

Smith's

FLEXIBLE VINYL CHIP

System Application Guide

PDS-FVCFB041422

HYBRID FULL BROADCAST FLEXIBLE VINYL CHIP SYSTEM

These instructions are not intended to show product recommendations for specific service. They are issued as an aid in determining correct surface preparation, mixing instructions and application procedure. These instructions should be followed closely to obtain the maximum service from the product.

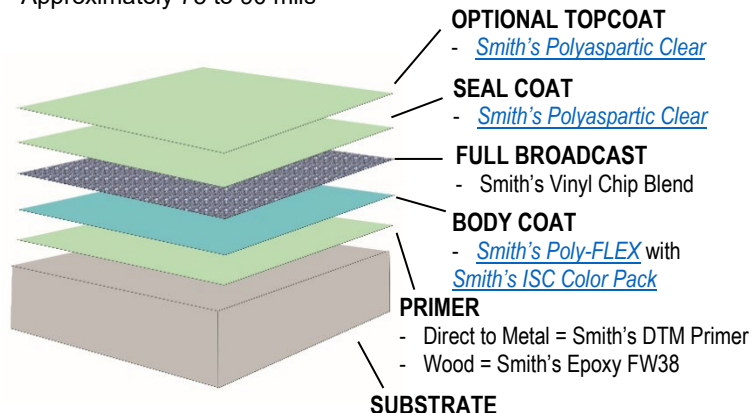
DESCRIPTION: Smith's Hybrid Full Broadcast Flexible Vinyl Chip System is a high build, fast return-to-service, full single broadcast decorative vinyl chip seamless floor coating system utilizing Smith's Poly-Flex as the base with a Polyaspartic grout coat. This system is ideal for retail, commercial, institutional, Food & Beverage, Medical & Veterinary, Kennels, Aviation & Automotive Manufacturing & Service, as well as Residential applications, both interior & exterior with the ability to accept full traffic the following day.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Tenaciously bonds to a variety of substrates:
 - Concrete & Cementitious Overlays
 - Ceramic / Porcelain / Quarry Tile
 - Terrazzo
 - Resinous Coatings (i.e. Epoxy, Cementitious Urethane, MMA, Polyurethane, Polyaspartics, Polyureas)
 - *Metal (Ferrous metal must be prepared then primed with Smith's DTM Primer)
 - *Wooded Substrates (Primed with [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#), see page 3)
- Flexible yet High Strength
 - Reduces Shear Stress at bond line
 - Stronger than typical epoxy mortar systems
 - Suppresses Minor Cracks from Telegraphing to surface
 - Resists Aging & Elasticity Fatigue
 - Recovers from Indentation
- Suppresses up to 15 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) of Osmotic Moisture Vapor & up to 90% In-situ Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170)
- Overnight return-to-service
- For Interior or Exterior use
- Suitable for use over In-floor Radiant Heat systems
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pick-up
- Stain & Chemical Resistant
- Durable & Easy to Clean

Flexible Vinyl Chip Full Broadcast System

– Approximately 75 to 90 mils



NECESSARY TOOLS and EQUIPMENT:

- Plastic Sheetting or Ram Board to cover floor for mix station
- Paint mixing paddle
- Low speed ½" drill (Variable Speed ≤450 rpm)
- 5 gallon Plastic Mixing Buckets
- 18" wide Premium, Non-Shed 3/8" Nap Paint Roller Covers
- 18" wide, non-metallic Paint Roller Frames
- Multiple Extension Poles
- [Flat Squeegee](#) (Seal Coat placement)
- Tool for Gauging / Spreading [Smith's Poly-FLEX](#) body coat
 - [Wire Gauge Rake](#) (Zero up to 640 mils / 5/8" depth) Midwest Rake #58609
 - CAM Gauge Rake (optional sizes below):
 - [32 mil / 1/32" Size A](#) Midwest Rake #57078 = 50 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [48 mil / 1/24" Size B](#) Midwest Rake #57079 = 33 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [64 mil / 1/16" Size 1](#) Midwest Rake #57081 = 25 sq.ft. per gallon
 - V-Notched Squeegee (optional sizes below):
 - [25 to 30 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79865 = 53 to 64 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [40 to 45 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79868 = 36 to 40 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [50 to 60 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79871 = 26 to 32 sq.ft. per gallon
- [13/16" Blunt Spiked Roller](#) (finishing [Poly-FLEX](#)) Midwest Rake #59724
- Spiked shoes or Soccer Cleats
- Cleaning Solvent (Acetone and Xylene)

