



ARMORTECH PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA
PREMIUM COATINGS INC.

Superior Formulations for Lasting Results

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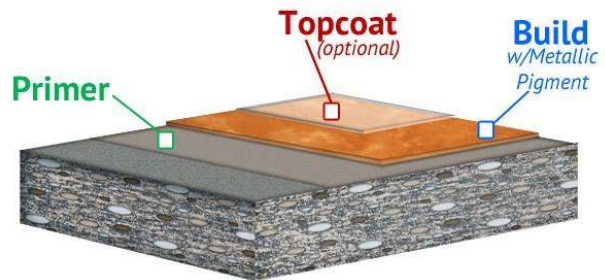
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Metallic Epoxy Floor Instruction Sheet

(Please read instructions carefully before mixing and applying products)

Our metallic epoxy flooring system is typically put down as a three (3) layer system: a colored base coat, the decorative metallic layer, and a durable urethane topcoat. In some cases, a moisture vapor barrier may also be needed depending on the slab and site conditions, bringing the total number of layers to four (4). When installed these floors resemble a three-dimensional marbled surface.



The system is created by mixing our premium clear 100% solids epoxy with the shimmering, pearlescent, eye-catching effects of metallic pigments. These systems are considered a one-off artistic creation. Multiple designs, looks, and styles can be achieved with metallic flooring using a variety of different metallic pigments, application techniques, tools, additives, glitters and pigments and can be top coated in either a gloss or satin finish. This guide will outline many of the steps needed to create these dramatic floors.

Our flooring epoxy can be applied at temperatures between 50-90 degrees F (with the optimal temperatures being 65-75 degrees F) and when relative humidity is 80% or less. If cooler, add portable heaters to area to keep air temperatures higher. Products should be stored in a dry area at temperatures between 60-80 deg F. Material must be above 60 deg F for installation. Install in areas with proper ventilation. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing and rubber gloves for the duration of the preparation and application process.

Floors with high moisture levels (damp) must be either pre-treated or covered with special coatings. To test for moisture, tape down a sheet of 4' x 4' clear plastic sheeting on all four sides with duct tape. Wait 24 hours. If after 24 hours the substrate is still dry below the plastic sheet,

then the substrate does not show signs of eventual hydrostatic pressure problems that may lead to delamination issues down the road. If, however, moisture does build up under the plastic, or if the floor is noticeably darker/damp, the next step would be to use a moisture test kit to determine the actual level of moisture coming up through the floor, then contact our office to purchase one of our moisture vapor barriers. Our Moisture Vapor Barrier (NEXTECH PRO™ APC 510 MOISURE VAPOR BARRIER) is a two-component 100% solids epoxy MVB that can help control moisture vapor emission rates up to 20 lbs./24hr/1000 square feet.

It is generally considered that if the moisture levels are consistently in excess of, 3.5 lbs/1000 sq ft/24 hours, that the floor should not be coated with an epoxy coating and that an alternative flooring type should be considered.

Please note that some concrete may exhibit inconsistent absorption rates that could cause an uneven appearance or dullness. This problem is due to variations in the concrete when poured or uneven curing and is not a product issue. Floors that exhibit this condition may need to be primed or may require an additional coat of epoxy. If your floor has an uneven appearance, or water soaks in inconsistently, then it may need to be primed. Previously coated or sealed floors should also be primed after removal of the prior coating. Remember, any coating can only stick to what is under it, so if you do not remove an existing coating and it peels so will the new coating.

BEFORE YOU START: Read all instructions and gather all required tools and needed supplies.

Spiked shoes

Power Drill

Mixing Paddle

Buckets and/or Graduated containers

Mixing Sticks/Paint Sticks

Smooth and/ or V-Notched Squeegee

3", 9", 18" Paint Roller Frames with extension poles

3", 9", 18" Roller Sleeves

Disposable Nitrile Gloves

21" Roller Tray for Topcoat

Masking Tape

Isopropyl alcohol

Lint free shop rags

SURFACE PREP: THE MOST CRITICAL STEP to assure the performance of the Armortech system is to apply the product to a clean, well-prepared surface. The surface must be free of debris, loose or flaking concrete, dirt, dust, oil, curing compounds, sealers, and loose paint. Even new concrete must be cleaned to remove dirt, dust, and salts that form as the concrete cures. **DO NOT SKIP THE PREP STEP OR COATING FAILURE COULD OCCUR.**

