Smith's

Product Data Sheet

EPOXY UCE200 Ultra Clear Decorative 2-Component Epoxy

EUCE200-PDS-011922

DESCRIPTION: Smith's Epoxy UCE200 Ultra Clear Decorative 100% Solids Epoxy offers high clarity with an extended flow time on the floor. This self-leveling, low odor epoxy is an excellent choice as the body coat for Metallic & Luster coatings as well as other commercial and decorative floor coating systems such as solid colors, Vinyl Chip or Color Quartz broadcast floors. This multi-purpose premium epoxy is conveniently packaged in a 3 gallon kit with space in the Part A container for mixing all necessary components in the pail.

Smith's Epoxy UCE200 is sold clear and accepts *Smith's Epoxy U.V. Absorber additive* (sold separately) to enhance the durability & to extend the service life of the epoxy film by absorbing UVA radiation thus lessening U.V. light degradation (i.e. Yellowing, Chalking, Cracking, etc.).

Solid colors can be achieved with the addition of *Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs* (sold separately), allowing the contractor the ability to reduce waste by only pigmenting what is needed for the individual project.

Smith's Epoxy UCE200 self-heals for up to 75 minutes at 72°F, making it ideal for Metallic & Luster coatings to achieve optimal mottling and a smooth finish.

RECOMMENDED USES:

- Residential, Retail & light Commercial applications
- Matrix for Metallic & Luster coatings
- Matrix for broadcast systems - Vinyl Chip or Color Quartz
- Solid Color Thin-mil Floor Coating Systems

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Multipurpose – Use for Priming, Body Coats, Grout Coats, or Patching
- Good Pot-Life with Superior Flow and Leveling Characteristics vs. traditional Multi-porous Epoxy floor coatings
- Tenacious bond to properly prepared concrete
- High Clarity
- No Torching Necessary
- Low Odor & Low VOC
  - Complies with VOC regulations for industrial maintenance coatings in the OTC & SCAQMD

STORAGE:

Indoors between 60°F (15.5°C) to 90°F (32.2°C)

SUBSTRATE SURFACE TEMPERATURE:

60°F (15.5°C) to 95°F (35°C) with less than 80% Humidity

SHELF LIFE:

1 Year in original, unopened containers

**Use soon after opening as air will cause the hardener (Part B) to discolor once opened*

AVAILABLE KIT SIZES:

SCS-UCE200-3KIT	3 gallon kit
SCS-UCE200-15KIT	15 gallon kit

COLORS:

Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs – All Colors
Smith's Metallic & Luster pigments – All Colors

CURE TIMES

	(55°F / 50% Humidity)	(72°F / 50% Humidity)	(90°F / 50% Humidity)
Pot-life	75 min.	60 min.	30 min.
Working Time	90 min.	75 min.	35 min.
Recoat Window	18 to 36 hrs	12 to 24 hrs	10 to 18 hrs
Tack-Free	12 hours	8 hours	5 hours
Light Traffic (i.e. foot traffic)	32 hours	24 hours	20 hours
Heavy Traffic (i.e. parked vehicles, etc.)	72 hours	48 hours	36 hours
Full Chemical Resistance	10 days	7 days	7 days

CURED COATING PROPERTIES (DRY FILM):

Property	Test Method	Results
Abrasion Resistance, *mg/loss* *Taber Abraser	ASTM D4060	75 mg
Compressive Strength, psi (MPa)	ASTM D695	10,486 psi (72.3 MPa)
Flexural Strength - psi (MPa)	ASTM D790	11,000 psi (75.9 MPa)
Adhesion to Concrete	ASTM D4541	Pass - Concrete Fails
Percent Elongation	ASTM D2370	≥7%
Conical Mandrel Elongation	ASTM D522	Pass
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D2240	67
Hardness (Pencil)	ASTM 3363	H
VOC's	ASTM D3960	≤10 g/L
Gloss 60°	ASTM 1455	>90°
Viscosity – Mixed	ASTM 2196	230 cP
Volume Mix Ratio		2 Parts A to 1 Part B

*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 Smith's Epoxy UCE200 will cover:
Coverage Equation: 1604 ÷ milage = Wet Film Thickness

Mil Thickness (inches)	Coverage per mixed gallon
5 mils	321 sq.ft.
7 mils	229 sq.ft.
10 mils	160 sq.ft.
12 mils	133 sq.ft.
15 mils	106 sq.ft.
20 mils	80 sq.ft.
35 mils	45 sq.ft.
40 mils	40 sq.ft.
50 mils	32 sq.ft.

