropyl Alcohol 91% | E |
| Methanol | E |
| **SOLVENTS** | |
| Acetone | E |
| d-Limonene | E |
| MEK | E |
| Methylene Chloride | E |
| Mineral Spirits | E |
| PGMEA | E |
| **HYDROCARBONS** | |
| Brake Fluid | E |
| Gasoline | E |
| Hydraulic Fluid | E |
| Kerosene | E |
| Motor Oil (SAE 30) | E |
| Transmission Fluid | E |
| Skydrol – LD-4 | E |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | |
| Coffee | E |
| Coke | E |
| Hydrogen Peroxide 3% | E |
| Ketchup | E |
| Monster Energy Drink | E |
| Mustard | E |
| Tide 1% | E |
| Windex (Ammonia Based) | G |
| Wine – Red | G |

Coke® is a registered trademark of Coca-Cola. Monster Energy® is a registered trademark of Monster Energy Co. Skydrol® is a registered trademark of Eastman Chemical. Tide® is a registered trademark of Proctor & Gamble.

**TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY:** Substrate temperature and materials must be maintained between 45°F (7.2°C) and 85°F (29.4°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 48 hours prior to and 24 hours after installation. Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature.

**LIMITATIONS:**

- *Not UV Stable* – All epoxy will amber over time. Ambering will be more noticeable with lighter colors, both solid pigmented and Metallic & Luster, as well as when applied clear over decorative broadcast or color quartz
  - *Epoxy U.V. Absorber additive slows the ambering process but does not eliminate damage caused by Ultra Violet light radiation*

**INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE:** Ensure the concrete 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.

*Smith's Epoxy MAC100* or *Epoxy MAC125*, in conjunction with proper testing and mechanical preparation, will reduce the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings and traditional floor covering needs.

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.*

For Wooden substrates, no greater than 12% is recommended prior to coating when using a wood substrate moisture meter.

**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 and thoroughly rinsed with clean, potable water, mechanically prepare the concrete as stated on the next page. 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. Cure for a minimum of 5 hours or overnight then use a sanding screen under green pad and a low speed floor machine to abrade the surface and remove any contaminates that may have floated to the surface of the epoxy before it hard set. Vacuum off the sanding dust then tag rag with Acetone *(DO NOT USE Denatured Alcohol or Xylene for this application).*

**CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION –** If chemical contaminants exist, additional testing may be required. Once the type of contaminant is determined, contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations.

# EPOXY FC125 WINTER FORMULA, 100% SOLIDS CYCLOALIPHATIC CHEMICAL RESISTANT EPOXY

## NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting to cover floor for mix station
- 3-Blade or Bird Cage flat ring bottom style mixing paddle
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed 650 rpm or less
- Mixing Buckets or Portable Mix Stations
- Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- Paint Roller Frame with Extension Pole
- Spiked shoes or Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (Acetone, Denatured Alcohol, MEK, or Xylene)
- Magic Trowel, Flat Squeegee or Flex Steel Blade Smoother

**NOTE:** *Mix station & all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product due to the epoxy pot-life once mixed. Only mix enough Epoxy FC125 to be placed within 20 minutes allowing for proceeding batches to tie into the wet edge for an additional 20 minutes at 55°F OR 8 to 10 minutes at 72°F. Higher temperatures & humidity will shorten pot-life & working time.*

## SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

**NOTE:** *DO NOT USE* MURIATIC / HYDROCLORIC ACID TO PREPARE CONCRETE AS CHLORIDE CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR.

