

## Concrete Preparation

### Surface Preparation:

Concrete surfaces should be brushed blasted, taking care not to expose aggregates, or alternatively, the surface may be prepared by acid etching.

The surface must be completely free of any foreign matter, prepared and acid etched using the procedure set out below.

New concrete should be at least 28 days old before application of a protective coating.

Concrete render that is to be treated must **not** contain cement additives and should be of a smooth-trowelled finish.

### Cleaning:

Old floors, which have any kind of deposit on them, should be thoroughly washed down with detergent powder and hot water mix, or preferably, steam cleaned. The detergent mixture should be scrubbed well into the surface with hard brooms to ensure proper penetration. The floor should be then thoroughly washed with water.

### Old Contaminated Area:

Clean the floor thoroughly with T-33 degreasing solution. If oil stains remain on the concrete, steam cleaning or other specialised cleaning methods may be necessary.

### Acid Etching:

All concrete floors, both new and old, must be acid etched in the following manner.

- (1) Etch with a mixture of 1 part Y-68 Acid Cleaner and 3 parts clean water. Apply acid mixture to the concrete by brush, until the mixture runs.
- (2) On very dense machine-trowelled surfaces, it may be necessary to use the Y-68 Acid Cleaner undiluted to obtain a properly etched surface.
- (3) The concrete must be well wet with acid. It will bubble for 3-5 minutes, and then stop. When the acid stops bubbling, the etching action is complete, and no further etching of the concrete will occur. If the acid does not react with the concrete, it is an indication that the surface of the concrete was not free of oil and grease, and further cleaning treatment as described above is required. Repeat acid etching until the reaction occurs, if necessary increase concentration of acid.
- (4) When etching is completed, wash the surface down with fresh water. Brush during washing with a stiff brush to remove concrete salts.
- (5) A properly etched surface will be slightly granular, and free from any glaze.
- (6) Dry the surface thoroughly. A moist surface will not allow proper adhesion of the paint. Upon drying, the floor should be thoroughly swept to remove all loose particles. If pitting of the floor is extremely bad it is advisable to use an industrial vacuum cleaner to remove all dust particles.

**DISCLAIMER:** *The information in this data sheet is given to the best of our knowledge based on laboratory testing and practical experience. However, as the product is often used under conditions beyond our control, we cannot guarantee anything but the quality of the product itself. We reserve the right to change the given data with out notice.*

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