**For best results, apply metallic body coats >30 mils (53 sq.ft. per gallon)*

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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)	E
Citric Acid 10%	E
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
BASES	
Ammonium Hydroxide 10%	E
EBGE	E
Sodium Chloride 20%	E
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	E
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	G
Trisodium Phosphate 10%	E
ALCOHOLS	
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	E
Hand Sanitizer Gel	E
Isopropyl Alcohol 91%	E
Methanol	E
SOLVENTS	
Acetone	E
d-Limonene	E
MEK	E
Methylene Chloride	E
Mineral Spirits	E
PGMEA	E
HYDROCARBONS	
Brake Fluid	G
Gasoline	E
Hydraulic Fluid	G
Kerosene	E
Motor Oil (SAE 30)	E
Transmission Fluid	E
Skydrol® – LD-4	NR
MISCELLANEOUS	
Coffee	E
Coke®	E
Dish Detergent (Dawn®)	E
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	G
Ketchup	E
Monster Energy® Drink	E
Mustard	G
Povidone-iodine (BETADINE®)	G
Tide® 1%	E
Windex® (Ammonia Based)	G
Wine – Red	E

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INSPECT THE SUBSTRATE: Ensure substrate is structurally sound, solid and free of any bond breaker contaminants (including but not limited to oil, paint, densifier/sealers, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc).

TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature and materials must be maintained between 60°F (15.5°C) to 95°F (35°C) with less than 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to and 24 hours after installation. Do not install coatings when the Dew point is within 5° of the temperature.

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
- A primer coat is required prior to application of Smith's UCE200
- Not intended for use as a sealer over concrete stains or dyes
- When applying metallic body coat, a minimum thickness of 25 mils over the high points of the floor is required to reduce risk of surface tension crawling DO NOT APPLY Metallic Body Coats less than 60 sq.ft. per gallon

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 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.

Substrates with more than 3 lbs. MVT / 75% RH with 12 to 14 pH, use either *Smith's Epoxy MAC100* or *Smith's Epoxy MAC125* to suppress the moisture vapor emission rate to a level within the tolerance of subsequent coatings or traditional floor coverings.

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.

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. * See *Smith's Epoxy MAC125 for Oil Stop priming*.

** *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.

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.

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)*
- 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, MEK, or Xylene)*
- Notched Squeegee, Magic Trowel, Flat Squeegee or Flex Steel Blade Smoother *(Application dependent)*

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 UCE200 to be placed within 45 minutes allowing for proceeding batches to tie into the wet edge for an additional 15 minutes at 72°F. Higher temperatures & humidity will shorten pot-life.*

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

NOTE: *DO NOT USE* MURIATIC / HYDROCLORIC ACID TO PREPARE CONCRETE AS CHLORIDE CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR.

TEMPORARY HEAT: *During application in environments using temporary heat, make sure to exhaust emissions and toxic fumes from temporary heaters to the exterior of the building to prevent health hazards and damage to work. Many temporary heating methods 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 of Smith's Epoxy UCE200 to reduce risk of airborne petroleum contamination
- Always clean the mechanically prepared surface with *Smith's Oil Clean* or TSP using an auto-scrubber followed by a thorough clean water rinse when temporary heat has been in use
- Fisheyes are a result of surface contamination

CONCRETE: Achieve a CSP 2 to 5 *(Concrete Surface Profile in accordance with ICRI Guideline 310.2R2013, as published by the International Concrete Repair Institute)* on concrete to yield an absorbent substrate. Extent of concrete surface profile necessary will be determined based on the total thickness of the floor coating system being applied. Please refer to the individual system application guide or contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations. As a rule thumb, thicker coating systems require a more extensive surface profile than a thin system.

CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES: Patching of chips, gouges, etc. may be repaired with a variety of different, compatible coating materials, to include but not limited to, *Smith's SKM*, *Smith's Epoxy GEL150*; *Smith's Epoxy U100* / *Smith's Epoxy FC125* mixed with Silica Fume; *Smith's Poly PCF-45* or similar. Ensure resinous patching products are hard enough to walk on without imprinting or damage before proceeding.

