Smith's™ Product Data Sheet

Chemical Resistant Polyurethane CRU'86™ High Gloss — 86% Solids, Single Component, Solvent-Based, Aliphatic, Chemical Resistant Polyurethane Topcoat

CRU86-PDS-101526

DESCRIPTION: Smith's CRU'86™ is a High Performance, High Solids, Low Odor, Solvent-borne Chemical Resistant Aliphatic Polyurethane topcoat which yields a smooth, high gloss finish that has very good light reflectivity, U.V. stability & gloss retention.

Smith's CRU'86 has a long working time, clarity & leveling characteristics when applied at the recommended thickness. This topcoat is an excellent choice for aircraft hangar floors, as a gloss topcoat over *Smith's Metallic & Luster*™ coating systems & in moderate traffic environments which desire a high gloss finish as well as high chemical resistance *(see page 2 for chemical resistance)*.

RECOMMENDED AS A FINAL TOPCOAT FOR:

- Industrial, Commercial & Retail Environments
- Aircraft Hangar Floors
- Showrooms
- Museums
- Pharmaceutical Floors
- *Smith's Metallic & Luster*

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Good Gloss Retention & Light Reflectivity
- High Performance – Improves service life of coating system
  - o Abrasion Resistant – Very Durable
  - o Chemical & Stain Resistant
- Aliphatic (U.V. Stable) Polyurethane
- Long Working time
- Easy to Clean
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pickup
- Less Odor than Traditional Solvent-based, Moisture-Cured Chemical Resistant Polyurethane topcoats
- VOC compliant in most regions <99 g/L
- Meets FDA & USDA standards for flooring

STORAGE: Indoors between 55°F (12.7°C) to 95°F (35°C)



SUBSTRATE TEMPERATURE: 55°F (12.7°C) to 86°F (30°C) with 30% to 80% Humidity.
**Do NOT Apply below 25% Ambient Humidity*
***Do NOT Apply within ±5°F of Dew Point*

SHELF LIFE: 6 Months in original, unopened containers; Use within 30 days once opened as products with begin to thicken once opened

AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:
1 Gallon Jug – SCS-CRU86-128
5 Gallon Jug – SCS-CRU86-640

SHEEN: Gloss; Optional Smith's A/O 325 Low Sheen additive (sold separately) = Add 1 jar per gallon (up to 2 lbs. per gallon)



COLOR: Clear, Transparent; Optional Colors (sold separately) = 10% to 20% ISC by volume



NECESSARY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Solvent-resistant masking tape *(i.e. autobody masking for smooth surfaces)*
- Several 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Premium, solvent-resistant, non-shed 3/8" nap roller covers
  - o 18" Width & 4" or 6" Wide Trim Roller Covers
- Chip Brushes *(for corners & cutting in edges)*
- 18" Wide Paint Trays *(for dip & roll applying)*
  - o 18" Wide Paint Tray Liners
- Multiple Extension Poles
- Low speed ½" drill *(300 to 450 RPM)*
- Cleaning Solvent for tools *(Acetone or Xylene)*



CURE TIMES (@50% Humidity):

**Cure time is affected by temperature & humidity*	72°F / 22.2°C	86°F / 30°C
Pot-Life	Ready-to-Use	
Working Time	2 to 2½ hours	1 hour
Tack Free	3½ to 4 hours	2½ hours
Recoat Window	N/A *(Sand prior to recoat)*	
Foot Traffic	24 hours	18 hours
Heavy Traffic (i.e. forklift)	36 hours	24 hours
Full Chemical Resistance	7 to 14 days	6 to 12 days

CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	RESULTS
Abrasion Resistance ***mg/loss*** **Taber Abraser*	ASTM D4060	23 mg loss (Gloss)
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM D3363	2H
Adhesion to Steel – Pull Strength, psi **(MPa)**	ASTM D4541	2,248 psi (15.5 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Conical Mandrel – Resistance to Cracking	ASTM D522	Pass
Water Absorption 24-hour immersion test	ASTM C413	<0.02%
Gloss (60°)	ASTM D1455	±85 to 95 (Gloss) ±40 (Low Sheen)
Viscosity – @ 77°F	ASTM D2196	820 cP
Volume Solids (Clear)	ASTM D2196	86%
VOC's	ASTM D3960	<99 g/L (Clear)

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

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE (CLEAR, DRY FILM):
Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage x 0.86 = Dry Film Thickness
**To avoid fogging or foaming, Do NOT Exceed 5 mils Wet*
***Coverage varies due to thickness, floor profile & substrate absorbency*

