



# Product Data Sheet

PA8000LO-PDS-03-04-2025

POLYASPARTIC

# 8000<sub>LO</sub>

LOW  
ODOR  
REGULAR  
CURE

## Low Odor, Solvent-based, Low Viscosity Extended Pot-Life, 76% Solids Aliphatic Polyaspartic

**DESCRIPTION:** Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> is a low odor, solvent-based, low viscosity, high-performance, 2-component, 76% solids Aliphatic Polyaspartic coating with a gloss finish which yields a resilient, U.V. Stable & abrasion resistant film for application to a variety of substrates including, but not limited to concrete, wood or metal as a primer or in conjunction with a variety of coatings systems to include epoxy-based, cementitious urethanes, broadcast systems such as Vinyl Chip, Quartz, etc.

Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> was developed for ease of use with a 1 to 1 mix ratio plus a longer working time than most competitors Polyaspartic products as well as minimal odor during application.

Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> is an excellent coating for [Vinyl Chip](#), [Color Quartz](#), [Smith's Metallic & Luster](#), broadcast solid color [shop floors](#) & pigmented system applications for Residential, Retail, Commercial or Industrial environments which demand color stability, faster return-to-service & durability.

[Smith's A/O 325 Low Sheen additive](#) is available separately to achieve a low sheen finish as a topcoat with Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub>. For solid colors, Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> accepts [Smith's ISC Color Packs](#).

### RECOMMENDED USES:

- Fast Return-to-Service Applications
- Food & Beverage Floors
- Forklift traffic areas
- Manufacturing Areas & Aisleways
- Decorative Concrete Systems & Stains
- Loading Docks
- Institutional, Retail, Commercial & Residential Environments
- Schools & Universities
- Pharmaceutical Floors

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Very Low Odor & less than 248 g/L VOC's
- Extended Pot-Life vs. traditional Polyaspartic products
- Capable of up to 15 mils per coat without foaming
- Highly Durable
- Easy to Clean
- Hot Tire Pickup Resistant
- Aliphatic – Non-Yellowing
  - For Interior & Exterior Use
- Overnight Return-to-Service
- Hot Liquid Spill Tolerant to 300°F (148.8°C) or 250°F (121.1°C) extended liquid temperature exposure when applied over a thermal shock resistant coating system, such as [Smith's CPR](#)
- Non-Tainting for areas at risk of food flavor contamination
  - Meets FDA & USDA flooring requirements (indirect food contact)

# 1A : 1B MIX RATIO

**STORAGE:** Indoors between 40°F (4.4°C) to 90°F (32.2°C)



**SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE:** 40°F (4.4°C) to 85°F (29.4°C) with 25% to 80% Ambient Humidity

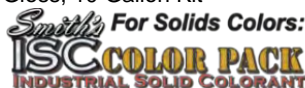
**SHELF LIFE:** 12 Months in original, unopened containers; best when used within 30 days after initial opening



### PART NUMBER & PACKAGING:

- SCS-ASP8000LO-256 Gloss, 2 Gallon Kit
- SCS-ASP8000LO-1280 Gloss, 10 Gallon Kit

**COLORS** (sold separately):  
Clear



Add 1 can ISC per gallon (10% to 20% by volume)

### CURE TIMES (@ 72°F / 40% Humidity):

\*Higher temperatures & humidity will shorten pot-life.

\*\*Based on 8 mil wet film thickness, higher build will lengthen the cure time necessary for traffic / lower film builds will reduce time for traffic

Pot-Life	75 minutes
Working Time	50 minutes
Tack Free	5 to 5½ hours
Recoat	Hard set up to 24 hours
Light Foot Traffic	20 hours
Heavy Traffic (Vehicular/Forklift)	28 to 36 hours
Full Chemical Resistance	10 days

### CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

Property	Test Method	Results
Abrasion Resistance, mg/loss* Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	100 mg loss (0.1 g)
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM D4061	F
Hardness (Shore D)	ASTM D4062	24
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Concrete Fails
Tensile Strength, psi (MPa) [Adhesion to Steel]	ASTM D2370	2,058 psi (14.1 MPa)
Elongation – (1/8" Cylindrical Mandrel)	ASTM D522	Pass
Gloss 60°	ASTM E1477	90 (±5)
Solids Content (Mixed by wt.)		76%
Viscosity (Mixed)	ASTM D2196	118 cP
VOC's (Mixed Clear)	ASTM D3960	<248 g/L

