Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss

Product Data Sheet

2-Component, 57% Solids, Aliphatic, Waterborne, Polyurethane Topcoat

POLYWBG-PDS-09032025

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss is a 57% solids, high performance, 2-component, waterborne polyurethane sealer / topcoat which yields a hard, durable protective wear surface over decorative concrete or resinous floor coatings with moderate traffic exposure as well as residential garage floors.

Developed for interior or exterior wear surfaces in residential & commercial installations to protect against long-term chalking in high U.V. exposure environments with better chemical & stain resistance versus traditional 2-component water-based Polyurethane sealers.

Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss achieves a wet-look to enhance color & depth when applied over stains (i.e. Smith's Color Floor or Smith's Color Wall) with greater gloss & light reflection than typical gloss water-based 2K Polyurethane topcoats.

RECOMMENDED AS A FINAL TOPCOAT FOR:

- Commercial & Residential:
  - o Decorative & Stamped Concrete*
  - o Concrete Countertops*
  - o Terrazzo
  - o Sealer for Vinyl Chip resinous coating systems
  - o Metallic Epoxy topcoat
  - o Pavers*

**Priming necessary*

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Easier to apply – Yields a smoother, more uniform surface appears compared to other Gloss finish Polyurethane topcoats
- Good Pot-life – 50 minutes at 72°F / 50% Humidity
- U.V. Stable – non-chalking / non-yellowing
- Abrasion, Stain & Chemical Resistant
- Superior performance vs. traditional solvent-based acrylic sealers
- Easy to clean & maintain
- "Wet Look" color enhancement of stained concrete
- Hot Tire Pickup Resistant
- Low VOC's – Meets Source Specific Standards Rule 1113 established by AQMD in California

STORAGE:
Indoors between 50°F (10°C) to 100°F (38°C)

SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE:
60°F (15.5°C) to 86°F (30°C) with 25 to 80% Ambient Humidity

SHELF LIFE:
1 Year (original, unopened containers); 30 days (once opened)

AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:
1 Gallon kit – SCS-POLYWBG-128kit

3A : 1B MIX RATIO

COLOR:
Clear; *OPTIONAL Solid Colors –

SOLD SEPARATELY:
Smith's WSC Waterborne Solid Color Packs

CURE TIMES (@ 50% Relative Humidity):

**High Temperatures and/or humidity at the time of application will lessen working time & recoat window. Lower temperatures will extend the cure time beyond stated times*

***Based on 3 mil wet film thickness, higher build will lengthen the cure rate*

Temperature (@ 50% Humidity)	60°F	72°F	85°F
Pot-life	60 min.	50 min.	30 min.
Working Time *(tie fresh into wet edge)*	20 min.	15 min.	10 min.
Tack Free	9 hrs.	6½ hrs.	5½ hrs.
Recoat Window	*Once walkable - 8 to 12 hours up to 24 hrs. Sanding to thoroughly degloss required beyond chemical recoat window*		
Light Foot Traffic	after 48 hrs.	after 36 hrs.	after 24 hrs.
Return to Service	72 hrs.	48 hrs.	36 hrs.
Full Chemical Resistance	14 days	10 days	7 days

CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	RESULTS
Abrasion Resistance ***mg/loss*** **Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	44.4 mg
Elongation – (1/8" Cylindrical Mandrel)	ASTM D522	Pass
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM D2370	2H
VOC's (Mixed)	ASTM D3960	7 g/L
Gloss (85°) ***3 mils WFT over a smooth, primed surface*	ASTM D523	88 G.U. (±1.5)
Viscosity (Mixed) **–** @ 77°F	ASTM D2196	137 cP
Flammability	ASTM D635	Self-Extinguishing
Solids Content (Mixed by wt.)	ASTM D2196	57%

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

***Gloss will vary depending on the profile / texture of the surface prior to topcoating as well as thickness of the topcoat once cured. (i.e. thinner films will yield less gloss / sheen)*

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE (WET & DRY FILM stated)**:**
Varies depending on application thickness, floor profile & substrate absorbency.
Dry Film Thickness Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage x 0.57 = DFT

Mil Thickness DFT (WFT)	Approximate Coverage per mixed gallon
4 to 5 mils WFT (2.28 to 2.85 mils DFT)	321 to 400 sq.ft./gal (Smooth Surfaces)
5 to 6 mils WFT (2.85 to 3.42 mils DFT)	250 to 321 sq.ft./gal (Textured Surfaces)

**Do NOT exceed 6 mils WFT in a single layer application*

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Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

