Product Data Sheet

EPFRM-pds-101626

EPOXY FRM™ FAST-CURE 100% SOLIDS EPOXY REPAIR MORTAR

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Epoxy FRM™ Fast Repair Mortar is a high performance, heavy-duty, 3-component 100% solids Epoxy Mortar Kit which is trowel applied to repair damaged concrete as well as rebuild / resurface concrete erosion, gouges, broken joint walls, etc. in heavy traffic, abusive environments needing a durable, quick return-to-service floor.

RECOMMENDED USE:

- To resurface eroded concrete floor ≥ 3/16" (4.8 mm / 187.5 mils)
- Accepts heavy traffic within 8 hours at 72°F (22.2°C) / 50% Ambient Humidity (excluding optional topcoat, if applicable)
- Typical Applications include Resurfacing & Patching high traffic area floors:
  - Automotive & Aviation Manufacturing or Service areas
  - Beverage Distribution facilities
  - Commercial & Industrial food processing/production (non-thermal shock prone areas)
  - Forklift / Pallet Jack traffic Aisleways
  - Manufacturing / Production / Assembly areas
  - Warehouses

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Fast Return to Service
- Convenient Packaging – Mix in the main container
- High Impact Resistance
- Durable & Abrasion Resistant
  - Excellent rolling load resistance
  - Great for abusive environments with cart & forklift traffic
- Low Odor & Low VOC's

SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE (below 80% Humidity)**:**
50°F (10°C) to 86°F (30°C)

STORAGE:
Indoors between 55°F (12.7°C) to 90°F (32.2°C)

SHELF LIFE:
2 Years in original, unopened containers

COLORS (Sold Separately):
Natural Wet Sand Appearance;

Sold Separately: Smith's ISC COLOR PACK INDUSTRIAL SOLID COLORANT

AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:
SCS-EPFRM-080kit - 9 lbs. Small kit in 1 gallon plastic paint can
SCS-EPFRM-240kit - 27 lbs. Large kit in 3.5 gallon plastic pail

LIMITATIONS:

- *Not U.V. Stable* – All epoxy will amber over time. Ambering will be more noticeable with lighter colors. Applying a solid color pigmented U.V. Stable topcoat is highly recommended over Smith's Epoxy FRM if ambering is not acceptable
- This system is not recommended for use over wooden substrates as it will crack at the seams between boards
- Not intended for floors subject to Thermal Shock
  - Do NOT Use in areas that could be exposed to >145°F (62.7°C)
- Interior use only

CURE TIMES *(based on epoxy used in mortar mixture with 50% Humidity)***:**

	50°F (10°C)	**72°F** (22.2°C)	**86°F** (30°C)
Pot-Life	16 to 20 min.	10 to 12 min.	6 to 8 min.
Working Time	20 to 25 min.	14 to 18 min.	8 to 10 min.
Recoat Window	8 to 24 hrs.	2½ to 24 hrs.	1½ to 18 hrs.
Hard Set	5¾ to 7½ hrs.	2 to 2½ hrs.	60 to 80 min.
Foot Traffic	13 to 16 hrs.	4½ to 6 hrs.	4 to 5 hrs.
Heavy Traffic *(i.e. Forklift traffic, parked vehicles, etc.)*	24 to 36 hrs.	7 to 8 hrs.	5¾ to 6¼ hrs.
Full Cure	10 days	7 days	6 days

COATING SYSTEM PROPERTIES (DRY FILM)**:**

Property	**Test Method**	**Results**
Abrasion Resistance, *mg/loss** Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	**See Topcoat Data Sheet*
Compressive Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D695	10,500 psi (72.39 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240	85 to 90
Water Absorption	ASTM D543	0.2%
Impact Resistance -Tested on concrete block	ASTM D3134	Pass
	ASTM D2794	160 in.lbs, - no delamination/chipping

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE:
Coverage will vary depending on application thickness, floor profile & absorbency of the concrete.

