



System Application Guide

Cementitious Urethane Full Broadcast

PDS-CPRVCFB-062022

VINYL CHIP

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 & application procedure. These instructions should be followed closely to obtain the maximum service from the system & products.

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Cementitious Urethane Full Broadcast Vinyl Chip System is a high build, fast return-to-service, full single broadcast decorative vinyl chip seamless floor coating system utilizing Smith's CPR products as the base with an Epoxy or Polyaspartic grout coat. This system is ideal for Food & Beverage, Medical & Veterinary, retail, commercial, institutional, Kennels & more both interior & exterior with the ability to accept full traffic the following day.

RECOMMENDED USES:

- To resurface eroded concrete floor from 3/16" to 3/8" per lift
- Food Related areas to include:
 - Bakery Proofers (Polyaspartic Grout Coats only)
 - Breweries & Distilleries
 - Chillers or Freezers *(Once cured)
 - Dairy Processing
 - Meat Processing
 - Commercial Kitchens & Restaurants
 - Grocery & Foodservice
- Sports Stadiums / Arena / Concert Venues
 - Restrooms
 - Seating areas
 - Food preparation areas
- Pharmaceutical Plants
- Morgues
- Automotive Service Bays
- Vivarium's
- Wet areas
 - Car Washes
 - Wash down bays

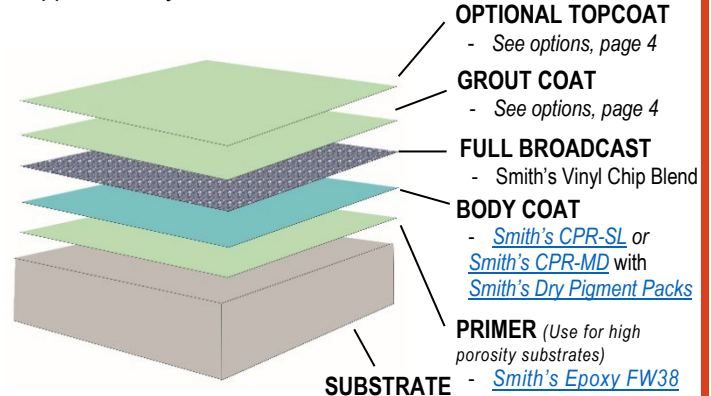
RECOMMENDED SUBSTRATES:

- Concrete
- Quarry Tile
- Terrazzo
- *Wooded Substrates (Primed with [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#), see page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Smith's CPR-MD & Smith's CPR-SL are a fluid consistency for easy gauge rake application
- Withstands up to 10 lbs. with up to 14 pH (per ASTM F1869) of Osmotic Moisture Vapor & up to 85% In-situ Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170)
- May be applied over damp concrete or new concrete
**Must cure until strong enough to withstand shotblasting)*
- Overnight return-to-service
- For Interior or Exterior use
- Suitable for use over In-floor Radiant Heat systems
- Well suited for food & beverage environments
 - Smith's CPR products contain Castor Oil – a natural antiseptic / anti-microbial
 - Does not Harbor Bacteria nor Fungal Growth
 - Thermal Shock Resistant
 - Durable & Easy to clean
 - Chemical resistant
 - Phthalate (BPA) Free
- VOC Compliant in all regions

Cementitious Urethane Full Broadcast Vinyl Chip System – Approximately 215 to 240 mils



OPTIONAL TOPCOAT

- See options, page 4

GROUT COAT

- See options, page 4

FULL BROADCAST

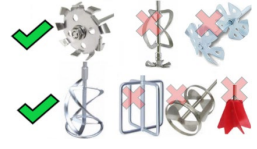
- Smith's Vinyl Chip Blend

BODY COAT

- [Smith's CPR-SL](#) or [Smith's CPR-MD](#) with [Smith's Dry Pigment Packs](#)

- PRIMER** (Use for high porosity substrates)
 - [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#)

NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Low speed 1/2" drill (Variable Speed ≤450 rpm)
- Paint mixing paddle (for epoxy or Polyaspartic products)
- Cutting Blade or Bird Cage with Flat Ring Bottom style mixing paddle (for mixing CPR products):
- 5 gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- For 3 kit mixing of CPR Products:
 - [Mega Hippo model PMH 80X-RL](#) with a TW225D Mixing Paddle (15" Tall blade paddle) on an Ebinstock 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*

- 18" wide Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Multiple Extension Poles
- [Flat Squeegee](#) (Seal Coat placement)
- Tool for Gauging / Spreading Smith's CPR body coat
 - [Wire Gauge Rake](#) (Zero up to 640 mils / 5/8" depth) Midwest Rake #58609
 - [Sled Gauge Rake](#) (Zero up to 640 mils / 5/8" depth) Midwest Rake #58420
 - CAM Gauge Rake (optional sizes below):
 - [3/16" Size 3](#) Midwest Rake #57083 = 23 sq.ft. ave. per kit (CPR-SL or CPR-MD)
 - [1/4" Size 4](#) Midwest Rake #57084 = 15 sq.ft. ave. per kit (CPR-SL or CPR-MD)
 - [3/8" Size 5](#) Midwest Rake #57085 = 11.5 sq.ft. per kit (CPR-MD)
 - V-Notched Squeegee (optional sizes below):
 - [8 to 12 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79859 = 133 to 200 sq.ft. per gallon (grout coat)
 - [15 to 20 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79862 = 80 to 107 sq.ft. per gallon (grout coat)
- [13/16" Blunt Spiked Roller](#) (finishing CPR products) Midwest Rake #59724
- Spiked shoes or Soccer Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (Use Acetone or Xylene for Polyaspartic products; Mineral Spirits for CPR products)

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TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 50°F (10°C) to 85°F (29.4°C) with 20% to 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 24 hours after installation.

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

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

- 1) Scrape to remove heavy build-up of oil and grease
- 2) Shotblast to a CSP 3 to remove the surface paste of the concrete as well as paint, adhesives, dirt, debris, etc.
- 3) Wet down a 10 ft. x 10 ft. area with water
- 4) Pour ½ gallon of [Smith's Oil Clean](#) on the surface
- 5) Use a low-speed orbital floor machine with a soft bristle brush head to agitate the microbial cleaner across the entire area in multiple passes for approximately 10 to 20 minutes
- 6) DO NOT ALLOW AREA TO DRY - Keep the area wet and reapply water as necessary
- 7) Allow to dwell for a minimum of 30 minutes, longer for heavy contamination
- 8) Use a wet vacuum or an auto scrubber to extract the remaining liquid thoroughly
- 9) Clean water rinse and extract again leaving no puddles nor standing water, including in gouges, chips, cracks or joints
 - a) If oil continues to weep out of the concrete, repeat the process
 - b) Excessive oil contamination may require 2 applications with the second application being soaked with water then covered with at least 3 mil plastic overnight then shotblasted again to remove purged contamination
- 10) While the floor remains damp, apply [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) at 10 to 12 mils
- 11) Allow to cure a minimum of 5 hours or overnight
- 12) Screen the surface of the primer to remove any contamination that may have floated through the primer before it cured
- 13) Vacuum the dust off the primer then clean with warm potable water and Dawn soap

****DO NOT USE simple green or Soy based detergents****
- 14) Dry mop the floor then allow to air dry for 60 to 90 minutes or use a floor fan to assist in completely drying the surface
- 15) Tack rag the surface with Acetone and allow to dry for 30 minutes
 - a) DO NOT USE Alcohol nor Xylene for this application
- 16) Proceed with installation of Smith's CPR

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION: If chemical contaminants exist, additional testing may be required. Once the type of contaminant is determined, contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations. Petrography of concrete cores may be necessary to determine what chemicals are present as well as the depth of penetration.

****INTERIOR CONCRETE - MOISTURE & ALKALINITY TESTING****

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 & conclusive.

The absence of an effective moisture vapor barrier may create an environment for moisture vapor transmission as well as high levels of alkalinity in concrete slabs. Blistering, delamination, flaking, etc. may occur in these environments when a non-breathable coating is applied over the surface of the concrete.

