

Smith's METALLIC & LUSTER DECORATIVE MICA PIGMENTED EPOXY WITH TOPCOAT

PDS-EML-09122025

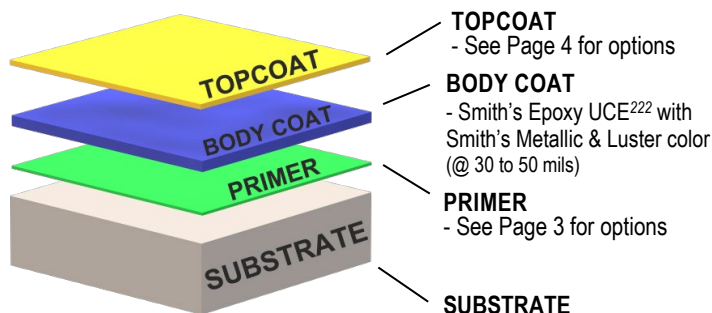
These instructions are not intended to show product recommendations for specific service. They are issued as an aid in determining correct surface preparation, mixing instructions and application procedure. These instructions should be followed closely to obtain the maximum service from the product.

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Metallic & Luster Epoxy System is a seamless decorative floor coating system utilizing Mica pigments which allows the artisan to achieve a wide array of artistic potentials to create unique color mottling & veining within the epoxy base to yield a one-of-a-kind floor ideal for commercial, retail, institutional & residential interior flooring applications.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- One-of-a-kind, Decorative Coating System
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pick-up
- Good Stain & Chemical Resistance
- Durable & Easy to Maintain
- Low VOC's – Available in all regions

METALLIC & LUSTER EPOXY SYSTEM



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, etc.

NECESSARY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Premium, non-shed paint roller covers (such as [Wooster Pro/Doo Z FTP® 3/8" nap](#))
- Premium masking tape (such as [3M™ 388N](#) or similar)
- 18" wide paint tray for topcoat (such as [Wooster Wide Boy™ 5 gallon paint tray](#) or [Wooster Big Ben™ tray](#) or similar, with a disposable tray liner)
- 18" wide paint roller frame (such as [Wooster Big Ben™ frame](#))
- Multiple Extension Poles
- Tools for spreading / finishing (optional - Flat window squeegee, Magic Trowel, etc. as desired)
- Cleaning Solvent (Acetone, Xylene)
- Rags
- Spiked shoes or Soccer Cleats
- Plastic Measuring Pails
- 5 gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed, 300 to 450 rpm) with appropriate mixing paddle



TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 60°F (15.5°C) to 86°F (30°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 24 hours after installation.

Seal off any air movement around doors, vents, etc. as well as ensure in-floor radiant heating, if applicable, is not operating during placement and for at least 24 hours after the application of the final layer.

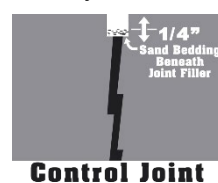
INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure the substrate is structurally sound & solid as well as free of any contaminants that may act as a bond breaker, such as oil, paint, densifier, sealers, dirt, debris, adhesives, chemical from spills, loose / peeling existing coatings, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.

CONTAMINATION OF SUBSTRATE: Determine if a potential bond breaker exists & a proper course of remediation while following local regulations regarding contaminant & disposal.

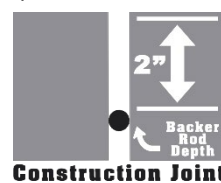
OIL CONTAMINATION: [Smith's Oil Clean](#) may be used to remove oils, such as petroleum, synthetic & food oils, from the surface of the concrete prior to mechanical preparation then encapsulate any remaining oil with [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) primer at 10 to 12 mils (See product data sheet for more detailed application instructions regarding oil remediation preparation & priming).

Wood substrates contaminated with oil require removal & replacement of the oil contaminated area with new wood to ensure proper adhesion.

JOINTS, CRACKS & PATCHING: 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. Cut all joints & moving cracks open with a Diamond



cutting blade & fill with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such as [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF/FC](#), prior to priming the substrate. Best



practice is to honor the joint at the surface after the coating system is applied then fill with an appropriate joint filler can lessen joint telegraphing. Static joints may allow the coating system to bridge over [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF/FC](#) but is NOT recommended to install a floor coating system over caulking, silicone, cement patching compounds as well as Polyurea & traditional Polyurethane flexible joint fillers.

ACI recommends allowing a concrete slab to cure for a minimum of 60 to 90 days or longer to allow 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 and held at a minimum of 45°F substrate temperature for no joint filler, such as [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF/FC](#), ideally longer if possible.

Patching of chips, gouges, etc. may be repaired with a variety of different, compatible coating materials, to include [Smith's SKM](#), [Smith's Epoxy GEL-150](#), [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) mixed with Silica Fume or [Smith's Poly PCF-45](#).