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SURFACE PREPARATION: Surface preparation of a floor system is the ***MOST IMPORTANT*** phase of the application. Proper floor preparation results in the product's longevity, minimizes potential failures & creates the best environment for an aesthetically pleasing installation. In short, the more detail & time allotted to this phase of the project will dramatically affect the appearance as well as the durability & longevity of the finished floor.

- 1) Allow new concrete to cure for at least 10 days above 60°F with below 90% Ambient Humidity for a 4 inch thick 4,000 psi concrete slab. Moisture Vapor Testing is always recommended when coating directly over interior concrete. *See "Moisture / Alkalinity" section on page 2 for more details
- 2) Remove paint, adhesives & loose particulates from the intended application surface
- 3) Mechanically prepare to a Concrete Surface Profile - CSP 2 to CSP 5 via mechanical grinding with a 30 (or less) metal bonded diamonds or shotblasting. If water is introduced to the intended application area, allow substrate to fully dry
- 4) Key in all termination points by saw cutting 1/8th inch wide by 1/8th inch deep termination lines at doorways, drain, etc.
- 5) For a seamless appearance, fill joints with an appropriate semi-rigid joint filler & finished flush to the concrete surface
- 6) Repair all chips, gouges, divots & other floor irregularities then grind smooth
- 7) For exterior applications – Remove 1" to 2" wide & deep of grass, mulch, landscaping rocks, etc. against the concrete to be treated to expose the vertical transition & clean



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TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY: Substrate temperature & materials must be maintained between 50°F (10°C) to 85°F (29.4°C) with 20% to 80% Ambient Humidity for 24 hours prior to & 24 hours after installation.

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, dirt, debris, adhesives, loose/peeling existing coatings, curing compounds, wax, silicone, etc.

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.

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 & 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 a sanding screen under green pad & a low-speed floor machine 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 tag rag with Acetone (DO NOT USE Denatured Alcohol or Xylene for this application)

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION: If chemical contaminants exist, additional testing may be required. Once the type of contaminant is determined, contact Smith Paint Products for recommendations.

****INTERIOR CONCRETE - MOISTURE & ALKALINITY TESTING****

Testing concrete moisture via both the Calcium Chloride (ASTM F1869) & In-situ Relative Humidity (ASTM F2170) methods are highly recommended to accurately determine both the Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (ASTM F1869) & the available Moisture Content (ASTM F2170) at the time of testing. Using one test method will not give all of the necessary information & may not indicate other potential risks such as contaminants, etc. that pose a risk for delamination, chemical attack, etc. which are not caused by moisture vapor emissions or high alkalinity. Moisture testing is extremely important has part of the investigation process prior to quoting a project & should occur following the most current industry accepting testing methods, such as, a Calcium Chloride test (ASTM F-1869) and/or Relative Humidity probe (ASTM 2170). It is the contractor's responsibility to determine the moisture vapor transmission & pH of a floor as well as to determine whether or not a substrate is sound, solid & suitable. Follow the testing manufacturer's instructions precisely or visit www.astm.org, see ASTM F1869 or F2170, to purchase the test methods. Testing MUST occur within an acclimated, interior environment for the results to be valid & conclusive.

The absence of an effective moisture vapor barrier may create an environment for moisture vapor transmission as well as high levels of alkalinity in concrete slabs. Blistering, delamination, flaking, etc. may occur in these environments when a non-breathable coating is applied over the surface of the concrete.

This system is not affected by high alkalinity and can suppress up to 15 lbs. (per ASTM F1869) of Osmotic Moisture Vapor transmission as well as up to 90% Relative Humidity (per ASTM F2170) when applied over existing concrete slabs mechanical profiled to CSP ≥3.