DEGREASE: First, remove oil and/or grease. Use our product NEXTECH PRO™ APC 026 heavy duty, 100% biodegradable and environmentally safe cleaner concentrate. For heavy duty

cleaning and degreasing, we recommend 1 part APC 026 to 4 parts water by volume. Deviations from this ratio can employ differing concentrations suited to the cleaning strength needed. For less soiled floors, dilute with more water and for heavily soiled floors, dilute with less water. Ratios varying from 1:1 to 50:1 (Water: APC 026) can be used for cleaning. Scrub the surface with a stiff bristled boat brush, and APC 026 mixed with warm water. Once complete vacuum up excess water using a shop vac with a squeegee attachment and allow to air dry. If residual petroleum products remain on the floor, prime with our Oil Stop Primer, NEXTECH PRO™ APC 931 OIL STOP EPOXY PRIMER COATING.

PREFERRED CONCRETE PREP METHOD: Next, prepare the floor by using a shot blaster, diamond floor grinder or handheld grinder with a diamond wheel, all of which are available at most local tool rental stores or your local box store. This method works best for removing existing paints, coatings and/or sealers as well as “opening the pores of the concrete” as well as removing concrete laitance. Concrete laitance is the fine, loose, powdery particles and non-durable cement that rises to the surface of a concrete slab when installed and curing. The removal of laitance is important to ensure that the materials being applied to the floor adhere adequately. There are several ways to remove laitance and the method chosen should depend on the working environment and purpose of the floor. Today most floor grinders and handheld grinders come equipped with dust shrouds and attachment points for a shop vac or vacuum and are very effective at controlling dust. Grind the entire floor and edges. A small multi-tool with a triangle-shaped diamond head can be highly effective at reaching into corners and other tight spaces where the larger grinders will not reach; and are also available at your local box store. Once the area to be coated has been thoroughly ground, be sure to vacuum the entire floor, removing any dust and/or loose particles.

ALTERNATE CONCRETE PREP METHOD: Acid etching can be employed for previously unsealed concrete, concrete with only a thin layer of laitance, and non-porous or low porous surfaces. This method should only be used if other options have been ruled out, due to the caustic and hazardous nature of these products. The acid (typically a muriatic acid) in the acid etch product attacks and breaks down the laitance at the surface of the concrete. However, due to the varying degrees of hardness found across a typical concrete slab this method can produce inconsistent degrees of porosity. Because of this, the acid etching process may have to be repeated several times until a uniform porosity is achieved across the entirety of the slab. Acid etching can and is a highly effective method of prep, if done properly. A variety of concrete acid etch brands are readily available and be purchased at most local box stores at low cost. We encourage you to read the label and follow the directions of your chosen acid etch product. With that said, below we will outline the basic process as well as offer you some practical tips to make the process go as easy and as smoothly as possible.

Wash the floor down first. If you do not have a pressure washer, renting one at a local home center or paint/hardware store makes this job much easier and faster, and will get the floor cleaner. While the floor is still wet, spread the mixed etching solution over the area to be coated with the aid of a broom or mop and allow it to soak as directed. You may notice some slight foaming, this is normal. While the solution is soaking, scrub the floor with a medium to heavy

bristled boat brush, bristle-type broom, or scrub brush on a stick. Once the acid solution has soaked for the recommended time period, rinse the entire surface with plenty of fresh, clean water to remove all of the spent solution and to remove emulsified oils and grease as well as any loose dirt or debris.

Once the acid etch has been rinsed off, remove any standing water with a wet/dry shop vac with a squeegee attachment. After removing the standing water, the floor should be clean and free of oils. If it does not appear to be clean or appears to be saturated with oils, then you must repeat the acid etch process, until uniform porosity is achieved. You may need to re-etch problem areas with muriatic acid at a higher concentration to achieve the needed results. Do not begin applying new coatings until the entire concrete surface is clean and dry to the touch, normally overnight but it can take longer at lower temperatures or if humidity is high.

PRO TIP: Test all acid etched areas for adequate porosity by dribbling water droplets on the floor. If the water droplets absorb in the floor after a few minutes, you are good to go. However, if the water droplets bead up and do not absorb into the concrete the etch process will need to be repeated until water no longer beads on the surface.

HELPFUL HINTS: Wet down the driveway outside of your garage and nearby plantings with a hose first before rinsing out the etch solution from your garage. This will help to protect your exterior driveway from being accidentally etched as well as aiding to protect any nearby plantings. Using a shop vac with a squeegee attachment can also be quite effective at minimizing the volume etching compound that is rinsed down the driveway.