Ensure patching products are hard enough to walk on without the risk of damage before proceeding with subsequent sanding & coatings. Should the surface of the concrete require extensive resurfacing or repairs, please contact Smith Paints for more recommendations based on the site conditions.



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METALLIC & LUSTER

Mica Blended Pigments for
Metallic Floor Coatings

System Application Guide

DECORATIVE MICA PIGMENTED EPOXY WITH TOPCOAT

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SUBSTRATE PREPARATION: Substrate preparation is the **MOST IMPORTANT** phase of the application. Proper floor preparation optimizes 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.

- 1) Allow new concrete to cure to obtain appropriate design strength as well as evaporate the water of convenience
 - a) A hazy appearance, blistering or loss of adhesion may occur when applied to damp or incompletely cured concrete
 - b) Moisture Vapor Testing is always recommended when coating directly over concrete. *See "Moisture / Alkalinity" section on page 2 for more details
- 2) Remove all contaminants (i.e. paint, adhesives, loose particulates, curing compounds, etc.) from the intended application surface
- 3) Mechanically prepare to a Concrete Surface Profile – Diamond grinding with a 16 to 40 grit metal bond diamonds (for CSP 2) or shot-blasting (CSP 3 to 4)
 - a) If water is introduced to the intended application area, clean off the water & allow the substrate fully dry for several hours or overnight with no visible dampness prior to proceeding
 - b) **DO NOT USE RESIN BOND DIAMONDS FOR GRINDING.** Properly prepared concrete substrate will be uniformly "white" in color & readily absorb liquids within 60 seconds
- 4) Key in all termination points by saw cutting 1/8" inch wide by 1/8" inch deep lines at doorways, drain, etc.
- 5) For a seamless appearance, all joints must be filled with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler (i.e. [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF_{FC}](#)) finished flush to the concrete surface
- 6) Repair all chips, cracks, gouges, divots & other floor irregularities with [Smith's SKM](#), [Smith's PCF-45](#) or similar then grind smooth & flush to surrounding surface.
 - a) Deep repairs may require an epoxy mortar, such as [Smith's Epoxy FRM](#)

TEMPORARY HEAT: Moisture vapor is emitted (i.e. humidity) by fueled temporary heaters which may condensate on the surface of the substrate. As cementitious urethane products are moist-cured, high humidity during installation will reduce working time, possibly resulting in a more difficult application, surface imperfections, air bubbles, etc. Many temporary heating methods can also 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 direct fired portable temporary heaters (*Fuel = LP, gasoline, diesel, kerosine, etc.*)
 - if available, use electric or indirect fired temporary portable heaters when necessary
 - Always shut off direct fired temporary heaters at least 2 to 3 hours prior to application to reduce risk of 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 similar using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat is believed to have been in use
- Fisheyes are a result of surface contamination

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.

MOISTURE / ALKALINITY: **CHECK FOR MOISTURE**

Concrete moisture vapor testing is highly recommended prior to application of this product over interior concrete to attain long-term adhesion as well as help indicate other potential risks, such as contaminants, which may pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. that may not be caused by moisture vapor emissions or high alkalinity. **UTILIZE MULTIPLE TEST METHODS** to obtain a broad view of the conditions prior to proceeding.

In the event a moisture vapor suppression primer is determined to be necessary in conjunction with proper testing & mechanical preparation, below are optional moisture suppression products which may be used prior to the metallic body coat:

- Up to 6.5% MC (per ASTM F2659) / 25 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) / 100% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170) – Film thickness determined by vapor emissions test results, see product data sheet.
*Shotblasting or scarifying to CSP 4 to 6 required
 - [Smith's Epoxy MAC100](#)
 - [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#)
- Up to 5% MC (per ASTM F2659) / <15 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) / <90% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170) - Applied 10 to 15 mils
 - [Smith's Epoxy VCB³⁸](#)
 - [Smith's Epoxy VCB^{46P}](#)
- Up to 5% MC (per ASTM F2659) / <18 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) / <90% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170)
 - [Smith's Poly-FLEX](#)
 - [Smith's CPR-SL](#)
 - [Smith's CPR-MD](#)

Follow the testing manufacturer's instructions precisely or visit www.astm.org, to purchase the test methods. Testing **MUST** occur within an acclimated, interior environment for the results to be valid & conclusive for ASTM F1869 or F2170 tests.

Never use silicate-based products 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 & are highly discouraged for use under any circumstance.

Damage to or the absence of a 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. Moisture testing is extremely important has part of the investigation process prior to quoting a project & should occur following the most current industry accepting testing methods to determine the moisture vapor transmission, content and pH of a floor. It is the contractor's responsibility to determine whether or not a substrate is sound, solid & suitable. Negative side hydrostatic pressure due to a missing or compromised under slab vapor barrier, poor exterior grading or landscaping issues, leaking pipes, etc. are not correctable with any of the above mentioned products as this is not moisture vapor transmission.

