MONOCHEM

FLOORCOAT®

GARAGE & DRIVEWAY COATING

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

MADE IN U.S.A.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

ITEM NO. 2400, 2500

FLOORCOAT is a high performance garage and driveway coating that forms a very durable low-gloss finish. With proven resistance to transmission fluid, brake fluid, oil, grease, gasoline and water, it protects concrete surfaces from various chemicals commonly found on garage and auto body shop floors.

It is designed for application over interior and exterior porous and properly prepared concrete surfaces, wood, asphalt, and magnesite.

ADVANTAGES:
- Elastomeric Waterproofing
- Excellent Wearability
- Chemically Resistant
- UV Resistant
- Abrasive Resistant
- Resistant to Hot Tire Pick-Up
- Tintable to any color using Universal Colorants

For industrial and commercial parking structures, please consult the manufacturer.

Before beginning your application, read the entire Technical Data sheet.

PREPARATION:
Surface preparation is critical to product performance.
The surface to be coated must be dry and clean, free from all dirt, dust, oil, grease, wax and any loose materials or contaminants.

PREVIOUSLY PAINTED CONCRETE SURFACES:
The composition of the existing coating should be determined prior to application.

LATEX BASED PAINT: Remove all loose, peeling or poorly bonded paint. Surfaces must be mechanically cleaned and abraded, using 60-80 grit sandpaper. Dull glossy surfaces by sanding or by using a chemical deglosser. Clean surfaces by using **MONOCHEM CLEAN POWER** or by scrub washing with a solution of ½ cup TSP to one gallon of warm water. Pay special attention to areas where build-ups of dirt, grease and oil exist. These areas should be scrubbed clean.

Apply one coat of **MONOCHEM ULTRA-PRIME** polyurethane primer. For more information, follow product data and label instructions.

OIL BASED PAINT: Remove all existing oil based coatings by sandblasting, shot blasting, or bead blasting. This includes all chlorinated rubber and solvent based finishes such as oil based enamels, epoxies, urethanes, etc.

Apply one coat of **MONOCHEM 21** Epoxy Primer. For more information, follow product data and label instructions.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Composition	Acrylic
Solids by Weight, Clear	28% ±2
Solids by Weight, Pigmented	32% ±2
Viscosity	85-90 KUs
VOC Level	<50 g/l
Finish	Low-Gloss
Moisture Vapor	Excellent
Solvent & Chemical Resistance (1)	Excellent
Toughness/Hardness	Excellent
Water Resistance	Excellent
Abrasion Resistence	Excellent
Hot Tire Pickup Resistance (2)	Excellent
Meets federal specifications	TTP-1411A

TEST RESULTS:

(1) One hour chemical soak under a watch glass

Muriatic Acid	No detrimental effects
1M Sodium Hydroxide	No detrimental effects
Motor Oil	No detrimental effects
50:50 Anti-freeze/Water	No detrimental effects
5% Salt Water	No detrimental effects
Power Steering Fluid	No detrimental effects
Water	No detrimental effects
Gasoline	No detrimental effects
Brake Fluid	No detrimental effects
Transmission Fluid	No detrimental effects

(2) Laboratory test methods require a Carver Press with a removable steel plate, oven and section of a used radial tire (6000 miles). The coated substrate, tire section, and removable steel plate are heated to 150°F for one hour in the oven.

BARE CONCRETE SURFACES:
Bare concrete surfaces must be fully cured, porous, structurally sound, and free from rock pockets, voids and cracks. Dense (non-porous concrete*) should be sandblasted, shot blasted, or acid etched for proper penetration and adhesion.
*Refer to **ABSORPTION TEST**

To ensure proper adhesion, acid etch bare concrete floors. Dense concrete requires 2-3 acid etchings to open the pores. A properly etched floor feels like 120-grit sandpaper.

ETCHING INSTRUCTIONS:
Before preparing an acid solution, read all cautions and warnings on the acid packaging. Wear appropriate protective clothing, goggles, and rubber gloves.

Acid Solution Option 1: In a plastic bucket, add one pound of **MONOCHEM MONO-CLEAN** to one gallon of warm water.

Acid Solution Option 2: In a plastic bucket, add one part muriatic acid to four parts of water.

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HIGH PERFORMANCE COATING 09960

PROTECTIVE COATINGS

MONOPOLE INC.
UPDATED JUNE 2008

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Flush the concrete floor with the acid solution for 30 minutes (or when acid solution stops bubbling). Flood areas with large amounts of fresh water and scrub surface with a stiff broom to remove all the powdery residue. Rinse thoroughly to eliminate all powdery residues and allow to dry.
Note: Hard and glossy or alkaline concrete will require stronger acid solutions and/or a double etching.

