Smith's System Application Guide

THIN-MIL

Gloss or Low Sheen Finishes

AG-ETM-05072026

3-Coat System – 100% Solids Epoxy base with Polyurethane topcoat

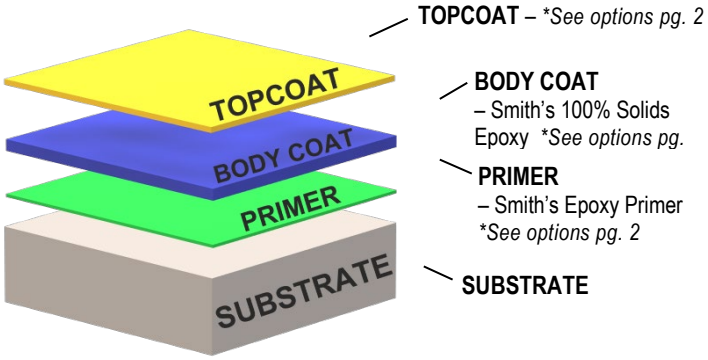
These instructions are not intended to show product recommendations for specific service. They are issued as an aid in determining correct surface preparation, mixing instructions & application procedure. These instructions should be followed closely to obtain the maximum service from the product.

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Epoxy Thin-mil System is either a solid color or clear 3-coat seamless floor coating system ideal for interior commercial, retail, institutional or residential applications. The Thin-mil (3-Coat) System is typically installed between 15 to 30 mils making it ideal for Aviation Hangars (Military or Executive), Warehouses, Showrooms, Mechanical Rooms & much more.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Meets requirements for Unified Facilities Guide Specification 09 67 23.15 for typical 3 coat, thin-mil floor coating systems for aircraft hangars
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pick-up
- Good Stain & Chemical Resistance
- Clear or Solid Color – 24 ISC Standard Solid Colors available separately – *Custom color matching available at additional cost*
- Durable & Easy to Maintain
- Low VOC's – Available in all regions

EPOXY THIN-MIL (3-COAT) SYSTEM



TOPCOAT – **See options pg. 2*

BODY COAT – Smith's 100% Solids Epoxy **See options pg.*

PRIMER – Smith's Epoxy Primer **See options pg. 2*

SUBSTRATE

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 & windows.

NECESSARY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed 300 to 450 rpm)
- 5 gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- 18" wide, Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Multiple Extension Poles
- Spiked shoes or Soccer Cleats
- Flat Window Squeegee or Magic Trowel (optional)
- V-Notched Squeegee for primer & body coats (optional)
- Wide Boy Paint Tray (for topcoat Dip & Roll application)

NOTE: The mix station & all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product.

TEMPORARY HEAT: Moisture vapor is emitted *(i.e. humidity)* by fueled temporary heaters which may condensate on the surface of the substrate. It must be understood when using any moisture cured products *(i.e. Cementitious Urethanes, Polyurethanes, Polyaspartics)*, 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

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within ±5° of the temperature. See individual product data sheets for temperature & humidity limits.

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

CLEANING: Detergent scrub with a neutral pH detergent then rinse with clean, potable water to remove surface dirt, light surface grease / oil contaminants prior to mechanical preparation. Heavy grease / oil should be removed using Smith's Oil Clean.

If a densifier or dissipating curing compound is believed to have been previously used, clean the concrete with Smith's Green Clean Pro after mechanical preparation.

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.

CONTAMINANTS: 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.

Petrographic analysis is the best method for testing concrete cores 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 Paint Products is a manufacturer, NOT a testing or analysis service. When in doubt, hire a third party inspector with appropriate certifications & credentials.

Below are a few companies which will perform Petrographic analysis of concrete core samples:

Minerology, Inc.
3321 East 27th Street
Tulsa, OK 74114
mineralogy-inc.com
(877) 744-8284

CTLGroup
1050 E. Business Center Drive
Mount Prospect, IL 60056
ctlgroup.com
(847) 965-7500

Delamination and/or breakdown due to the following causes can be determined via Petrography:

- AAR (Alkali Aggregate Reaction)
  - ACR (Alkali-Carbonate Reaction)
  - ASR (Alkali-Silica Reaction)
- Hydrostatic Pressure
- 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.)*

IONIC SALTS **–** Should concrete core testing *(Petrography)* be necessary, the following levels are to be considered normal levels within a concrete substrate:

- Chloride (Ci) ~10 to 100 ppm
- Potassium (K) ~200 to 800 ppm
- Sodium (Na) ~200 to 800 ppm
- Sulfate (SO_4) ~1,500 to 5,500 ppm

**Combined levels of Chloride, Potassium & Sodium should be less than 1,600 ppm when using a standard primer as described on page 4*

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.

