

Smith's

THIXOTROPIC EPOXY

GEL-150

Regular Cure

Product Data Sheet & Application

GEL150-PDS-101620

THIXOTROPIC, CYCLOALIPHATIC 100% SOLIDS, CHEMICAL RESISTANT EPOXY

DESCRIPTION:

Smith's Epoxy GEL150 is a chemical resistant, 100% solids Cycloaliphatic 2-component epoxy with a gel-like consistency for use vertically, resinous cove, grout coating of epoxy mortar and rough texture broadcast systems as well as for general purpose patching of chips, gouges, etc. Engineered for high resistance to a broad range of chemicals including caustic, acids, fuels and solvents, Smith's Epoxy GEL150 is a user-friendly low odor, low VOC coating system. This system is an excellent choice for installations requiring a primer, solid color, clear coat, metallic, vinyl chip and/or quartz as well as other seamless floor options.

RECOMMENDED USES:

- Grout Coat for Epoxy and Cementitious Polyurethane mortars
- Orange Peel texture over Epoxy Mortar and Seamless wall systems
- As a binder for Cove with Color Quartz and Mortar systems
- Vertical Seamless Wall Coating systems
- CMU Block Filler
- Filler for fine cracks, gouges and chips

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Heavy Duty for abusive environments
- Accepts heavy forklift traffic after 24 hour cure at 72°F/50% Ambient Humidity
- Good Pot Life yet Quicker Return to Service vs. traditional regular cure 100% solids Thixotropic epoxy products
- May be used to achieve an orange peel texture finish
- Chemical Resistant
- Low Odor & Low VOC
 - Complies with VOC regulations for industrial maintenance coatings in the OTC & SCAQMD
 - FDA Title 21 subparagraph (b) CFR 174.5 – indirect food contact

STORAGE:

Indoors between 50°F (4°C) to 90°F (32°C)

INSTALLATION TEMPERATURE RANGE:

50°F (4°C) to 90°F (32°C)

SHELF LIFE:

1 Year in original, unopened containers

AVAILABLE KIT SIZES: (NON-STOCKING PRODUCT – MADE TO ORDER)

SCS-EPGEL150-0.75Kit 3/4 gallon kit
 SCS-EPGEL150-1.5kit 1.5 gallon kit
 SCS-EPGEL150-3kit 3 gallon kit

COLORS:

Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs – All Colors

MIX RATIO – BY VOLUME:

2 Parts A to 1 Part B to (OPTIONAL Solid Color) 10% ISC colorant

CURE TIMES (55°F / 50% Humidity) (72°F / 50% Humidity) (85°F / 50% Humidity)

	(55°F / 50% Humidity)	(72°F / 50% Humidity)	(85°F / 50% Humidity)
Pot-Life	40 min.	25 min.	12 min.
Working Time	50 min.	35 min.	16 min.
Recoat Window	9 to 30 hrs	4 to 24 hrs	3 to 12 hrs
Tack-Free	7 to 9 hrs	4 to 4 ½ hrs	2 to 3 hrs
Light Traffic <small>(i.e. foot traffic)</small>	32 hours	24 hours	20 hours
Heavy Traffic <small>(i.e. parked vehicles, etc.)</small>	72 hours	24 to 48 hrs	20 to 24 hrs
Full Chemical Resistance	10 days	7 days	6 days

CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM @ 7 day cure):

Property	Test Method	Results
Abrasion Resistance, mg/loss *Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	70 mg
Compressive Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D695	14,068 psi (97 MPa)
Flexural Strength - psi (MPa)	ASTM D790	6,816 psi (47 MPa)
Tensile Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D2370	8,412 psi (58 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Adhesion to Steel - Pull Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D4541	3,190 psi (22 MPa)
Percent Elongation	ASTM D2370	5%
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240	80
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM D3362	2H
VOC's	ASTM D3960	Zero (0) g/L
Gloss at 60°	ASTM 1455	>85°
Viscosity – Mixed	ASTM 2196	20,000 cP

*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.