\*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 PER MIXED GALLON:

Coverage varies due to application thickness, texture & absorption of concrete.  
Coverage Equation:  $1604 \div \text{millage} = \text{Wet Film Thickness} \times 0.76 = \text{Dry Film Thickness}$

Mil Thickness WFT (DFT)	Approximate Coverage per mixed gallon
PRIMER 5 mils WFT (3.8 mils DFT)	320 sq.ft./gal
PRIMER 7 mils WFT (5.3 mils DFT)	229 sq.ft./gal
8 mils WFT (6 mils DFT)	200 sq.ft./gal
10 mils WFT (7.6 mils DFT)	160 sq.ft./gal
12 mils WFT (9.12 mils DFT)	133 sq.ft./gal
15 mils WFT (11.4 mils DFT)	107 sq.ft./gal



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### Typical Chemical & Stain Resistance

Covered Spot Immersion Test - 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)

#### ACIDS 24-hour Immersion

Acetic Acid 25% (Vinegar)	E
Citric Acid 10%	E
Lactic Acid 88%	NR
Phosphoric Acid 85%	NR
Sulfuric Acid 25% (Battery Acid)	NR
Sulfuric Acid 98%	NR
Hydrochloric Acid 32% (Muriatic)	E
Nitric Acid 67%	NR

#### BASES

Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	E
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	E
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E

#### ALCOHOLS

Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	G
Methanol	G
Hand Sanitizer (Purell)	G

#### SOLVENTS

Acetone	G
d-Limonene	E
MEK	E
Methylene Chloride (NOW BANNED IN USA – discontinue for test?)	E
Mineral Spirits	E
PGMEA	NR

#### HYDROCARBONS

Brake Fluid	NR
Transmission Fluid	E
Motor Oil	E
Kerosene	E
Hydraulic Fluid	E
Skydrol® – LD-4	NR

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Coffee	E
Coke®	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	E
Ketchup	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E
Yellow Mustard	D
Povidone-iodine (BETADINE®)	D
Tide® 1%	E
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	E
Wine – Red	E

### LIMITATIONS:

- AVOID applying while humidity is greater than 80% during installation
- HEAVY TEXTURE SURFACES – Use a ½" to ¾" nap roller cover when applying over heavy texture surfaces, such as knockdown overlays or heavy stamped patterns, while ensuring no puddling remain
- U.V. Stable refers to Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sup>LO</sup> only
  - A clear film does not protect underlying non-U.V. Stable layers from damage nor discoloration from light exposure
- As best practice, apply a thin primer coat (@ 5 to 7 mils / 230 to 320 sq.ft. per gallon) when installing directly to bare to avoid air bubbles from becoming trapped in the coating film while curing
- DO NOT PUDDLE – Maximum single layer thickness wet should not exceed 100 sq.ft. per gallon (16 mils WFT) to avoid solvent entrapment / fogging / foaming
  - May be applied in multiple layers to achieve a thicker film if desired
- May develop a finish texture when applied <8 mils WFT
- DO NOT INSTALL when the Dew point is within ±5° of the temperature

### PRECAUTIONS / WARNING:

Contains Solvent - Material is Flammable

- Keep away from sparks, heat & open flame - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights & electric motors until all vapors are gone & the coating is hard
- Use with 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 bond breaker contaminants, such as oil, paint, densifier / sealers, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.

### TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY:

Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 40°F (4.4°C) to 85°F (29.4°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 24 hours after installation. **\*Do Not Install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature**

### MOISTURE TESTING OF CONCRETE:

#### 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 to indicate other potential risks such as contaminants, etc. that may pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. that may not be caused by moisture vapor emissions or high alkalinity.

Maximum interior moisture readings are as follows:

- ASTM F2659 <4% 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](http://www.astm.org) to purchase the test methods. Interior environments require an acclimated environment for the results to be valid & conclusive.

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.

Smith's Epoxy MAC100, Smith's Epoxy MAC125, Smith's Epoxy VCB<sup>3B</sup> or Smith's Epoxy VCB<sup>46P</sup>, 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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### PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDED:

- Use of a self-contained respiratory equipment (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



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**Exterior Concrete Substrates** – Must be clean, sound, solid after mechanically preparing to obtain good long-term performance. See preparation section for more information.

