



INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT

Thank you for choosing this quality product from GRIOT'S GARAGE. You have just purchased the finest floor paint money can buy. For this product to perform its best, you must follow these step by step instructions. **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT** will not adhere to dirt, dust, grease, oils and other foreign material. If you have any questions, please call us at 800-345-5789 during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday Pacific Standard Time.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION

The materials and recommended methods of application have many years of successful field history. We guarantee our products to be free from manufacturing defects. We cannot control the application of the products; therefore, no other warranties can be made. We recommend you follow the step by step instructions to obtain the best results.

GRIOT'S GARAGE INC. does not recommend the application of the **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT** on outside surfaces without the incorporation of a slip-resistant aggregate. Our recommended method of achieving a slip-resistant surface has proven effective. However, even with slip-resistant particles, all coated surfaces can be slippery under certain conditions. Applications of **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT** are not recommended on surfaces with more than a 15 degree slope because of a possible slip hazard. When the floor is wet, your painted floor will be slippery. A quality squeegee works great at keeping your floor dry.

The buyer purchases these materials understanding the above information and hereby releases GRIOT'S GARAGE, INC. and its sales agents from all liability resulting from the use of these products.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT—INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT

INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT is meant to be used as a primer and top coat for concrete garage floor applications. Coverage is normally 250-260 square feet per gallon per coat. In other words, one gallon covers between 125-130 square feet in two thin coats. More paint will be required to cover the first coat than the second

coat. Additional paint will be needed if the floor is shot blasted in preparation for painting. Double-check your figures now, as both coats must be applied within a 24-hour period and three coats are needed on floors that have been shot blasted. We can air ship extra gallons overnight at your expense, but remember there are no deliveries on Sundays. Please re-check your figures; we will gladly accept returns on any extra unopened containers you have purchased.

HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE AND CONCRETE FLOORS

Before painting your floor it is important to test the concrete for moisture. New concrete sub-floors have to be cured at least 90 days before applying paint. This allows the water used in mixing the concrete to evaporate.

Concrete sub-floors in direct contact with the ground, make it important to understand the moisture content in these sub-floors. The effect on the floor paints and floor coverings are problems that we have faced for many years. Known as "Hydrostatic Pressure", this condition is primarily a problem of ground moisture underneath the concrete slab.

On adequately ventilated suspended concrete sub-floors, moisture is not present in troublesome quantities. Where the slab is in direct contact with the ground, moisture can be brought up through the slab by capillary action. It dissolves the alkali salts in the concrete and appears on the surface as a powder.

Although moisture and alkali conditions can vary greatly, there may be sufficient moisture in the ground and alkali in concrete to present an "Alkali Problem". When a floor coating is applied, evaporation is prevented or retarded and alkaline solutions can collect under the paint. This collection starts destroying the coating and can show up as bubbles in the paint. To test a concrete floor for moisture, simply tape a one-foot square piece of clear plastic (food wrap will work, 4mil- 6mil plastic is recommended) with duct tape on all sides to the floor. Let stand for 24 to 48 hours. If moisture is present underneath the plastic, there is a hydrostatic pressure problem and the floor should not be painted.

It is never safe to assume that a concrete slab will always be dry because it has been dry for several years. In many cases a concrete floor will seem to be dry because the moisture content is very small and evaporates into the air as soon as it reaches the surface. For this reason it is recommended that you test the concrete floor during the rainy season where ground moisture can be high. Testing will help to insure proper paint adhesion through out the life of your floor.

FLOOR PREPARATION—YOUR MOST IMPORTANT STEP

The air and concrete temperature must be at least 50 degrees. This is very important for the paint to cure properly.

Begin by inspecting the bare concrete for clear sealants. A good method for detecting clear sealants is to pour a small amount of 50% diluted muriatic acid onto the surface. (This process is called concrete etching.) If bubbling does not occur, or if a quiet hissing sound is not emitted, a sealant is present. Rinse the acid off with water. Before you proceed, all sealants, floor paint and previous coatings must be removed.

Shot blasting is great for removing sealants, old floor paint and elastomer coatings. Professional systems use steel shot that is blasted against the surface. Debris, dust, and the shot are all collected and contained in a sealed collection system. The resulting area is dry and well etched, ready for immediate coating. This method provides an excellent profile for maximum adhesion with our floor paint. Check you local yellow pages under Concrete Repair & Restoration for a shot blasting service near you. This system can be expensive but it provides a clean, odor free alternative to acid etching. A shot blasted floor also requires one additional coat of paint. This helps to smooth out the surface and provides proper protection and finish.

