



Product Data Sheet



PREMIUM, UNIVERSAL USE, 100% SOLIDS, CYCLOALIPHATIC CHEMICAL RESISTANT EPOXY

U100-PDS-09-16-24

DESCRIPTION:

Smith's Epoxy U100 is a 2-component, Cycloaliphatic, Chemical Resistant 100% solids Universal use epoxy with excellent adhesion to a variety of substrates including, but not limited, to concrete, metal and other properly prepared, sound and solid substrates. Yields a quicker return-to-service vs. traditional multi-purpose 100% solids epoxy products.

Resistant to a broad range of chemicals including caustic, acids, fuels and solvents, Smith's Epoxy U100 is a user-friendly, low odor, low VOC coating system. This universal epoxy is an excellent choice for use as a primer, solid color, clear coat, metallic, vinyl chip, shop floor or color quartz broadcast systems, applications of epoxy mortars ([Smith's Epoxy HD-100 system](#)), and patching as well as other seamless floor options.

RECOMMENDED USES:

- [3 coat / Thin-Mil coating systems](#)
- Matrix for broadcast systems - [Vinyl Chip](#), [Color Quartz](#) & [Shop Floor](#)
- Acidic environments such as battery charging stations
- Matrix for [Smith's Epoxy HD-100 Epoxy Mortar system](#)
- Matrix for Metallic & Luster coatings
- Patching cracks, gouges, chips, etc. (when mixed with Silica Fume and/or sand)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Versatile – Use for priming, body coats, patching, mortars, vertical & horizontal applications in Industrial, Institutional, Pharmaceutical, Food & Beverage, Commercial, or Residential applications
- Accepts heavy forklift traffic in 24 hours at 72°F/50% Humidity
- Good Working Time yet Quicker Return to Service vs. traditional regular cure 100% solids epoxy products
- Chemical Resistant to most acids, caustics, solvents, & alcohols
- Durable – Ideal for industrial manufacturing traffic environments
- Low Odor & Low VOC
 - Complies with VOC regulations for industrial maintenance coatings in the OTC & SCAQMD
 - Meets USDA & FDA Food Code - Physical Facilities 6-101.11 Surface Characteristics. *Not tested for CFR 21 Direct food contact.*
- No red label required for shipping

STORAGE:

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

SUBSTRATE SURFACE INSTALLATION TEMPERATURE:

50°F (10.0°C) to 90°F (32.2°C) with <80% Humidity

SHELF LIFE:

1 Year in original, unopened containers

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

- SCS-EP100-TouchUpKit 3 pint kit
- SCS-EP100-3Kit 3 gallon kit
- SCS-EP100-15Kit 15 gallon kit
- SCS-EP100-150 150 gallon kit**
- SCS-EP100-750 750 gallon kit**

COLORS:

Transparent; Accepts:



CURE TIMES (72°F / 50% Relative Humidity):

Temperature	60°F	72°F	85°F
Pot-life	45 min.	25 min.	12 min.
Working Time	50 min.	35 min.	15 to 18 min.
Tack Free	6 to 7 hrs	3½ to 4½ hrs	2½ to 3 hrs
Recoat Window	7½ to 24 hrs	4 to 24 hrs	2½ to 18 hrs
Light Foot Traffic	24 hrs	16 to 20 hrs	8 to 14 hrs
Heavy Traffic (i.e. Forklifts, pallet jacks)	24 to 36 hrs	24 to 36 hrs	10 to 14 hrs
Full Chemical Resistance	10 days	7 days	5 days

CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

Property	Test Method	Results
Abrasion Resistance, mg/loss *Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	82.3 mg
Compressive Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D695	13,778 psi (95 MPa)
Flexural Strength - psi (MPa)	ASTM D790	9,036 psi (62.3 MPa)
Tensile Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D2370	8,586 psi (59.2 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Adhesion to Steel - Pull Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D4541	4,366 psi (30.1 MPa)
Percent Elongation	ASTM D2370	7%
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240	70-75
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM D3362	2H
VOC's	ASTM D3960	Zero (0) g/L
Gloss 60°	ASTM D1455	>95°
Viscosity – Mixed	ASTM D2196	710 cP
Volume Mix Ratio		2 Parts A : 1 Part B

*CS-17 Taber Abrasion Wheel, 1,000 gram load, 1,000 revolutions. Results are based on conditions at 77°F (25°C), 50% relative humidity.