Smith Paint Products is strictly a product manufacturer which 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.



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STANDARD PRIMING: Priming must occur to seal off the porosity of the substrate to avoid air bubbles in the body coat. Air bubbles in the body coat are a direct result of insufficient priming due to excessive porosity. Double priming may be necessary over high porosity substrates. See "Installation" section in the right column of this page for recommended primers.

MIXING - Metallic & Luster Body Coat: See individual product data sheets for detailed instructions on the package label or click product name hyperlinks throughout this document.



Do NOT Stick Mix Metallic & Luster pigments with Epoxy, mechanical mixing with a drill is required. **DO NOT MIX AT HIGH SPEEDS** to avoid air bubbles and moisture entrapment.



DRILL MIXING PADDLES



Mixing Ratio for Metallic & Luster body coat –

Full 3 gallon kit mix – Add 1 unit of Smith's Metallic & Luster to Part A of a 3 gallon kit of [Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#) then pre-mix for 1 to 2 minutes ensuring all of the powder is fully dispersed with no remaining lumps or powder build up along the sides of the pail then add Part B to continue mixing for an additional 2 to 3 minutes per batch using a low speed drill (300 to 450 rpm).

When part mixing by volume – Measure out [Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#) 2 Parts A to 1 Part B by volume plus 2% Smith's Metallic & Luster to the combined volumes of Part A & Part B

i.e. 64 ounces Part A plus 32 ounces Part B equals (3/4 gallon or 96 fluid ounces combined) x 0.02 = 2 ounces Smith's Metallic & Luster powder

When part mixing by volume, measure the amounts using measuring cups then pour into a clean 5 gallon plastic pail to mechanically mix counter-clockwise for one full minute using a low speed drill (300 to 450 rpm) with a paint mixing paddle ensuring

For ease of application, Smith's Metallic & Luster pigment can be pre-mixed mechanically with a clean mixing paddle attached to a low speed drill into the appropriate quantity of Part A [Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#) prior to application to allow for easier mixing during application, just remember to remix or stir the Part A prior to use as color settling will occur.

Once mixed, pour into a separate, clean transfer pail from the mixing pail to transport and place on the desired floor area to reduce the risk of unmixed powder pockets or unmixed resin from the mixing vessel being poured onto the floor.

DO NOT TURN THE MIXING VESSEL UPSIDE DOWN ON THE SUBSTRATE TO ALLOW THE RESIDUAL PRODUCT TO DRAIN ONTO THE FLOOR due to high risk of non-thoroughly mixed residual from bottom or sides of the pail contaminating the floor.

APPLICATION METHOD: Due to the artistic nature of metallic floor coatings, the placement and finishing techniques of the metallic body coat can range widely based on the desired appearance as well as contractor preference.

In general, mottling of the pigment best occurs when applying the body coat between 30 to 50 mils (32 to 53 sq.ft. per mixed gallon of [Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#)) over a flat, smooth primed surface using whatever application tool the contractor prefers.

[Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#) is sold as a ready-to-use product which was not intended to need the addition of solvents, solvent misting the surface nor torching in order to achieve a desired metallic appearance. Adding or spraying solvent will affect the mottling, pigment suspension, flow and may develop metallic rings and/or "cells" just under the surface of the film, depending on the type and amount of solvent used. Some solvents, can attract moisture which can cause an amine blush with 100% solids epoxy products.

INSTALLATION: Cure times based on common climate controlled interior conditions (approximately 72°F with 35% to 50% Ambient Humidity)

1) **STANDARD PRIMER** – Apply a thin coat of pigmented primer (typically Black) at a rate of 5 to 7 mils ≈ 225 to 320 sq.ft. per gallon. Options listed below with typical cure rate prior to next layer:

a) [Smith's Epoxy FW³⁸](#) with [Smith's WSC Color Pack](#) =
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 3 hours (min.) to 24 hours (max.)

ALTERNATIVES –

b) [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) with [Smith's ISC Color Pack](#) =
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 4 hours (min.) to 24 hours (max.)

c) [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) with [Smith's ISC Color Pack](#) =
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 2½ hours (min.) to 12 hours (max.)

d) [Smith's Epoxy MP³⁰⁰](#) with [Smith's ISC Color Pack](#) =
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 12 hours (min.) to 24 hours (max.)

MOISTURE VAPOR/ALKALINITY CONTROL PRIMER –

Apply [Smith's Epoxy MAC100](#) (Regular Cure) or [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) (Fast Cure) in 2 coats with [Smith's ISC Color Pack](#) (Black or White recommended) added to the second coat.