Prior to etching your concrete, use a stiff scraper or putty knife to remove any loose concrete, caked drywall, mud, or

paint spatters. If the concrete has been contaminated with oil, remove the excess using lacquer thinner and rags. Next treat the surface with **CONCRETE BRIGHTENER #11178**. This cleaner penetrates deep and cuts through layers of grease, oil, and dirt. Pour it on, aggravate, keep wet, and aggravate some more. Rinse the area thoroughly with water. If stains remain, follow up with **CONCRETE STAIN & RUST REMOVER # 11179**. Pour it on, aggravate, keep wet, and aggravate some more. Rinse the area thoroughly with water. To finish cleaning the floor use a floor machine or stiff bristle broom and TSP cleaner (available at your local hardware store). Make sure you scrub the entire floor before etching. Make sure to wet down any adjoining areas that may be damaged by contact with the acid solution.

Concrete etching is normally a two-person procedure, with one person responsible for the scrubbing and acid application while the other person flushes the area with the water hose after the scrubbing is done. It is very important to keep the entire area wet until the completion of the etching process. Never allow the acid solution to dry on the concrete. This will weaken the adhesion of the paint.

CAUTION: The acid solution will permanently damage aluminum doors or painted metal surfaces. Do not leave vehicles, tools, and other moisture-sensitive metals around the etched area. Airborne acid contaminated moisture will cause chrome and metal to quickly rust. Keep adjoining outdoor carpet and asphalt surfaces wet at all times and minimize contact with the acid solution. Do not get acid on concrete areas that will not be etched. If contact does occur, flush as soon as possible with water. Also, follow the acid manufacturer's cautions and warnings.

ACID ETCHING THE FLOOR:

You must first mix the acid solution before etching the floor. The etching solution is obtained by adding 1 gallon of muriatic acid to 2 gallons of water in a 5-gallon container. Three gallons of mixed solution will cover approximately 150 square feet. **NOTE:** Always add the acid

to the water, never add water to the acid. **HELPFUL HINT:** To help reduce the odor from the acid etching solution add 2-3 ounces of dish washing soap. Having good ventilation and using rubber boots, gloves, and eye protection are a must when working with the acid.

There are two ways to acid etch your concrete floor. The easiest is to rent a floor buffing machine with a plastic bristle scrubber pad and work the acid into the floor, back and forth by machine. Please check with rental agent that the floor machine is suitable for an acid wash. The second method is the manual way with a stiff bristle broom. If you are not machine etching, two applications of the etching solution and two aggressive scrubbing with the stiff bristle broom are required. Be sure to rinse between scrubbing.

The acid solution should be poured into a sprinkling can and then onto the surface. Hold the sprinkling can close to the surface to avoid splashing the acid on adjoining areas.

CAUTION: The acid solution will permanently damage aluminum doors or painted metal surfaces. Do not leave vehicles, tools, and other moisture-sensitive metals around the etched area. Airborne acid contaminated moisture will cause chrome and metal to quickly rust. Keep adjoining outdoor carpet and asphalt surfaces wet at all times and minimize contact with the acid solution. Do not get acid on concrete areas that will not be etched. If contact does occur, flush as soon as possible with water. Also, follow the acid manufacturer's cautions and warnings.

The area should be scrubbed systematically, going first left to right, then back and forth. It is very important that the second person use the pressure washer to keep the area wet during the etching procedure and flush the acid away after the scrubbing is completed.

A properly etched concrete surface has the profile of 80-100 grit sandpaper. If the concrete still feels smooth, repeat the procedure.

NEUTRALIZING THE ACID:

After the concrete is thoroughly etched, you must neutralize the acid solution. To start, rinse thoroughly with low pressure water from a garden hose followed by rinsing with a high-pressure washer. This will help to remove any remaining acid from the pores of the concrete. If it is necessary to walk on an area that has been etched and rinsed, be sure to hose the boots off to avoid recontaminating the area.

NOTE: When a concrete floor is acid etched, it leaves behind a fine layer of concrete dust. This dust is very hard to remove with a regular garden hose and will prevent the paint from bonding with the concrete. Therefore, we recommend that you use a high pressure washer to flush out the concrete dust. A weekend pressure washer rental is well worth the money.

After your final rinsing, remove the puddles and standing water. A floor squeegee will come in handy. Slight dampness on the floor is fine for painting, since the **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT** is water-based.

FLOOR PAINT BATCH NUMBERS

Please verify the batch number on the containers of **PART "A"** paint before you begin the mixing and application. Color shades may be slightly different if you are using paint with two different batch numbers. If any of the batch numbers are different, we recommend that you mix the containers of the **PART "A"** paint together before application. It is best to use the mixed batch numbered paint for the first coat. For example, if you have four gallons of paint, and one of the gallons has a different batch number, mix only the **PART "A"** paint gallon with the different batch number together with another gallon of the primary batch. It is best to use a large container for mixing. You may pour the paint back into the original containers. We recommend you use the mixed batch numbered paint for the first coat

and the primary batch numbered paint for the final coat. It is not necessary to mix together the **PART "B"** hardeners, as these liquids are clear.

APPLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT: FIRST COAT

Your first coat of **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT** may be applied to a damp surface, but standing water should be removed. If the surface is dry, lightly sprinkle the floor with water, making sure there are no puddles or standing water. Coverage is normally 250-260 square feet per gallon per coat. In other words, one gallon covers between 125-130 square feet in two thin coats. A heavy primer coat improves the gloss and your ability to clean the finished system, but lessens your square foot coverage. Mix only the amount of material that can be used in a 1-2 hour period.