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE (NEAT):

Coverage varies due to application thickness, floor profile and absorbency of concrete.

A one gallon mixture of Epoxy U100 will cover:

Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage = Dry Film Thickness

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



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Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

ASTM D 1308 Test Method 3.1.1.3 Covered Spot Test of a 3 mil pigmented film after a 7 day cure prior to testing. Results are based on 24 hours covered exposure
E - Excellent; G - Good (slight sign of exposure/stains, coating recovers);
NR - Not Recommended (Permanent Damage)

ACIDS	24-hour Exposure
Acetic Acid 25% (Vinegar)	E
Citric Acid 10%	E
Lactic Acid 88% (Milk)	G
Phosphoric Acid 85%	G
Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid)	G
Sulfuric Acid 98%	NR
Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic)	E
Nitric Acid 50%	NR
Uric Acid	E
BASES	
Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E
EBGE	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	G
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	E
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E
ALCOHOLS	
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E
Hand Sanitizer	E
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	E
Methanol	E
SOLVENTS	
Acetone	G
d-Limonene	E
MEK	G
Methylene Chloride	G (Clear); NR (Pigmented)
Mineral Spirits	E
PGMEA	E
HYDROCARBONS	
Brake Fluid	G
Gasoline	E
Hydraulic Fluid	E
Kerosene	E
Motor Oil (SAE 30)	E
Transmission Fluid	E
Skydrol® – LD-4	G (Clear); NR (Pigmented)
MISCELLANEOUS	
Coffee	E
Coke	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	E
Ketchup	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E
Mustard	E
Tide® 1%	E
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	G
Wine – Red	E

LIMITATIONS:

- **Not U.V. Stable** – All epoxy will amber over time & will be more noticeable with lighter colors, both solid pigmented or Metallic & Luster, as well as when applied clear over decorative broadcast or color quartz
- **Wood substrates** – Must be sound, solid, free of contaminants such as oil, wax, sealers, paint, etc. as well as insect damage or rot & must meet requirements for subfloor deflection (i.e. 300 lbs. deflection test – See page 4 under “Preparing Wooden Substrates” section for more details)
- **Smith's Epoxy FC125** is recommended to replace Epoxy U100 in cooler climate installations (45°F to 65°F at time of application) to yield similar cure rates as Smith's Epoxy U100 in normal temperature conditions (i.e. Epoxy U100 at 70°F to 85°F).

INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure the concrete is structurally sound & solid as well as free of any contaminants that may act as a bond breaker, such as oil, paint, densifiers, sealers, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc. Do NOT install over water damaged wooden subfloors.

CHECK FOR MOISTURE: Testing concrete moisture content, alkalinity & vapor transmission levels is highly recommended. Moisture Content (ASTM F2659) should be below 4% MC & surface alkalinity needs to be 9 to 12 pH at the time of testing, otherwise, both the Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (ASTM F1869) & Relative Humidity (ASTM F2170) testing will need to occur to determine the proper next steps. Using only one test method will not provide all the necessary information & may not indicate other potential risks such as contaminates, etc. that may pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. which are not necessarily caused by moisture vapor emissions nor high alkalinity.

Smith's Epoxy MAC100 or **Smith's Epoxy MAC125**, in conjunction with proper testing & mechanical preparation, may be an appropriate option to reduce the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings & traditional floor covering needs. Please contact Smith Paint Products to discuss testing results & options.

Follow the testing manufacturer's instructions precisely or visit www.astm.org, see ASTM F2659, 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 & 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.

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 plus 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.)

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TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature and materials must be maintained between 50°F (4°C) and 90°F (32°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 48 hours prior to an 24 hours after installation. Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature.



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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 and disposal.

OIL CONTAMINATION – [Smith's Oil Clean](#) may be used to remove oils, such as petroleum, synthetic, or food oils, from concrete & other mineral based substrates surfaces prior to mechanical preparation. Wood substrates contaminated with oil may require removal & replacement of the oil contaminated area with new wood (*i.e. APA rated Exterior or Marine Grade*) to ensure proper adhesion.

Once the oil & grease have been removed from the surface & thoroughly rinsed with clean, potable water, mechanically prepare the concrete as stated in the "Mechanical Preparation of Concrete" sub-section under "Substrate Preparation" later in this page.