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE (NEAT):

Coverage varies due to application thickness, floor profile and absorbency of concrete.

A one gallon mixture of Epoxy GEL150 will cover:

Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage = Dry Film Thickness

Mil Thickness (inches)	Coverage per mixed gallon
7 mils	229 sq.ft.
8 mils	200 sq.ft.
10 mils	160 sq.ft.
12 mils	133 sq.ft.
15 mils	106 sq.ft.
20 mils	80 sq.ft.



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Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

ASTM D 1308 Test Method 3.1.1.3 Covered Spot Test of a 3 mil pigmented film after a 7 day cure prior to testing. Results are based on 24 hours covered exposure
E - Excellent; **G** - Good (slight sign of exposure/stains, coating recovers);
NR - Not Recommended (Permanent Damage)

Acids	24 hour Exposure
Acetic Acid 25% (Vinegar)	G
Citric Acid 10%	G
Lactic Acid 88% (Milk)	G
Phosphoric Acid 85%	G
Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid)	G
Sulfuric Acid 98%	NR
Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic)	G
Nitric Acid 50%	NR
Uric Acid	E
Bases	
Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E
EBGE	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	G
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	E
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E
Alcohols	
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E
Hand Sanitizer	E
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	E
Methanol	E
Solvents	
Acetone	G
d-Limonene	E
MEK	G
Methylene Chloride	G (Clear); NR (Pigmented)
Mineral Spirits	E
PGMEA	E
Hydrocarbons	
Brake Fluid	G
Gasoline	E
Hydraulic Fluid	E
Kerosene	E
Motor Oil (SAE 30)	E
Transmission Fluid	E
Skydrol® - LD-4	G (Clear); NR (Pigmented)
MISCELLANEOUS	
Coffee	E
Coke®	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	E
Ketchup	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E
Mustard	E
Povidone-iodine (BETADINE®)	NR (Permanent Stains)
Tide® 1%	E
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	G
Wine - Red	G

LIMITATIONS:

- **Not U.V. Stable** – All epoxy will amber over time. Ambering will be more noticeable with lighter colors, both solid pigmented and Metallic & Luster, as well as when applied clear over decorative broadcast or color quartz
 - Smith's Epoxy U.V. Absorber additive (sold separately) can be used to lessen U.V. damage / discoloration

INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure the concrete is structurally sound and 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 moisture via both the Calcium chloride (ASTM F1869) and In-situ Relative Humidity (ASTM F2170) methods is highly recommended to accurately determine both the Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (ASTM F1869) and the available Moisture Content (ASTM F2170) at the time of testing. Using only one test method will only give all of the necessary information and may not indicate other potential risks such as contaminates, etc. that may pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. which are not caused by moisture vapor emissions or high alkalinity.

Smith's Epoxy MAC100 or *Epoxy MAC125*, in conjunction with proper testing and mechanical preparation, will reduce the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings and 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 and conclusive.

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.

For Wooden substrates, no greater than 12% is recommended prior to coating when using a wood substrate moisture meter.

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

OIL CONTAMINATION: *Smith's Oil Clean* may be used to remove oils, such as petroleum, synthetic and food oils, from the surface of the concrete prior to mechanical preparation. Wood substrates contaminated with oil may require removal and replacement of the oil contaminated area with new wood to ensure proper adhesion.

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

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TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature and materials must be maintained between 50°F (4°C) and 90°F (32°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 48 hours prior to an 24 hours after installation. Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature.



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NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting to cover floor for mix station
- 3-Blade or Bird Cage flat ring bottom style mixing paddle
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed 450 rpm or less)
- Mixing Buckets or Portable Mix Stations
- Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- Paint Roller Frame with Extension Pole
- Spiked shoes or Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (Acetone, Denatured Alcohol, MEK, Xylene)
- Magic Trowel, Flat Squeegee or Flex Steel Blade Smoother

NOTE: Mix station & all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product due to the epoxy pot life once mixed. Only mix enough Epoxy GEL150 to be placed within 20 minutes allowing for proceeding batches to tie into the wet edge for an additional 20 minutes at 72°F. Higher temperatures and humidity will shorten pot life.