Check exterior concrete moisture via:

[ASTM F2659](#) <4% MC

[ASTM D4263](#)

ONLY ACCEPTABLE FOR EXTERIOR DECORATIVE CONCRETE STAIN or CEMENTITIOUS DECORATIVE OVERLAYS FOOT TRAFFIC ENVIRONMENTS - No indication of moisture present, neither dampness indicated visually by color darkening of concrete nor condensation on the concrete surface or the plastic

**Moisture Level of Wooden Substrates** – Use a wood moisture meter to moisture of the wood prior to coating. No greater than:

- <8% MC for interior wooden substrates
- <12% MC for exterior wooden substrates (over APA rated marine or exterior grade)

Wood must be sound, solid & in good condition with no evidence of previous water damage, rot, mold, etc. otherwise replace the damaged sections with new wood.

**Chemical Contamination** – Additional testing may be required to determine the type of chemical contaminant, such as Petrographic core analysis. Once type of chemical is identified, contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations.

**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. Once oil has been removed from the surface and thoroughly rinsed with clean, potable water, mechanically prepare the concrete as stated on the next 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 with water but ensure no standing 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 an 80 to 100 grit sanding screen under green pad on a floor machine:

- Orbital floor machine = ≤300 rpm & lightweight
- Square head floor machine = 3,000 rpm with no added weight

to abrade the surface & remove any contaminants that may have floated to the surface of the epoxy before it hard set. Vacuum off the sanding dust then wipe the epoxy primer surface with a slightly damp microfiber mop head using some Acetone.

\*DO NOT USE Denatured Alcohol or Xylene for this application.

**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 subsequently impacting following layers wetting & adhesion properties. 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.

Take precaution 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 occurring with epoxy-based products
- Fisheyes are a result of surface contamination or an amine blush on an epoxy based previous layer which must be cleaned off via scrubbing with a degreaser in addition to mechanical preparation
  - Solvent wiping the substrate does not sufficiently for remove these residues
  - After mechanically preparing surface, always clean the surface with [Smith's Oil Clean](#) 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

### NECESSARY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheeting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Self-contained respiratory equipment/mask (TC 19C NIOSH/MESA)
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed ≤450 rpm)
- 5-gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- Premium, non-shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- Several 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Notched Squeegee(s) [size varies depending on thickness / system]
- Flat Blade Squeegee [depending on application / system]
- Multiple Extension Poles
- Spiked shoes or Cleats
- Masking Tape (Solvent Resistant)
- Cleaning Solvent (Acetone, MEK, Xylene)



### SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

**NOTE:** Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) is NOT an acceptable substrate & delamination will occur if topcoated.

Please refer to [ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013](#) for more in-depth preparation details & recommendations as well as Smith's system application guides.

**Cleaning** - Detergent scrub with a neutral pH floor 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.

### CONCRETE - Mechanical Preparation Methods\*:

- **Diamond Grind** - Use 25 to 80 grit metal bond diamonds with an appropriate industrial, weighted head floor grinder to thoroughly remove the concrete surface until uniformly white. DO NOT USE resin bond, ceramic or transitional diamonds to prepare concrete to be sealed due to the risk of resin residue transfer to the concrete surface & potential for fisheyes or a bond breaker
- **Steel Shot Blast (Shot size S-230 to S-330 grit recommended)** – Uniformly clean & profile concrete substrates overlapping each pass until white, clean concrete exists which readily absorbs water. Remove steel shot from surface with magnetic broom, sweep then vacuum to remove debris & fine dust
- **\*Etching Compound** - [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#) buffered etching compound may be used as follows:
  - Preparing new, decorative exterior textured concrete that has NOT been previously sealed, to include curing compounds, for residential foot traffic applications prior to staining with [Smith's Color Floor](#)
  - Remediation method for removing densifiers/silicates prior to mechanical preparation for floor coatings

When using [Smith's Green Clean Pro](#), ensure an even, dull appearance with a uniform sandpaper like finish with no patterns or dis-similar appearance. Shiny areas should not exist & will need further treatment. Rinse with water thoroughly.

