

GRIND & SEAL - Waterborne

PDS-GSW-022124

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.

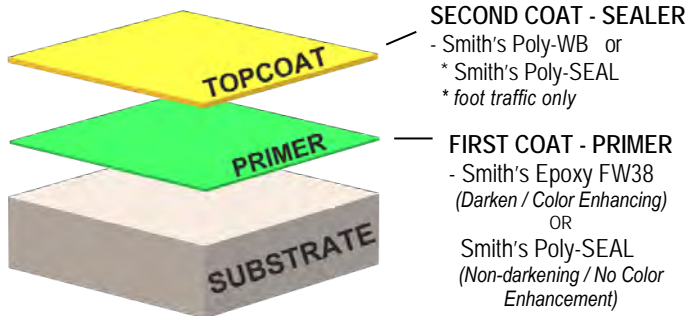
DESCRIPTION: Smith's Waterborne Grind & Seal System is a two-coat economical yet protective sealer system applied over interior concrete. This system improves abrasion resistance, cleanability, aesthetics & stain resistance. While typically applied clear, solid colors as well as stains & dye could be incorporated, if desired.

Smith's Waterborne Grind & Seal System is ideally suited for use over interior concrete substrates in commercial, retail, warehouse, showrooms, self-storage facilities or residential settings.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Economical yet Protective
- Available both as a Fast Cure or Low Odor system
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pick-up
- Economical

SMITH'S GRIND & SEAL SYSTEM



NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Paint Stir Sticks
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed ≤450 rpm)
- Jiffy mixing paddle (for mixing 2-component sealers/topcoats)
- Measuring Cups (for mixing smaller batches or solid colors)
- Masking Tape & plastic to mask walls if spraying
- White Rags (for clean-up)
- 5 gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- Sprayer (OPTIONAL - *See page 4)
- 18" wide, Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Multiple Extension Poles
- Paint Tray (for select topcoats & sealers)
- Water (for clean-up of water-based products)



SURFACE PREPARATION: The surface preparation phase should be viewed as the most important. Proper preparation results in the product's longevity, minimizes potential failures & creates the best environment for an aesthetically pleasing work of art.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 50°F (10°C) to 90°F (32°C) with less than 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.

SURFACE PREPARATION – DIAMOND GRINDING:

*See Page 2 & 3 for more detailed preparation instructions (i.e. joints, patching, oil contamination, etc.)

- 1) 1st Pass = 25 to 40 grit metal bonded diamonds (determined based on how soft or hard the concrete scratches with Mohs Hardness test) to remove surface paste, existing sealers, paint, stains, etc. & ensure a clean, absorbent bonding surface
- 2) 2nd Pass = 70 to 100 grit metal bonded diamonds (determined based on how soft or hard the concrete scratches with Mohs Hardness test then what grit is necessary to smooth out the surface while remaining absorbent). Grind to remove grinding swirl marks from the first grinding pass
- 3) Inspect the substrate for scratch patterns created by the grinding process. If a scratch pattern still exists, continue the grinding process by increasing the grit of the diamond (not beyond 120 grit metal bond diamonds)

Dry Grinding –

- 4) Remove excess dust & debris with vacuum to thoroughly clean
- 5) Dust mop using a microfiber pad to remove fine dust residue
 - a) 3 to 4 passes over the substrate with a new/clean micro-fiber mop per pass
 - b) OPTIONAL - Follow by using an auto-scrubber with a soft bristle nylon brush attachment in conjunction with clean, potable water
 - Continue to clean substrate until extracted water is clear
 - Use a leaf blower or a wet vacuum to remove any standing water / puddles left behind after extracting with auto-scrubber
 - Allow the floor to dry until the floor is uniformly "white" not a darkened, blotchy surface

Wet Grinding –

- 3) Remove slurry from floor via wet vacuum or auto-scrubber with soft bristle nylon brush attachment in conjunction with clean, potable water
 - Continue to clean substrate until extracted water is clear

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TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 55°F (12.8°C) to 95°F (35°C) with 10% to 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 24 hours after installation.

- Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature
- Do NOT Apply if the temperature is expected to drop below 55°F (12.8°C) within the first 10 hours after application to minimize risk of Amine Blush

TEMPORARY HEAT: Moisture vapor is emitted by fueled temporary direct heaters which creates condensation to develop & can cause an amine blush with epoxy products as other surface defects related to other coating chemistries. Many temporary direct heating methods may emit unburned petroleum into the air which act as a bond breaker once it falls onto the surface of the substrate. Use indirect or electric temporary heaters when necessary.

- Precautions must be taken when using LP, gasoline, diesel, etc. fueled temporary direct heat
- Always shut off temporary heat at least 2 to 3 hours prior to application to reduce risk of an amine blush
 - Fisheyes are a result of surface contamination or an amine blush
- Ensure exhaust emissions & toxic fumes from temporary heaters exhaust to the exterior of the building to prevent health hazards & damage to work
- Always clean the mechanically prepared surface with [Smith's Oil Clean](#) using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary direct heat has been in use

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

Maximum moisture readings are as follows:

| | |
|------------|---|
| ASTM F2659 | <4% MC |
| ASTM F1869 | <3 lbs. / 1,000 sq.ft. / 24 hours with 9 to 12 pH |
| ASTM F2170 | <75% Relative Humidity |

Testing pH levels with a pH pencil or Litmus paper along with distilled water is a very inexpensive, easy way of identifying a potential risk, in conjunction with moisture vapor testing methods to determine whether more in-depth testing should occur.

[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.

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 with appropriate certifications & credentials.



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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. 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.

Delamination and / or breakdown due to the following causes are examples of substrate contamination:

- [AAR \(Alkaline Aggregate Reaction\)](#)
 - [ACR \(Alkali-Carbonate Reaction\)](#)
 - [ASR \(Alkali-Silica Reaction\)](#)
- 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.)

SILICATE CONTAMINATION – Substrates which may have been 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.

Potential silicate contamination may be seen during traditional moisture testing with abnormally high pH (above 11.5 to 14 pH) with relatively low CaCl reading (less than 6 lbs. reading) & RH readings above 85%. Should further testing be necessary, concrete cores samples & Petrographic Analysis may offer the most in-depth analysis of the situation.

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 Smith's Green Clean Pro has been thoroughly removed with potable water with no remaining soapy residue or cement slurry
- DO NOT USE Smith's 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

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION – Chemical contamination should be determined & 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. Use [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) as an oil stop primer at 10 to 12 mils, as necessary, in conjunction with shotblasting & [Smith's Oil Clean](#).

Ashford Formula® is a registered trademark of Curecrete Chemical Company, Inc.

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

LIMITATIONS:

- Extent of preparation determined by traffic
 - For Commercial applications or wheeled traffic conditions = ICRI CSP 3
 - Foot traffic only applications = ICRI CSP 2 to 3
- For Interior Use ONLY
- When applied clear, an Aliphatic U.V. Stable topcoat or sealer DOES NOT block Ultra Violet light radiation when applied clear over a non-U.V. Stable product (i.e. Epoxy, etc.)
 - Expect epoxy primers to amber even under interior lighting
- Do NOT install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature
- Application is NOT recommended above 80% Humidity at time of install
- Do NOT apply when ambient humidity is below 30% within the first 5 hours of cure to avoid surface defects
- [Smith's Poly-SEAL](#) may not be compatible for use as a primer with all products & should be tested for suitability. Known INCOMPATIBILITY:
 - Smith's Hi-Wear 90S
 - Smith's MCU-60
 - Smith's CRU-86

PRECAUTIONS / WARNING:

- See individual product Safety Data Sheets recommended respiratory equipment, if necessary, as well as any allergy related warnings / precautions
- When spray applying, use of a self-contained respiratory equipment (TC 19C NIOSH/MESA) is required of all personnel in the area to avoid inhaling atomized spray & fumes. In all cases, observe OSHA / NIOSH regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134) whenever a respirator is used

Polyurethanes contain isocyanate which emit harmful vapors when sprayed which can cause respiratory irritation or asphyxiation without proper respiratory equipment. Individuals with chronic lung / breathing problems or negative reaction to isocyanates should NOT use these products.