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 provides 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 & 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/HYDROCLORIC 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

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 APA rated exterior or marine grade plywood.

1) Scrape to remove heavy build-up of oil & grease
2) Shotblast to a CSP 3 to 4 to remove the surface paste of the concrete as well as paint, adhesives, dirt, debris, etc.
3) Wet down a 10 ft. x 10 ft. area with water
4) Pour ½ gallon of *Smith's Oil Clean* on the surface
5) Use a low-speed orbital floor machine with a soft bristle brush head to agitate the microbial cleaner across the entire area in multiple passes for approximately 10 to 20 minutes
6) DO NOT ALLOW AREA TO DRY
- Keep the area wet & reapply water as necessary
7) Allow to dwell for 30 minutes, longer for heavy contamination
8) Extract the remaining liquid thoroughly with wet vacuum or auto-scrubber
9) Clean water rinse and extract again leaving no puddles nor standing water, including in gouges, chips, cracks, or joints
   a) If oil continues to weep out of the concrete, repeat the process
   b) Excessive oil contamination may require 2 applications with the second application being soaked with water then covered with at least 3 mil plastic overnight then shotblasted again to remove purged contamination
10) While the floor remains damp, apply *Smith's Epoxy MAC125* at 10 to 12 mils (333 to 400 sq.ft. per kit)
11) Allow to cure a minimum of 5 hours or overnight
12) Screen the surface of the primer dull to remove any contamination that may have floated through the primer before it cured
13) Vacuum the dust off the primer then clean with warm potable water & Dawn soap *(cap full to 5 gallons)* or a neutral pH detergent
*****DO NOT USE simple green® or Soy based detergents*****
14) Dry mop the floor then allow to air dry for 60 to 90 minutes or use a floor fan to assist in completely drying the surface
15) Tack rag the surface with Acetone on a lightly dampened microfiber mop head or cotton rag replacing the rag frequently
   a) Repeat until surface is clean then allow to dry for 30 minutes

Smith's System Application Guide

THIN-MIL Gloss or Low Sheen Finishes

AG-ETM-05072026

3-Coat System – 100% Solids Epoxy base with Polyurethane topcoat

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

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 contamination, 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.

See individual product data sheets for maximum moisture levels as these will vary by product for the layer in direct contact with the substrate.

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.
  **Requires shotblasting or scarifying to CSP 3 to 5 required*
  - Smith's Epoxy MAC100™
  - Smith's Epoxy MAC125™
- Up to 5% MC (per ASTM F2659) / <15 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) / <91% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170) - Applied 10 to 15 mils
  - Smith's Epoxy VCB[38]™
  - Smith's Epoxy VCB[46P]™
- Up to 5% MC (per ASTM F2659) / <18 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) / <91% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170) **Requires CSP 4 to 5*
  - 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 as 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 & pH of a floor. It's the contractor's responsibility to determine whether 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 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.

ASTM® is a registered trademark of ASTM International

SURFACE PREPARATION: The surface preparation is the *most important phase of a success floor coating application*. The more detail & time dedicated to preparation will dramatically affect the appearance as well as the durability of the finished floor. Proper floor preparation maximizes the product longevity, minimizes potential failures & creates the best environment for an aesthetically pleasing installation.

1) Remove paint, adhesive & loose particulates from the intended application surface

2) Allow new concrete to cure for at least 28 days to obtain ideal design strength to allow for proper preparation*

Minimum 28 day cure per 1" thickness for optimal moisture content

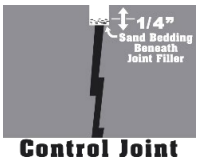
- Coatings applied to a damp or incompletely cured concrete substrate may lose adhesion or develop undesirable surface irregularities. Moisture Vapor Testing is always recommended when coating directly over concrete
- Concrete must test below all test standards below under normal conditions using standard primers *(see page 4)*:
  - <4% MC (ASTM D2659)
  - ≤3 lbs. (ASTM F1869)
  - Between 8.5 to 11 pH (ASTM F3441)

  ** For information regarding osmotic moisture vapor priming, see "Moisture / Alkalinity" section in left column of this page*

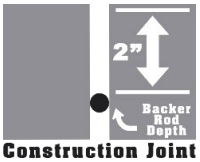
3) Concrete Surface Profile

- CSP 2 to CSP 4 must be achieved via mechanical grinding with a 16 to 80 grit metal bonded diamonds or shot-blasting
- If water is introduced to the intended application area, allow substrate to fully dry
- Please refer to ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013 for more in-depth preparation details and 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. 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. Honor the joint at the surface after the coating system is applied then fill will 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.