HIGH GLOSS **Wet Mil Thickness** (Dry Film Thickness)	Approximate Yield per unit	
	1 Gallon	**5 Gallons**
4 mils (3.44 mils)	400 ft² / 37 m²	2,000 ft² / 186 m²

with A/O 325 **Wet Mil Thickness** (Dry Film Thickness)	Approximate Yield per mixed unit	
	1.12 Gallons	**5.6 Gallons**
3 mils (2.58 mils)	600 ft² / 55.6 m²	2,994 ft² / 278 m²

© 2022 Smith Paint Products

Smith's™ Product Data Sheet

Chemical Resistant Polyurethane CRU'86™ High Gloss — 86% Solids, Single Component, Solvent-Based, Aliphatic, Chemical Resistant Polyurethane Topcoat

CRU86-PDS-101526

Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

Covered Spot Test [ASTM D1308] - 3 mil film after 7 day cure:
***E** - Excellent; **G** - Good (slight sign of exposure/stains, coating recovers);*
***D** – Discolored / Stain; **NR** - Not Recommended (Permanent Damage)*

	24 hour Exposure	
ACIDS	**Gloss**	**w/ A/O 325**
Acetic Acid 25% (Vinegar)	E	E
Citric Acid 10%	E	E
Lactic Acid (Milk)	D	D
Phosphoric Acid 85%	D	D
Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid)	D	G
Sulfuric Acid 98%	NR	NR
Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic)	E	E
Nitric Acid 50%	NR	NR
BASES		
Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E	E
EBGE	E	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	E	E
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	E	E
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E	E
ALCOHOLS		
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E	E
Hand Sanitizer	E	E
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	E	E
Methanol	E	E
SOLVENTS		
Acetone	E	E
d-Limonene	E	E
MEK	E	E
Methylene Chloride	E	E
Mineral Spirits	E	E
PGMEA	E	E
HYDROCARBONS		
Brake Fluid	E	E
Transmission Fluid	E	E
Motor Oil	E	E
Gasoline	E	E
Kerosene	E	E
Hydraulic Fluid	E	E
Skydrol® – LD-4	E	E
MISCELLANEOUS		
Coffee	E	E
Coke®	E	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E	E
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	E	E
Ketchup	E	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E	E
Mustard	E	E
Povidone-iodine (BETADINE®)	E	E
Tide® 1%	E	E
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	E	E
Wine – Red	E	E

Coke® is a registered trademark of Coca-Cola. Monster Energy® is a registered trademark of Monster Energy Co. Skydrol® is a registered trademark of Eastman Chemical. Dawn® & Tide® are registered trademarks of Proctor & Gamble. Windex® is a registered trademark of S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. Betadine® is a registered trademark of Avrio Health L.P.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDED:

- Use a self-contained respirator (TC 19C NIOSH/MESA)
  - Avoid inhaling atomized spray & fumes
- Wear Chemical Resistant Gloves
  - Avoid all contact with skin
- Wear Chemical Resistant Eye Protection
  - Prevent contact with eyes

LIMITATIONS:

- Primer or coating system is required prior to applying Smith's CRU'86. NOT RECOMMENDED for application to direct-to-concrete applications
- For industrial & wheeled traffic / fork lift traffic conditions, a minimum of a ICRI CSP 3 profile is required for mechanical preparation
- Does NOT block Ultra-Violet light radiation when applied clear over a non-U.V. Stable product (i.e. Epoxy, etc.)
- NOT water clear
  - o May discolor underlying layer when applied clear
- Foaming is possible when applied thicker than 5 mils or when applied over a hot substrate
  - o Do NOT Apply in direct sunlight or over a surface >86°F / >30°C
  - o Turn off radiant in-floor heating a minimum of 2 hours prior to & for at least 24 hours after application
- Do NOT install when the Dew point is within ±5° of the air temperature
- Application is NOT recommended above 80% Humidity at time of install
- Do NOT apply when ambient humidity is expected to be below 30% within the first 5 hours of cure to avoid surface defects
- Smith's A/O 325 Low Sheen Additive is NOT a traction / slip resistant additive
  - o Instead use Smith's Resin Sand or similar to increase slip resistance

PRECAUTIONS / WARNING:

Contains Solvent - Material is Flammable





- Extinguish all flames, pilot lights & electric motors until all vapors are gone & the coating is hard
- Keep away from sparks, heat & open flame
- Use adequate ventilation when mixing, applying & curing
- *DO NOT SPRAY*
  - Product may emit harmful solvent & isocyanate vapors when spray applied which can cause respiratory irritation. Individuals with chronic lung or breathing problems or negative reaction to isocyanates, should NOT use this product

INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure substrate is structurally sound, solid & free of any contaminants that may act as a bond breaker *(i.e. oil, paint, densifier / sealers, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.)*

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 55°F (12°C) to 86°F (30°C) with between 30% to 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 24 hours after installation.