MASKING: Now that your surface is prepared you are ready to begin masking. Using standard masking tape or blue painters' tape, mask off any areas that you do not want to coat, such as perimeter walls and edges as well as the area extending beyond where the garage door comes down. Since most garage floor products are not designed for continuous outdoor exposure, we typically recommend stopping the new coating directly under the rubber garage door seal.

PRO TIP: With the garage floor closed, use a construction pencil to mark where the rubber seal contacts the garage floor on the inside. Once completed, raise the garage door, and measure $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " out from your previous mark (towards the outside). Then, using a straight edge, draw a line all the way across the garage door opening between the roller channels. When masking across the garage door opening, use green concrete tape, as it will adhere well to the clean concrete and prevent the coating material from going outside or in unwanted areas.

Occasionally when concrete is poured fiberglass fibers are added for strength. These fibers are often hard to see unless you check carefully in advance. If you coat over these fibers without pre-treatment a 'hair gel' effect will occur making the surface rather rough. These fibers can be treated by priming with a suitable primer and then once dry sanding the fibers down smooth, and then applying the new coating as per our regular instructions.

CHIP & CRACK REPAIRS: No liquid coating will fill or 'fix' a floor that has open cracks, or deep spalls and flakes. Any cracks, divots, spalling, roughness, leveling or other repairs must be done prior to applying the new coating. At Armortech we carry a variety of excellent floor repair products including joint and crack repair products. To learn more about these products please visit our website at the following link. www.armortechepoxy.com/joint_crack_fillers

MOISTURE VAPOR BARRIER: If you have purchased a moisture vapor (NEXTECH PRO™ APC 510 MOISURE VAPOR BARRIER) you will apply this as the first step. If not, the application of the primer coat will be your first step.

When applying the vapor barrier, the mixed material may be applied by brush or roller. However, the product can also be applied with a notched squeegee and then back rolled as long as the appropriate thickness is maintained. Once applied allow to cure overnight.

PRIMING: Priming your floor will almost always achieve a better, thicker, smoother, and more uniform end result than not priming. While not required in most instances, the wide variations of surface types, concrete mixes, concrete age, and pre-existing damage can affect the color and sheen and ultimately the final appearance of your project. Some surfaces if not primed may and can absorb applied coatings inconsistently, causing the coating to soak in at different rates in different areas, and causing differences in sheen and appearance. Priming a floor greatly reduces the possibility that these problems could occur. Priming is strongly recommended or required for highly pigmented or light colors such as white, beige, red, yellow, and off whites. If you are in doubt, there is no downside to priming other than the cost of the material, but since primer is much less expensive than decorative epoxy, priming can end up saving money by not requiring an additional coat of decorative epoxy.

Floors that have been ground, shot blasted, or were previously coated should always be primed with a suitable primer before applying decorative coats. Several of our pre-tinted products are designed for dual uses and are suitable as both the primer coat and/or the build, body, and/or broadcast coats.

When applying the primer coat, mix the primer in a bucket at the proper ratio listed on the label based on which specific product you are using. Mix thoroughly with a drill and jiffy mixer, making sure that there is no unmixed material remaining in the container by scraping the sides and bottom of the container with a wooden paint stick periodically throughout the mixing process. After mixing for the required time (check product label for specifics, typically 3-4 minutes), transfer the mixed material to another bucket (the transfer bucket) and again remix for (1-2 minutes). The material in the transfer bucket is now ready to be applied on the substrate.

At this point it is best to have the assistance of another person to aid in spreading and rolling the product out in a timely and efficient manner, within the allotted working time of the product being applied.

Pour the mixed product directly onto the floor in a long ribbon a few inches away from your starting wall. Using a notched rubber squeegee spread the material evenly over the entire floor. An appropriately sized notched squeegee will leave the appropriate mils of wet epoxy on the floor and allow you to achieve the proper thickness and coverage without guesswork. If working with a partner, this is a good time to begin cutting in around the perimeter of the room. In most open areas a 3" roller on an extension pole is perfect for pushing and rolling out the product applied with the notched squeegee pass. Use a 2 ½" angled brush or quality chip brush for tighter areas such as around garage door rails, corners, and other immovable obstacles, or mountings.

Once the product has been spread out evenly with the notched squeegee the product should be quickly cross rolled in two directions. Cross rolling will aid in spreading the product out evenly across the floor and will eliminate the lines left by the notched squeegee pass.