Neutralize the acid by scrubing the surface with ammonia and water (one pint of ammonia to four gallons of water).

NOTE: ALWAYS apply a test patch to check adhesion, compatibility and proper results. Responsibility for determining the adhesion of **FLOORCOAT** to an existing finish rests with the applicator. Application of **FLOORCOAT** over existing and poorly adhering painted surfaces may result in the eventual lifting of the old paint.

APPLICATION:
Box and mix all containers to insure consistent color. Apply using a good quality 1/2" to 3/4" nap roller. Do not apply products in the hot sun or above 80°F. Thinning slightly with water and applying thin coats will help avoid streaks in direct sunlight. Two coats are recommended.

FLOORCOAT can be rolled, brushed or sprayed and the coverage rate will vary. On smooth surfaces apply at a rate of 200-300 square feet per gallon. On rough surfaces apply at a rate of 125-200 square feet per gallon.

For increased durability it is helpful (but not necessary) to paste car wax where car tires will rest.

DRYING TIME:
- Allow 2-4 hours between coats.
- Allow 3-4 hours dry time for light foot traffic.
- Allow 24 hours dry time for normal foot traffic.
- Allow 48 hours dry time before placing heavy objects on the surface.
- Allow 5 days dry time for vehicle traffic.

CLEAN-UP:
Wash all equipment and clothes with warm water and detergent. After a full cure, for dirt and common stains you can wash the surface using a mop with warm water and soap.

FIRST AID:
Eye Contact: Flush eyes with fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.
Skin Contract: Wash skin with soap and water.
Inhalation: Get fresh air if affected by vapor or spray mist.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

WHEN NOT TO USE FLOORCOAT:
- Do not apply over previously sealed surfaces.*
- Do not apply over poorly-bonded previous paint.**
- Do not apply if moisture in the substrate is higher than 15%.***
- Do not apply to a poorly cured or dusty concrete.****
- Do not apply to a surface exhibiting hydrostatic pressure.*****
- Do not apply if surface temperature is over 90°F. or below 55°F.

***ABSORPTION TEST**:
Sprinkle a few drops of water onto the concrete surface. If water is absorbed into the surface within a few minutes, the surface is ready for cleaning and preparation. If the water remains on the surface (the surface doesn't darken), sandblasting, bead blasting or acid etching is required.

****ADHESION TEST:**
If the floor is previously painted, test the adhesion of the existing paint. Use a single-edged razor blade, cut an X through the paint all the way down to the concrete. Apply a 4" piece of tape and press firmly. Remove the tape quickly.
RESULTS: If more than 25% of the taped area is removed, the existing paint is not adhering properly, and the floor should not be coated until the old paint is totally removed.

*****MOISTURE TEST:**
Apply a 2' x 2' of plastic storage bag to an area of the floor. Tape down the edges with duct tape and allow 24 hours to set. If water droplets appear on the inside of the plastic or if the concrete appears wet, the moisture level is high and the floor should not be painted with **FLOORCOAT.**

******CONCRETE TEST:**
If the concrete is chipping, cracking, loose (spalled) or has concrete dust present, the coating will not adhere properly. All loose material and dust must be completely removed. All cracked and damaged areas must be repaired or caulked for proper adhesion.

*******HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TEST:**
Hydrostatic pressure is the term used to describe water migration below a concrete slab to the surface of a slab. It can be caused by high ground water tables, the lack of protective membrane below a slab or a broken membrane.
Hydrostatic pressure will cause paint and coatings to bubble as the water pushes the paint film away from the concrete surface. Concrete floors exhibiting the symptoms of hydrostatic pressure should NEVER be painted until the problem is corrected.

SAFETY INFORMATION:
When wet **FLOORCOAT** can become slippery. For non-skid coating, contact your distributor or our office.

Monopole Inc. recommends the use of aggregates, for skid resistance, in all of its floor coatings that may be exposed to wet, oily or greasy conditions. The type of activity on the floor surface may determine the degree of slip resistance required for a specific area. Monopole Inc. will not be responsible for injury caused in a slip or fall situation. It is the end user's responsibility to determine the suitability and safety of our coatings for their particular use and application.

PACKAGING:
FLOORCOAT is packaged in clear base and white base, one-gallon cans or five-gallon pails.
ITEM NO. 2400: Floorcoat Smooth Clear Base - *Short Fill:12 OZ/GAL*
ITEM NO. 2500: Floorcoat Smooth White Base - *Short Fill:8 OZ/GAL*