#### NOTE:

- DO NOT USE Muriatic / Hydrochloric Acid to prepare concrete as chloride contamination can 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 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

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

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**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.

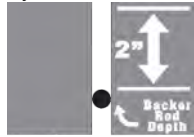
Cooler climate applications must be remain at a minimum of 45°F substrate temperature for no less than 10 days prior to as well as 7 to 10 days after filling with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler, such as [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF<sub>FC</sub>](#), ideally longer if possible. Static 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



Control Joint

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



Construction 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.

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<sub>FC</sub>](#) twice as deep as the joint width.

**CONCRETE SUBSTRATE REPAIRS** – 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.



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

**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 and 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 micro-fiber 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.



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 micro-fiber 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.**

**Preparing Wooden Substrates** – Wood substrates APA<sup>SM</sup> rated (either exterior grade or marine grade) must be sound, solid, firmly fastened to the joints with no loose boards / planks, free of contaminants such as oil, wax, sealers, paint, etc. and without any insect damage or rot. The floor should not deflect under a 300 lbs. load more than the "span" divided by 360 for residential use or by 720 for commercial applications. Examples of maximum deflection below:

- Residential
  - UJ360 (300 lbs. deflection test) or <1/2" (13mm) deflection in 15 ft. (4.6 m)
- Commercial or subfloors with 19.2" (48.7 cm) o.c. joists & 24" (61 cm) o.c. truss systems
  - UJ720 (300 lbs. deflection test) or <1/4" (6mm) deflection in 15 ft. (4.6 m)

Thoroughly sand the entire surface to be coated then vacuum to remove all dust & debris paying close attention to seams, board joints, knot holes, fastener holes, etc. Seal off any holes / penetrations using foam sealants, which may require fire stop foam depending on local building codes. All board seams or other voids which may allow liquid to leak through should be patched or skim coated with an appropriate resinous based product, such as [Smith's SKM](#), [Smith's Epoxy GEL-150](#), [Smith's Poly-JF](#), [Smith's Poly-JF<sub>FC</sub>](#) or similar.

When ready, prime the wood substrate with a 3/8" non-shed paint roller with any of the products listed below:

- [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) – Cures within a few hours at 72°F
- [Smith's Epoxy U100](#) – Recoat in 5 up to 24 hours at 72°F
- [Smith's Epoxy FC125](#) – Recoat in 2 ½ up to 12 hours at 72°F
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#) – Recoat in 2 up to 24 hours at 72°F
- Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> – Recoat 6½ up to 24 hours at 72°F

Once the primer is ready to recoat, proceed with remaining layers of the desired coating system. Primer is considered ready when firm set & does not transfer anything to your finger when touched but may feel slightly tacky.

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### Preparing a neat Cementitious Urethane for sealing –

Raw (non-Smith's cementitious urethane products without a broadcast): Abrade surface using 80 to 100 grit metal screens or sandpaper using an orbital low speed floor buffer or grind using 120 grit soft bond metal diamonds (DO NOT USE Resin Bond, Ceramic nor Transitional Diamonds) using an appropriate diamond grinder. Abrading the surface may occur once the surface of the Cementitious Polyurethane Mortar is not able to be damaged by the desired method, typically after curing for approximately 12 hours for regular curing formula cementitious polyurethane products. More aggressive grit screens or sandpaper may create scratches, swirls & grooves in the finish of the cementitious polyurethane, especially within 12 to 14 hours after the initial application which topcoats & 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 & properly abraded, vacuum entire surface followed using an auto-scrubber or floor machine with white, soft nylon bristle brushes & a very mild neutral pH concentrated detergent (**DO NOT USE simple green**) followed by a thorough clean water rinse. Once dry, ensure all surface dust has been removed before proceeding with the next layer. **DO NOT ALLOW DETERGENT TO DRY ON THE SURFACE.**

Please note, the above process is NOT necessary when coating over [Smith's CPR cementitious urethanes](#) within the recoat window since [Smith's CPR](#) products do not leech oils to the surface while curing unlike most competitor cementitious urethane products.

**MIXING:** Premix the Part A for approximately 1 minute using a clean, paint mixing paddle on a low RPM drill (<450 RPM) then combine with Part B as well as (optional) [Smith's ISC Color Pack](#) mixing for an additional 2 to 3 minutes.