PRO TIP: Once an area has been cut in along the edges and properly cross rolled, begin pulling your masking tape in that area. This will prevent you from having to retrieve the masking tape later and avoid the potential of slipping, marring, or otherwise disturbing the coating that is levelling out.

BASE COAT APPLICATION: REPEAT THE SAME PROCESS AS OUTLINED ABOVE FOR THE PRIMER COAT APPLICATION. The only variation that may change is the application rate of the product. Often the basecoat is applied thicker, or at a heavier application rate per sq. ft. than the initial primer coat. Please see the system application guide and/or product label for recommended coverage and application rates.

Before continuing with the next coat make sure that the coating has tacked off and is dry to the touch. In colder weather, check the coating to verify no epoxy blush has developed (blush is a whitish, greasy film or de-glossing on the surface of the newly applied coating). If a blush is present, it must be removed prior to continuing. A standard type of detergent cleaner can be used to remove any blush.

If needed sand out any imperfections with 80-120 grit sandpaper, vacuum, and wipe down with microfiber mop and alcohol.

A WORD ABOUT MIXING: Resinous coatings require a thorough mixing of the Part A and Part B components for the material to properly harden. Mixing can be done by using a drill and a jiffy mixer or paddle mixer. When mixing avoid mixing at high speeds, use a lower speed to avoid splashing and causing excessive air bubbles being captured in the mixture.

While our products are always pre-measured and packaged by weight, it is recommended that each component be measured out, individually (A & B), to the stated ratio by volume, prior to mixing.

Mix the two components together for 3-4 minutes. When mixing move the mechanical mixer up and down through the contents while spinning so that you get ALL of the material mixed, not just the material at the bottom of the bucket. NOTE: When mixing the A and B together you will notice 'veins or streaks' appear. These streaks should be 100% gone, which is another indication of complete mixing. Be sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the containers to assure that all the material is properly mixed. Improperly mixed resins will not harden properly or can show color variations when applied. DO NOT MIX AT HIGH SPEEDS AS THIS CAN ENTRAP AIR BUBBLES. IMPROPER MIXING MAY CAUSE THE PRODUCT TO NOT HARDEN PROPERLY, SO MAKE SURE THE PRODUCT IS PROPERLY MIXED. IF IN DOUBT, MIX A LITTLE LONGER.

ALL OF OUR PRODUCTS ARE REGULARLY TESTED FOR HARDENING. IMPROPER HARDENING IS NOT COVERED UNDER THE WARRANTY AS THE ONLY THING THAT CAN CAUSE THIS IS IMPROPER MIXING OR VERY HIGH MOISTURE LEVELS IN YOUR FLOOR.

PRO TIP: If you've purchased more than 1 pre-tinted kit, be sure that each kit is from the same batch, if not you MUST mix the Part A (COLORED) portions together FIRST to assure color evenness across the application. The reason for this is that 100% solids epoxy formulations cannot hold color tolerances between batches like interior latex-type paint. If you do not do this, color variations could occur, and this is not covered under our warranty. It is ok to expose the A to the air, as hardening does not occur until the part B hardener is added. Keep lid on any unused Part A prior to mixing to keep it fresh, and dust out of it.

Remember, epoxy is easy to work with, just follow the mixing instructions on the label of each product, mix well and apply.

After the components are measured and mixed you have a limited working time to apply at 70 deg F., (Check label of each individual product for accurate working times). HIGHER TEMPERATURES WILL SHORTEN WORKING TIME. Work diligently and quickly to avoid premature hardening. Premature hardening is not covered under warranty. DO NOT MIX IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT and keep mixture out of sunlight. You can mix as much or as little of the material as you like, as long as you strictly adhere to the stated mix ratio on the product. HIGHER AMBIENT TEMPERATURES CAN CAUSE HARDENING PREMATURELY. GETTING THE MATERIAL ONTO THE COOLER FLOOR WILL ALSO HELP SLOW DOWN CURING AND EXTEND WORKING TIMES.

DECORATIVE METALLIC COAT: The metallic coat aka as the decorative coat can be applied at rates between 80 sq.ft per gallon, up to as much as 30 sq.ft. per gallon. Professional installers depending on the look they are hoping to achieve will often use 'volume' meaning a high volume of epoxy on the floor to achieve what is known as 'flow'. Our metallic epoxy kits are typically calculated at an application rate of approximately 60 sq.ft. per gallon for the decorative coat. At this application rate when applied to the floor, the mica pigment powders achieve what is known as suspension. Suspension in the medium (the epoxy) is what creates the shimmering effects, sparkling colors, hues, and particularly depth that metallic epoxy floors are so well known for. Metallic floors applied at rates below the 80 sq. ft. per gallon threshold tend to lack the suspension, depth, and movement most people expect from a metallic floor installation.