Mil Thickness (mils / inches / millimeter)	**Small kit**	**Large kit**
187.5 mils / 3/16 in. / 4.8 mm	3.5 ft^2 / 0.32 m^2	10.4 ft^2 / 0.96 m^2
250 mils / 1/4 in. / 6.35 mm	2.5 ft^2 / 0.23 m^2	7.8 ft^2 / 0.72 m^2
375 mils / 3/8 in. / 9.5 mm	1.7 ft^2 / 0.16 m^2	5.2 ft^2 / 0.48 m^2
500 mils / 1/2 in. / 12.7 mm	1.2 ft^2 / 0.11 m^2	3.8 ft^2 / 0.35 m^2
750 mils / 3/4 in. / 19 mm	0.8 ft^2 / 0.07 m^2	2.5 ft^2 / 0.23 m^2
1000 mils / 1 in. / 25.4 mm	0.65 ft^2 / 0.06 m^2	1.95 ft^2 / 0.18 m^2





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CHEMICAL RESISTANCE: Refer to chemical resistance of the final wear surface, if applicable, such as optional topcoats. For information pertaining to chemical resistance of Smith's Epoxy FRM, please contact Smith Paint Products at (717) 233-8781.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 50°F (4°C) to 85°F (29.4°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 48 hours prior to and 24 hours after installation.

Do not install coatings within ±5° of Dew point.

Temporary Heat **–** Moisture vapor is emitted by fueled temporary heaters which creates condensation *(i.e. Dew Point)* on a floor surface & may cause an amine blush with epoxy products. Some temporary heaters may emit unburned petroleum into the air, especially if the equipment is not functioning properly, which will act as a bond breaker once it falls onto the surface of the substrate.

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 becoming close to Dew Point
- Fisheyes are a result of surface contamination or an amine blush on an epoxy based previous layer which must be cleaned off in addition to sanding
  - Solvent wiping the substrate is not sufficient for removing these residues
  - After mechanically preparing surface, clean with Smith's Oil Clean or similar using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat has been used to minimize risk of surface defects and/or peeling
- Ensure exhaust emissions & toxic fumes from temporary heaters exhaust to the exterior of the building to prevent health hazards & damage to work

INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure concrete is structurally sound & solid as well as free of any contaminants that may act as a bond breaker, such as oil, paint, densifier/sealers, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.

CHECK FOR MOISTURE: Testing concrete via both the Calcium Chloride (ASTM F1869) & In-situ Relative Humidity (ASTM F2170) methods are highly recommended to determine the Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (ASTM F1869) & the available Moisture Content (ASTM F2170) at the time of testing. Using only one test method may not indicate other potential risks such as contaminate nor a complete view of the conditions that may pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. which are not caused by moisture vapor emissions or high alkalinity.

Maximum interior moisture readings are as follows:

ASTM F2659	*<3% MC (used to determine placement of below test locations)*
ASTM F1869	*<3 lbs. / 1,000 sq.ft. / 24 hours*
ASTM F2170	*<75% Relative Humidity*
ASTM F3441	*9 to 12 pH using a pH Pen with Distilled Water*

New concrete should test below 3% MC *(ASTM F2659)* to ensure all bleed water has escaped the slab & strong enough to withstand proper mechanical preparation to achieve a CSP of 4 to 5 *(i.e shotblasting, scarify, shaver, roller bush hammer grind, hydroblasting, etc.)* to avoid damaging the concrete surface during preparation to achieve proper mechanical adhesion.

Smith's Epoxy MAC100 or Smith's Epoxy MAC125, in conjunction with proper testing & mechanical preparation, may reduce the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings & traditional floor covering needs.

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

Should further testing be necessary, concrete cores samples & Petrographic Analysis may offer the most in-depth analysis of critical circumstances. Smith Paint Products is strictly a product manufacturer and does NOT offer any testing or analysis but may be able to offer guidance to an appropriate testing lab or third-party inspector. When in doubt, hire a qualified third-party testing firm.

SUBSTRATE CONTAMINATION: 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 & proper remediation.

Petrographic Analysis is the best method for testing concrete core samples 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)*
- 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 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) 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 / 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, 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 while ensuring no standing water puddles exist prior to application of 10 to 12 mils (330 to 400 sq.ft. per 2.5 gal kit) of Smith's Epoxy MAC125 primer with a full broadcast of dry, wash Quartz sand natural 16 to 40 mesh Quartz sand at a rate of 150 sq.ft. per 50 lbs. (14 m² per 22.5 kg) bag into the fresh epoxy oil stop primer while wet then allow to cure for at least 1 hour at 72F (22°C) prior to sweeping & vacuuming off any loose sand from the primer then proceed with the installation of Smith's Epoxy FRM.

Ashford Formula® is a registered trademark of Curecrete Chemical Company, Inc.
simple green® is registered trademark of Sunshine Maker's Inc.