Covered Spot Test - 3 mil film at 7 day cure at 72°F / 40% humidity:
***E** - Excellent; **G** - Good (slight sign of exposure/stains, coating recovers);*
***D** = Permanent Discoloration; **NR** - Not Recommended (Permanent Damage)*

	24 hour exposure
ACIDS	
Acetic Acid 25% (Vinegar)	E
Citric Acid 10%	E
Lactic Acid (Milk)	NR (softened)
Phosphoric Acid 85%	NR (swells & softens)
Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid)	E
Sulfuric Acid 98%	NR (destroyed film)
Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic)	E
Nitric Acid 50%	D (yellow stain)
BASES	
Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E
EBGE	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	E
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	E
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E
ALCOHOLS	
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E
Hand Sanitizer (Purell®)	NR (softens & swells)
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	E
Methanol	E
SOLVENTS	
Acetone	NR (swells)
d-Limonene	NR (dulls & softens)
Mineral Spirits	D (swells)
PGMEA	NR (swells & softens)
HYDROCARBONS	
Brake Fluid	NR (softens)
Transmission Fluid	E
Motor Oil	E
Gasoline	E
Kerosene	D (slightly discolors)
Hydraulic Fluid	E
Skydrol® – LD-4	NR (softens)
MISCELLANEOUS	
Coffee	E
Coke®	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E
Ketchup	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E
Mustard	D (stains)
Povidone-iodine (Betadine®)	D (stains)
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	E
Wine – Red	E

NECESSARY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT:

- 2" wide paint chip brushes for cutting in
- Paint mixing paddle attached to a low speed ½" drill (300 to 450 RPM)
- Premium, non-shed paint roller covers (such as Wooster® Epoxy Glide™ 1/4" nap for smooth surfaces or Wooster Pro/Doo Z FTP® 3/8" nap for textured surfaces)
- Premium masking tape (such as 3M™ 388N or similar)
- 18" wide paint tray (such as Wooster Wide Boy™ 5 gallon paint tray or Wooster Big Ben™ tray or similar, with a disposable tray liner)
- 18" wide paint roller frame (such as Wooster Big Ben™ frame) attached to an extension pole
- Cleaning Solvent (Use soap & /water while wet; Xylene if freshly cured)

LIMITATIONS:

- PRIMING REQUIRED for adhesion to bare concrete. *(See page 3)*
  ** With the exception of sealing over Smith's Color Floor or Smith's Color Wall stains*
- AVOID applying Smith's Poly-WB+ while:
  - Ambient humidity is greater than 85%
  - Dew Point is within ±5° of the temperature
- HEAVY TEXTURE SURFACES – Use a ½" nap roller cover when applying over heavy texture surfaces, such as stamped concrete, while ensuring no puddling remains in low areas
- DO NOT PUDDLE – Maximum single layer thickness should not exceed 267 sq.ft. per gallon (6 mils WFT) to avoid foaming
- AVOID EXPOSURE TO CLEANING CHEMICALS or any other liquids for 3 to 5 days after installation
  - Allow Smith's Poly-WB+ to cure for one week before using any mechanical cleaning equipment (i.e. auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc.)
  - Only dust & water mopping may occur the first week
- DO NOT COVER with protective fabrics, plastics, walk-off mats, potted plants, etc. for a minimum of 72 hours at 72°F to avoid damaging the surface
- Does NOT block Ultra Violet light radiation when applied clear over a non-U.V. Stable product (i.e. Epoxy, etc.)

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, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 60°F (15.5°C) to 86°F (30°C) with 25 to 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 72 hours after installation. *Do not install when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature.*

CHECK FOR MOISTURE:

Interior Concrete Moisture Vapor & Alkalinity Testing – 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 contaminates, 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. *Follow the maximum moisture threshold for the product that is directly in contact with the bare concrete.*

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 with 9 to 12 pH*
ASTM F2170	*<75% Relative Humidity*
ASTM F3441	*9 to 12 pH using a pH Pen with Distilled Water*

**Additional testing & treatment may be necessary below 8.5 or greater than 12 pH*

Visit www.astm.org to purchase the test methods. Interior project require an acclimated environment for the results to be valid & conclusive for ASTM F1869 & F2170.

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 proper testing methods to determine whether more in-depth testing should occur.

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, can suppress the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings & traditional floor covering needs.

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 with appropriate certifications & credentials.

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CONTAMINATION OF SUBSTRATE: Concrete is porous & can become contaminated with oils, chemical from spills, etc. which act as a bond breaker. Determine if a potential bond breaker exists & a proper course of remediation.

Core sample petrographic analysis is the best method for testing of concrete for 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)
  - o ACR (Alkali-Carbonate Reaction)
  - o 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.)