CHECK FOR MOISTURE: Test to determine whether the moisture vapor transmission exceeds the maximum allowed for the finished system(s) to be applied prior to installing any coatings.

Test moisture & pH using a combination of three test methods *(ASTM F2659, F1869, & F2170)*. Readings are acceptable only when tested in accordance with the stated ASTM standard in a climate-controlled environment which has been acclimated with HVAC to the intended service temperature for no less than 48 hours prior to testing.

See related products for acceptable moisture & pH test results as Smith's CRU'86 must be applied as a final topcoat over a primer or coating system, not directly to bare concrete.

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.

Acceptable results when used in conjunction with *Smith's Epoxy VCB[38]™* or *Smith's Epoxy VCB[46P]™*:

✓ Comparative Gravimetric Moisture Content meter (ASTM F2659) ≤5% MC
✓ Calcium Chloride testing (ASTM F1869) *<15 lbs. per 1,000 sq.ft./24 hours pH 9 to 12*

*Use *Smith's Epoxy MAC100™*, **Smith's Epoxy MAC125™*, *Smith's Epoxy VCB[38]*, or *Smith's Epoxy VCB[46P]*, in conjunction with proper testing & mechanical preparation, to reduce moisture vapor emission to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings & traditional floor covering needs.

**Fully sand the surface of Smith's Epoxy MAC products the following day then degrease the surface to clean & thoroughly clean water rinse prior to any subsequent layers.*

© 2022 Smith Paint Products

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 & does NOT offer any testing or analysis but may be able to offer guidance to an appropriate testing lab or third-party inspector. If 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 concrete for contaminant 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.)*

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION **–** Chemical contamination should be determined & may require additional testing. Once the type of contaminant is determined, contact Smith Paint Products for remediation recommendations while following local regulations regarding contaminant & disposal.

SILICATE CONTAMINATION **–** Substrates previously treated with 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. In some cases where the concrete did not have enough available calcium hydroxide for the silicate to react with when originally applied may result in crystallized yet unreached, water-soluble silicates that can expand beneath a coating causing the surface of the concrete to fracture at the bond line between the coating & the concrete.

Potential silicate contamination may be seen during traditional moisture testing with abnormally high pH (above 11.5 to 14 pH) along with CaCl results below 6 lbs. & RH readings above 85%. In such cases, concrete cores samples in conjunction with 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.

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

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.

DO NOT USE simple green® or Soy based detergents.

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 contamination 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.

TEMPORARY HEAT: *Moisture vapor is emitted by fueled temporary heaters which creates condensation to occur on the floor surface and may 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 a heavy-duty degreaser using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat has been in use

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

NOTE:

1) Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) is NOT an acceptable substrate & delamination will occur if topcoated
2) *DO NOT USE* MURIATIC / HYDROCHLORIC ACID TO PREPARE CONCRETE AS CHLORIDE CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR
3) *NOT COMPATIBLE with Smith's Poly-SEAL+™*

General 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 dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, use *Smith's Green Clean Pro* after mechanical preparation methods.

Mechanical Substrate Preparation **–** Achieve a CSP 2 to 5 *(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 *(CSP)* necessary will be determined based on the total thickness of the floor coating system being applied while considering the type & extent of traffic anticipated. Please refer to the individual system application guide or contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations. As a rule of thumb, thicker coating systems require a more extensive surface profile / texture than a thin system.

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

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

simple green® is a registered trademark of Sunshine Makers Inc.

© 2022 Smith Paint Products

Smith's™ Product Data Sheet

Chemical Resistant Polyurethane CRU'86™ High Gloss — 86% Solids, Single Component, Solvent-Based, Aliphatic, Chemical Resistant Polyurethane Topcoat

CRU86-PDS-101526

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 must remain at or above 50°F (≥10°C) 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. Static joints may allow the coating system to bridge over Smith's Poly JF but it is NOT recommended to install a floor coating system over caulking, silicone, cement patching compounds, Polyurea & traditional Polyurethane flexible joint fillers.