This system is resistant to high alkalinity and can suppress up to 10 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) of Osmotic Moisture Vapor transmission as well as up to 85% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170) when applied over existing concrete slabs mechanically profiled to CSP ≥3 via shotblasting or scarifying to create a texture for better anchoring.

Use [Smith's Epoxy MAC100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) (@23 mils Perms = <0.1 grams / 24 h*m²*mmHg per ASTM E96 / F3010) 2 coat system with a full quartz broadcast in the second coat should osmotic moisture vapor exceed 10 lbs. / 85% Relative Humidity.

NOTE: Silicate-based products are highly discouraged as a means of moisture remediation as these products may crystallize in the pores of the concrete surface & impede on the adhesion of the coating system.

Smith Paint Products is strictly a product manufacturer & 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.

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 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 dissipating curing compound is believed to have been present, use [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) biodegradable etching gel after mechanical preparation methods.



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SUBSTRATE PREPARATION: Surface preparation of a floor system is the **MOST IMPORTANT** phase of the application. Proper floor preparation results in the product's longevity, minimizes potential failures & creates the best environment for an aesthetically pleasing installation. In short, the more detail & time allotted to this phase of the project will dramatically affect the appearance as well as the durability & longevity of the finished floor.

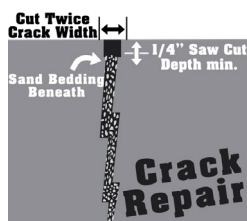
NOTE: DO NOT USE MURIATIC / HYDROCHLORIC ACID TO PREPARE CONCRETE AS CHLORIDE CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR.

Allow new concrete to cure for at least 10 days above 60°F with below 90% Ambient Humidity for a 4 inch thick 4,000 psi concrete slab to achieve enough strength to withstand appropriate mechanical preparation. Type K Concrete requires 3 to 4 day cure under similar conditions.

MECHANICAL PREPARATION of CONCRETE – Achieve a CSP 3 to 6 (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. *See [Smith's CPR-SL](#) or [Smith's CPR-MD](#) data sheet for in depth preparation.

- 1) Remove paint, adhesives & loose particulates from the intended application surface as well as oil, grease, etc.
- 2) Mechanically prepare to a Concrete Surface Profile - CSP 3 to CSP 6 via shotblasting or scarify.
 - a) If water is introduced to the intended application area, allow substrate to fully dry
- 3) Key in all termination points by saw cutting 1/8th inch wide by 1/8th inch deep termination lines at doorways, drain perimeters, transitions, tire pads, etc.
- 4) For a seamless appearance, fill joints with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler & finished flush to the concrete surface
- 5) Repair all chips, gouges, divots & other floor irregularities then grind smooth (*See below)

CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES – Although CPR products are



applied thick enough to resurface moderate surface erosion, defects greater than 1/8" deep could necessitate repairs prior to the base layer of this system. [Smith's SKM](#), [Smith's Epoxy MAC100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) mixed with Silica Fume to a paste consistency; [Smith's Poly PCF-45](#) poured over loose quartz or similar resinous patching products should extensive repairs be needed prior to the

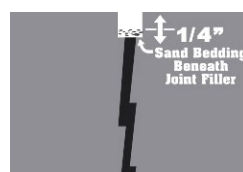
base layer application. Allow to cure until hard enough to walk on without imprinting or damage before proceeding.

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 & interior use
- state "for use under a resinous coating" or similar on the cement product data sheet
- >5,000 psi
- Gypsum-based, including synthetic gypsum products = **NOT RECOMMENDED**

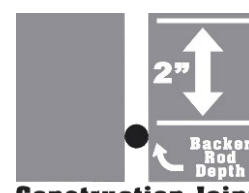
JOINTS – Honor expansion joints at the finish floor elevation. Follow ACI 224.3R-95: Joints in Concrete Construction guidelines for proper filling of construction & control joints. ACI recommends allowing a concrete slab to cure for a minimum of 60 to 90 days or longer to allowing the slab to shrink & 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 & dust controlled joint saw to flush out debris & freshly clean the side walls of the joint. Ensure that all loose edges & broken pieces of the concrete are removed & 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



Control Joint

back to a sound, solid area then fill with an appropriate mortar for the depth & application.