**TEMPORARY HEAT:** *During application in environments using temporary heat, make sure to exhaust emissions and toxic fumes from temporary heaters to the exterior of the building to prevent health hazards and damage to work. Many temporary heating methods emit unburned petroleum into the air which act as a bond breaker once it falls onto the surface of the substrate*

- Precautions must be taken when using LP, gasoline, diesel, etc. fueled temporary heat
- Always shut off temporary heat at least 2 to 3 hours prior to application of Smith's Epoxy FC125 to reduce risk of airborne petroleum contamination
- Always clean the mechanically prepared surface with *Smith's Oil Clean* or TSP using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat has been in use
- Fisheyes are a result of surface contamination

**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.

**MECHANICAL PREPARATION of CONCRETE –** Achieve a CSP 2 to 5 *(Concrete Surface Profile in accordance with ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013, as published by the International Concrete Repair Institute)* on concrete to yield an absorbent substrate. Extent of concrete surface profile necessary will be determined based on the total thickness of the floor coating system being applied. Please refer to the individual system application guide or contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations. As a rule of thumb, thicker coating systems require a more extensive surface profile than a thin system.

**CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES –** Patching of chips, gouges, etc. may be repaired with a variety of different, compatible coating materials, to include but not limited to, *Smith's SKM*, *Smith's Epoxy GEL150*; *Smith's Epoxy U100* / Smith's Epoxy FC125 mixed with Silica Fume; *Smith's Poly PCF-45* or similar. Ensure resinous patching products are hard enough to walk on without imprinting or damage before proceeding.

Resinous repair methods are preferred vs. cement-based products. Should a cementitious repair compound be used for repairs, it *must:*

- *non-water soluble*
- *rated for exterior use*
- *state "for use under a resinous coating" or similar on the cement product data sheet*

*Cement based repair compounds* require additional cure times prior to coating with a high solids resinous coating (at 72°F / 50% Humidity):
**Follow manufacturers recommended cure rate for moisture-cured adhesives*

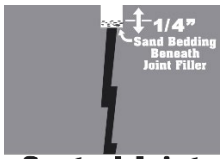
- Polymer-Modified Portland Cement-based Overlays & Mortars
  >5,000 psi
  Cure for 2 to 3 days per ¼" ave. thickness
- Calcium Alumina & CSA Cement-based SLU's & Mortars
  >5,000 psi
  Cure for 24 hours per ¼" ave. thickness
- Interior Grade Polymer Modified Portland Cement Underlayments (SLU's, Skimcoats or Patch) = NOT RECOMMENDED unless rated for exterior application & >5,000 psi
- Gypsum-based cementitious products, to include synthetic gypsum = NOT RECOMMENDED

**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.

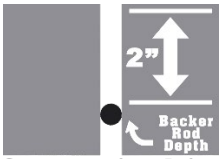
Always route out joints with an appropriate width diamond cutting blade attached to a vacuumized and dust controlled joint saw to flush out debris and freshly clean the side walls of the joint. Ensure that all loose edges and broken pieces of the concrete are removed and repaired prior to filling the joint with *Smith's Poly JF* or *Smith's Poly JF/FC*. Should joint side walls require extensive repairs, cut out the bad section of concrete back to a sound, solid area then fill with an appropriate mortar for the depth and application.

*NOTE* - Plastic Media, Soda Blasting, etc. do not achieve enough of a profiled surface and will require additional chemical etching to properly adhere the coating to the metal.

Metal surfaces should be mechanically prepared and rust scale should be removed with a scraper prior to wire brushing or sand blasting. Once the scale is removed, the surface must be solvent washed or use an automotive Brake Parts Cleaner for small, isolated rinsing. Once clean, paint the corroded metal surface with an anti-corrosion primer, such as Smith's DTM primer, then allow to fully dry prior to joint filling or concrete repairs to protect against further corrosion to the metal. To support the joint filler and assist in sag reduction, fill the bottom of the joint with a bond breaker. Sand is recommended, especially for use in shallow joints less than 2" depth. *Only use backer rod if the joint filler is to be applied greater than 2" above the backer rod.*



Control Joint



Construction Joint

# EPOXY FC125 WINTER FORMULA, 100% SOLIDS CYCLOALIPHATIC CHEMICAL RESISTANT EPOXY

**NON-POROUS SUBSTRATES & EXISTING COATINGS –** Always clean the substrate prior to mechanical preparation to ensure potential bond breakers and surface contaminates have been thoroughly removed to avoid spreading the contamination across the floor. Once clean, sound and solid substrates should be checked for compatibility with Smith's Epoxy FC125 and if compatible, begin mechanically abrading the surface to remove any weak areas and to scratch as well as degloss the entire area desired to be coated.

