



Product Data Sheet

EPFRM-pds-101222

EPOXY

FRM FAST-CURE 100% SOLIDS EPOXY REPAIR MORTAR

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Epoxy FRM Fast Repair Mortar is a high performance, heavy-duty, 3-component 100% solids Epoxy Mortar Kit which is trowel applied to repair damaged concrete as well as rebuild / resurface concrete erosion, gouges, broken joint walls, etc. in heavy traffic, abusive environments needing a durable, quick return-to-service floor.

RECOMMENDED USE:

- To resurface eroded concrete floor $\geq 3/16"$
- Accepts heavy traffic within 8 hours at 72°F / 50% Ambient Humidity (excluding optional topcoat, if applicable)
- Typical Applications include Resurfacing & Patching high traffic area floors:
 - Automotive & Aviation Manufacturing or Service areas
 - Beverage Distribution facilities
 - Commercial & Industrial food processing/production (non-thermal shock prone areas)
 - Forklift / Pallet Jack traffic Aisleways
 - Manufacturing / Production / Assembly areas
 - Warehouses

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Fast Return to Service
- Convenient Packaging – Mix in the main container
- High Impact Resistance
- Durable & Abrasion Resistant
 - Excellent rolling load resistance
 - Great for abusive environments with cart & forklift traffic
- Low Odor & Low VOC's

SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE (below 80% Humidity): 50°F (10°C) to 85°F (29.4°C)

STORAGE:

Indoors between 55°F (12.7°C) to 90°F (32.2°C)

SHELF LIFE:

2 Years in original, unopened containers

COLORS (Sold Separately):

Natural Wet Sand Appearance;



AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:

80 oz. kit in 1 gallon plastic paint can – SCS-EPFRM-080kit
240 oz. kit in 3.5 gallon plastic pail – SCS-EPFRM-240kit

LIMITATIONS:

- Not U.V. Stable – All epoxy will amber over time. Ambering will be more noticeable with lighter colors. Applying a solid color pigmented U.V. Stable topcoat is highly recommended over Smith's Epoxy FRM if ambering is not acceptable
- This system is not recommended for use over wooden substrates as it will crack at the seams between boards
- Not intended for floors subject to Thermal Shock
 - Do NOT Use in areas that could be exposed to $>145^{\circ}\text{F}$ (62.7°C)
- Interior use only

CURE TIMES (based on epoxy used in mortar mixture with 50% Humidity):

	50°F	72°F	85°F
Pot-Life	16 to 20 min.	10 to 12 min.	6 to 8 min.
Working Time	20 to 25 min.	14 to 18 min.	8 to 10 min.
Recoat Window	8 to 24 hrs.	2½ to 24 hrs.	1½ to 18 hrs.
Hard Set	5¾ to 7½ hrs.	2 to 2½ hrs.	60 to 80 min.
Foot Traffic	13 to 16 hrs.	4½ to 6 hrs.	4 to 5 hrs.
Heavy Traffic (i.e. Forklift traffic, parked vehicles, etc.)	24 to 36 hrs.	7 to 8 hrs.	5¾ to 6¼ hrs.
Full Cure	10 days	7 days	6 days

COATING SYSTEM PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

Property	Test Method	Results
Abrasion Resistance, mg/loss* Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	*See Topcoat Data Sheet
Compressive Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D695	10,500 psi (72.39 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240	85 to 90
Water Absorption	ASTM D543	0.2%
Impact Resistance -Tested on concrete block	ASTM D3134	Pass
	ASTM D2794	160 in.lbs. - no delamination/chipping

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE:

Coverage will vary depending on the application thickness, floor profile and absorbency of the concrete.