Cementitious compounds *(Must be non-water soluble, rated for exterior use & state for use under a resinous coating on the cement product data sheet),* require additional cure times prior to coating with a high solids resinous coating *(at 72°F / 50% Humidity)*:
**Follow manufacturers recommended cure rate for moisture cured adhesives*

- Polymer-Modified Portland Cement-based Overlays & Mortars >5,000 psi = 2 to 3 days per ¼" ave. thickness
- Calcium Alumina & CSA Cement-based SLU's & Mortars >5,000 psi = 24 hours per ¼" ave. thickness
- Trowel Grade Cement-based Underlayments >5,000 psi = 24 hours
- Gypsum-based cementitious products, to include synthetic gypsum = NOT RECOMMENDED

JOINTS: Honor expansion joints at the finish floor elevation. Follow ACI 224.3R-95: Joints in Concrete Construction guidelines for proper filling of construction and control joints.

ACI recommends allowing a concrete slab to cure for a minimum of 60 to 90 days or longer to allowing the slab to shrink and 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* or *Smith's Poly JF/FC*, ideally longer if possible.

NON-POROUS SUBSTRATES & EXISTING COATINGS:

Always clean the surface prior to mechanical preparation to ensure potential bond breakers and surface contaminates have been thoroughly removed to avoid spreading the contamination across the floor. Once clean, sound and solid, substrates should be checked for compatibility with Smith's Epoxy UCE200 prior to mechanically abrading the surface to remove any weak areas and to scratch as well as degloss the entire area desired to be coated.

If Smith's Epoxy UCE200 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.

PRIMING:

After mechanically preparing the substrate, prime with:

Concrete

- *Smith's Epoxy FW38* – Cures in a few hours at 72°F
- Smith's Epoxy UCE200 – Overnight cure at 72°F
- *Smith's Epoxy U100* – Cures in 4 to 5 hours at 72°F
- *Smith's Epoxy FC125* – Cures in 2 ½ to 3 hours at 72°F

Oil Stop priming

- Remove oil with *Smith's Oil Clean* then mechanically prepare the substrate to a CSP 2 to 6 prior to installing the 2 coat priming process for *Smith's Epoxy MAC125* – 2 to 3 hour Cure at 72°F between coats

Highly absorbent and inherently brittle substrates *(i.e. lightweight concrete, wood, etc.)* should be double primed using:

- *Smith's Epoxy FW38* – Cures in a few hours at 72°F

Existing Ceramic or Porcelain Tile may be diamond ground then primed with:

Shallow Grout Joints

- *Smith's Epoxy MAC100* at 7 to 10 mils – Overnight cure at 72°F
- *Smith's Epoxy MAC125* at 7 to 10 mils – 2 to 3 hour cure at 72°F
- *Smith's SKM* skimcoat to up 5" to 2½ to 3½ hours at 72°F

Pronounced Grout Joints (below surface crown of tile)

- *Smith's Poly-FLEX* (Self Leveling >1/32"/30 mils) – 4 to 5 hour cure at 72°F
- *Smith's Epoxy GEL150* (Skimcoat & troweling) – 5 to 6 hour cure at 72°F
- *Smith's Epoxy GEL150/FC* (Skimcoat & troweling) – 2 to 3 hour cure at 72°F
- *Smith's SKM* (Skimcoat & troweling up to 5") – 2½ to 3½ hours at 72°F

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PREPARING WOODEN SUBSTRATES: Mechanically abrade the surface, both new and existing, of approved wooden substrates using an appropriate wood floor sander to clean as well as remove existing sealers, paints, wax, etc. until the wood surface is thoroughly clean and absorbent. Vacuum the entire surface as well as the joints between boards to remove all sanding dust and debris. Skim coat the joint seams as well as any holes using *Smith's Epoxy GEL150*, *Epoxy GEL150/FC*, *Smith's Poly JF*, *Smith's Poly-JF/FC*, or *Smith's SKM* to seal off voids that could potentially allow liquid to flow through during the application. Once the seams are filled and hard, prime the wood substrate with:

- *Smith's Epoxy FW38* – Cures in a few hours at 72°F

Smith's Poly-FLEX is recommended as a base coat over wooden substrates at a minimum application thickness of ≥30 mils prior to installation of Metallic & Luster and other resinous floor coating systems to yield a rigid, yet flexible base to minimize wood seam crack telegraphing to the finish surface. In most cases, no primer is needed over wooden substrates after sanding the surface and the seams are filled. Wood substrates must yield the correct deflection criteria of L / 360 per ASTM C 627 *(i.e. Deflection from 300 lbs. concentrated load standard test method)*.