The metallic pigments in our pre-packaged kits have been calculated to be used at a ratio of (4) four ounces per gallon of mixed epoxy. This ratio will achieve the most desired, semi-transparent look, most often requested in metallic flooring installations. Please note: Depending on the opacity desired, metallic pigments can be added at a ratio of up to 12 ounces per gallon for a more solid/less transparent effect.

METALLIC PIGMENT ADDITION: Add 4 oz. container of Metallic Color Pigment for each mixed 1 to 1.5 gallon, dependent on the opacity desired. Mix the pigment into Part A (Resin) for several minutes (3-4 minutes is typically sufficient). Mix well with slow speed mixing equipment to avoid mixing in additional air.

After the pigment has been added and thoroughly mixed into the Part A, empty the contents of the Part A and metallic pigment into a clean five-gallon bucket, the PART A is now ready for the Part B hardener to be added.

If creating a random, marbled pattern (the most common type of design). Begin mixing the primary floor color first. Accent colors can be mixed and applied to the floor shortly after the primary color is spread out and leveling.

HELPFUL HINTS: If mixing multiple batches, or if you are doing a large space, it's a good idea to have a helper or two on hand to assist. The mixing duties can be divvied up between several people and the batches can be poured out on the floor at virtually the same time, or at least in a shorter period of time. If mixing multiple colors for your project, set out a 5-gallon bucket for each color, or batch, Mix all Part A buckets and metallic pigments. That way the only thing you'll need to do is add the Part B to each bucket, and mix.

When ready, add Part B (as directed on label) to the pre-mixed Part A and metallic pigment. After the two parts are combined, mix well with slow speed mixing equipment such as a jiffy mixer until the material is thoroughly mixed and is streak free (typically, 3-4 minutes). After mixing, transfer the mixed material to another clean bucket (the transfer bucket) and again mix for (1-2 minutes). The material in the transfer bucket is now ready to be applied over on the primed substrate.

The application described here is for the creation of a randomly, marbled design.

Starting with the primary color, pour the mixed product directly onto the floor in a long ribbon a few inches away from your starting wall. Pour until it starts to drip then stop. Do not scrape the bucket onto the floor and never flip the bucket upside down on the floor. Excessive draining, scraping or flipping can result in "sticky" spots on the floor that will not cure. Using a notched rubber squeegee spread the material evenly over the entire floor. An appropriately sized notched squeegee will leave the appropriate mils of wet epoxy on the floor and allow you to achieve the proper thickness and coverage without a lot of guesswork.

If working with a partner, this is a good time to begin cutting in around the perimeter of the room. In most open areas a 3" roller on an extension pole is perfect for pushing and rolling out the product applied with the notched squeegee pass. Use a 2 ½" angled brush or quality chip brush for tighter areas such as around garage door rails, corners, and other immovable obstacles, or mountings. Once the primary color has been spread out evenly with the notched squeegee, randomly add the accent colors to the floor. This is best achieved by randomly pouring small pools, and/ or ribbons of the accent color onto the floor. Try to evenly distribute the accent color across all areas of the floor, while avoiding any distinguishable pattern.

At this point, the entire floor should be cross rolled to evenly distribute the epoxy across the entirety of the floor. This will also help to hide any lines created by the notched squeegee and begin spreading and mixing in the accent with the primary color.

Once the entire surface is covered and rolled and while wearing spiked epoxy shoes, use a 3" or 9" inch roller to create an irregular swirl pattern in the applied coating. Remember this phrase, "Swirl, Lift, and Repeat." The object here is to lightly intermix the accent color and the primary color and to eliminate any lines that may still remain from the squeegee and roller passes. Also, we say "Swirl Lift, and Repeat," because if you get overly aggressive with the roller and do not lift it after each little swirl you can inadvertently push the epoxy that is beginning to level out away from an area, leaving a thin spot, if you're not careful. So, "Swirl, Lift, and Repeat," randomly across the floor paying particular attention to any area that may still have visible squeegee or roller lines. *KEEP IN MIND: It's hard to make a mistake here. Just swirl it around and move on. Remember, whatever you see in this part will change when the product levels out.*

Be sure at this point in your project that any and all masking, or masking tape used has been pulled and removed. Failure to pull masking could result in the tape becoming embedded or stuck in the epoxy and require the need to cut it out after the epoxy hardens. Trust us, you don't want to have to cut blue masking tape out of your new white floor or any floor for that matter.