Control Joint



Construction Joint

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 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.

ACI® is a registered trademark of the American Concrete Institute

Smith's System Application Guide

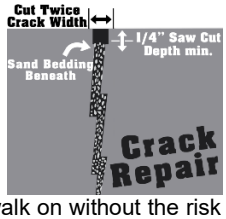
THIN-MIL Gloss or Low Sheen Finishes

AG-ETM-05072026

3-Coat System – 100% Solids Epoxy base with Polyurethane topcoat

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

REPAIRING CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES: Surface defects may be repaired with a variety of different, compatible coating products, including but not limited to:



- Smith's SKM
- Smith's Epoxy GEL-150™
- Smith's Epoxy MP300 mixed with Fumed Silica
- Smith's Epoxy U100™ mixed with Fumed Silica
- Smith's Epoxy FC125™ mixed with Fumed Silica
- 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.

INSTALLATION: *Cure times based on 72°F / 40% RH*

1) **PRIMER** – Apply epoxy primer *(see below options)* at a rate of 5 to 7 mils ≈ 225 to 320 sq.ft. per gallon*. Allow to cure:
   - Smith's Epoxy MP300 Extended Working Time ≈ Overnight
   - Smith's Epoxy U100 Regular Cure ≈ 4 to 5 hours
   - Smith's Epoxy FC125 Fast Cure ≈ 2 to 3 hours
   - Smith's Epoxy FW38 Waterborne Fast Cure ≈ ±3 hours
   - Smith's Epoxy MAC100** Slow Cure MVT ≈ minimum overnight cure
   - Smith's Epoxy MAC125** Oil Stop Fast Cure ≈ 2 to 3 hours

   ** *Screen the surface of the primer dull to remove any contamination that may have floated through the primer before it cured*

2) **BODY COAT** – Apply body coat of 100% Solids Epoxy *(see below options)* at a rate of 8 to 20 mils ≈ 80 to 200 sq.ft.* per gallon pouring out in ribbons then spread with a squeegee followed immediately by back rolling. Allow to cure:
   - Smith's Epoxy MP300 Extended Working Time ≈ Overnight
   - Smith's Epoxy U100 Regular Cure ≈ 4 to 5 hours
   - Smith's Epoxy FC125 Fast Cure ≈ 2 to 3 hours

3) **DEGLOSS** – Scuff cured epoxy surface removing any surface defects *(i.e. bugs, roller lint, airborne particulate, etc.)* in the films surface, vacuum thoroughly then solvent wipe clean with Acetone and Microfiber mop.

   ***This step is critical for the aesthetics of gloss finish Thin-mil systems*

NOTE: If recoating after 24 hours has elapsed, degloss previous layer via a 100 to 120 grit sandpaper or sanding screen or 120 to 150 grit metal bond diamonds on a diamond grinder with the weigh removed.

*** Sanding is critical for the aesthetics of gloss finish Thin-mil systems***

APPLICATION TEMPERATURES:

MP 300	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best (ideal)	65° to 80°F	65° to 80°F	65° to 85°F	10 to 60%
Minimum	60°F	50°F	50°F	0%
Maximum	86°F	85°F	95°F	80%

- USE Smith's Epoxy FC125 for Cooler Temperature (between 45°F to 65°F)

U100	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best (ideal)	60° to 80°F	65° to 80°F	65° to 85°F	10 to 60%
Minimum	50°F	50°F	50°F	0%
Maximum	90°F	85°F	95°F	70%

- High temperature will decrease pot-life & working time

- USE Smith's Epoxy FC125 for Cooler Temperature (between 45°F to 65°F) installations to achieve similar cure rates as Smith's Epoxy U100 (70°F to 85°F)

FC125	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
***Best** (ideal)	55° to 60°F	50° to 60°F	50° to 72°F	10 to 60%
***Minimum**	45°F	45°F	45°F	0%
***Maximum**	65°F	65°F	75°F	80%

** Above for similar cure rates as Epoxy U100 at normal conditions. Becomes a fast cure product beyond these conditions.*

FW38	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best (ideal)	60° to 90°F	65° to 85°F	65° to 85°F	10 to 60%
Minimum	55°F	55°F	50°F	0%
Maximum	95°F	95°F	100°F	80%