If oil continues to "weep" out of the concrete after mechanical preparation, clean again with [Smith's Oil Clean](#) then encapsulate the oil/grease remaining in the concrete while the substrate remains "damp dry" with water but ensure no standing water puddles exist prior to application of 10 to 12 mils of [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) primer. Allow to cure for a minimum of 5 hours or overnight then use a sanding screen under a green floor buffing pad under a low-speed floor machine to remove any contaminants that may have floated to the surface of the epoxy before it hard set as well as scuff the surface dull. Vacuum off the sanding dust then tack rag with Acetone on a microfiber mop repeating with a fresh, clean microfiber until no dust residue can be seen on the microfiber (*DO NOT USE Denatured Alcohol or Xylene for this application*).

SILICATE CONTAMINATION – Substrates which may have been previously treated with silicates (*Potassium or Sodium Silicates*) such as polished or burnished concrete and 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 (*between 11.5 to 14 pH*) but relatively low CaCl reading (*less than 6 lbs. reading*) with RH readings above 85%.

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. Petrographic Analysis of concrete core samples may offer the most in-depth analysis of the situation should this be deemed necessary.

Concrete contaminated with silicate densifiers / hardeners of these types must be mechanically prepared followed by cleaning [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) utilizing an auto-scrubber with soft bristle nylon brush heads and through clean, potable water rinsing at least 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*

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

NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting to cover floor for mix station
- Low speed ½" drill (*Variable Speed 450 rpm or less*)
- Mixing Buckets or Portable Mix Stations
- Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- Paint Roller Frame with Extension Pole
- Spiked shoes or Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (*Acetone, Denatured Alcohol, MEK, or Xylene*)
- Notched Squeegee, Magic Trowel, Flat Squeegee or Flex Steel Blade Smoother (*Application dependent*)



NOTE: Mix station & all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product due to the epoxy pot life once mixed. Only mix enough Epoxy U100 to be placed within 20 minutes allowing for proceeding batches to tie into the wet edge for an additional 15 minutes at 72°F. Higher temperatures & humidity will shorten pot-life.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

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

TEMPORARY HEAT: *Moisture vapor is emitted by fueled temporary heaters which creates condensation to occur on the floor surface and can cause an amine blush with epoxy products. Many temporary heating methods also can 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 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](#) or TSP using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat has been in use

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

CLEANING:

Detergent scrub with [Smith's Neutral Detergent](#), or similar, and rinse with clean, potable water to remove surface dirt, light surface grease/oil and contaminants prior to mechanical preparation. Heavy grease and oil should be removed using [Smith's Oil Clean](#). If a densifier or dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, use [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) biodegradable etching gel after mechanical preparation methods.



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MECHANICAL CONCRETE PREPARATION: Achieve a CSP 2 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. Extent of concrete surface profile necessary will be determined based on the ultimate thickness of the floor coating system being applied. Please refer to the individual system application guide or contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations. As a rule thumb, thicker coating systems require more extension surface profile than a thin system that is less than 10 mils.

If a densifier or dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, see "Silicate Contamination" section on the left column of this page for treatment using [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) after mechanical preparation.

NON-POROUS SUBSTRATES & EXISTING COATINGS: Always clean the surface prior to mechanical preparation to ensure potential bond breakers and surface contaminants have been thoroughly removed to avoid spreading the contamination across the floor. Once clean, sound and solid substrates should be checked for compatibility with Smith's Epoxy U100 and if compatible, begin mechanically abrading the surface to remove any weak areas and to scratch as well as degloss the entire area desired to be coated.

Should verification of proper adhesion be desired over an existing coating, follow ASTM D 4541 using an Elcometer to determine a direct tensile pull-off strength greater than 250 psi (1.7 MPa) to pass the test. It is highly recommended that a 10 foot by 10 foot test area be applied of the entire desired coating system and allowed to cure for no less than 1 month prior to performing an in-situ direct tensile bond test to determine adhesion strength values.

If Smith's Epoxy U100 is to be used as part of a system, follow the recommended preparation methods for individual system application.