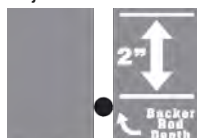
JOINTS: Honor expansion joints at the finish floor elevation. Follow ACI 224.3R-95: Joints in Concrete Construction guidelines for proper filling of construction & control joints. ACI recommends allowing a concrete slab to cure for a minimum of 60 to 90 days or longer to allowing the slab to shrink & 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 JFFC](#), 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



Control Joint

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



Construction Joint

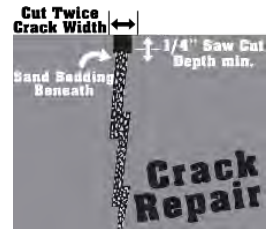
the joint with [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JFFC](#). Should joint side walls require extensive repairs, cut out the bad section of concrete back to a sound, solid area then fill with an appropriate mortar for the depth & application.

See data sheet for [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JFFC](#) for more details.



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REPAIRS - CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES: A variety of different, compatible coating materials may be used to repair chips, gouges, etc., to include but not limited to, [Smith's SKM](#); [Smith's Epoxy GEL-150](#); [Smith's Poly-JF](#) or [Smith's Poly-JFFC](#); [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) / [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) mixed with Silica Fume; [Smith's Epoxy FRM](#) fast repair mortar kit; [Smith's Poly PCF-45](#) or similar (Click on product name for detailed instructions).



Ensure resinous patch is hard enough to walk on without imprinting or damage before proceeding with next steps.

Resinous repair products are preferred, however, if a cementitious repair compound is used, ensure the following are met:

- Non-water soluble & recommended for exterior use
- More than 5,000 psi Compressive Strength (once fully cured)
- Reads below 4% MC (ASTM F2659) when tested using a non-destructive electronic concrete moisture meter for preliminary evaluation of comparative moisture conditions prior to application
- Mechanical prepare the substrate beneath of the cement-based product to the appropriate CSP necessary for the coating system as well as the surface of the cement-based product prior to coating
- Portland or CSA cement-based Overlayment or Mortar
 - Rated for DIRECT TRAFFIC / WEAR SURFACE
- NOT RECOMMENDED over Gypsum-based cementitious products, to include synthetic gypsum products

PREPARATION: Mechanical surface preparation is required to achieve a proper anchor to & texture of the concrete for long term performance. The extent of preparation is determined by traffic:

- For Commercial applications or wheeled traffic conditions = ICRI CSP
- Foot traffic only applications = ICRI CSP 2 to 3

Achieve a *Concrete Surface Profile* in accordance with ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013, as published by the International Concrete Repair Institute to yield a surface texture similar to the appropriate CSP swatch or more course in order to maintain long term adhesion.

- If topcoating with a high solids sealer or a high build coating system, follow the preparation method recommended for the system or high solids coating
- Ensure all curing compounds have been thoroughly removed

Recommended preparation methods below:

- **CSP 2 = Diamond Grind** – Grind using metal bond diamonds attached to an appropriate industrial, weighted head floor grinder to thoroughly remove existing paints, sealers, etc. until a uniformly porous surface is attained
 - Typically 25 to 80 grit metal bond diamonds working up in grit as necessary to remove any swirls / scratches created preparing the concrete but not exceeding 80 grit
 - Resin bond diamond are NOT appropriate for preparation & will leave a residue that will act as a bond breaker and/or cause surface defects in the coating film
- **CSP 3 = Shotblast** – Uniformly profile & clean the concrete overlapping each pass until a thoroughly white, clean concrete surface is obtained.
 - Recommended Steel Shot size = S-230, S-280, or S-330 depending on conditions & hardness of concrete
 - Use magnetic broom to remove excess shot
 - Sweep to remove large debris & vacuum to remove fine dust
 - Avoid stationary blasting

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TAPE TEST: A tape test will help determine the effectiveness of the cleaning process. After the floor has been thoroughly scrubbed, rinsed & allowed to dry; apply several 1 foot strips of high quality 2" clear packaging tape to various locations on the floor. Aggressively press the tape onto the floor with the heel of your hand. Fold one end of the tape into itself & pull it off the floor as vigorously as possible. Examine the adhesive layer in a bright light looking for residue that was pulled from the floor. Little to no dust or other foreign particles should be visible. Areas with visible foreign material need to be cleaned again until the surface is free of these contaminants.