Never use silicate-based products as a means of moisture remediation as these products may crystallize in the pores of the concrete surface & impede on the adhesion of the coating system & are highly discouraged for use under any circumstance. This includes products containing Potassium Silicate nor Sodium Silicate based products. [Smith's Epoxy MAC100](#) or [Smith's Epoxy MAC125](#).

Smith Paint Products is strictly a product manufacturer & does NOT offer any testing or analysis but may be able to offer guidance to an appropriate testing lab or third-party inspector. When in doubt, hire a qualified third-party testing firm.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

NOTE: DO NOT USE MURIATIC / HYDROCHLORIC 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 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

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.

MECHANICAL PREPARATION of CONCRETE - Achieve a CSP 3 to 6 (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. *See [Smith's Poly-FLEX](#) data sheet for in depth preparation

CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES - Patching of chips, gouges, etc. deeper than 1/16" 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.

Resinous repair methods are preferred vs. cement-based products. Should a cementitious repair compound be used for repairs, it must:

- non-water soluble
- rated for exterior use
- state "for use under a resinous coating" or similar on the cement product data sheet

Cement based repair compounds 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
Cure for 2 to 3 days per 1/4" ave. thickness
- Calcium Alumina & CSA Cement-based SLU's & Mortars
>5,000 psi
Cure for 24 hours per 1/4" ave. thickness
- Trowel Grade Cement-based Underlayments
>5,000 psi
Cure for 24 hours per 1/4" ave. thickness
- Gypsum-based cementitious products, to include synthetic gypsum
= NOT RECOMMENDED



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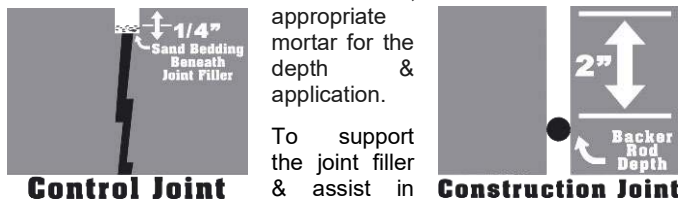
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These instructions are not intended to show product recommendations for specific service. They are issued as an aid in determining correct surface preparation, mixing instructions and application procedure. These instructions should be followed closely to obtain the maximum service from the product.

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

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 filling the joint with [Smith's Poly JF](#) or [Smith's Poly JF_{FC}](#). Should joint side walls require extensive repairs, cut out the bad section of concrete back to a sound, solid area then fill with an



fill the joint with a bond breaker. Sand is recommended, especially for use in shallow joints less than 2" depth. *Only use backer rod if the joint filler is to be applied greater than 2" above the backer rod.*

PREPARING WOODEN SUBSTRATES - 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).

Abrade approved wooden substrates (APA exterior or Marine grade only), either new or existing, using an appropriate wood floor sander to clean as well as remove existing sealers, paints, wax, etc. until the wood surface is thoroughly clean & absorbent. Vacuum the entire surface, paying particular attention to voids, knots & seams between boards to remove all sanding dust & debris. Skim coat the joint seams as well as any holes using [Smith's Epoxy GEL150_{FC}](#), [Smith's SKM](#) to seal off voids than could potentially allow liquid to flow through during the application. Once the seams and holes are filled and hard, sand all patching relatively flush to the surrounding surface, vacuum the entire floor thoroughly then wipe the substrate with a clean microfiber mop to loosen any remaining dust then prime the wood substrate with:

- [Smith's Epoxy FW38](#) - Cures in a few hours at 72°F

***DO NOT INSTALL Smith's Poly-FLEX over oil contaminated, dry-rotten, insect damaged or unsound substrates**

[Smith's Poly-FLEX](#) is recommended as a base coat over wooden substrates at ≥ 50 mils to minimize wood seam crack telegraphing to the finish surface.

PREPARING METAL - Remove rust scale with a scraper or needle scaler prior to mechanical preparation (i.e. sand blasting, grinding, etc.). Solvent wash the entire metal surface then wipe clean with a cloth rag or use an automotive Brake Parts Cleaner for small, isolated rinsing. Once clean, immediately paint the metal with 2 to 3 coats of Smith's DTM primer. Allow to fully dry, typically 30 minutes between coats & less than 1 hour prior to next step.