MIXTURE: Open all Part A's of Smith's Epoxy UCE200 and use the low speed drill (<450 RPM) with a clean mixing paddle to mix.

"Stick" mixing is not recommended.

When mixing an entire 3 gallon kit of Smith's Epoxy UCE200, pour Part B into the Part A pail then mechanically mix to 2 to 3 minutes using a low speed (<450 RPM) drill with a paint mixing paddle. Optional color should be pre-mixed with Part A for 1 to 2 minutes or until color is fully dispersed into the resin prior to mixing in the hardener.

- Solid colors = 1 can of Smith's ISC Color Pack to 3 gallon kit
- Metallic & Luster = 1 jar Smith's Metallic & Luster to 3 gallon kit

When adding the optional *Smith's U.V. Absorber additive*, add 1 bottle per 3 gallon kit into Part A then pre-mix for 1 to 2 minutes prior to combining Part B and continuing to mix for 2 to 3 additional minutes.

Application method varies depending on the coating system.

Part Measuring using separate paint measuring cups

- 2 Parts by Volume Part A
- 1 Part by Volume Part B
- *Optional Solid Colors* – Use 10% by Volume of Smith's ISC Industrial Solid Color Packs **Double ISC unit quantity for Whites, Greens, Safety Red or Yellow*
- *Optional Metallic colors* – Use 8 Ounces of Smith's Metallic & Luster per gallon of Epoxy. May adjust between 4 to 16 oz. per gallon for effects
- *Optional U.V. Absorber additive* – Add 5% by Volume of Smith's U.V. Absorber

Pour contents of the Part B into the Part A pail then mix using a ½" low speed drill *(less than 450 RPM's)* with a paint mixing paddle for 2 to 3 minutes. Immediately pour out the mixed Smith's Epoxy UCE200 in ribbons onto the floor and continue this process tying into the wet edge with freshly mixed Smith's Epoxy UCE200 until complete.

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.* Best practice, pour contents of mixing vessel into a new container, mechanically stir to ensure thorough blending then transport to the floor for application
- When using Smith's Epoxy UCE200 Part A's containing color packs added on a previous day, always stir or drill blend the Part A's again prior to use
- It is best practice to "box" color packs, especially if using color packs from multiple batches, to ensure consistent solid colors
- When applying metallic body coat, a minimum thickness of 25 mils over the high points of the floor is required to reduce risk of surface tension crawling
  - DO NOT APPLY Metallic Body Coats thinner than 60 sq.ft. per gallon

COVERAGE: **See chart on page 1 of this document*

CLEAN-UP: Clean up wet epoxy on tools, equipment, etc. with an appropriate solvent (i.e. Acetone, Xylene).

OPTIONAL LAYERS or TOPCOATS: Allow the surface of Smith's Epoxy UCE200 to thoroughly harden before walking on, sanding or applying additional layers and / or topcoats. Cooler temperatures will extend the cure time while hotter temperatures will reduce pot-life and cure times.
**See page 1 for approx. cure time references based on typical application temperatures*

RECOAT WINDOW: **See page 1 for approx. recoat window based on typical application temperatures*

Sand, clean then solvent wipe / tack rag between coats for optimal appearance, especially when a gloss topcoat will be the final layer. After allowing Smith's Epoxy UCE200 to cure overnight, use a low speed floor machine with 100 to 120 grit screens to scuff the surface then thoroughly clean and tack rag to remove dust prior to applying topcoats.

Recommended Topcoats:

- *Smith's Poly WB/G* (High Performance, Gloss Waterborne Polyurethane)
- *Smith's Poly WB/LS* (High Performance, Gloss Waterborne Polyurethane)
- *Smith's MCU-60* (Solvent-based, High Gloss 60% Solids, Moisture Cured Urethane)
- *Smith's Polyaspartic 5000* (Low Odor, High Gloss, High Build, 87% Solids Polyaspartic)
- *Smith's Hi-Wear 90S* (Low Odor, Low Sheen, 90% Solids High Traffic Chemical Resistant Urethane)

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.

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.

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. Citric based degreasers will help to remove plasticizer residues from a coating surface and reduce staining risk if used before a stain sets in.

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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