1) **FIRST COAT – Clear** = 265 to 325 sq.ft. per kit
(12 to 15 mils ≈ 106 to 133 sq.ft. per mixed gallon yield)

2) **SECOND COAT – Pigmented** = 400 sq.ft. per kit
(10 mils ≈ 160 sq.ft. per mixed gallon yield)

Cure Time between Coats / Recoat with next layer (see data sheet):

a) [Smith's Epoxy MAC100](#) (Regular Cure)
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 12 hours (min.) to 24 hours (max.)

b) [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#) (Fast Cure & Oil Stop Primer)
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 2 hours (min.) to 12 hours (max.)

ALTERNATIVE – (less than 5% MC / 15 lbs.)

Apply [Smith's Epoxy VCB³⁸](#) with [Smith's WSC Color Pack](#) (Black or White recommended) using a notched squeegee then back roll with a 3/8" nap non-shed premium roller to finish

c) [Smith's Epoxy VCB³⁸](#) with [Smith's WSC Color Pack](#) =
@ 72°F / 50% Humidity = 3 to 4 hours (min.) to 24 hours (max.)
(10 to 15 mils ≈ 106 to 160 sq.ft. per mixed gallon yield)



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2) METALLIC BODY COAT – Apply a body coat of [Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#) with Metallic & Luster color pack at 30 to 50 mils ≈ 32 to 53 sq.ft. per gallon then immediately pour on to the substrate. Within 25 to 35 minutes after mixing, spread then manipulate as necessary to ensure even film placement to achieve a flat, smooth finish to achieve desired appearance then allow to flow & mottle within the remaining working time. It is best practice to stop working the epoxy within 45 to 60 minutes at 72°F after mixing to ensure the product has enough time to heal within the remaining working time. If the product or the substrate is warmer than 72°F, the epoxy will cure faster. See product data sheet for [Smith's Epoxy UCE²²²](#) for more information regarding cure rate.

Allow the epoxy body coat to cure overnight [@ 72° F (22.2°C) with 50% ambient humidity] before proceeding to next step.

3) Sand the surface of the cured epoxy the following day with 100 to 120 grit screens or sandpaper using an orbital floor machine (<3,000 rpm) to remove any airborne particles which fell into the wet film during the cure phase, optimize the finish & to degloss for adhesion, especially important for a gloss topcoat finish.

- 4)** Thoroughly clean the surface to remove sanding dust & debris
- Vacuum thoroughly north-south then east-west
 - Dry microfiber dust mop replacing microfiber pad frequently with a fresh microfiber pad.
 - Continue this process until no dust can be seen on a fresh pad after wiping the entire floor surface
 - Follow by tack rag wiping using a fresh, clean microfiber pad lightly dampened with Acetone.
 - Continue this process until no dust can be seen on a fresh pad after wiping the entire floor surface
 - Allow the cleaned surface to acclimate back to a stable surface temperature for 60 minutes after solvent tack rag wiping

5) TOPCOAT – A variety of topcoats are available depending on the desired sheen, aesthetics, cure rate / return-to-service & traffic exposure anticipated:

- [Smith's CRU'86](#) (Gloss, 86% Solids, Aliphatic CRU)
- [Smith's Poly-WB+](#) (Gloss or Low Sheen Waterborne 2K Polyurethane)
- [Smith's MCU-60](#) (Gloss, 60% Solids, Solvent-based Aliphatic MCU)
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000_{LO}](#) (Gloss, 87% Solids Polyaspartic)
- [Smith's Hi-Wear 90S](#) (Low Sheen, High Traffic CRU)

Click on hyperlink for information related to individual topcoat product above regarding working time, cure rate for return-to-service, application instructions, etc.

APPLICATION TEMPERATURES:

	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best	60° to 80°F	65° to 80°F	65° to 85°F	30 to 60%
Minimum	55°F	55°F	50°F	20%
Maximum	90°F	90°F	95°F	80%

- Do not apply when substrate has direct sun exposure during application as bubbles will occur in the film

- Do not apply when ambient humidity is below 20%

- For best results, apply in an interior, acclimated climate controlled environment

- Warm temperatures will reduce working time

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. See data sheet for [Smith's Resin Sand](#) for instructions.

Smith's A/O 325 does not provide enough additional slip resistance for consideration as a traction additive & is strictly used for lower gloss aesthetic purposes.

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 3 days before neutral cleaner. 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 & 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 or dull the floor using the least aggressive method necessary to clean off the soil.

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

DETERGENT: Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. A neutral pH floor detergent is recommended 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 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 hangar 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 is cleaned before a set-in stain occurs using a d-Limonene based degreaser with some mild agitation using an orbital, low speed floor machine with a soft white nylon bristle brush head.

LIMITED LIABILITY: 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 allow with the invoice that matches said quantity. Defects determined after installation must be reported to Smith Paint Products within 10 business days of discovery.

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