Mil Thickness (inches)	80 oz. kit	240 oz. kit
187.5 mils (3/16")	5 sq.ft./kit	15 sq.ft./kit
250 mils (1/4")	4 sq.ft./kit	12 sq.ft./kit
375 mils (3/8")	2.75 sq.ft./kit	8.25 sq.ft./kit
500 mils (1/2")	2 sq.ft./kit	6 sq.ft./kit
750 mils (3/4")	1.25 sq.ft./kit	4 sq.ft./kit
1000 mils (1")	1 sq.ft./kit	3 sq.ft./kit



Smith Paint Products® • 2200 Paxton Street • Harrisburg, PA 17111 • 800-466-8781 • www.smithpaints.com

EPOXY **FRM** FAST-CURE 100% SOLIDS EPOXY REPAIR MORTAR

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE: Refer to chemical resistance of the final wear surface, if applicable, such as optional topcoats. For information pertaining to chemical resistance of Smith's Epoxy FRM, please contact Smith Paint Products at 800-466-8781.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 50°F (4°C) to 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 within $\pm 5^\circ$ of Dew point.

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 via both the Calcium Chloride (ASTM F1869) & In-situ Relative Humidity (ASTM F2170) methods are highly recommended to determine the Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (ASTM F1869) & the available Moisture Content (ASTM F2170) at the time of testing. Using only one test method may not indicate other potential risks such as contaminate nor a complete view of the conditions 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 [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#), in conjunction with proper testing & mechanical preparation, will reduce the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings & 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 & conclusive.

Should further testing be necessary, concrete cores samples & Petrographic Analysis may offer the most in-depth analysis of critical circumstances. 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 & a proper course of remediation. Core sample Petrographic Analysis is the best method for testing of concrete for contaminate type & depth as well as for documenting & determining if other risks exist prior to proceeding with quoting & application of a flooring system. It is the contractors' responsibility to determine the substrate suitability & the course of action for remediation. Smith Paints is a product manufacturer, NOT a testing or analysis service. When in doubt, hire a third-party inspector with appropriate certifications & credentials.

Petrographic core analysis is highly recommended if any of the following, including but not limited to, are thought or known to exist:

- [AAR \(Alkali Aggregate Reaction\)](#)
 - [ACR \(Alkali-Carbonate Reaction\)](#)
 - [ASR \(Alkali-Silica Reaction\)](#)
- Hydrostatic Pressure (*Pressurized Fluid / Liquid*)
- Near Surface ASR (*may occur in certain environments which have been topically treated with Sodium Silicates or Potassium Metasilicates*)
- Substrate contamination (*i.e. Oils, Solvents, PERT, PCB's, Silicone, etc.*)

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 & disposal.

OIL CONTAMINATION – [Smith's Oil Clean](#) may be used to remove oils, such as petroleum, synthetic, & food oils, from concrete & other mineral based substrates prior to mechanical preparation. Once the surface petroleum build up has been removed, mechanically prepare the concrete to a CSP of 3 to 6. If any oil "sweating" is noticed after mechanical substrate preparation, wet the concrete substrate with clean, potable water then clean the area again with [Smith's Oil Clean](#) allowing at least 20 minutes of dwell time then extract the liquid & thoroughly rinse with clean, potable water until no soap suds are noticed, utilizing either a wet vacuum or an auto-scrubber.

Remove all standing water puddles & immediately apply [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) at greater than 10 mils (160 sq.ft. per gallon / 400 sq.ft. per kit) over the water damp dry concrete using a [10 to 12 mil V-Notched squeegee](#) then back roll with a 3/8" non-shed solvent resistant paint roller. Allow [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) primer to cure for a minimum of 5 hours at 72°F then sand the entire surface to ensure any contamination that may have floated to the surface of the primer during application has been removed. Vacuum thoroughly then solvent wipe with Acetone frequently replacing with a fresh, clean rag or microfiber pad until no dust/debris can be seen on a fresh rag or microfiber pad. Allow solvent to flash off for 1 hour to allow the surface to acclimate to the air temperature prior to proceeding with additional layers of resinous coatings. Then apply 7 to 10 mils (160 to 225 sq.ft. per gallon) of either [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) with a full broadcast to rejection of Quartz sand (broadcast at 100 sq.ft. per 50 lbs. bag). Once dry, sweep then vacuum off any loose sand prior to application of Smith's Epoxy FRM.