Construction Joint

To support the joint filler & 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.*

PREPARING WOODEN SUBSTRATES – Wood substrates must yield the correct deflection criteria of L / 360 per ASTM C 627 (i.e. Deflection from 300 lbs. concentrated load standard test method).

Abrade approved wooden substrates (APA exterior or Marine grade only), either new or existing, using an appropriate wood floor sander to clean as well as remove existing sealers, paints, wax, etc. until the wood surface is thoroughly clean & absorbent. Vacuum the entire surface, paying particular attention to voids, knots & seams between boards to remove all sanding dust & debris. Skim coat the joint seams as well as any holes using [Smith's Epoxy GEL150/FC](#) or [Smith's SKM](#) to seal off voids that could potentially allow liquid to flow through during the application. Once the seams and holes are filled and hard, sand all patching relatively flush to the surrounding surface, vacuum the entire floor thoroughly then wipe the substrate with a clean microfiber mop to loosen any remaining dust then prime the wood substrate with:

- [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) – Cures in a few hours at 72°F

***DO NOT INSTALL over oil contaminated, dry-rotten, insect damaged or unsound substrates**

[Smith's CPR-SL](#) or [Smith's CPR-MD](#) are recommended as a base coat over primed [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) wooden substrates at ≥250 mils. An alternative system would be [Smith's Poly-FLEX with a full Vinyl Chip broadcast](#).



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PREPARING EXISTING CERAMIC / QUARRY TILE –

Ensure existing tile is dimensionally stable & securely bonded with no deflection noticeable nor hollow sounding. Remove any loose tiles down to a sound, solid substrate. Clean to remove any bond breakers (i.e. existing sealers, oils, grease, silicone, paint, etc.) then mechanically prepare the tile via diamond grinding with 25 grit metal soft bond diamonds attached to an appropriate diamond grinder to profile the surface & remove any lippage or crowning in the tile surface. Saw cut to remove any loose or weak grout. Skim coat the voids in saw cut joint as well as any holes using [Smith's Epoxy GEL150/FC](#), [Smith's SKM](#) or similar to seal off voids that could potentially leak, allowing Smith's CPR to flow through during the application. Key in or remove tiles around transitions & drains to yield a clean low-profile termination.

MIXING CPR products: See individual product data sheets for [Smith's CPR-SL](#) or [Smith's CPR-MD](#) for detailed instructions on the package label or click product name hyperlinks throughout this document.

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

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.

Mechanical mixing is required. **DO NOT MIX AT HIGH SPEEDS** to avoid bubbles from whipping air into the mix and moisture entrapment.

APPLICATION:

1) BODY COAT & BROADCAST – Apply [Smith's CPR-SL](#) or [Smith's CPR-MD](#) with optional [Smith's Dry Pigment Packs](#) at 3/16" to 3/8" average thickness ≈ 11.5 to 21 sq.ft. per kit using an appropriate gauge rake then roll with 13/16" Spiked Roller to aide in air release and smoothing surface. Tools for Gauging / Spreading Smith's CPR body coat:

- a) [Wire Gauge Rake](#) (Zero up to 640 mils / 5/8" depth) Midwest Rake #58609
- b) [CAM Gauge Rake](#) (optional sizes below):
 - [3/16" Size 3](#) Midwest Rake #57083 = 23 sq.ft. ave. per kit
 - [1/4" Size 4](#) Midwest Rake #57084 = 15 sq.ft. ave. per kit
 - [3/8" Size 5](#) Midwest Rake #57085 = 11.5 sq.ft. per kit
- c) [13/16" Blunt Spiked Roller](#) (finishing) Midwest Rake #59724

2) Immediately broadcast Vinyl Chip into the fresh Smith's CPR at a rate of 0.12 to 0.2 lbs. per sq.ft.