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SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

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

GENERAL CLEANING **–** Detergent scrub with a neutral pH cleaner then thoroughly rinse with clean, potable water to remove surface dirt, light surface grease / oil & contaminants prior to mechanical preparation.

If a densifier or dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, use *Smith's Green Clean Pro* in conjunction with an auto-scrubber or pressure washer after mechanical preparation methods. See "Silicate Contamination" on previous page or click on image.

OIL / GREASE **–** Remove Heavy grease / oil using *Smith's Oil Clean*. Should the substrate require encapsulation of oil contamination, see previous page under "Oil Contamination".

CONCRETE **–** Achieve a CSP 4 to 6 *(Concrete Surface Profile in accordance with ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013, as published by the International Concrete Repair Institute)* in order to maintain long-term adhesion to the substrate.

**Diamond grinding will NOT achieve an acceptable concrete surface profile*

Recommended preparation methods:

- ***Steel Shot Blast (****Shot size S-330 to S-390 grit recommended****)*** **–** For larger area repairs or entire resurfacing projects, uniformly profile and clean concrete substrate with a shotblaster using S-330 to S-390 grit steel shot overlapping each pass until white, clean concrete exists. Sweep to remove large debris then use magnetic broom to remove loose shot remaining followed by thoroughly vacuuming to remove any fine dust
  - o Avoid stationary blasting as micro-cracking the concrete surface may potentially causing future coating delamination
- ***Scarifier or Concrete Shaver*** **–** Sweep to remove large debris then uniformly remove the concrete surface until white and heavily profiled. Thoroughly vacuum all dust and debris.
  - o Optimal preparation method for removing weak or frozen concrete surfaces, adhesive residues, thick build previous coating systems and removing high spots in the concrete surface
- ***Bushing Hammer*** **–** Use a diamond cutting blade attached to an angle grinder to key cut the perimeter of the areas to be repaired at least 1/8" deep. Use a Bushing Hammer Carbide Tipped Point Head to remove weak concrete surfaces and profile the concrete then thoroughly vacuum to remove all dust and debris prior to patching with Smith's Epoxy FRM

NOTE – *DO NOT USE* Muriatic / Hydrochloric Acid to prepare concrete as Chloride contamination may occur.

Using a 7" vacuumized shroud angle grinder, edge diamond grind around all tight areas, columns, around equipment, etc.

Key in all termination points using a diamond cutting blade prior to any above preparation method. Score cutting with a diamond cutting blade on an angle grinder every 6 to 10 feet both North / South then East / West is recommended in areas prone to thermal shock exposure.

Should verification of proper adhesion be desired, follow ASTM D4541 using an Elcometer to determine a direct tensile pull-off strength greater than 250 psi (1.7 MPa) to pass the test.

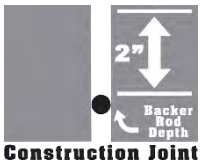
**Key in all termination points using a diamond cutting blade prior to any above preparation method.*

JOINTS: Cut all joints 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*™ for control or construction joints. Expansion joints will require the use of an elastomeric joint filler. Use a dry fine grade washed sand to prefill joints to provide a bond break at the bottom & to support the joint filler. Use a broom to remove any excess sand leaving the recess twice the width of joint.

Smith's Epoxy FRM is not, honor the joint at the surface after the epoxy mortar is applied then saw cut & fill will an appropriate joint filler can lessen joint telegraphing.



Control Joint



Construction Joint

RADIUS OR CANT COVE: Cove must be applied into fresh, wet primer otherwise the cove mix will slide across the cured primer surface.

Prime wall with *Smith's Epoxy U100* using a paint brush or trim/cabinet roller just before mixing / application of Smith's Epoxy FRM.

Mix Smith's Epoxy FRM as follows:

1) Combine Part A with Part B then mix for 3 minutes
2) Pour the mixed liquid into the pail containing aggregate
3) Continue mixing with a ½" low speed (300 to 450 rpm) for an additional 2 to 3 minutes or until thoroughly blended while the drill is running slowly to avoid dry pockets of sand in the mixture

Immediately begin troweling the mixture onto the freshly primed wall & finish. *Do NOT mix more material than can be placed, finished & tied into with subsequent batches within a 15 minute period at 75°F substrate temperature.*

Cove Type & Size	*Small Kit*	*Large Kit*
45° Cant Cove – 2"	1.6 lin.ft.	4.8 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 4"	0.8 lin.ft.	2.4 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 6"	0.5 lin.ft.	1.5 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	2.4 lin.ft.	7.2 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (Flush troweled top with 1" radius bottom)	4.5 lin.ft.	13.5 lin.ft.
4" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	1.4 lin.ft.	4.2 lin.ft.
4" Radius Flush Cove (Flush troweled top with 1" radius bottom)	2.25 lin.ft.	6.75 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	0.8 lin.ft.	2.4 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (Flush troweled top with 1" radius bottom)	1.4 lin.ft.	4.2 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	0.55 lin.ft.	1.65 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	1.4 lin.ft.	4.2 lin.ft.