SILICATE CONTAMINATION – Substrates previously treated with silicates (Potassium or Sodium Silicates) such as polished or burnished concrete as well as certain surface hardeners such as Ashford Formula or similar may skew moisture testing results.

A good indication of potential silicate contamination may be seen during traditional moisture testing with abnormally high pH (above 11.5 to 14 pH) but relatively low CaCl reading (less than 6 lbs.) and RH readings above 85%. pH testing in conjunction with both CaCl & RH testing is a very inexpensive, easy way of identifying a potential risk & whether more in-depth testing should occur.

Concrete contaminated with silicate densifiers/hardeners of these types must be mechanically prepared followed by cleaning [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) 24 hours prior to moisture vapor & pH testing in order to obtain accurate readings, otherwise, all testing & subsequent moisture vapor emission warranties are null & void.

NOTE:

- DO NOT USE MURIATIC/HYDROCHLORIC 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 Green Clean Pro 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



EPOXY FRM FAST-CURE 100% SOLIDS EPOXY REPAIR MORTAR

SUBSTRATE CLEANING: Prior to mechanical preparation, Detergent scrub with [Smith's Neutral Clean](#), 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](#) followed by a thorough clean, potable water rinse using an auto scrubber or orbital floor machine utilizing soft, nylon bristle brushes. Abrasive pads are not effective at agitating low lying areas such as gouges and are not recommended for cleaning or degreasing rough textured surfaces. For more details, see previous page under "Oil Contamination" section.

If a densifier or dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, use [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) biodegradable etching compound after mechanical preparation methods utilizing an auto scrubber. Spray apply [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) liberally at a rate of 125 to 150 sq. ft. per gallon then agitate by double scrubbing using the auto scrubber with soft bristle nylon brush heads (squeegee / extractor not engaged and off the floor surface) or a low speed (<3,000 rpm) orbital floor buffer with a white, soft bristle nylon brush head. Continually agitate for 20 to 30 minutes to keep wet then clean water rinse and extract until no residue nor slurry remains on the concrete surface.

Substrate must be allowed to fully dry with no dark looking damp spots to include cracks, divots, gouges, etc. prior to mechanical preparation (except when otherwise stated when using Smith's MAC series primers).

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION: Achieve a CSP 4 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. Should verification of proper adhesion be desired, follow ASTM D4541 using an Elcometer to determine a direct tensile pull-off strength greater than 250 psi (1.7 MPa) to pass the test after intended preparation method.

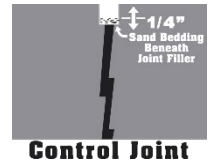
Recommended preparation methods below:

- **Steel Shot Blast (Shot size S-230 to S-330 grit recommended)** – For larger area repairs or entire resurfacing projects, uniformly profile and clean concrete substrate with a shotblaster using S-330 to S-390 grit steel shot overlapping each pass until white, clean concrete exists. Sweep to remove large debris then use magnetic broom to remove loose shot remaining followed by thoroughly vacuuming to remove any fine dust
 - Avoid stationary blasting as micro-cracking the concrete surface may potentially causing future coating delamination
- **Scarifier or Concrete Shaver** – Sweep to remove large debris then uniformly remove the concrete surface until white and heavily profiled. Thoroughly vacuum all dust and debris.
 - Optimal preparation method for removing weak or frozen concrete surfaces, adhesive residues, thick build previous coating systems and removing high spots in the concrete surface
- **Bushing Hammer** – Use a diamond cutting blade attached to an angle grinder to key cut the perimeter of the areas to be repaired at least 1/8" deep. Use a Bushing Hammer Carbide Tipped Point Head to remove weak concrete surfaces and profile the concrete then thoroughly vacuum to remove all dust and debris prior to patching with Smith's Epoxy FRM

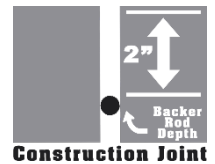
NOTE – DO NOT USE Muriatic / Hydrochloric Acid to prepare concrete as Chloride contamination may occur.