3) Allow to cure until surface is hard enough to walk on while twisting the heel of a shoe without causing indentation or surface tearing

4) REMOVE EXCESS – Scrape off any ridges of Vinyl Chips using a flat blade scraper

5) CLEAN – Broom sweep then thoroughly vacuum the entire surface to ensure all loose Vinyl Chip have been removed

6) GROUT COAT – Apply clear grout coat at 10 to 15 mils ≈ 107 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon via flat blade squeegee then back roll with 3/8" non-shed solvent resistant roller. This will yield an orange peel like texture. When additional layer is desired, allow to cure until tack free and hard set before proceeding with next layer:

[Polyaspartic 1000](#) = 2 to 3 hours | [Polyaspartic 5000](#) = 5 to 6 hours

[Polyaspartic 2000](#) = 4 to 5 hours | [Epoxy U100](#) = 3 ½ to 5 hours

7) SEAL COAT (OPTIONAL) – Thicker seal coat application will result in less pronounced texture when applied at 8 to 15 mils ≈ 106 to 200 sq.ft. per gallon via flat blade squeegee then back roll with 3/8" non-shed solvent resistant roller over the previous grout coat layer using a clear [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#), [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#) or [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#)

- a) For an even smoother finish, sand the prior layer with 80 grit sandpaper or sanding screens using a low-speed orbital buffer to knock down the peaks for the surface texture, vacuum thoroughly then tack rag with Acetone to remove any remaining dust prior to applying a seal coat. **DO NOT USE ALCOHOL or WATER-based cleaners for tack rag cleaning**
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#)
 - Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
 - Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#)
 - Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
 - Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#)
 - Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 300 sq.ft. per gallon
 - Smooth, Gloss ≈ 80 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon

* Angular traction additive (i.e. [Smith's Resin Sand](#)) may be added to seal coat

**DO NOT USE in areas exposed to thermal shock or spills exceeding 145°F

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8) *TOPCOAT (OPTIONAL) – Apply the topcoat at the appropriate rate stated below via dip & roll method:

- [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#)
 - a) Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
 - b) Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#)
 - a) Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
 - b) Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#)
 - a) Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 300 sq.ft. per gallon
 - b) Smooth, Gloss ≈ 80 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Poly-WB](#) Water-based Polyester Polyurethane
 - a) Semi-Gloss ≈ 200 to 270 sq.ft. per mixed gallon
 - b) Low Sheen ≈ 500 to 600 sq.ft. per mixed gallon

* Angular traction additive, such as [Smith's Resin Sand](#), may be added if desired & is highly recommended in areas exposed to grease / oil / soap / water / or less than 60°F service temperatures

APPLICATION TEMPERATURES:

	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best	60°F to 80°F	65°F to 80°F	65°F to 85°F	30% to 60%
Minimum	50°F	50°F	50°F	20%
Maximum	90°F	90°F	95°F	80%

- Do not apply when substrate has direct sun

- High humidity and/or temperature will decrease pot-life & working time

- Priming is required for excessively absorbent substrates, over wood & for exterior applications



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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 as part of the evaluation process to determine the appropriate amount of slip-coefficient necessary for the environment.

Powder Low Sheen fillers, such as Smith's A/O 325 Mesh Aluminum, are too fine to be considered "Non-skid". Instead use Smith's Resin Sand or similar 20 to 60 mesh when using a traction additive.

CURE RATE FOR TRAFFIC:

@ 72°F (22.2°C) with 50% Ambient Humidity	Light Foot Traffic	Heavy Traffic	Full Chemical Exposure
Smith's Poly-WB	16 to 24 hours	24 to 48 hours	7 days
Smith's Polyaspartic 1000	4 hours (@ 8 mils)	24 hours (@ 8 mils)	≤3 days (@ 8 mils)
Smith's Polyaspartic 2000	8 hours (@ 8 mils)	36 hours (@ 8 mils)	≤4 days (@ 8 mils)
Smith's Polyaspartic 5000	10 hours (@ 8 mils)	36 hours (@ 8 mils)	≤3 days (@ 8 mils)

NOTE: Polyaspartic products cure rate will extend when applied greater than 8 mils. Please refer to individual product data sheet for more specific product information. Click on product name above for hyperlink to website product specific documents

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 pallet, 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



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