After the decorative coat has been allowed to cure (please see specific product type for individual product cure times). It will be time to apply the final topcoat.

FINAL TOPCOAT APPLICATION: As a general rule metallic epoxy floors will either receive a clear, polyurethane topcoat or a clear, polyurethane with a slip-resistant additive. If aluminum oxide is used for the aggregate coat the final finish of the floor will have a more satin-like finish rather than the clear, glossy look of the urethane alone.

URETHANE TOPCOAT APPLICATION: The standard urethane protective topcoat is applied after the final decorative coat has been completed.

Using a microfiber mop, go over the entire floor to remove any dust or debris that may have settled on the floor before applying the final topcoat. Open can, mix PART A and PART B as directed on the label. For enhanced safety, a slip-resistant aggregate can also be added. Follow the directions on package for recommended aggregate use. If you are not adding aggregate, skip

this step. Mix the contents of the aggregate into the topcoat as directed and mix well to thoroughly suspend the aggregate in the mixture. Most polyurethanes coat will go on 'milky white' so they can be easily seen when being applied but will clear up shortly to a high gloss shine. THE POLYURETHANE TOPCOAT SHOULD BE APPLIED WITH A ROLLER. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE A SQUEEGEE AT ALL FOR THIS APPLICATION.

HELPFUL HINT: If using a slip-resistant aggregate please take note that the aggregate will settle while mixed in the topcoat, so periodic stirring is required during the application process to assure uniform suspension and even application of the aggregate topcoat.

PRO TIP: Start on a far wall away from your exit. Use a 3" inch roller and/or a 2 ½" angled paint brush to cut in. Use a wide 21" paint tray to hold your topcoat material (DO NOT DUMP ON FLOOR AS WITH PREVIOUS COATS) using an 18" roller, roll out the urethane in a 3-4 foot swath, using a large W pattern to evenly spread the urethane, once rolled out, stop and do a final roll across the freshly applied urethane by starting at one end of the room and gently pulling the roller behind you across the floor until you reach the other side, repeat over the entire area that was wetted with the W pattern. Repeat this procedure from one side of the room to the other, always doing the final roll across the areas in the same direction and always maintaining a wet edge. (Be sure to not leave areas of thick or pooled urethane).

Please note that if you notice any uneven or problem areas with your application do not apply the topcoat until you have rectified those issues. Normally topcoat will not 'fix' issues with the previous layer of an application.

CLEAN UP: Coating materials can be cleaned off hands and other surfaces before the material hardens with isopropyl alcohol, mineral spirits, or xylene (xylol). Warm soap and water may also be used if the epoxy is still wet. It is advised that when working with coatings materials that you make a small one- gallon size container filled with several lint free rags that have been soaked in either isopropyl alcohol or denatured alcohol. These alcohol-soaked rags will be handy in wiping up hands, tools, and any unwanted spills or splatters. Once fully cured most coatings can only be removed with either lacquer thinners, or through mechanical methods such as grinding or sanding. Any leftover mixed materials, containers, brushes, and roller covers will harden once the material cures and should be disposed of according to your local regulations.

RETURN TO SERVICE: At 75 def F, the new coatings should cure for at least 24 hours before opening the area to foot traffic. Five days before driving across it and seven days before parking a car on it. Extreme variations in temperature and humidity levels can dramatically impact curing times. If the product is not 'rock hard' after 72 hours @ 75 degrees F, then do not drive on it and call us for assistance.

MAINTENANCE: Armortech surfaces are easy to maintain through periodic mopping with a non-bleach household detergent solution and rinsing with clear water. Clear topcoat should be re-applied based on usage, salt/winter exposure and wear as part of a regular maintenance program.

SAFETY: As with any chemical, avoid contact with skin, avoid inhalation, and wear protective clothing, rubber gloves and eye protection. Apply only in well-ventilated areas. Follow all local, state, and federal regulations that may apply to your area. See our website at www.armortechepoxy.com for TDS and MSDS sheets.

THINNING: Some of our products may be thinned by using up to 1/2 cup (4 oz) of xylene (xylol) per gallon. Please call and consult with one of our company representatives before thinning any product.

FIRST AID: For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. In case of contact with eyes, flush with warm water and immediately contact a physician or go to the emergency room of your local medical center or hospital. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Contact a physician and the poison control center.

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