CLEANING: Detergent scrub with [Smith's Neutral Detergent](#), or similar, and rinse with clean, potable water to remove surface dirt, light surface grease/oil and contaminants prior to mechanical preparation. Heavy grease and 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](#) biodegradable etching gel after mechanical preparation methods.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION: Achieve a CSP 3 to 6 (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 sand paper or more course in order to maintain long term adhesion to the substrate.

Should verification of proper adhesion be desired over an existing coating, follow ASTM D 4541 using an Elcometer to determine a direct tensile pull-off strength greater than 250 psi (1.7 MPa) to pass the test. It is highly recommended that a 10 foot by 10 foot test area be applied of the entire desired coating system and allowed to cure for no less than 1 week prior to performing an in-situ direct tensile bond test to determine adhesion strength values.

If Smith's Epoxy GEL150 is to be used as part of a system, follow the recommended preparation methods for individual system application:

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

Please refer to ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013 for more in-depth preparation details and recommendations.

JOINTS, CRACKS & PATCHING: Honor expansion joints at the finish floor elevation to lessen risk of joint telegraphing. Follow ACI 224.3R-95: Joints in Concrete Construction guidelines for proper filling of construction and control joints. Cut all joints & moving cracks open with a Diamond cutting blade and fill with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such as [Smith's Poly JF](#), prior to priming the substrate.

ACI recommends allowing a concrete slab to cure for a minimum of 60 to 90 days or longer to allowing the slab to shrink & acclimate to the intended joint width thus reducing the risk of joint wall separation from the joint filler. Cooler climate applications such as freezer & coolers must be brought up to & held 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](#), ideally longer if possible.

Patching of chips, gouges, etc. may be repaired with a variety of different, compatible coating materials, to include Smith's Epoxy GEL150, [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) mixed with Silica Fume, [Smith's Poly PCF-45](#) or [Smith's 4in1 Overlay](#) (Decorative Concrete Applications).

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

PRIMING: When using Epoxy GEL150 as a coving medium, mix Smith's Epoxy U100 neat then brush or roll apply onto the area to receive the resinous coving system and immediately trowel on the cove mixture over the wet primer.

MIXTURE – GROUT COAT:

- 2 gallon Part A = 1 unit Smith's ISC Color Pack (ISC Color Packs = 10% by volume for all colors except for white or yellow which require 20% by volume)

ADD 1 Part Epoxy GEL150 Hardener (Part B) to 2 Parts by volume of Epoxy GEL150 Resin (Part A) plus optional ISC Color Pack into the mixing vessel using the low speed drill with appropriate mixing paddle for 3 minutes. Avoid whipping air into the mixture. Thoroughly mix to ensure proper cure.

APPLICATION: Grout Coating - Once mixed, immediately pour out Epoxy GEL150 in a straight bead and spread with a flat blade squeegee at 5 to 8 mils (200 to 321 sq.ft. per gallon) evenly distributing the epoxy then back roll with a 3/8" nap non-shed paint roller attached to an extension pole to finish. Repeat process by pouring out a ribbon of freshly mixed Epoxy GEL150 into the edge of the previously spread mix and continue spread while walking in the mixture with spiked/cleated shoes.

OPTIONAL LAYERS or TOPCOATS: Allow Smith's Epoxy GEL150 to cure before walking on, sanding or applying an optional proceeding layers and topcoats. Cooler temperatures will extend the cure time.

When topcoating or additional layers are desired beyond 24 hours of cure or in warm/humid application temperatures, the surface will need to be abraded using 80 to 120 grit metal screens using an orbital Low Speed Swing Buffer or diamond grinding (150 metal bond) to abrade the surface then cleaned prior to the next layer. For abrading cove, an orbital palm sander or sanding by hand with sand paper or similar may be necessary.

