Product Data Sheet

DESCRIPTION: CEM's EPIX ME-200 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 CEM Metal 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.

CEM's EPIX ME-200 is sold clear and accepts CEM's EUVA 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 *CEM's Solid Color Packs* (sold separately), allowing the contractor the ability to reduce waste by only pigmenting what is needed for the individual project. CEM's EPIX ME-200 self-heals for up to 75 minutes at 72°F, making it ideal for CEM Metal coatings to achieve optimal mottling and a smooth finish.

RECOMMENDED USES:
- Residential, Retail & light Commercial applications
- Matrix for CEM Metal coatings
- Matrix for broadcast systems - Vinyl Chip or Color Quartz
- Solid Color Thin-mil Floor Coating Systems

HIGHLIGHTS:
- High Clarity – Use for Decorative Body Coats, Grout Coats
- Good Pot-Life with Superior Flow and Leveling Characteristics vs. traditional Multi-porous Epoxy floor coatings
- 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:
3 gallon kit
15 gallon kit

COLORS:
CEM's Industrial Solid Color Packs – All Colors
CEM Metal Pigments – All Colors

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)*

CURE TIMES

	(55°F / 50% Humidity)	(72°F / 50% Humidity)	(90°F / 50% Humidity)
Pot-life	75 min.	60 min.	30 min.

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

Coke® is a registered trademark of Coca-Cola. Monster Energy® is a registered trademark of Monster Energy Co. Skydrol® is a registered trademark of Eastman Chemical. Dawn® & Tide® are registered trademarks of Proctor & Gamble. BETADINE® is a registered trademark of Avrio L.P. Windex® is a registered trademark of S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

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 CEM Metal, as well as when applied clear over decorative broadcast or color quartz
  - *CEM's EUVA U.V. Absorber additive* (sold separately) can be used to lessen U.V. damage / discoloration
- A primer coat is required prior to application of CEM's EPIX ME-200
- 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 CEM's MVP 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.

CEM Coatings Group, Inc. 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: *CEM's Oil Stop* 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 CEM Coatings Group, Inc. for recommendations while following local regulations regarding contaminant and disposal.

CLEANING: Detergent scrub with a mild *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 CEM's Oil Stop. If a densifier or dissipative curing compound is believed to have been present, use *a* 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)*

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. Moisture vapor is emitted by fueled temporary heaters which may cause an amine blush with epoxy products. 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 an amine blush
- Always clean the mechanically prepared surface with CEM's Oil Stop 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 or an amine blush

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 CEM Coatings Group, Inc. for recommendations. As a rule, thicker coating systems require a more extensive surface profile than a thin system.

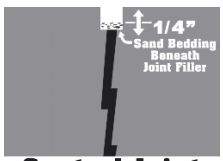
CRACKS, CHIPS & GOUGES: A variety of different, compatible coating materials may be used to repair chips, gouges, etc, recommended material mixed with Silica Fume or similar.

Resinous repair products are preferred, however, should a cementitious repair compound be used, ensure the following are met*:*

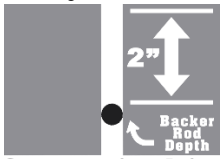
- *non-water soluble / recommended for exterior use*
- >5,000 psi
- Reads below 4% MC *(ASTM 2659)* when tested using a concrete moisture impedance meter prior to applying coating
- Mechanical prepare the substrate beneath of the cement-based product to the appropriate CSP necessary for the coating system as well as the surface of the cement product prior to coating
- Portland or CSA cement-based only
  - *rated for direct traffic*
  - *Follow manufacturers recommended cure time prior to moisture-cured adhesives for estimated cured time prior to mechanically preparing then coating*
- *Not recommended over Gypsum-based cementitious products, to include synthetic gypsum*

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.

Always route out joints with an appropriate width diamond cutting blade attached to a vacuumized and dust controlled joint saw to flush out debris and freshly clean the side walls of the joint. Ensure that all loose edges and broken pieces of the concrete are removed and repaired prior to filling the joint. Should joint side walls require extensive repairs, cut out the bad section of concrete back to a sound, solid area then fill with an appropriate mortar for the depth and application.



Control Joint



Construction Joint

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

Metal surfaces should be mechanically prepared and rust scale should be removed with a scraper prior to wire brushing or sand blasting. Once the scale is removed, the surface must be solvent washed or use an automotive Brake Parts Cleaner for small, isolated rinsing. Once clean, paint the corroded metal surface with an anti-corrosion primer, then allow to fully dry prior to joint filling or concrete repairs to protect against further corrosion to the metal. To support the joint filler and assist in sag reduction, fill the bottom of 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 be sound, solid, free of contaminants such as oil, wax, sealers, paint, etc. and without any insect damage or rot.

The wood substrate should not deflect under a 300 lbs. load more than the "span" divided by 360 for residential use or by 720 for commercial applications per ASTM C 627 *(i.e. Deflection from 300 lbs. concentrated load standard test method)*.

- Residential
  - L/360 *(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
  - L/720 *(300 lbs. deflection test) or <1/4" (6mm) deflection in 15 ft. (4.6 m)*

Wood substrates must be APA rated either exterior grade or marine grade plywood which has been firmly fastened to the joists with no loose boards. Properly anchor any loose boards to the joists prior to sanding Thoroughly sand the entire surface to be coated then vacuum to remove all dust and 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 joints or other voids which may allow liquid to leak through should be filled with an appropriate resinous based product. A flexible material is recommended as a base coat over wooden substrates at a minimum application thickness of ≥30 mils prior to installation of Metallic & Luster system and other resinous floor coating systems to yield a rigid, yet flexible base to minimize wood seam crack telegraphing to the finish surface.