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 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 / 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 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 contaminates 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 *(DO NOT USE Denatured Alcohol or Xylene)* on a microfiber mop repeating with a fresh, clean microfiber until no dust residue can be seen on the microfiber.

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.

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
  - o 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* using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat has been in use

JOINTS & SUBSTRATE REPAIRS: Honor expansion joints at the finish floor elevation. Follow ACI 224.3R-95: Joints in Concrete Construction guidelines for proper filling 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 be remain at a minimum of 45°F substrate temperature for no less than 10 days prior to as well as 7 to 10 days after filling with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such as *Smith's Poly JF* or *Smith's Poly JF/FC*, ideally longer if possible. 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 joint filling. Should joint walls require extensive repairs, cut out the weak concrete back to a sound, solid area then infill with *Smith's SKM*, *Smith's Epoxy FRM* or similar.

Control Joint

Construction Joint

Support the joint filler & assist in sag reduction by filling the bottom of the joint with a bond breaker, such as sand, especially for use in shallow joints less than 2" depth. *Use backer rod only if the joint filler is to be applied greater than 2" above the backer rod.* Fill the joint with *Smith's Poly JF* or *Smith's Poly JF/FC* twice as deep as the joint width.

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simple green® is registered trademark of Sunshine Maker's Inc.

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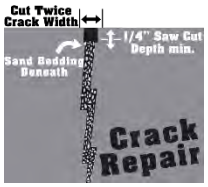
***CONCRETE SUBSTRATE REPAIRS* Patching for Resinous Coating Applications –** Patching of chips, gouges, etc. may be repaired with a variety of different, compatible coating materials, to include, *Smith's SKM*, *Smith's Epoxy FRM* mortar, *Smith's Epoxy GEL-150*, *Smith's Epoxy U100* or *Smith's Epoxy FC125* mixed with Silica Fume, *Smith's Poly PCF-45* or similar.

Saw cut cracks open with crack chaser to remove the weak wall of the crack on both sides & clean out debris then thoroughly vacuum prior to repairs. Small, isolated uneven, low gouges can be prepared using a needle scaler. Ensure resinous patching products are hard enough to walk on without imprinting or damage before proceeding with next step.



Patching for Decorative Concrete Applications – Use *Smith's 4in1 Overlay*. Should the surface of the concrete require extensive resurfacing or repairs, please contact Smith Paints for more recommendations based on the site conditions.

Repairs with water-based cement compounds must be fully cured then *mechanically* prepare the concrete surface prior to coating. Ensure the following for proper adhesion & long-term performance:

- Fully cured testing via ASTM F2659 with ≤4% MC or a mat test for no less than 4 hours per ASTM D4263 with no signs of darkening nor condensation
  - Portland Cement based = 2 to 3 days for each ¼" ave. thickness
  - Calcium Alumina-based cement = 24 hours for each ¼" ave. thickness
- Rated direct wear traffic
- Cement-based - Calcium Alumina, CSA or Portland cement based only
  - ***NOT RECOMMENDED FOR USE OVER UNDERLAYMENT GRADE PATCH / LEVELERS to include polymer modified synthetic gypsum-based***
- Non-water soluble – Must be rated for exterior use on the data sheet
- Minimum 5,000 psi. once fully cured

TOPCOATING EXISTING RESINOUS COATING SURFACES

Mechanical abrasion is very highly recommended for proper adhesion to an underlying resinous layer.

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. Clean to remove any bond breakers *(i.e. oils, silicone, paint, debris, dust, etc.)* then mechanically abraded using 100 to 120 grit sand paper or screens *(but not courser)* or use AB brushes or wire brush heads for heavily textured surfaces such as stamped concrete which have been previously coated with a high solids sealer, such as a Smith's Polyaspartic product.

Use an orbital floor machine to a uniformly dull surface with no remaining shiny areas then cleaned to remove all dust/debris prior to receiving a topcoat of Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss. Courser grit sandpaper or screens are less effective at deglossing and achieving a fine scratch pattern. Then tack rag the surface with a solvent *(i.e. Acetone)* & a white, clean cloth.

DO NOT USE ALCOHOL to tack rag as moisture may be drawn to the surface.

SEALING OVER A NEW RESINOUS COATING SYSTEM -

Ensure the previous layer has cured enough to receive another layer, shows no indication of blushing but has NOT exceeded the recoat window. Correct any surface imperfections in the previous layer prior to topcoating. It is highly recommended to degloss the surface of prior compatible layers to remove surface imperfections & to achieve ideal intercoat adhesion between layers, especially in wheeled traffic environments, over Polyaspartic products if not topcoating within a few hours of applications or if the previous layer has cured beyond the recoat window.