Always route out joints with an appropriate width diamond cutting blade attached to a vacuumized & dust controlled joint saw to flush 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 the joint with Smith's Poly JF or Smith's Poly JF/FC. Should joint walls require extensive repairs, cut out the weak concrete back to a sound, solid area then fill with Smith's SKM, Smith's Epoxy FRM™ or similar.



Control Joint



Construction Joint

Preparing for Topcoat – Allow the primer / previous layer to dry then thoroughly degloss the surface of the prior layer using an Orbital floor machine with 100 to 120 grit sanding screens or sandpaper *(but not courser)* to uniformly dull finish with no remaining shiny areas, vacuum then solvent tack rag using Acetone prior to topcoating. Do NOT Use alcohol to clean substrate due to risk of moisture being drawn to the substrate surface from the air.



**See Screen/Sanding on next page for instructions.*

TOPCOAT EXISTING FLOOR COATING SYSTEMS – Adhesion to any existing coating system is only as good as the adhesion the existing coating system has to its substrate. Always test to determine the suitability of an existing substrate. Mock-ups are highly encouraged. Allow the mock-up to cure for at least 1 week before adhesion testing, such as a tape test or using an in-situ Elcometer® tensile bond tester.

Bare Concrete – Achieve a CSP 2 to 3 *(Concrete Surface Profile in accordance with ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013*, as published by the International Concrete Repair Institute) yielding a surface texture similar to 80 grit sandpaper or more course as well as darkens & readily absorbs water within 60 seconds in order to maintain long term adhesion to the substrate & to ensure a porous substrate. Follow the preparation requirements for the primer layer and / or system as high build systems may require a greater profile.Priming for grind & seal applications is required with:

- Smith's MCU-60™
- *Smith's Epoxy FW38™
- Smith's Polyaspartic 2000
- *Smith's Epoxy U100
- *Smith's Epoxy FC125™
- Smith's Polyaspartic 5000LO™
- *Smith's Epoxy VCB38
- *Smith's Epoxy MP300™
- Smith's Polyaspartic 7000LO™
- *Smith's Epoxy VCB4P8
- Smith's Polyaspartic 1000
- Smith's Polyaspartic 8000LO™

** Ambering should be expected when Smith's CRU'86 is applied as a clear topcoat over this product - Not U.V. Stable*

Other primers may be necessary depending on the application, substrate porosity, etc.

*** Smith's Poly-SEAL+ is not compatible for use in conjunction with Smith's CRU'86*

****Smith's CRU'86 is not recommended for direct application as a topcoat directly over Smith's Epoxy MAC100 or Smith's Epoxy MAC125. Requires a body coat of Smith's Epoxy MP300, Smith's Epoxy U100, Smith's Epoxy FC125 or similar prior to a high gloss topcoat .*

Elcometer® is a registered trademark of Elcometer Limited

MIXING:



GLOSS – Smith's CRU'86 is ready-to-use, however, it should be stirred with a clean paint stir stick for about 30 seconds before applying as a clear, gloss topcoat.

SOLID COLOR – Mechanically mixed for 2 to 3 minutes using a ½" low speed (300 to 450 RPM) drill with a paint mixing paddle when used as a solid color or low sheen finish. Avoid whipping air into mixture.





LOW SHEEN FINISH – Mechanically mixed for 2 to 3 minutes using a ½" low speed (300 to 450 RPM) drill with a paint mixing paddle when used as a solid color or low sheen finish. Avoid whipping air into mixture.











© 2022 Smith Paint Products

Smith's™ Product Data Sheet

Chemical Resistant Polyurethane CRU'86™ High Gloss

86% Solids, Single Component, Solvent-Based, Aliphatic, Chemical Resistant Polyurethane Topcoat

CRU86-PDS-101526

APPLICATION: Smith's CRU'86 is strictly a finish topcoat product intended for no more than 5 mils & will blister if applied too thick. Any imperfections, sanding marks/swirls, scratches, gouges, etc. that can be felt by hand or catch a finger nail when pulled across the area in the prior layer may transfer through this finish due to the minimal thickness of Smith's CRU'86 in a single coat application. Surface defeats are purely aesthetic & pose no threat to the long-term performance of the coating system.

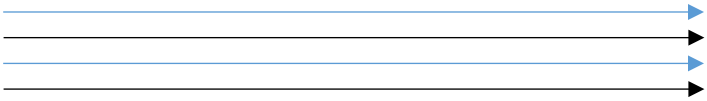


NOTE: Best practice is to pour the mixed contents into a tall paint tray, such as a Wooster® Wide Boy™ 5 gallon paint tray, or similar, then dip the 3/8" or 1/4" nap roller into the mixture coat the roller head then roll off any excess into the paint tray avoiding liquid build-up on the sides of the roller caps and/or the frame. DO NOT POUR DIRECTLY ON FLOOR.