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

JOINTS: 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](#). Use a dry fine grade washed sand to prefill joints to provide a bond break at the bottom and to support the joint filler. Use a broom to remove any excess sand leaving the recess twice the width of joint.



Smith's Epoxy FRM is not as flexible as a moving joint, honoring of the joint at the surface after epoxy mortar is applied then saw cut and fill with an appropriate joint filler can lessen joint telegraphing. Please contact Smith's for more recommendations for crack repairs, joint wall rebuilding, etc.



RADIUS OR CANT COVE: Cove must be applied into fresh, wet primer otherwise the cove mix will slide across the cured primer surface. Prime wall with [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) using a paint brush or trim/cabinet roller just before mixing / application of Smith's Epoxy FRM.

Mix Smith's Epoxy FRM as follows:

- 1) Combine Part A with Part B then mix for 2 minutes
- 2) Pour the mixed liquid into the pail containing aggregate
- 3) Continue mixing using with a 1/2" low speed (≤450 rpm) for an additional 2 to 3 minutes or until thoroughly blended while the drill is running slowly to avoid dry pockets of sand in the mixture

Immediately begin troweling the mixture onto the freshly primed wall and finish. Do NOT mix more material than can be placed, finished & tied into with subsequent batches within a 15 minute period at 75°F substrate temperature.

Cove Type & Size	Small Kit	Large Kit
45° Cant Cove – 2"	2.5 lin.ft.	7.5 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 4"	1.25 lin.ft.	3.75 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 6"	0.8 lin.ft.	2.4 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	3.75 lin.ft.	11.25 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (Flush troweled top with 1" radius bottom)	7.0 lin.ft.	21 lin.ft.
4" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	1.75 lin.ft.	5.25 lin.ft.
4" Radius Flush Cove (Flush troweled top with 1" radius bottom)	3.5 lin.ft.	10.5 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	1.25 lin.ft.	3.75 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (Flush troweled top with 1" radius bottom)	2.25 lin.ft.	6.75 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	0.85 lin.ft.	2.5 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	1.75 lin.ft.	5.25 lin.ft.



EPOXY **FRM** FAST-CURE 100% SOLIDS EPOXY REPAIR MORTAR

LARGE AREA RESURFACING: Prime mechanically prepared concrete with [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) (mix 2 Parts A to 1 Part B by volume).

- 1) Pour mixed [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) primer onto the prepared substrate in a straight ribbon
- 2) Using a flat squeegee or flexible blue steel smoother, spread in a thin, even manner leaving no bare spots.
 - a) Keep a wet edge while placing additional batches working fresh material into the edge of the prior batch
 - b) Primer layer should be placed at an average of 7 to 9 mils (178 - 225 sq.ft. per mixed gallon) to allow for proper penetration into the substrate
 - c) Very porous substrates may look blotchy after priming. If the primed substrate is not uniformly glossy and wet looking, a second coat of primer may be needed to avoid drying out the mortar mix during application of the mortar layer
 - There is no need to wait for the first coat of primer to dry or become tacky prior to second coat of primer which may begin immediately after first coat in those circumstances
- 3) Once sufficiently primed, proceed immediately with the mortar layer application
 - a) Do not allow the primer to dry beyond tacky
 - b) Only prime enough area that can be effectively resurfaced while the primer is wet or still tacky to avoid the mortar from dragging or sliding during the finishing process
- 4) Mix entire Smith's Epoxy FRM kit
 - a) For solid color, add 6.25% by volume of [Smith's ISC Solid Colorant](#) to the components
(i.e. 1 fl.oz. ISC to small kit or 3 fl.oz. ISC to large kit)
- 5) Immediately place the mixed Smith's Epoxy FRM on the area to be repaired or resurfaced
- 6) Pour Smith's Epoxy FRM mortar into the screed box which has been set to 1/16" greater than the desired finished depth as the mortar will compact slightly when trowel finished
(i.e. set 5/16" deep if 1/4" finished depth is desired)
- 7) Pull screed box to spread / gauge depth of mortar. Continue to refill with freshly mixed Smith's Epoxy FRM mortar while spreading across floor area
- 8) Use hand trowel to place and finish in hard-to-reach areas
- 9) Wearing spiked or cleated shoes, walk into the freshly placed mortar and begin using the power trowel at less than 50 rpm to compact and finish the mortar. Use a hand trowel to touch-up any imperfections during this process.