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MIXING: Open the pail. Part A and Part B will be inside on top of the aggregate. Open both liquid containers than pour on top of the aggregate then immediately begin mixing for 3 minutes using a high torque mixer with an appropriate mixing paddle.



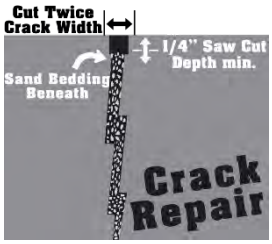


Optional Solid Color – Add:
Small Kit = 1 fl.oz ISC per kit
Large Kit = 3 fl.oz ISC per kit

Sold Separately:
Smith's ISC COLOR PACK
INDUSTRIAL SOLID COLORANT

PATCHING: Any voids or missing sections of concrete without a layer of existing, cured concrete to adhere to must be pre-filled with either a Type K Concrete or a shrinkage compensated high strength mortar or a non-shrink construction grout yielding less than 4% moisture content (ASTM F2659) in a few days allowing for a minimum of 24-hour cure or longer depending on temperatures.

1) Use a diamond carbide cutting blade attached to an angle grinder to key in the perimeter edge of the area to be repaired / patched no less than 1/4" deep
2) Chip out any loose concrete inside the area to be repaired and mechanically profile the surface to clean as well as create a heavy texture for Smith's FRM to properly adhere



3) Vacuum thoroughly to remove any debris, dust, etc.
4) Mix necessary quantity of Smith's FRM then pack the mixed mortar into the void to patch while overfilling by 1/16" above the surrounding surface elevation of the concrete as the mortar while compact while finishing
5) Use Denatured Alcohol in a trigger spray bottle to lubricate a finishing trowel
6) Spray a light mist of denatured alcohol on the freshly placed Smith's FRM surface
7) Immediately trowel to finish and compact the mortar
   a) Best practice - Clean trowel often with Denatured Alcohol to remove aggregate build up
8) Pull any vinyl stucco tape used for masking immediately after trowel finishing
9) Allow to hard set before applying any additional resinous coating layers or line paints

LARGE AREA RESURFACING: Prime mechanically prepared concrete with *Smith's Epoxy U100* (mix 2 Parts A to 1 Part B by volume).

1) Pour mixed *Smith's Epoxy U100* primer onto the prepared substrate in a straight ribbon
2) Using a flat squeegee or flexible blue steel smoother, spread in a thin, even manner leaving no bare spots.
   a) Keep a wet edge while placing additional batches working fresh material into the edge of the prior batch
   b) Primer layer should be placed at an average of 7 to 9 mils (178 - 225 sq.ft. per mixed gallon) to allow for proper penetration into the substrate
   c) Very porous substrates may look blotchy after priming. If the primed substrate is not uniformly glossy and wet looking, a second coat of primer may be needed to avoid drying out the mortar mix during application of the mortar layer
      - There is no need to wait for the first coat of primer to dry or become tacky prior to second coat of primer which may begin immediately after first coat in those circumstances
3) Once sufficiently primed, proceed immediately with the mortar layer application
   a) Do not allow the primer to dry beyond tacky
   b) Only prime enough area that can be effectively resurfaced while the primer is wet or still tacky to avoid the mortar from dragging or sliding during the finishing process
4) Mix entire Smith's Epoxy FRM kit
   a) For solid color, add 3.5% to 7% by volume of *Smith's ISC Solid Colorant* to the components
      (i.e. 1 fl.oz. ISC to small kit or 3 fl.oz. ISC to large kit)
5) Immediately place the mixed Smith's Epoxy FRM on the area to be repaired or resurfaced
6) Pour Smith's Epoxy FRM mortar into the screed box which has been set to 1/16" greater than the desired finished depth as the mortar will compact slightly when trowel finished
   (i.e. set 5/16" deep if 1/4" finished depth is desired)
7) Pull screed box to spread / gauge depth of mortar. Continue to refill with freshly mixed Smith's Epoxy FRM mortar while spreading across floor area
8) Use hand trowel to place and finish in hard-to-reach areas
9) Wearing spiked or cleated shoes, walk into the freshly placed mortar and begin using the power trowel at less than 50 rpm to compact and finish the mortar. Use a hand trowel to touch-up any imperfections during this process.