Smith's Poly-SEAL+ may be used to seal bare flake for a more even finish or for quick bare spot touch-ups prior to the application of Smith's Poly-WB+ Matte in residential or retail floor Vinyl Chip system applications.

TOPCOAT EXISTING SEALER or STAINED CONCRETE

Previous Layer Beyond Recoat Window OR Preparing an Existing Resinous Coating – 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 no less than 1 week before performing adhesion testing, such as a tape test or using a pull off adhesion test per ASTM D4541 or ISO 4624:2023 *[using a DeFelsko® PosiTest®, Elcometer® 106 (range 3 or 4) or similar. Greater than 250 psi (1.7 MPa) to pass the test]*. When in doubt, remove existing coatings or ceramic tile down to a sound, solid concrete substrate.

Clean to remove any bond breakers *(i.e. oils, silicone, paint, debris, dust, etc.)* then mechanically grind or sand the entire surface to be coated to a uniformly dull, "white" finish with no shiny areas then vacuum to remove the heavy dust / debris followed by solvent tack rag using a microfiber mop slightly dampened with Acetone, replacing with a clean, fresh micro-fiber pad often. Repeat until no dust can be seen after wiping a finger or dark cloth across dry floor surface.

DO NOT USE ALCOHOL to tack rag as moisture may be drawn to the surface.

SEALING FRESHLY STAINED CONCRETE –

PRIMER REQUIRED TO SEAL BARE or DYED CONCRETE
(See Priming Section on second column of this page).

Smith's Poly-WB+ may be used to seal directly over *Smith's Color Floor* stain which has been applied to a properly prepared substrate without priming being necessary prior to topcoating.
(See Smith's Color Floor & Smith's Green Clean Pro data sheets for more details.)

Otherwise, follow preparation method for the product used to prime bare concrete prior to topcoating with Smith's Poly-WB+. Once the substrate has been properly prepared to satisfy the needs of the primer, stain with *Smith's Color Floor* or *Smith's Color Wall* then allow to dry prior to priming as necessary. After allowing primer to cure *(See primer product data sheet for recommended cure time prior to topcoating)*, remove all loose particulate utilizing a leaf blower. Then remove standing water with cloth or squeegee allowing the substrate to dry before topcoat application of Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss.

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PRIMING:

Primer options for Direct-to-Concrete Grind & Seal or Grind, Stain & Seal applications *(NO PRIMER required over Smith's Color Floor)*:

- *Smith's Poly-SEAL+ Gloss (Interior / Exterior; ≤ Moderate Traffic)
- Smith's Poly-SB/G Gloss (Exterior; ≤ Moderate Traffic)
- **Smith's Epoxy FW[38] (Interior; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- Smith's MCU-60 (Interior; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- ***Smith's Polyaspartic 1000 (Interior / Exterior; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- ***Smith's Polyaspartic 2000 (Interior / Exterior; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- ***Smith's Polyaspartic 5000LO (Interior; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- ***Smith's Polyaspartic 7000LO (Interior / Exterior; ≤Heavy Traffic)
- ***Smith's Polyaspartic 8000LO (Interior / Exterior; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- Smith's Epoxy U100 (Interior only; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- Smith's Epoxy FC125 (Interior only; ≤ Heavy Traffic)
- Smith's Epoxy MP300 (Interior only; ≤ Heavy Traffic)

**Non-darkening, not color enhancing*

***Not U.V. Light Stable – will amber over time*

****Best practice to sand to degloss Polyaspartic primers prior if not topcoating immediately once walkable, typically within a few hours*

Refer to primer product data sheet for necessary cure time prior to topcoating and/or sanding

MIXING: Premix Part A for approximately 1 minute using a clean, paint mixing paddle on a low RPM drill (300 to 450 RPM) for 1 minute then add the Part B to the pail while continuing to mechanically mix for 2 to 3 minutes.

When part mixing, measure 3 Part A to 1 Part B by volume then mix in a clean plastic pail using a paint mixing paddle attached to a slow speed drill (≤450 RPM) for 2 to 3 minutes.

3A : 1B MIX RATIO

For optional solid colors – Add 1 bottle of Smith's WSC Color Pack to the Part A while pre-mixing for each gallon of mixed Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss.

i.e. 4 gallon kit = 4 WSC bottles

It is highly recommended to apply each layer as a solid color for optimal opacity and aesthetics.