Should verification of proper adhesion be desired 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.

If Smith's Epoxy FC125 is to be used as part of a system, follow the recommended preparation methods for individual system application.

**Key in all termination points ≥1/8" deep 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.

**MIXTURE:** Open all Part A's of Smith's Epoxy FC125 and use the low speed drill (≤450 rpm) with a clean mixing paddle to stir. *"Stick" mixing is not recommended.*


***Mixing full 3 gallon kits* –** In an empty 5 gallon pail, pour the entire contents of Smith's Epoxy FC125 Part A and Smith's Epoxy FC125 Part B into the pail then mechanically mix for 2 to 3 minutes using a low speed (≤450 rpm) ½" drill with paint mixing paddle attached.

***Mixing by Volume* –** Using paint measuring cups, measure 2 Parts by Volume Part A and 1 Part by Volume Part B.


***Optional Solid Color Packs* –** add 1 can of Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Pack to 3 gallons of mixed Smith's Epoxy FC125.



Use 3% by Volume of Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs **Double ISC unit quantity for Whites, Greens, Safety Red, Orange or Yellows (7% by Volume)*

In a separate mixing container, combine both components, as well as optional Smith's ISC Colorant, then mechanically mix for 2 to 3 minutes using a low speed (≤450 rpm) ½" drill with paint mixing paddle attached.

Tip – Pour mixed epoxy into to a separate pail after mixing and mix briefly (20 to 30 additional seconds) then to transport to the floor. This minimizes the risk of unmixed resin from the sides of the mixing pail contaminating the floor.

Immediately pour out the mixed Smith's Epoxy FC125 in ribbons onto the floor and continue this process tying into the wet edge with freshly mixed Smith's Epoxy FC-125 until complete. **See system application guides for more specific application details.*

Application method varies depending on the coating system.

**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
- When using Smith's Epoxy FC125 Part A's that had the color packs added on a previous day, always drill blend the Part A's again prior to use
- It is best practice to "box" color packs, especially if using color packs from multiple batches, to ensure consistent solids colors

**COVERAGE:** Varies based on application thickness, floor profile and absorbency of concrete. **See chart on page 1 of this document for mil coverage per gallon rates or system application guides for more detailed system application instructions.*

**ADDITONAL LAYERS or TOPCOATS:** Allow Smith's Epoxy FC125 to thoroughly harden before walking on, sanding or applying additional layers and/or topcoats. **See page 1 for approx. cure time references based on typical application temperatures.*

It is best practice to sand the cured epoxy using a low speed floor machine with 100 to 120 grit screens to scuff the surface then thoroughly clean and tack rag to remove dust prior to applying topcoats, clean then solvent wipe / tack rag between coats for optimal appearance when a gloss topcoat will be the final layer and is required once the epoxy has cured past its recoat window.

**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, 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.

# EPOXY FC125 Winter Formula, 100% Solids Cycloaliphatic Chemical Resistant Epoxy

**MAINTENANCE:** ***The coating system must be allowed to cure for no less than one week (7 days) before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface & no less than 24 hours before neutral cleaner or water exposure. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust & 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 & 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 & lower the sheen of the finish.

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

**DETERGENT:** Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. Typically, 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 daily, possibly enough after every shift.

*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 pallet, etc.

Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration, especially aviation tires & high-performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coating & 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 & the contact point of the tire when storing rubber-tired vehicles on any floor, including floor coating systems. Citric based degreasers will help to remove plasticizer residues from a coating surface & reduce staining risk if used before a stain sets in.

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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Plexiglas® is a registered trademark of Arkema..
LEXAN® is a registered trademark of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC).

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