Spray a fine mist of Denatured Alcohol using a solvent resistant sprayer as necessary to lubricate the blades while finishing

COVERAGE: The yield varies depending on the applied thickness *(see chart on first page for approximate coverage at select average application thickness).*

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GROUT COATING (Optional): For a smoother finish with an orange peel like surface texture, allow the mortar to cure to a hard-set *(walkable surface without leaving imprint marks or damage)* or overnight then apply a grout coat of *Smith's Epoxy GEL-150*™ at a rate of 200 to 321 sq.ft. per gallon over Smith's Epoxy FRM.

1) Pour out a straight ribbon of mixed grout coat on the mortar layer
2) Using a flat rubber squeegee, Magic Trowel or similar, walk across the mortar to evenly spread the grout coat at a rate of 200 to 321 sq.ft. (5 to 8 mils) per mixed gallon
3) Using a 3/8" nap roller and extension pole, immediately back roll the grout coat while wet to finish
   - Only mix enough grout coat which can be spread and finished within 15 to 25 minutes at 72°F

Sanding or Diamond Grinding Grout Coat (Optional) **–** Allow *Smith's Epoxy GEL-150* grout coat to cure at 72°F / 50% humidity for:

- Sanding (80 to 100 grit sandpaper or sanding screens) = 18 hours
- *Diamond Grinding = 24 hours

**Use Metal Bond Diamonds only as Resin Bond, Ceramic & Transitional Diamonds may contaminate the surface risking fish eyes in subsequent layers & stick to the epoxy causing smears/burns*

BUILD COAT (Optional): A build coat of *Smith's Epoxy U100* or *Smith's Epoxy FC125* may be applied over large area resurfacing to yield an even smoother surface or as a base for a full broadcast Vinyl Chip system once the grout coat has hard set.

TOPCOATS (Optional): Sanding to degloss is always a good idea for ultimate adhesion using 80 to 120 grit sanding screens on an orbital buffer to abrade the surface completely dull then clean prior to the next layer. More aggressive grit screens or sandpaper may create scratches, swirls and grooves in the finish of the epoxy that a topcoat may not hide. Depressions & hard to reach areas should be made uniformly dull using an orbital palm sander using 80 to 120 grit sandpaper or automotive grade sanding screens. Done correctly, the surface should be uniformly dull with no scratches easily identified. Sweep then vacuum the entire surface followed by a thorough Acetone solvent tack rag wipe or use an auto-scrubber with white, soft nylon bristle brushes with a very mild neutral detergent mixed at the maximum dilution rate with water followed by a thorough clean water rinse. Once dry, check the surface to ensure all dust has been removed before proceeding with the next layer.

Best Practice **–** Select a topcoat appropriate for the traffic, chemical exposure & environment. Topcoats options below must include a grout coat of *Smith's Epoxy GEL-150* topcoating:

- *Smith's Hi-Wear 90S*™
- *Smith's CRU'86*™
- *Smith's MCU-60*™
- *Smith's Poly-WB+*™

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 if 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 in topcoat products as it is too fine to be considered "Anti-skid". Instead, use Smith's Resin Sand or similar 20 to 60 mesh when using a traction additive.

MAINTENANCE:



- ***Unsealed*** *(raw finished)* ***Smith's Epoxy FRM*** *must cure for no less than 24 hours prior to exposure to water, neutral pH detergents or cleaning equipment*
- ***All other finishes****, 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 cleaner or water exposure. Only dust & wet mop the first week. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc.*
- ***Regardless of the finish***, DO NOT EXPOSE to steam, boiling water or other extreme temperature fluctuations for at least 1 week to ensure proper curing & chemical resistance development

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, lessen the floor coatings longevity & 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.

DETERGENT: 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 after every shift.

ALWAYS RINSE AFTER USING DETERGENTS & SANITIZING PRODUCTS to avoid surface build-up on the coating as well as potential damage over time from cleaner residues. This includes no-rinse products.

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.

Click here for more in-depth maintenance & cleaning instructions: ***Smith's Cleaning & Maintenance for Industrial Floors***

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.

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