PREPARING WOODEN SUBSTRATES: Wood substrates must be sound, solid, free of contaminants such as oil, wax, sealers, paint, etc. and without any insect damage or rot. The floor should not deflect under a 300 lbs. load more than the "span" divided by 360 for residential use or by 720 for commercial applications. Examples of maximum deflection below:

- Residential
 - L/360 (300 lbs. deflection test) or <1/2" (13mm) deflection in 15 ft. (4.6 m)
- Commercial or subfloors with 19.2" (48.7 cm) o.c. joists & 24" (61 cm) o.c. truss systems
 - L/720 (300 lbs. deflection test) or <1/4" (6mm) deflection in 15 ft. (4.6 m)

Wood substrates must be APA rated either exterior grade or marine grade plywood which has been firmly fastened to the joists with no loose boards. Thoroughly sand the entire surface to be coated then vacuum to remove all dust and debris paying close attention to seams, board joints, knot holes, fastener holes, etc. Seal off any holes / penetrations using foam sealants, which may require fire stop foam depending on local building codes. All board joints or other voids which may allow liquid to leak through should be patched or skimcoated with an appropriate resinous based product, such as [Smith's SKM](#), [Smith's Epoxy GEL-150](#), [Smith's Poly-JF](#), [Smith's Poly-JF/FC](#) or similar.

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-JF/FC](#); 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
- >5,000 psi
- Reads below 4% MC (ASTM F2659) when tested using a concrete moisture impedance meter prior to applying coating
- 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 product prior to coating
- Portland or CSA cement-based only
 - rated for direct traffic
- Not recommended over Gypsum-based cementitious products, to include synthetic gypsum products

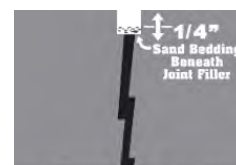
NOTE: DO NOT USE MURIATIC/HYDROCHLORIC ACID TO PREPARE CONCRETE AS CHLORIDE CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR.

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

Please refer to ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013 for more in-depth preparation details & recommendations.

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 and acclimate to the intended joint width thus reducing the risk of joint wall separation from the joint filler. Cooler climate applications such as freezer & coolers must be brought up to & held at a minimum of 45°F substrate temperature for no less than 10 days prior to as well as 7 to 10 days after filling with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such as [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF/FC](#), ideally longer if possible.

Always route out joints with an appropriate width diamond cutting blade attached to a vacuumized & dust controlled joint saw to flush



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

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JOINTS (CONTINUED):

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

Metal surfaces should be mechanically prepared & rust scale should be removed with a scraper prior to wire brushing or sand blasting. Once the scale is removed, the surface must be solvent washed or use an automotive Brake Parts Cleaner for small, isolated rinsing. Once clean, paint the corroded metal surface with an anti-corrosion direct-to-metal primer then allow to fully dry prior to joint filling or concrete repairs to protect against further corrosion to the metal.

To support the joint filler and assist in sag reduction, fill the bottom of the joint with a bond breaker. Sand is recommended, especially for use in shallow joints less than 2" depth. *Only use backer rod if the joint filler is to be applied greater than 2" above the backer rod.*

MIXTURE: Open all Part A's of Smith's Epoxy U100 and use the low speed drill with a clean mixing paddle to stir. "Stick" mixing is not recommended.

2A : 1B MIX RATIO

Use a Drill!
Do NOT
STICK
MIX!

Part Measuring using separate paint measuring cups

- 2 Parts by Volume Part A
- 1 Part by Volume Part B
- Optional Color Packs – Use 3.5% by Volume of Smith's ISC Color Packs*
*Double Quantity of ISC White, Ivory White, Construction Yellow, Safety Yellow, Safety Red, Green, Moegi Green, Orange (7% by Volume)

Mixing full 3 gallon kits:

In an empty 5 gallon pail, pour in the entire contents of Smith's Epoxy U100 Part A and Smith's Epoxy U100 Part B. If a solid color is desired, add to 1 can of Smith's ISC to each 3 gallons of mixed Smith's Epoxy U100.

Pour measured contents into a 5 gallon pail then mix using a ½" low speed drill (*less than 450 RPM's*) and a paint mixing paddle for 2 minutes. Immediately pour out the mixed epoxy in ribbons onto the floor & continue this process tying into the wet edge with freshly mixed Smith's Epoxy U100 until complete.