Spray a fine mist of Denatured Alcohol using a solvent resistant sprayer as necessary to lubricate the blades while finishing

PATCHING: Any voids or missing sections of concrete without a layer of existing, cured concrete to adhere to must be pre-filled with either a Type K Concrete or a shrinkage compensated high strength mortar yielding less than 4% moisture content in a few days allowing for a minimum of 24-hour cure or longer depending on temperatures.

- 1) Use a diamond carbide cutting blade attached to an angle grinder to key in the perimeter edge of the area to be repaired / patched no less than 1/4" deep
- 2) Chip out any loose concrete inside the area to be repaired and mechanically profile the surface to clean as well as create a heavy texture for Smith's FRM to properly adhere
- 3) Vacuum thoroughly to remove any debris, dust, etc.
- 4) Mix necessary quantity of Smith's FRM then pack the mixed mortar into the void to patch while overfilling by 1/16" above the surrounding surface elevation of the concrete as the mortar while compact while finishing
- 5) Use Denatured Alcohol in a trigger spray bottle to lubricate a finishing trowel
- 6) Spray a light mist of denatured alcohol on the freshly placed Smith's FRM surface
- 7) Immediately trowel to finish and compact the mortar
 - a) Best practice - Clean trowel often with Denatured Alcohol to remove aggregate build up
- 8) Pull any vinyl stucco tape used for masking immediately after trowel finishing
- 9) Allow to hard set before applying any additional resinous coating layers or line paints

COVERAGE: The yield varies depending on the applied thickness (see chart on first page for approximate coverage at select average application thickness).

GROUT COATING (Optional): For a smoother finish with an orange peel like surface texture, allow the mortar to cure to a hard-set (walkable surface without leaving imprint marks or damage) or overnight then apply a grout coat of [Smith's Epoxy GEL150](#) or [Smith's Epoxy GEL150/FC](#) at a rate of 200 to 321 sq.ft. per gallon over Smith's Epoxy FRM.

- 1) Pour out a straight ribbon of mixed grout coat on the mortar layer
- 2) Using a flat rubber squeegee, Magic Trowel or similar, walk across the mortar to evenly spread the grout coat at a rate of 200 to 321 sq.ft. (5 to 8 mils) per mixed gallon
- 3) Using a 3/8" nap roller and extension pole, immediately back roll the grout coat while wet to finish
 - Only mix enough grout coat which can be spread and finished within 15 to 25 minutes at 72°F

Sanding or Diamond Grinding Grout Coat (Optional) – Allow grout coat to cure at 72°F / 50% humidity for:

- [Smith's Epoxy GEL150](#)
 - Sanding (80 to 100 grit sandpaper or sanding screens) = 5 to 7 hours
 - *Diamond Grinding = 12 to 14 hours
- [Smith's Epoxy GEL150/FC](#) to cure at 72°F for at least:
 - Sanding (80 to 100 grit sandpaper or sanding screens) = 3 to 4 hours
 - *Diamond Grinding = 7 to 8 hours

**Metal Bond Diamonds only as Resin Bond Diamonds may contaminate the surface risking fish eyes in subsequent layers and stick to the epoxy causing smears/burns*





Product Data Sheet

EPFRM-pds-101222

EPOXY **FRM** FAST-CURE 100% SOLIDS EPOXY REPAIR MORTAR

BUILD COAT (Optional): A build coat of [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) may be applied over large area resurfacing to yield an even smoother surface or as a base for a full broadcast Vinyl Chip system once the grout coat has hard set.

