



TECHSPRAY FLOOR CARE SYSTEM APPLICATION GUIDE

PREPARATION

1. Read and follow enclosed instructions carefully
2. Must have clean equipment (bucket, ringer, mops)
3. Must use a different rayon mop for each procedure (3-4 needed). Make sure to use a mop dedicated to each step; for example, do not use a mop that has been used to strip or mop floors when applying 1720.
4. Take your time

STRIPPING

Using Zero Charge Anti-static Floor Stripper (1721) diluted 1 part to 15 parts water (approx. 1 cup/gallon), strip all old floor coating off. Spread a liberal coat of stripper on the floor and leave approximately 15 minutes. Do not let product dry --- keep the floor wet. For large areas, work in 100-150 sq. ft. increments. You can aid the process by using a black or brown pad on a buffer. An easy way to remove the excess stripper is to use a "wet vac". Mops can be used, but it will take longer and the potential for problems is greater, i.e. stripper solution drying on the floor.

Make sure all the stripper is off the floor (shiny versus dull spots). Do NOT reuse this mop for anything other than stripper.

RINSE

1. Rinse floor thoroughly (2-3 times) with clean water, using a new mop.
2. Rinse floor with Zero Charge Anti-static Cleaner/Neutralizer (1722), diluted 1 part to 128 parts water (1 ounce/gallon). Use deionized water, if available. Remove excess with a "wet vac".
3. Rinse floor twice with clean new mop and clean water. Let floor dry.

FLOOR COATING

Again, with a damp, clean rayon mop and clean pails, apply coating (1720) as follows:

1. Apply thin coat to floor, i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ -way down on the ringer. Coat the floor uniformly; avoiding excessive foaming. Let dry to touch, approximately 60 minutes.
2. Apply a second coat, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -way down on the ringer. Do not use force air drying.

Note: Two coats only are recommended for conductive tile. Applying a third coat may cause the material to fall in the dissipative range, i.e. out of the static conductive range.

3. If a third coat is applied, repeat Step 2.
4. Allow last coat to dry overnight or minimum of six hours before permitting any kind of floor traffic on the newly coated area. An overnight cure is preferred.
5. Allow minimum of 48 hours of drying time before performing any wet maintenance (restoring and spray burnishing) on the newly coated floor.

Tips: If you are leaving streaks, the solution is too thin. If there are bubbles, the solution is going on too thick. You must pay attention to the thickness of the coating. If applied too thick, moisture can get trapped in the lower coating and the material will not dry properly, causing the coating to flake.

MAINTENANCE

1. Dust mop with a dry untreated mop daily, or as needed, to remove accumulated dirt and insulative contaminants.
2. Wet mop once or twice per week as required with clean water.
3. Wet mop with 1722 solution (1:128) once a week maximum.

To remove scuff marks and dirt, the floor can be buffed with a red pad. Approximately every third buffing, apply a thin coating of 1720. It is recommended that no more than 4 or 5 coatings accumulate. Then consideration should be given to stripping the floor and starting over.

In high traffic areas, you can spray buff as required. Use a 4 to 1 (water to coating) solution and apply a very fine mist to the floor. While the floor is still wet, buff with a white pad until dry.

If you find the surface resistivity readings going above 10^9 , you can dry buff with a white pad. This may bring the readings down. If there are any rough areas, spray buff as described above. Take your readings once the floor has cooled down from buffing. If the reading is not coming down to spec it is time to start over again.

GENERAL NOTES

1. Each mop may be maintained in its original solution for maintenance purposes.
2. Do not use mops for any other application other than its original use. Contamination can cause serious problems.
3. Clean the pails thoroughly. Avoid using the pails for any other use.
4. When starting from scratch, start with new mops. Do not use cotton mops, as they leave lint behind.
5. It is crucial to set up a program to take regular readings from appropriate test sites to know what is happening to the floor and to set up a proper maintenance program tailored to your requirements. All surface resistivity readings should be taken when floor is at room temperature.
6. Do not introduce any foreign substances, i.e. sealers or ammonia-based cleaners.
7. Coverage per gallon is approximately 1,200 sq. ft. per gallon for 1 coat.
8. Coverage per gallon for 2 coats is approximately 600 sq. ft.

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