If sanding, wait at least 5 hours after the application of Smith's Epoxy GEL150 at 72°F otherwise damage to the surface may occur. More aggressive grit screens or sandpaper may create scratches, swirls and grooves in the finish of the Smith's Epoxy GEL150, especially within 12 hours after the initial installation that topcoats and subsequent thin layers may not hide.

Hard to reach areas or any depressions should be made uniformly dull using an orbital palm sander with 80 to 120 grit sandpaper. Done correctly, the surface should be uniformly dull with no scratches easily identified. Once uniformly dull and properly abraded, vacuum the entire surface followed by either a thorough Acetone solvent tack rag wipe or use an auto-scrubber with white, soft nylon bristle brushes and a very mild neutral detergent and then a clean water rinse. Once dry, check the surface to ensure all dust has been removed before proceeding with the next layer.





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COVE: Prepare the horizontal floor areas prior to installation of the cove. Prepare vertical surfaces via sanding of metals, FRP and existing painted surfaces or diamond grinding of hard surfaces such as concrete, ceramic tile, etc. The vertical surface must be clean, sound, abraded (existing coatings, FRP, Metal, etc.) and well bonded. Any water damaged or rotten areas must be removed and repaired prior to priming.

Always apply into fresh, wet primer but no drier than tacky. Only prime enough area that may receive and finish cove within 20 minutes. Surface may be primed with either [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) or Smith's Epoxy GEL150. Allow the primer to continue onto the horizontal surface out from the wall slightly (at least 2" from wall).

COVE TERMINATION STRIPS: Cove Strips are fixed to the wall at the termination edge and will set the finish of the cove 1/8" to 3/16" off the wall surface. Once the wall is prepared and clean, snap chalk line on the wall at the desired height from the floor in all areas to receive cove and ensure that the height of the cove is consistent around the room. Adhere the Cove Strip adhesion strip to the wall with the finish side up then prime the wall below the strip with [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) then begin mixing Epoxy GEL150 with sand or Quartz. If using screws, ensure only flat head screws are used and countersunk into the wall without extending beyond the edge of the cove strip mounting surface.

DO NOT APPLY MORE PRIMER THAN CAN RECEIVE COVE WITHIN 20 MINUTES.

PRIMING for COVE: Prime wall surface with [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) using a paint brush or trim roller. Cove must be applied into fresh, wet primer to avoid cove mix sliding across the cured primer surface.

COVE MIXTURE:

Volume Mixture for Cove:

- 2 Parts Smith's Epoxy GEL150 Part A
- 1 Part Smith's Epoxy GEL150 Part B
- OPTIONAL COLOR – 7% by volume of Smith's ISC Color Pack to mixed Smith's Epoxy GEL150 mixing for 2 minutes then continue mixing while adding the following:
- 12 to 15 Parts 40 Mesh Quartz, Wedron Sand or Mortar Sand Blend

Mix for an additional 1-2 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.

Yield for ¼ gallon kit of Epoxy GEL150 cove mix

Cove Type & Size	Single Batch Yield	
	Loose Mix (25 lbs. sand)	Stiff Mix (36 lbs. sand)
45° Cant Cove – 2"	18.5 lin.ft.	22.5 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 4"	9 lin.ft.	11 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	26 lin.ft.	32 lin.ft.
4" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	13 lin.ft.	16 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	8.5 lin.ft.	20.5 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	6.5 lin.ft.	8 lin.ft.

Yield for 1 ½ gallon kit of Epoxy GEL150 cove mix

Cove Type & Size	Single Batch Yield	
	Loose Mix (50 lbs. sand)	Stiff Mix (72 lbs. sand)
45° Cant Cove – 2"	37 lin.ft.	45 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 4"	18 lin.ft.	22.5 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	52 lin.ft.	64 lin.ft.
4" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	26 lin.ft.	32 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	17 lin.ft.	21 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	13 lin.ft.	16 lin.ft.

