

QUARTZITE™ 6000

100% solids floor system

Technical Data Sheet

DESCRIPTION:

QUARTZITE™ 6000 is a double broadcast (nominal 1/8") floor system consisting of a combination of 100% solids epoxies and multicolored ceramic aggregates. The system produces a decorative, easy to install and maintain, seamless flooring with excellent durability and chemical resistance.

ADVANTAGES:

- Tough, durable & seamless floor
- Attractive permanent multicolored patterns
- Easy to maintain surface, highly UV stable
- Solvent free, low odor
- Variety of textures available
- (Optional) Integral cove, base & curbs
- (Optional) Crack-bridging / waterproofing flexible membrane.

TYPICAL USES:

- Commercial & institutional kitchens
- Pharmaceutical plants
- Laboratories
- Hospitals & health care facilities
- Educational facilities
- Shower and Locker areas
- Clean rooms
- Penal institutions
- Stadiums

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION:

QUARTZITE™ 6000 as manufactured by Valspar shall consist of R-90/H-100 as the primer, R-90/H-400 as the body coats, and R-90/H-400 as the topcoat. Valspar quartz tweeds will be broadcast into each body coat. Optional finish coats are as follows:

- 1070
- Satin Finish R-95S/H-400
- Semi-Gloss Finish R-96SG/H-400
- CRU-400 Chemical Resistant Urethane
- Ultrathane

Consult local Technical Sales for additional options.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

<u>TYPE TEST</u>	<u>TEST METHOD</u>	<u>TYPICAL VALUE</u>
Compressive Strength	ASTM C-579	10,400 psi (72.0 MPa)
Tensile Strength	ASTM D-638-91	7,250 psi (50.0 MPa)
Impact Resistance	Gardner Impact Tester	>160 in•lb
Abrasion Resistance	ASTM D-4060	.105 gm
Flammability	ASTM D-635	Self Extinguishing
Water Absorption	ASTM C-413-88	0.2%
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	ASTM C-531-90	1.32 x 10 ⁻⁵ in/in/°F
Flexural Strength	ASTM C-580-90	3,200 psi (22 MPa)
Curing Shrinkage	ASTM D-531-90	3.75 x 10 ⁻⁴ in/in
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D-2240-91	85
Moisture Vapor Permeability	ASTM E-96-80	0.06 perms
Slip Resistance	ASTM D-2047	Passes

Above typical values based on 7 days cure @ 75 F

LIMITATIONS:

- This product is not designed for exterior use, immersion, or any use where moisture can reach the underside of the flooring.
- Technical Data Sheets are updated periodically. To ensure the most current version is being used, visit Technical Resources on www.valsparflooring.com.
- Proper material application is the responsibility of the user. Site visits by Valspar personnel are for making technical recommendations only and not for supervising or providing quality control.
- Do not apply to concrete floors less than 60 days old without consulting Valspar Technical Service.
- Do not apply to floors previously treated with curing and parting compounds or other coatings unless they have been completely removed by chemical or mechanical means.

- Do not use on vinyl, asphalt, rubber, glazed tile, paving brick, quarry tile, Mexican tile, or similar materials.
- Do not apply if the floor or air temperature is below 60°F or over 90°F or if the relative humidity is above 85%.
- Do not apply over honeycombed or structurally unsound surfaces.
- Before applying for protection against specific chemical environments, consult Chemical Resistance Guide or Valspar Technical Service.
- If the product is to be applied in or near areas containing foodstuffs, they should be removed before the application and until the coating has fully cured and all vapors have dissipated.
- Do not thin these products. Addition of thinners will slow the cure and reduce the ultimate properties of the products. Critical recoat times will also be affected.

PRELIMINARY FLOOR INSPECTIONS:

In general, the area to be surfaced must be clean, sound, dry and above 60°F to assure a successful installation. If there is uncertainty as to whether or not a curing compound or any coating is present on the floor, the following two tests may be performed in order to find out:

1. Pour a cup of water on three or four areas of the floor. If the water puddles out, then there probably is no curing compound or any coating on the floor, and the preparation process may begin. However, if the water beads up like on a waxed car, this may indicate the presence of a curing compound or any coating that must be removed by chemical or mechanical means.
2. Place a drop of PC-42 ACID CONDITIONER on the floor. If the acid bubbles, a curing compound or any coating is not present.

Always be alert to any possible airborne or surface contaminants, which may contribute to problems such as fisheyes, crawling, cratering, etc.

The concrete floor should be examined for the presence of moisture. This can be accomplished by the following means:

1. Calcium Chloride Test
2. Delmhorst Moisture Meter
3. Polyethylene Sheet Method.

Calcium Chloride Test: This test method works by a change in weight of moisture absorbing anhydrous calcium chloride and indicates the amount of moisture transmitting out of a large concrete surface area. Pounds is the equivalent weight of the water that is emitted from a 1,000 square foot concrete slab surface

area in a 24-hour period of time (standard test duration is 60-72 hours). Follow instructions as outlined by the supplier of the test kits. Make sure the concrete surface to be tested is completely clean of any residue and any debris. All seals, including curing compounds must be removed prior to performing tests. Sources: Roofing Equipment Inc., Denver, CO 303-371-7667; Sealflex Industries Inc., Costa Mesa, CA 714-708-0850; Vinyl Plastics Inc., Sheboygan, WI 920-458-4664; and Floor Seal Technology, San Jose, CA 408-436-8181

SURFACE PREPARATION:

All oil, grease, wax, laitance, curing compounds, water-soluble concrete hardeners and other surface contaminants must first be removed. PC-43 WASH OFF REMOVER or PC-46 DRY EZE should be used for removal of sealers, finishes and paints. Inspect the concrete and remove loose or soft concrete by scarifying or sand blasting.