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 CEM's EPIX ME-200 and if compatible, begin mechanically abrading the surface to remove any weak areas and to scratch as well as degloss the entire area desired to be coated.

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 month prior to performing an in-situ direct tensile bond test to determine adhesion strength values.

If CEM's EPIX ME-200 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:
- *CEM's EPIX QCWB-60* – Coat after 2 to 3 hours at 72°F up to 24 hours
- *CEM's EPIX CR-100* – Coat after 4 to 5 hours at 72°F up to 24 hours
- *CEM's EPIX UP-300* – Coat Overnight at 72°F up to 24 hours

CEM Oil Stop priming (over concrete only):
- Remove oil with *CEM's Oil Stop* then mechanically prepare the substrate to a CSP 2 to 6 prior to installing the 2 coat priming process.– 2 to 3 hour cure at 72°F between coats and before next layer but no more than 24 hours

Highly absorbent substrates (i.e. lightweight concrete, wood, etc.) should be double primed using:
CEM's EPIX QCWB-60 – Recoat when hard set, typically within 2 to 3 hours at 72°F

Filling Grout Joints between existing Tile (Ceramic, Porcelain, Quarry or Stone):

Ask representative for *Recommended Products

PRIMING: After mechanically preparing the substrate, prime with:

Concrete
- *CEM's EPIX QCWB-60* – Coat within 3 hours at 72°F
- *CEM's EPIX UP-300* – Overnight cure at 72°F
- *CEM's EPIX CR-100* – Coat in 4 to 5 hours at 72°F

**Double priming may be necessary over highly absorbent concrete to avoid bubbles*

Oil Stop Priming system
Remove oil with *CEM's Oil Stop* then mechanically prepare substrate to a CSP 3 to 5 *(i.e. shotblast, scarify, or roller bush hammer grinding)* prior to installing the 2 coat CEM's Oil Stop priming process

Highly Absorbent & Inherently Brittle Substrates
(i.e. lightweight concrete, wood, etc.) should be double primed using:
- *CEM's EPIX QCWB-60* – Cures in a few hours at 72°F

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

*Ask for recommendation

CEM PROFESSIONAL GRADE EPIX ME-200

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MIXING: Mix station & all application equipment should be ready for immediate use prior to mixing any product due to the epoxy pot-life once mixed. To optimize the pot-life, working time on the floor as well as flow time after placement, mix up to 3 gallons of epoxy per batch while continuously mixing fresh epoxy for placement & application into a fresh, wet edge. Higher temperatures & humidity will shorten pot-life.

Open all Part A's of CEM's EPIX ME-200 then mix using a low speed 1/2" drill (<450 RPM) with a clean mixing paddle for 2 minutes. Optional color should be pre-mixed with Part A at this time.

"Stick" mixing is NOT recommended.

When mixing an entire 3 gallon kit of CEM's EPIX ME-200, 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.

- *Solid colors* = 1 can of CEM's Color Pack to 3 gallon kit
- *CEM Metallic* = 1 jar CEM Metal to 3 gallon kit

When adding the optional CEM's EUVA, *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 while continuing to mix for 2 to 3 additional minutes.

Application method varies depending on the coating system.

Part Measuring using separate paint measuring cups

- *Optional Solid Colors* – Use 3.5% by Volume of CEM Solid Color Packs **Use Double ISC quantity for Whites, Greens, Safety Red or Yellows (i.e. 7% by volume)*
- *Optional CEM Metal colors* – Use 1 jar (600 grams) of CEM Metal per 3 gallons of CEM's EPIX ME-200. May adjust between 4 to 16 oz. per gallon for effects
- *Optional U.V. Absorber additive* – Add 5% by Volume of CEM EUVA, 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 CEM's EPIX ME-200 in ribbons onto the floor and continue this process tying into the wet edge with freshly mixed CEM's EPIX ME-200 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 CEM's EPIX ME-200 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 CEM Metal Body Coats less 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).
Hardened epoxy will need to be mechanically removed.

OPTIONAL LAYERS or TOPCOATS:
Allow the surface of CEM's EPIX ME-200 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 CEM's EPIX ME-200 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:

- *Polyure CRU-860* (Solvent-based, High Gloss 60% Solids, Moisture Cured Urethane)
- *Polyure WBU-400* (High Performance, Gloss Waterborne Polyurethane)
- *Polyure MCU-600* (Solvent-based, High Gloss 60% Solids, Moisture Cured Urethane)
- *SPAR RO-500* (Low Odor, High Gloss, High Build, 87% Solids Polyaspartic)

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

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

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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 stricter 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 pallet, 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.

LIMITED LIABILITY: Upon information, belief and to the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is true accurate as of the date of issuance of this particular document and any and all information conveyed, whether expressed or implied is subject to change without prior notice. We guarantee our products to meet CEM Coatings Group, Inc. quality control standards, but not to any other standards unless specifically stated in written documentation. CEM Coatings Group, Inc. assumes no liability for coverage, performance, injury results from use, misuse or usage not described in any promotional materials or regulatory infraction determined by using our products. The applicator assumes all liability for use and local regulatory compliance. Promotional materials are not a supplementation to any product purchase agreement, nor should such documents be considered a type of contract, if any is reduced to writing.

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 CEM Coatings Group, Inc. 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 for any warranty to occur along with the invoice that matches said quantity.

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