NOTE:

- **DO NOT TURN THE MIXING VESSEL UPSIDE DOWN ON THE SUBSTRATE TO ALLOW THE RESIDUAL PRODUCT TO DRAIN ONTO THE FLOOR TO AVOID THE RISK OF ANY UNMIXED OR NON-THOROUGHLY CATALYZED PRODUCT FROM THE SIDES & BOTTOM OF THE MIXING VESSEL FROM REACHING THE FINISHED FLOOR.** Best practice, pour contents of mixing vessel into a new container, mechanically stir to ensure thorough blending then transport to the floor for application as described below
- When using Smith's Epoxy U100 Part A's that had the color packs added on a previous day, always drill blend the Part A's again prior to use. Also, it is a good idea to "box" color packs, especially if using color packs from multiple batches, to ensure consistent solids colors.



COVERAGE: *See chart on page 1 of this document

OPTIONAL LAYERS or TOPCOATS: Allow Smith's Epoxy U100 to thoroughly harden before walking on, sanding or applying additional layers and/or topcoats. Cooler temperatures will extend the cure time while hotter temperatures will reduce pot life and cure times.

Smith's Epoxy FC125 is recommended to replace Epoxy U100 in cooler climate installations (*45°F to 65°F at time of application*) to yield similar cure rates as Smith's Epoxy U100 in normal temperature conditions (*i.e. Epoxy U100 at 70°F to 85°F*).

RECOAT WINDOW: *See page 1 for approximate recoat window. When in doubt, sand between coats. Allow to hard set before walking on or applying additional layers and / or topcoats. *See page 1 for approx. cure time references based on typical application temperatures.



When sanding, allow Smith's Epoxy U100 to cure overnight at 72°F. Use a low-speed floor machine (*<3,000 rpm Orbital / <400 rpm square*) with 100 to 120 grit screens or sandpaper to scuff the surface then thoroughly clean then solvent wipe / tack rag between coats for optimal appearance when a gloss topcoat will be the final layer. Sanding of large areas may be achieved using a diamond grinder with all weight removed from the head and usings metal bond 120 to 150 grit diamonds. **DO NOT USE RESIN BOND / CERAMIC / TRANSITIONAL DIAMONDS** as these tend to leave a residue which may act as a bond breaker for the next coat.

SLIP RESISTANCE: Smith Paint Products recommends the use of angular slip-resistant aggregate, such as Smith's Resin Sand, 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 for the environment.

MAINTENANCE: *Allow coating system to cure for no less than one week (7 days) before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust & wet mop the first week. If a topcoat of Smith's Polyaspartic was applied, wait a minimum of 3 days before using mechanical cleaning equipment. See product data sheet for the wear surface / topcoat used for recommended cure rate for use of a neutral cleaner or water exposure.*

Regular cleaning, to include dust mopping, is crucial to maintain the appearance & to achieve the appropriate longevity of any floor coating system. Cleaning cannot occur too often. Spills should be removed quickly. *Avoid using Polypropylene or abrasive bristle (Tynex) brushes as these are known to create scratch patterns & lower the sheen of the finish.*

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



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DETERGENT: Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. Typically, coated floors may only need a detergent scrub on a weekly or monthly basis depending on the environment. Daily dust mopping or water only mopping/scrubbing is highly recommended. Environments with exposure to foods, oils, chemicals, ink, etc. should be detergent scrubbed daily, possibly enough after every shift.

Caution: Do not drag or drop heavy objects across any floor, including coatings as scratching, gouging or chipping may occur to the concrete or the coating itself. This includes the tip of the forks on a forklift, nails protruding from a pallet, etc.

Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration, especially aviation tires & high-performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coating & commercial flooring leaving an amber, yellow-like stain that can be permanent. This can be more noticeable where aircraft or vehicles are stationary for longer period of time, more so in non-climate controlled environments such as aircraft hangars with lighter colored floors. To avoid plasticizer staining, use a piece of Plexiglas® or LEXAN® panels, cut a few inches in diameter larger than the tires that will rest on the panels, between the floor & the contact point of the tire when storing vehicles with rubber tires on any floor, including floor coating systems. Citric based degreasers will help to remove plasticizer residues from a coating surface & reduce staining risk if used before a stain sets in.

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

Should a gouge, chip or scratch occur, touch-up the damaged areas immediately to avoid chemical or water intrusion to the concrete which could create additional damage. A thin layer of clear nail polish to the damaged area will provide some minimal protection until the area can be properly repaired.

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