MAC100	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best (ideal)	65° to 85°F	65° to 85°F	65° to 85°F	30 to 60%
Minimum	50°F	50°F	55°F	30%
Maximum	90°F	90°F	95°F	80%

MAC125	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best (ideal)	50° to 65°F	55° to 65°F	50° to 75°F	30 to 60%
Minimum	40°F	45°F	40°F	30%
Maximum	80°F	80°F	85°F	80%

** DO NOT APPLY Epoxy during direct sun exposure or if that can occur during cure*

** * High temperature will decrease pot-life & working time*

4) **TOPCOAT** – A variety of topcoats are available depending on the desired aesthetics, cure rate / return-to-service, sheen, and chemical exposure anticipated:
   - Smith's Poly-WB+ (Gloss or Low Sheen) Water-based 2-Component Polyurethane
   - Smith's MCU-60 (Gloss) or with Smith's A/O 325 Low Sheen additive
   - Smith's Hi-Wear 90S (Low Sheen, Regular Cure, Low Odor, High Traffic)
   - Smith's CRU'86 (High Gloss, Regular Cure, Low Odor, CRU)

** Angular traction additive, such as Smith's Resin Sand, is highly recommended in areas exposed to grease / oil / soap / water / or less than 60°F service temperatures*

5) CURE RATE FOR TRAFFIC:

72°F (22.2°C) with 50% Ambient Humidity	Light Foot Traffic	Heavy Traffic	Full Chemical Exposure
Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss	36 hours	48 hours	10 days
Smith's Poly-WB+ Low Sheen	24 hours	48 hours	10 days
Smith's MCU-60	12 hours	24 hours	7 days
Smith's Hi-Wear 90S	12 hours	24 hours	7 days
Smith's CRU'86	24 hours	36 hours	7 to 14 days

NOTE: *As Polyurethane products are moisture cured, cure rate will be greatly affected by humidity, especially at higher installation temperatures. High humidity may cause reduced leveling properties, development of roller markets, or foaming under certain conditions. It is highly recommended to use monitor humidity as well as Dew Point during installation.*

***Smith's Hi-Wear 90S* & *Smith's CRU'86* should be applied at a final, single topcoat as these products do NOT have a recoat window. Should recoating of the topcoat be necessary, the surface must diamond ground using** 120 to 150 grit metal bond diamonds on a diamond grinder with the weigh removed or counter weighed then thoroughly vacuumed clean prior to a microfiber tack rag which has been slightly dampened with Acetone then allowed to dry for at least 45 minutes prior to recoating. Do NOT Use solvents such as Alcohols which draw moisture to the surface from the air to tack rag.

Topcoats must be applied thin. Please refer to individual product data sheet for more specific product information. Click on product name above for hyperlink to website product specific documents

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.

Low Sheen powder additives, such as Smith's Hi-Wear 90S Part C or Smith's A/O 325 Mesh Aluminum Oxide, are too fine to offer much additional traction improvement & are too fine to be considered "Anti-skid". Instead use Smith's Resin Sand or similar 20 to 60 mesh when using a traction additive or Smith's Glass Beads in high gloss executive aircraft hangars which will have limited exposure to oils or grease & need ease of dust mopping more so than traction.

MAINTENANCE: ***The coating system must be allowed to cure for no less than one week (7 days) before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface & no less than 24 hours before neutral pH cleaner or water exposure. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust & wet mop the first week. See product data sheet for recommended cure time necessary prior to mechanical cleaning via floor machines.***

Cleaning & Maintenance of Industrial Floors

Regular cleaning, to include dust mopping, is crucial to maintain appearance & achieve the appropriate longevity of any floor coating system. Cleaning cannot occur too often. Spills should be removed quickly. *Avoid the use of 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.

Tynex® is a registered trademark of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

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 pallets, etc.

Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration staining, especially aviation tires and high performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coatings & 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 rubber tired vehicles on any floor, including floor coating systems.

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.

Plexiglas® is a registered trademark of Arkema.
LEXAN® is a registered trademark of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC).

LIMITED LIABILITY: Liability is limited to replacement of defectively manufactured product of the same type & 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 & Limited Warranty. Should a product defect be suspected at the time of application, cease use of the product immediately & 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 & 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.

Upon information, belief & to the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is true accurate as of the date of issuance of this particular document & any & all information conveyed, whether expressed or implied. Is subject to change without prior notice. We guarantee our products to confirm 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 & 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.

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 & FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. DO NOT PURCHASE & USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU HAVE NOT AGREED TO THE ABOVE TERMS.