Metals such as Aluminum will require additional treatment due to flash corrosion. Please review Smith's DTM Primer page 2 for more in-depth instructions.

NOTE - Plastic Media, Soda Blasting, etc. do not achieve enough of a profiled surface & will require additional chemical etching to properly adhere the coating to the metal.

MIXING: See individual product data sheets for detailed instructions on the package label or click product name hyperlinks throughout this document.

NOTE: The mix station and all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product. Higher temperatures and humidity will shorten pot-life.

AREA PREPARATION: Be sure to mask or cover all areas that are not intended to be coated; including, but not limited to; door frames, doors, walls and windows.

Mechanical agitation is required - Hand mixing is NOT recommended.

DO NOT MIX AT HIGH SPEEDS to avoid bubbles and moisture entrapment.

APPLICATION:

- 1) **BODY COAT & BROADCAST** - Apply [Smith's Poly-FLEX](#) with [Smith's ISC Color Pack](#) at ≥ 30 mils $\approx$ ≤ 50 sq.ft. per gallon using an appropriate Gauge Rake or V-Notched Squeegee then back roll with 13/16" Spiked Roller. Tools for Gauging / Spreading [Smith's Poly-FLEX](#) body coat:
 - a) [Wire Gauge Rake](#) (Zero up to 640 mils / 5/8" depth) Midwest Rake #58609
 - b) CAM Gauge Rake (optional sizes below):
 - [32 mil / 1/32" Size A](#) Midwest Rake® #57078 = 50 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [48 mil / 1/24" Size B](#) Midwest Rake #57079 = 33 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [64 mil / 1/16" Size 1](#) Midwest Rake #57081 = 25 sq.ft. per gallon
 - c) V-Notched Squeegee (optional sizes below):
 - [25 to 30 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79865 = 53 to 64 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [40 to 45 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79868 = 36 to 40 sq.ft. per gallon
 - [50 to 60 mil](#) Midwest Rake #79871 = 26 to 32 sq.ft. per gallon
 - d) [13/16" Blunt Spiked Roller](#) (finishing [Poly-FLEX](#)) Midwest Rake #59724
- 2) Immediately broadcast Smith's Vinyl Chip into the fresh Smith's Poly-FLEX at a rate of 0.12 to 0.2 lbs. per sq.ft.
- 3) Allow to cure 4 to 5 hours @ 72°F (22.2°C) with 30 to 85% Ambient Humidity
- 4) **REMOVE EXCESS** - Scrape off any ridges of Vinyl Chips using a flat blade scraper

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5) **CLEAN** – Broom sweep then thoroughly vacuum the entire surface to ensure all loose Vinyl Chip has been removed

6) **GROUT COAT** - Apply grout coat of clear Polyaspartic at 10 to 15 mils ≈ 107 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon via flat blade squeegee then back roll with 3/8" non-shed solvent resistant roller. This will yield an orange peel like texture. If an additional layer is desired, allow to cure as stated below prior to recoating:

- [Polyaspartic 1000](#) Fast Cure = 2 to 3 hours
- [Polyaspartic 2000](#) Slow Cure = 4 to 5 hours
- [Polyaspartic 5000](#) Low Odor = 5 to 6 hours

7) **SEAL COAT (OPTIONAL)** – If a smoother / less orange peel like finish texture is desired, apply a clear seal coat of [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#), [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#) or [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#) at 8 to 15 mils ≈ 106 to 200 sq.ft. per gallon via flat blade squeegee then back roll with 3/8" non-shed solvent resistant roller. Thicker seal coat application will result in less pronounced texture.