NOTE: *DO NOT TURN THE MIXING VESSEL UPSIDE DOWN ON THE SUBSTRATE TO ALLOW THE RESIDUAL PRODUCT TO DRAIN ONTO THE FLOOR TO AVOID THE RISK OF ANY UNMIXED OR NON-THOROUGHLY CATALYZED PRODUCT FROM THE SIDES AND BOTTOM OF THE MIXING VESSEL FROM REACHING THE FINISHED FLOOR.*

APPLICATION: Best practice is to pour the mixed contents into a paint tray then dip & roll onto the substrate.

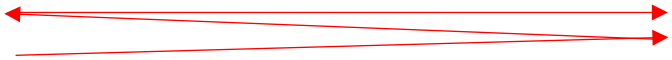
Application Method **–** Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss must be applied as the final wear surface via roller. Application rate must be kept thin to avoid bubbles created from off gassing (resulting from thicker application when applied heavier than 267 sq.ft. per gallon) as well as to avoid fogging or a blotchy appearance in the cured film.

NOTE: *DO NOT APPLY material if ambient humidity exceeds 90% or if ventilation is poor as an improper cure may result.*

Utilize traditional bristle paint brush application for cutting in corners, along walls, control joints or other hard to reach places only. Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss finish is best applied via an approved paint roller via dip & roll method.

Use a 1/4" nap, premium non-shed roller cover for smooth surfaces, such as Wooster® Epoxy Glide™ 1/4" nap for smooth surfaces or Wooster® Pro/Doo Z FTP® 3/8" nap for textured surfaces or 3/8" *(up to moderate texture such as Vinyl Chip or knockdown overlays)* premium non-shed roller cover to apply Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss via the dip & roll method out of a paint tray. *DO NOT OVER-APPLY or ALLOW PUDDLING of Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss as whitening, fogging, foaming / bubbles, or an irregular finish may arise.*

Best practice is to pour the mixed contents into a tall paint tray, such as a Wooster® Wide Boy™ 5 gallon paint tray then dip the paint roller into the mixture to coat the roller cover then roll off any excess into the paint tray avoiding liquid build-up on the sides of the roller caps and/or the frame. Next, roll out evenly onto the surface in a V-shaped pattern working across the area while overlaying one side of the roller to connect & evenly place the Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss ensuring a uniform film thickness.



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

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

Recoating **–** Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss may be recoated once firm set & strong enough to accept light foot traffic without risk of damaging the film but no longer than 24 hours at 72°F (22.2°C). Otherwise, thoroughly abrade to degloss the finish of the Smith's Poly-WB+ Gloss with 100 to 150 grit sandpaper or sanding screens followed by cleaning prior to recoating.

Using too course of an abrasive to degloss may develop scratches too deep for the topcoat to hide.

COVERAGE: See page 1, bottom of right column.

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. See data sheet for *Smith's Resin Sand* for instructions.

Smith's A/O 325 does not provide enough additional slip resistance for consideration as a traction additive and is not intended to be mixed with Smith's Poly-WB+ for any reason.

MAINTENANCE: *The coating system must be allowed to cure for no less than one week before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface and no less than 3 days before neutral cleaner. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust and wet mopping may occur the first week.*

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

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

- Daily = Sweep and 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.

DETERGENT: Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. A neutral pH floor detergent is recommended for general purpose cleaning. Use *Smith's Oil Clean*, or similar degreaser, for spot degreasing and/or 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 and high performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coating and commercial flooring leaving an amber, yellow-like stain that can be permanent. This can be more noticeable where aircraft or vehicles are stationary for longer period of time, more so in non-climate controlled environments such as aircraft hangar with lighter colored floors. To avoid plasticizer staining, use a piece of Plexiglas® or LEXAN® panels, cut a few inches in diameter larger than the tires that will rest on the panels, between the floor and the contact point of the tire when storing rubber tired vehicles on any floor, including floor coating systems.

LIMITED LIABILITY: Liability is limited to replacement of defectively manufactured product of the same type and cost of the originally purchased product upon presentation of a valid, fully paid invoice at the time of a claim. No warranty shall be granted for outstanding invoices or for accounts with unpaid balances until paid in full. No damages, whether consequential, liquidated or other, shall be provided under this Limitation of Liability and Limited Warranty. Should a product defect be suspected at the time of application, cease use of the product immediately and notify Smith Paint Products for investigation as you will be responsible for the cost to repair or replace any work performed with product(s) suspected of defect. Record batch codes and save all products you purchased in order for any warranty to occur allow with the invoice that matches said quantity. Defects determined after installation must be reported to Smith Paint Products within 10 business days of discovery.

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