TOPCOATS (Optional): Sanding to degloss is always a good idea for ultimate adhesion using 80 to 120 grit sanding screens on an orbital buffer to abrade the surface completely dull then clean prior to the next layer. More aggressive grit screens or sandpaper may create scratches, swirls and grooves in the finish of the epoxy that a topcoat may not hide. Depressions & hard to reach areas should be made uniformly dull using an orbital palm sander using 80 to 120 grit sandpaper or automotive grade sanding screens. Done correctly, the surface should be uniformly dull with no scratches easily identified. Sweep then vacuum the entire surface followed by a thorough Acetone solvent tack rag wipe or use an auto-scrubber with white, soft nylon bristle brushes with a very mild neutral detergent mixed at the maximum dilution rate with water followed by a thorough clean water rinse. Once dry, check the surface to ensure all dust has been removed before proceeding with the next layer.

Best Practice – Select a topcoat appropriate for the traffic, chemical exposure & environment. Topcoats options below must include a grout coat of [Smith's Epoxy GEL150](#) or [Smith's Epoxy GEL150FC](#) prior to topcoating:

- [Smith's Hi-Wear 90S](#)
- [Smith's CRU'86](#)
- [Smith's MCU-60](#)
- [Smith's Poly-WB](#)

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 if 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.

Do NOT Use [Smith's A/O 325 Mesh Aluminum Oxide](#) for additional traction in topcoat products as it is too fine to be considered "Anti-skid". Instead, use [Smith's Resin Sand](#) or similar 20 to 60 mesh when using a traction additive.

MAINTENANCE: *The coating system must be allowed to cure for no less than one week before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface & no less than 48 hours before neutral cleaner or water exposure. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust & wet mopping may occur the first week.*

Dust mopping, removal of debris & regular cleaning is crucial to maintaining the aesthetics of the coating & maximizing the 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 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 floor areas exposed to oils, inks, chemicals, etc.

DETERGENT: Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. [Smith's Neutral Detergent](#), or similar, may be used for general purpose cleaning. Use [Smith's Oil Clean](#), or similar degreaser, for more degreasing & heavy duty weekly or monthly cleaning.

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.

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

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 to yellow-like stain that may be permanent. This can be more noticeable where aircraft or vehicles are stationary for longer periods 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. Some tire stains can be removed if cleaned before a set-in stain occurs using a d-Limonene based degreaser with mild agitation via an orbital, low speed floor machine.

Tynex® is a registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. LEXAN® is a registered trademark of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC). Plexiglas® is a registered trademark of Arkema.

LIMITED LIABILITY: Upon information, belief and to the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is true accurate as of the date of issuance of this particular document and any and all information conveyed, whether expressed or implied is subject to change without prior notice. We guarantee our products to conform to Smith Paint Products quality control standards, but not to any other standards unless specifically stated in written documentation. Smith Paint Products assumes no liability for coverage, performance, injury results from use, misuse or usage not described in any promotional materials or regulatory infraction determined by using our products. The applicator assumes all liability for use and local regulatory compliance. Promotional materials are not a supplementation to any product purchase agreement, nor should such documents be considered a type of contract, if any is reduced to writing.

Liability is limited to replacement of defectively manufactured product of the same type and cost of the originally purchased product upon presentation of a valid, fully paid invoice at the time of a claim. No warranty shall be granted for outstanding invoices or for accounts with unpaid balances until paid in full. No damages, whether consequential, liquidated or other, shall be provided under this Limitation of Liability and Limited Warranty. Should a product defect be suspected at the time of application, cease use of the product immediately and notify Smith Paint Products for investigation as you will be responsible for the cost to repair or replace any work performed with product(s) suspected of defect. Record batch codes and save all products you purchased in order for any warranty to occur along with the invoice that matches said quantity.

NO OTHER WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE OF ANY KIND IS MADE BY SMITH PAINT PRODUCTS, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, STATUTORY, BY OPERATION OF LAW, OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. DO NOT PURCHASE AND USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU HAVE NOT AGREED TO THE ABOVE TERM.



Smith Paint Products® • 2200 Paxton Street • Harrisburg, PA 17111 • 800-466-8781 • www.smithpaints.com