**1A : 1B  
MIX RATIO****DRILL  
MIXING  
PADDLES****Use a Drill!  
Do NOT  
STICK  
MIX!**

When part mixing, measure equal parts by volume (1 Part A to 1 Part B) then mix in a clean 5-gallon plastic pail using a paint mixing paddle attached to a slow speed drill (<450 RPM) for 1 to 2 minutes.

**Solid Colors (optional)** – Add 1 unit of [Smith's ISC Solid Color Packs](#) to 1 gallon of mixed Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> (2 cans ISC per 2 gallon kit) while mixing for an additional minute.

**Smith's For Solids Colors:  
ISC COLOR PACK  
INDUSTRIAL SOLID COLORANT**

Add 1 can ISC per gallon (10% to 20% by volume)

**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 & BOTTOM OF THE MIXING VESSEL FROM REACHING THE FINISHED FLOOR.

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### TOPCOAT OVER A NEW COATING SYSTEM:

Ensure the previous layer has cured enough to receive another layer, shows no indication of indentation when firmly touched with your finger, no blushing & has NOT exceeded the recoat window. Correct any surface imperfections in the previous layer prior to applying Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub>. If the previous layer has cured beyond the recoat window OR when a high gloss smooth finish is desired, the surface must be mechanically abraded using 100 to 120 grit sandpaper or sanding screens to a uniformly dull surface with no remaining shiny areas then use Acetone on a Microfiber mop to tack rag clean all residual dust / debris prior to applying Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub>.

**DO NOT USE ALCOHOL to tack rag clean as moisture may be drawn to the surface to avoid surface defects, to include but not limited to foaming of moisture cured products.**

### 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. Mock-ups are highly encouraged. Always test to determine the suitability of an existing substrate prior to proceeding with application.

### OVER SMITH'S COLOR FLOOR STAIN:

Once [Smith's Color Floor](#) has cured overnight, Smith's Polyaspartic 8000<sub>LO</sub> may be applied directly over the stain. For best results, apply 5 to 8 mils (WFT) or a spread rate of 200 to 321 square feet per mixed gallon. A slightly orange peel like finish texture may occur when rolled out at less than 8 mils (WFT) / >200 sq.ft. per gallon.

**SMITH'S POLYASPARTIC SYSTEMS:** Reference published [Polyaspartic system application guides](#) for Vinyl Chip, Quartz, 3-Coat Solid Color, Shop Floor, Over Wood, Cementitious Urethane, Grind & Seal, Dye & Seal or Metallic & Luster systems.

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

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

Do NOT Use [Smith's A/O 325 Aluminum Oxide](#) for additional traction in a topcoat as it is too fine to be considered "Anti-skid". Instead use [Smith's Resin Sand](#), [Smith's Glass Bead](#) or similar 20 to 40 mesh when using a traction additive.





# Product Data Sheet

POLYASPARTIC

PA8000LO-PDS-03-04-2025

**8000** LOW ODOR  
REGULAR CURE **Low Odor, Solvent-based, Low Viscosity  
Extended Pot-Life, 76% Solids Aliphatic Polyaspartic**

**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 48 hours after finishing application.*

[\\*Click here for in-depth maintenance & cleaning recommendations](#)

Dust mopping, removal of debris & regular cleaning is crucial to maintaining the aesthetics of the coating & obtaining the maximum 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 the use of 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 and 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 more prone to oils, inks, chemicals, etc. on the floor surface.

**DETERGENT:** Always use the least aggressive detergent necessary to remove the soil to help optimize the performance and longevity of the floor coating system. Use a neutral pH floor detergent for general purpose cleaning. Use [Smith's Oil Clean](#), or similar degreaser, for more degreasing & heavy weekly or monthly cleaning.

#### **Precautions:**

- 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, 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 & 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 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 & 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
  - [Click here for tips regarding tire marks](#)
- Avoid using "no rinse" cleaners or cleaners which may leave a residue on the surface, such as simple green®, as these products tend to build up a film causing the surface to become slippery, especially when damp, as well as attract soils and/or stains more than an appropriate cleaner

Tynex® is a registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.  
simple green® is a registered trademark of Sunshine Maker's, Inc.  
LEXAN® is a registered trademark of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)  
Plexiglas® is a registered trademark of Akema.

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