INSTALLATION: Cure times based on 72°F with 50% Ambient Humidity
*Click on product name for more detailed product installation instructions.

**For solid colors, add [Smith's WSC Color Packs](#) to each layer following the mixing instructions found in the sealer's product data sheets. Note that white will require additional coats to achieve opacity.

Smith Paint Products manufactures several different sealers & topcoat options depending on the aesthetic, traffic, stain & chemical resistance as well as budget & longevity needs. Below are select sealer & topcoat options available (see individual product data sheets for installation instructions).

Sealing damp or incompletely cured concrete may cause a hazy appearance or loss of adhesion once sealed or topcoated. Moisture Vapor Testing is always recommended when coating directly over concrete which is especially important when sealing with high solids sealer or topcoat such as epoxy or polyurethane. *See "Moisture / Alkalinity" section on page 3 for more details.

1) PRIMER - Apply a thin, even coat of primer a rate of 5 to 7 mils ≈ 225 to 320 sq.ft. per gallon via roller or spray application making sure to remove any puddles or drips. Allow to cure between coats @ 72°F (22.2°C) / 50% Humidity.

Highly absorbent concrete may require additional primer coat(s) if water poured onto the clean, mechanically prepared concrete in a 2" diameter bead & quickly soaks in with no remaining water puddling above the surface within 1 to 2 minutes.

Color Enhancing (Darkens/Wet Look) - Not U.V. Stable:

- [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) = 2 to 3 hours
- Roller application preferred

No Color Enhancement (Non-darkening) - U.V. Stable:

- [Poly-SEAL Gloss](#) = Once clear / dry to touch (<45 minutes)
- Spray application preferred but can be roller applied
*This primer is **INCOMPATIBLE** with the following topcoats:
 - Smith's Hi-Wear 90S
 - Smith's MCU-60
 - Smith's CRU-86

a) ROLLER APPLICATION – Dip & roller apply from a paint tray or pour a ribbon on the floor then spread with a notched squeegee then back roll using a premium 3/8 inch nap non-shed chemical resistant roller cover to dip & roll out of a paint tray by first V-rolling then cross rolling to remove roller lines & drips.

- Do not walk in the wet film, use an extension pole to work from the edge to roll



b) BRUSH APPLICATION – Utilize traditional soft bristle brush application for cutting in corners, edges & hard-to-reach areas

c) SPRAY APPLICATION – A typical pump-up sprayer provides an easy, economical method of application. Spray on in a fine, fog pattern, without spurts or dribbles, to form a thin, continuous film



- AVOID PUDDLING, brush or roll puddles into surrounding areas
- For added protection & greater sheen on concrete, we recommend two coats of [Smith's Poly-SEAL Gloss](#) when spray applying. Additional coats may be applied after the first coat has thoroughly dried to hard enough to walk on without damaging the last coat
- Do NOT Wear Spiked Cleats when walking over a recently applied layer of [Smith's Poly-SEAL Gloss](#)

PRODUCTION SPRAY EQUIPMENT & SETTINGS

| Airless Equipment | Gun | Fluid Tip | Gun Pressure | Temp. | Pattern |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|---------|------------|
| Binks 98 Series | 39/43 | 9-1860 | 2000 to 2200 psi | Ambient | 12" to 14" |
| DeVilbiss 4711 | JGA-5026 | JAC-31 | 2000 to 2200 psi | Ambient | 12" to 14" |
| Grayco Hydra-Spray | Standard | 163-617 | 2000 to 2200 psi | Ambient | 12" to 14" |
| Nordson | Standard | 20C09 | 2000 to 2200 psi | Ambient | 16" to 18" |
| Gunjet | 25A | 650050TC | 2000 to 2200 psi | Ambient | 12" to 14" |

| Normal Spray Equipment | Gun | Nozzle | Fluid Needle | Air Cap |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Binks | 18 | 66 or 63C | 65 or 63A | 63PB |
| DeVilbiss | MBC 510 | E or FF | E or FF | 765 |
| DeVilbiss | JGA 502 | E or FF | E or FF | 765 |

