Smith's

System Application Guide

POLYASPARTIC – CLEAR OVER WOOD

PDS-PWD-041122

These instructions are not intended to show product recommendations for specific service. They are issued as an aid in determining correct surface preparation, mixing instructions and application procedure. These instructions should be followed closely to obtain the maximum service from the product.

DESCRIPTION:
Smith's Polyaspartic Clear Over Wood System is a fast return-to-service floor coating system ideal for commercial, retail, institutional and residential flooring applications with mild to moderate traffic environments over solid wood flooring.

HIGHLIGHTS:
- Overnight Return-to-Service / Full Traffic
- U.V. Stable – Interior or Exterior use
- Good Stain Resistance
- Chemical Resistant
- Economical
- Low VOC's – Available in all regions

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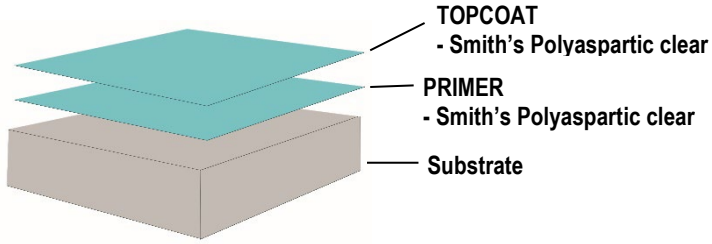

AREA PREPARATION: Be sure to mask or cover all areas that are not intended to be coated; including, but not limited to; door frames, doors, walls and windows.

NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:
- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Jiffy mixing paddle
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed ≤450 rpm)
- 5 gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Multiple Extension Poles
- Spiked shoes or Soccer Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (Oxsol, Acetone, MEK, Xylene)

NOTE: The mix station and all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product. Higher temperatures and humidity will shorten pot life.

SURFACE PREPARATION: The surface preparation phase of a polyaspartic floor system should be viewed as the ***most important***. Proper floor preparation results in the product's longevity, minimizes potential failures and creates the best environment for an aesthetically pleasing installation. In short, the more detail and time allotted to this phase of the project will dramatically affect the appearance as well as the durability of the finished floor.

1) Mechanically sand the surface of the wood to remove any imperfections, existing paint, adhesives and loose particulates from the intended application surface

2) Thoroughly vacuum to remove dust and debris

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix only that amount of product that can be used in 30 minutes (*Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* Series) or 45 minutes (*Smith's Polyaspartic 2000* Series) at 72°F and 40% RH. Higher temperatures and/or high humidity reduce pot life.

Mixing Ratio: 1A TO 1B VOLUME MIX RATIO

Measure the amounts carefully and mix counter-clockwise for one full minute using a low-speed drill with a paint mixing paddle ensuring both the bottom and sides of the mixing container have been thoroughly blended.

DO NOT MIX AT HIGH SPEEDS *to avoid air and moisture entrapment.*

NOTE: Mechanical agitation is recommended

APPLICATION METHOD: *Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* and *Smith's Polyaspartic 2000* Series may be applied via brush, roller and/or squeegee.

ROLLER APPLICATION: Use a 3/8 inch non-shed chemical resistant roller cover.

BRUSH APPLICATION: Utilize traditional bristle brush application for corners and edges.

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INSTALLATION: *Cure times based on 72°F / 40% Ambient Humidity*

Note: Low temperatures will increase cure times. Higher temperatures and humidity will shorten pot life.

1) **PRIMER** - Apply a thin coat of *Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* or *Smith's Polyaspartic 2000* clear or with optional Smith's ISC Solid Color Pack (20% by volume) at a rate of 5 to 7 mils ≈ 229 to 321 sq.ft. per gallon. Allow to cure @ 72°F / 40% Ambient Humidity:

   • *Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* Fast Cure = 1 ½ to 2 hours
   • 2000 Slow Cure = 3 to 4 hours

2) **SANDING** - Once Primer is dry to the touch, remove swelled wood grain or other impurities in the primer film via 400 grit sandpaper attached to an orbital, low speed floor sander / floor machine.

3) **CLEAN** - Thoroughly vacuum the entire surface to remove sanding dust and debris

4) **TOPCOAT** – Apply *Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* or *Smith's Polyaspartic 2000* clear or with optional Smith's ISC Solid Color Pack (20% by volume) at a rate of 7 to 10 mils ≈ 165 to 225 sq. ft. per gallon. Allow to cure @ 72°F / 40% Ambient Humidity:

   Light / Foot Traffic:
   • *Smith's Polyaspartic 2000* Slow Cure = 4 to 5 hours
   • *Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* Fast Cure = 2 - 3 hours

   Heavy / Full Traffic:
   • *Smith's Polyaspartic 2000* Slow Cure = 24 to 36 hours
   • *Smith's Polyaspartic 1000* Fast Cure = 12 to 24 hours

* Milage & sq. ft. coverage are theoretical/approximates. Substrate porosity will affect coverage rates

APPLICATION TEMPERATURES:

	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best	60°F to 80°F	65°F to 80°F	65°F to 85°F	10% to 60%
Minimum	50°F	50°F	50°F	0%
Maximum	90°F	90°F	95°F	70%

- Do not apply when substrate has direct sun
- High humidity will decrease pot-life

RECOATING: Smith's Polyaspartic should be recoated as soon a previous coat is dry to the touch and can be walked on without leaving a shoe impression. If recoating after 24 hours has elapsed, degloss existing sealer film with a black janitor pad, 80 to 100 grit sandpaper or 80 to 120 grit sanding screen.

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 & end users' responsibility to determine the appropriate traction needs & 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 to determine the appropriate amount of slip-coefficient necessary for the environment.

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MAINTENANCE: *The coating system must be allowed to cure for no less than one week 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 mopping may occur the first week. Please click here more in-depth maintenance procedures.*

Dust mopping, removal of debris & regular cleaning is crucial to maintaining the aesthetics of the coating & obtaining the maximum life span of the floor coating system. Cleaning cannot occur too often & inefficient cleaning will cause the floor to wear out prematurely, possibly stain or discolor depending on what comes in contact with the floor. Spills should be removed quickly. Avoid the use of Polypropylene or abrasive bristle (Tynex®) brushes as these brushes will cause the development of scratch patterns & lessen the sheen.

To maximum your investment with proper floor care & maintenance, remove all particles that may scratch and/or dull the floor coating using the least aggressive method necessary to clean the floor.

It is good practice to develop a floor maintenance schedule to be performed at the end of each shift & a set day per week or month for heavy cleaning:

- Daily = Sweep & dust mop or water only mopping/auto-scrubbing; spot clean spills & oils
- Weekly or Monthly = Scrubbed once per week or month depending on the amount & type of soils present

Health Department or DEA regulations may necessitate more frequent & stringent cleaning practices as will areas more prone to oils, inks, chemicals, etc. on the floor surface.

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- 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.
- 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
- Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration, especially aviation tires & high-performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coatings & commercial flooring leaving an amber, yellow-like stain that can be permanent. Some tire stains can be removed is cleaned before a set-in stain occurs using a d-Limonene based degreaser & some mild agitation using an orbital, low speed floor machine