Mixing: To start stir **PART "A"** to bring the settled pigments up from the bottom of the container. Mix thoroughly for 2-4 minutes using a power stirring attachment with a slow speed drill. **PART "A"** mixes with **PART "B"** to form one gallon of paint. **PLEASE NOTE:** You must mix **PART "A"** and **PART "B"** together as described in these directions before the application of **EACH** coat. The paint will not dry unless **PART "A"** and **PART "B"** are mixed together. Once the material is mixed, it cannot be saved and reused. Make sure you check the consistency of **PART "B"** before mixing. If it looks like **PART "B"** is discolored, crystallized or has started to harden then please contact GRIOT'S GARAGE for a replacement. Mixing is performed by adding the entire contents of the container marked **PART "B"** (small can) into the container marked **PART "A"** (larger can). Mix together thoroughly with a power stirrer for 3-5 minutes being sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the container to get the entire product blended properly. It is very important to blend the two components thoroughly. Note: You can mix **PARTS "A" & "B"** in a quantity less than 1 Gallon. For example, 1/2 of **PARTS "A"**

& **"B"** will result in 1/2 gallon. You must make your measurements very precise.

Once mixed you have 1-2 hours to apply the paint before it starts to harden and becomes unusable. **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT** is not watery like a typical latex paint; its consistency is more like honey.

Allow the paint to dry overnight before recoating. If you can leave a handprint in the paint, the paint is not yet ready for a recoat. Do not let the paint set for more than 48 hours without applying the final coat! If the primer coat has dried more than 48 hours and cannot be indented with a fingernail, abrade the surface lightly with steel wool or 80 grit sandpaper before proceeding to the second coat.

With a brush, paint the perimeter first, being careful to feather out the edges. Next, paint out the main part of the floor using a foam or mohair-type roller rated for epoxy paint. To roll out the paint, pour a workable amount from the bucket straight onto the floor. Rolling first from left to right and then back and forth (crosshatching) is recommended. When pouring from the bucket use about a 1/4 of a gallon to form a line.

It's best to keep your garage door opened slightly to allow some airflow. This will allow you to paint the area under the door, keep the odor from spreading into the house and assist the drying process. To keep bugs, leaves and other debris from blowing onto your freshly painted floor I recommend using screen door mesh material from the hardware store. Simply cut out enough mesh to span the space between the bottom of the open door and the floor. Use duct tape to hold it in place.

APPLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT: FINAL COAT

Use a scraper to remove any debris that may have been rolled into the first coat. Sweep well before painting the final coat.

Mix the final coat in the same manner you did the first coat, mixing **PART "A"** and **PART "B"** together.

Mix only as much final coat paint as can be used in a 1-2 hour period. When rolling the final coat, keep a "wet edge" and avoid rolling over material that has begun to dry (a color change will occur in these overlapped areas).

Mix and apply using the same method as before. A foam roller rated for epoxy paint should be used for final coat application. The paint should be applied at approximately 250 square feet per gallon. Using a brush, trim the edges and then paint the rest of the floor. Roll the paint from left to right and then back and forth (crosshatching) for final distribution and uniform color.

Allow the paint to dry for at least 48 hours. For best results, let the floor cure for four days before driving on it with a car.

OPTIONAL NON-SLIP FINISH

A non-slip abrasive finish can be created by applying quartz crystals on the first coat of wet paint. You can carefully walk over the wet paint to apply the crystals by wearing spiked shoes (golf shoes). Distribute the crystals evenly in a motion you would use to sow grass seeds. Not much is needed for a nice non-slip finish; about five granules or crystals per square inch—that's all. Non-slip floors are harder to sweep up and keep clean. For clean-up, we recommend that you wet mop a non-slip finished floor.

CARE OF YOUR NEW FLOOR

Take care of your floor. Do not drag heavy, sharp objects across it... even dropping sharp objects on it could cause it to chip. Remember, it's paint! Keep the floor clean; it will prolong the life of the paint. We recommend using our **INTERIOR CLEANER** for normal maintenance followed with water to help remove any remaining residue. For oil and grease

stains we recommend using our **OIL AND GREASE CLEANER** followed with water to help remove any remaining residue. If applied correctly, you will be rewarded with a floor that looks great, is easy to clean, and resists oils and brake fluid for years. This is the finest floor paint you can buy. Please follow the directions so your effort will be rewarded with a great-looking floor.

ANSWERS TO YOUR CAR CARE QUESTIONS

Should you have any further questions about the application of **INDUSTRIAL NON-LIFTING FLOOR PAINT**, call us toll-free at 800-345-5789 during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday Pacific Standard Time. For a complete selection of quality products or to receive a free GRIOT'S GARAGE handbook, please call us or visit us on the web at **www.griotsgarage.com**.

Have fun in your garage!®

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