Although a pump sprayer can work for application, pump sprayers tend to spit & drip. Therefore, we highly recommend using any of the above listed sprayers in place of pump sprayers if this is the desired application method.

When spray applying, use of a self-contained respiratory equipment (TC 19C NIOSH/MESA) is required of all personnel in the area to avoid inhaling atomized spray & fumes. In all cases, observe OSHA / NIOSH regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134) whenever a respirator is used. Spray equipment must be equipped with properly working vapor traps & air supply must be dry. Wear a fresh air supplied mask in poorly ventilated areas.



2) SEALER – Apply the seal coat at the appropriate rate stated below via roller

- [Smith's Poly-WB](#) Polyester Polyurethane Topcoat *Semi-Gloss* ≈ 200 to 270 sq.ft. per gallon
(Dip & roll application from a paint tray)
*For commercial, retail, warehouse & foot traffic environments
- [Poly-SEAL](#) (For foot traffic environments) *Gloss* ≈ 250 to 300 sq.ft. per gallon
Low Sheen ≈ 400 to 425 sq.ft. per gallon



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Although aliphatic topcoats, to include [Smith's Poly-WB](#), are U.V. Stable, when applied clear over epoxy, Aliphatic topcoats will NOT block U.V. light nor help to reduce light transmission through a clear film topcoat & yellowing of the epoxy should be expected, even under artificial light exposure conditions.

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.

****Do NOT Use [Smith's A/O 325 Low Sheen Additive](#) for additional traction 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 to meet the needs for the environment.**

RECOATING: [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) - If more than 24 hours has elapsed since application, fully degloss [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) with 80 to 120 grit sandpaper or sanding screen using a floor buffer, vacuum thoroughly then micro fiber mop while frequently replacing microfiber pad with a fresh, clean pad until no dust can be seen on a fresh mop head after use then apply the sealer.

[Smith's Poly-SEAL](#) has an infinite recoat window & does not require deglossing if no traffic nor surface contamination has occurred. If traffic did occur or surface contamination of any kind is found, thoroughly clean then scuff the surface to remove the contamination prior to sealer application.

If recoating [Smith's Poly-WB](#) after 24 hours has elapsed, degloss existing sealer film 80 to 100 grit 80 to 120 grit sandpaper or sanding screen using a floor buffer, vacuum thoroughly then micro fiber mop while frequently replacing microfiber pad with a fresh, clean pad until no dust can be seen on a fresh mop head after use then solvent tack rag the entire area using Acetone to lightly dampen a fresh, clean microfiber mop pad prior to applying the sealer.



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 72 hours before neutral cleaner or water exposure. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust & damp mopping with water may occur the first week. [Please click here more in-depth maintenance procedures.](#)*

Dust mopping with water, 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 encounters 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 optimize your investment, proper floor care is necessary to remove particles & residues that may scratch and / or dull the floor coating using the least aggressive method necessary to clean the floor.

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

- 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.

To avoid damaging the floor coating:

- 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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CURE RATE FOR SEALER TRAFFIC:

Cure times based on 72°F (22.2°C) with 50% Ambient Humidity

| Cure Rate | Light Foot Traffic | Heavy Foot Traffic | Vehicles |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Smith's Epoxy FW38 | 10 to 12 hours | 24 hours | 2 days |
| Smith's Poly-SEAL | ≤90 minutes | ≤36 hours | Not Recommended |
| Smith's Poly-WB | ≤18 hours | ≤24 hours | 2 to 3 days |