- a) For an even smoother finish, sand the prior layer with 80 grit sandpaper or sanding screens using a low-speed orbital buffer to knock down the peaks for the surface texture, vacuum thoroughly then tack rag with Acetone to remove any remaining dust prior to applying a seal coat. **DO NOT USE ALCOHOL or WATER-based cleaners for tack rag cleaning**

- [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#)
 - Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
 - Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#)
 - Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
 - Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#)
 - Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 300 sq.ft. per gallon
 - Smooth, Gloss ≈ 80 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon

* Angular traction additive (i.e. [Smith's Resin Sand](#)) may be added to seal coat

8) **TOPCOAT (OPTIONAL)** – If an additional layer is desired over the grout coat or seat coat, allow to cure as stated below prior to recoating:

- [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#) Fast Cure = 2 to 3 hours
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#) Slow Cure = 4 to 5 hours
- [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#) Low Odor = Overnight

Apply the topcoat at the appropriate rate stated below via dip & roll method:

- [Smith's CRU'86](#)
 - a) Gloss ≈ 400 sq.ft. per gallon
 - b) Low Sheen ≈ ≥500 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's MCU-60](#)
 - a) Gloss ≈ 400 sq.ft. per gallon
 - b) Low Sheen ≈ ≥500 sq.ft. per gallon
- [Smith's Hi-Wear 90S](#)
 - a) Low Sheen ≈ 535 to 720 sq.ft. per gallon

**Must be applied at less than 3 mils (≤500 sq.ft./gal.) to avoid foaming / microbubbles*

• [Smith's Polyaspartic 1000](#)

- a) Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
- b) Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon

• [Smith's Polyaspartic 2000](#)

- a) Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 267 sq.ft. per gallon
- b) Smooth, Gloss ≈ 100 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon

• [Smith's Polyaspartic 5000](#)

- a) Orange Peel Gloss ≈ 180 to 300 sq.ft. per gallon
- b) Smooth, Gloss ≈ 80 to 160 sq.ft. per gallon

• [Smith's Poly WB](#) Water-based Polyester Polyurethane

- a) Semi-Gloss ≈ 200 to 270 sq.ft. per mixed gallon
- b) Low Sheen ≈ 500 to 600 sq.ft. per mixed gallon

* Angular traction additive, such as [Smith's Resin Sand](#), may be added to this layer if desired.

APPLICATION TEMPERATURES:

	Material	Surface	Ambient	Humidity
Best	60° to 80°F	65° to 80°F	65° to 85°F	10 to 60%
Minimum	50°F	50°F	50°F	0%
Maximum	90°F	90°F	95°F	70%

- Do not apply when substrate has direct sun

- High humidity will decrease pot-life & working time

- Priming is required for excessively absorbent substrates and for exterior applications

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.

Powder Low Sheen fillers, such as Smith's A/O 325 Mesh Aluminum Oxide or Smith's Hi-Wear 90S Part C, are too fine to be considered "Non-skid". Instead use Smith's Resin Sand or similar 20 to 60 mesh when using a traction additive.

CURE RATE FOR TRAFFIC:

@ 72°F (22.2°C) with 50% Ambient Humidity	Light Foot Traffic	Heavy Traffic	Full Chemical Exposure
Smith's CRU'86	24 hours	36 hours	7 days
Smith's Poly WB	16 to 24 hours	24 to 48 hours	7 days
Smith's MCU-60	≤12 hours	≤24 hours	7 days
Smith's Hi-Wear 90S	12 hours	24 hours	7 days
Smith's Polyaspartic 1000	4 hours (@ 8 mils)	24 hours (@ 8 mils)	≤3 days (@ 8 mils)
Smith's Polyaspartic 2000	8 hours (@ 8 mils)	36 hours (@ 8 mils)	≤4 days (@ 8 mils)
Smith's Polyaspartic 5000	10 hours (@ 8 mils)	40 hours (@ 8 mils)	≤3 days (@ 8 mils)

NOTE: Polyaspartic products cure rate will extend when applied greater than 8 mils. Please refer to individual product data sheet for more specific product information



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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 24 hours before neutral cleaner or water exposure. This includes auto-scrubbers, swing buffers, sweepers, etc. Only dust and wet mopping may occur the first week. [Please click here more in-depth maintenance procedures.](#)*

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 maximize 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 & 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.

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- 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 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
- Rubber tires are prone to plasticizer migration, especially aviation tires & high-performance car tires. Plasticizer will stain coatings & commercial flooring leaving an amber, yellow-like stain that can be permanent. Some tire stains can be removed if cleaned before a set-in stain occurs using a d-Limonene based degreaser & some mild agitation using an orbital, low speed floor machine



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