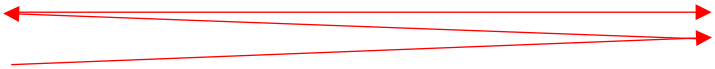
Roll out two parallel pathways roughly 8 to 10 feet in length.



Then rewet the roller & repeat.



Next, cross roll in a V-shaped pattern starting at one of the lines on the end working across the area while overlapping 1/2" over the previous pass while ensuring a uniform film thickness.



Finish by extending the roller out to the furthest point of this area & pull back across the surface with light pressure in a straight line to remove roller marks & overlap each pass by 1/2" on the wet edge of the prior pass continuing across the entire section.



Occasionally, replace with a fresh, new roller cover when it becomes contaminated with debris.

On larger projects, it is recommended to have a separate person perform for each stage of the product placement, V-roll then finishing process to ensure productivity & a uniform appearance to avoid roller lines.

If the appearance is less than satisfactory, repeat the finish roll process again until a satisfactory appearance is achieved. Continue until the entire intended area is topcoated then allow to cure.

COVERAGE: Smith's CRU'86 is intended for thin, topcoats only. *DO NOT APPLY as a Gloss at thicker than 375 sq.ft. per gallon but no less than 425 sq.ft. per mixed gallon (approximately 4 mils wet) in a single layer to avoid fogging, orange peel or CO_2 bubbles in the film.*

Low Sheen – Apply Smith's CRU'86 with *Smith's A/O 325 Low Sheen Additive* via dip and roll method out of a paint tray at a rate of 500 to 600 sq.ft. per gallon over previous coated layer OR primer. DO NOT APPLY to bare / unprimed concrete.

Wooster® is a registered trademark of Wooster Brush Company

SLIP RESISTANCE: Smith Paint Products recommends the use of angular slip-resistant aggregate in all coatings that may be exposed to wet, oily or greasy conditions as well as any condition where increased traction may be necessary. It is the contractor and end users' responsibility to determine the appropriate traction needs and footwear necessary for the conditions as well as setting performance parameters prior to beginning the application, testing to determine parameters have been met upon completion to achieve the end users documented safety standards.

Mock-ups are highly recommended as part of the evaluation process to determine the appropriate amount of slip-coefficient necessary for the environment.

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

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

Dust mopping, removal of debris & regular cleaning are crucial to maintaining the aesthetics of the coating & maximizing the life span of the floor coating system. Cleaning cannot occur too often & inefficient cleaning will cause the floor to wear out prematurely & possibly stain or discolor depending on what comes in contact with the floor. Spills should be removed quickly. *Avoid Polypropylene or abrasive bristle* (Tynex®) brushes as these brushes will cause the development of scratch patterns & lessen the sheen.

To maximum your investment with proper floor care & maintenance, remove all particles that may scratch and/or dull the floor coating using the least aggressive method necessary to clean the floor.

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

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

Health Department or DEA regulations may necessitate more frequent & stringent cleaning practices as will areas exposed to oils, inks, chemicals, etc. on the floor surface.

DETERGENT: Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. Use a neutral pH detergent for general purpose cleaning. Use *Smith's Oil Clean*, or similar degreaser, for more degreasing & heavy duty weekly or monthly cleaning.

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

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

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

Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration, especially aviation tires & high-performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coatings & commercial flooring leaving an amber to yellow-like stain that may be permanent. This can be more noticeable where aircraft or vehicles are stationary for longer periods of time, more so in non-climate-controlled environments such as aircraft hangars with lighter colored floors. To avoid plasticizer staining, use a piece of Plexiglas® or LEXAN® panels, cut a few inches in diameter larger than the tires that will rest on the panels, between the floor & the contact point of the tire when storing rubber-tired vehicles on any floor, including floor coating systems. Some tire stains can be removed if cleaned before a set-in stain occurs using a d-Limonene based degreaser with mild agitation via an orbital, low speed floor machine.

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

LIMITED LIABILITY: Upon information, belief and to the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is true accurate as of the date of issuance of this particular document and any & 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.

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 and 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 along with the invoice that matches said quantity.

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

Smith Paint Products® • 2200 Paxton Street • Harrisburg, PA 17111 • 717-233-8781 • www.smithpaints.com

© 2022 Smith Paint Products