Yield for 3 gallon kit of Epoxy GEL150 cove mix

Cove Type & Size	Single Batch Yield	
	Loose Mix (100 lbs. sand)	Stiff Mix (144 lbs. sand)
45° Cant Cove – 2" Tall	74 lin.ft.	91 lin.ft.
45° Cant Cove – 4" Tall	37 lin.ft.	45 lin.ft.
2" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	104 lin.ft.	128 lin.ft.
4" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	52 lin.ft.	64 lin.ft.
6" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	34 lin.ft.	42 lin.ft.
8" Radius Cove (1/8" Cove strip top with 1" radius bottom)	26 lin.ft.	32 lin.ft.



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RADIUS COVE APPLICATION: Spread the resinous cove mixture using either a flat trowel, metal spatula or margin trowel leaving enough room for the cove mixture to form a radius at the junction between the wall and floor intersection as well as to fill all voids in the wall surface. Immediately finish the cove using a cove trowel at the appropriate height for the cove or a 6" inside step concrete trowel with a 3/4" to 1" radius. Smooth the cove mixture by finishing with a slight angle across with surface to compress the cove mixture flat and evenly where desired and feather down any product that remains on the horizontal floor surface to allow for a proper transition between the wall and floor.

NOTE – Floors are typically a bit uneven so some floor areas will have more cove mixture remaining than surrounding areas and, for the best visual aesthetics, should be transitioned out further from the wall at those sections to give the wall a more even appearance.

Isopropyl Alcohol may be used to act as a trowel lubricant to achieve a closed surface. Finishing Radius Cove is a highly skilled task and surface irregularities may collect soilage.

Inside/Outside corners may be finished using smaller radius tooling or metal spoons after individually forming and shaping the corners. Once the cove has hardened, use a masonry rub stone to hone down any trowel marks or ridges that be unsightly in the finished surface.

NOTE - Color Quartz may show grinding marks that will not hide with additional clear coats.

45° CANT COVE APPLICATION: Snap a chalk line at the desired finish height of the cove along the wall. Spread the resinous cove mixture using a narrow flat finishing trowel at a 45° degree angle across the vertical/horizontal junction between the wall and floor, leaving enough material to fill all voids in the wall surface and floor surface. Immediately finish the cove using a finishing trowel using a spray bottle to mist Isopropyl Alcohol onto the cove mixture as a finishing aid, as necessary, to achieve a well compacted, smooth even surface finish. Allow the finish height of the cove to dictate the plane so that the cove remains even, do not follow the contour of the floor surface. Feather out the cove material in any low areas as necessary to create the perception of an even floor at the wall. Inside/Outside may be shaped using smaller tooling.

Once the cove has hardened, use a masonry rub stone to hone down any trowel marks or ridges that be unsightly in the finished surface.

NOTE - Color Quartz may show grinding marks that will not hide with additional clear coats.

MAINTENANCE: *The coating system must be allowed to cure for no less than one week (7 days) before using any mechanical cleaning equipment on the surface and no less than 24 hours before neutral cleaner or water exposure.. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust and wet mop the first week. If a topcoat of Smith's Polyaspartic was applied, wait a minimum of 3 days before using mechanical cleaning equipment.*

Regular cleaning, to include dust mopping, is crucial to maintain the appearance and to 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 and lower the sheen of the finish.

Proper maintenance will help to maximize your investment by removing particles that scratch and dull the appearance of a floor coating. The floor should be swept daily and scrubbed once per week or per month depending on the amount and type of soils present. Environments with oils or regulated by health departments will need a more strict cleaning regiment.

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DETERGENT: Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the residue. Typically, coated floors may only need a detergent scrub on a weekly or monthly basis depending on the environment. Daily dust mopping or water only mopping/scrubbing is highly recommended. Environments with exposure to foods, oils, chemicals, ink, etc. should be detergent scrubbed daily, possibly enough after every shift.

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

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 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 and the contact point of the tire when storing rubber tired vehicles on any floor, including floor coating systems.

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

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

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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.

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 along 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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