STANDARD TESTS:

Refer to the standard test methods below for further information.

ASTM D 4258-83	Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete for Coating
ASTM D 4259-83	Standard Practice for Abrading Concrete
ASTM D 4260-83	Standard Practice for Acid Etching Concrete
ASTM D 4262-83	Standard Test Method for pH of Chemically Cleaned or Etched Concrete Surfaces

CHEMICAL PREPARATION:

PC-40 DYNAMITE should be used as directed to remove all traces of grease, oil, and dirt followed by a thorough rinsing to remove all cleaning residues. Remove excess water with a good wet vacuum. To remove laitance and to give a slight texture to area to be surfaced, acid-etch using PC-42 ACID CONDITIONER. Using a 1:1 dilution ratio with water, apply evenly as possible to the surface and vigorously scrub into the surface with a stiff bristle brush or automatic scrubber. Thoroughly rinse with copious quantities of water and use wet vacuum to remove any residues. **Repeat this process until concrete surface is the texture of medium grit sandpaper.**

MECHANICAL PREPARATION:

Mechanically abrade or "shot-blast" the surface to the texture of medium grade sandpaper, then vacuum up any dust. Whenever "shot-blasting" is utilized, be careful to leave concrete with a uniform texture.

APPLICATION INFORMATION:

Process Step	Material	Mix Ratio	Theoretical Coverage
Primer	R-90/H-100	2:1	300-400 sq.ft./gal
1 st Body Coat	R-90/H-400	2:1	160 sq.ft./gal
2 nd Body Coat	R-90/H-400	2:1	130-160 sq.ft./gal
Broadcast	Quartz Aggregate		60 lbs. per 100 sq.ft.
Topcoat	R-90/H-400	2:1	100-115 sq.ft./gal
Optional Finishes	1070	2:1	250-320 sq.ft./gal
	R-95S/H-400	3:1	400 sq.ft./gal
	R-96SG/H-400	2.5:1	400 sq.ft./gal
	CRU-400	2:1	350-400 sq.ft./gal
	Ultrathane	Prepackaged Units	160-200 sq.ft./gal

Primer:

- Premix the R-90 and H-100 separately using a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer. Mix for two minutes and until uniform, exercising caution not to introduce air into the material.
- Add 2 parts R-90 and 1 part H-100 by volume. Mix with a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer for three minutes and until uniform.
- R-90/H-100 may be applied by roller, trowel or squeegee. Coverage will vary depending on the porosity of the substrate and surface texture.

Body Coat:

- Body coat must be applied within 6 to 24 hours of priming at 77°F. It can be applied as soon as the primer is tack free.
- Premix the R-90 and H-400 separately using a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer. Mix for two minutes and until uniform, exercising caution not to introduce air into the material.
- Add 2 parts R-90 and 1 part H-400 by volume. Mix with a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer for three minutes and until uniform.
- R-90/H-400 may be applied by roller, trowel or squeegee. Apply at a rate of 160 sq.ft./gal. Apply evenly to obtain uniform pattern and texture.

Broadcasting Aggregate:

- Broadcast with either a mechanical sprayer or by hand, in a “rainfall pattern.”
- Mechanics should be equipped with spiked shoes to permit application of epoxy to a large area before broadcasting quartz. If spiked shoes are not used, work in a relatively narrow path.

- It is better to broadcast an excess of quartz that may be vacuumed off and reused, if free of foreign matter.
- A wet, glistening appearance is an indication that more quartz is required.

Vacuum, Scrape/Sand, and Final Vacuum:

- Be absolutely certain that the body coat hardened (12-14 hours).
- Remove all loose aggregate with a heavy-duty industrial vacuum. Sweeping is not an effective means of removing excess quartz.
- Carefully scrape or sand to knock off any projections. Utilize a standard swivel pole or stick sander with approximately an 80-grit paper. Alternately, the surface can be scraped with the leading edge of a trowel.
- After sanding or scraping, the floor must be revacuumed clean.

Second Broadcast:

- The second body coat must be applied within 24 hours of the first body coat at 77°F.
- Repeat procedures for **Body Coat**. Apply at a rate of 130-160 sq.ft./gal.
- Repeat procedures for **Broadcasting Aggregate**.
- Repeat procedures for **Vacuum, Scrape/Sand, and Final Vacuum**.

Topcoat:

- Premix the R-90 and H-400 separately using a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer. Mix for two minutes and until uniform, exercising caution not to introduce air into the material.
- Add 2 parts R-90 and 1 part H-400 by volume. Mix with a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer for three minutes and until uniform.
- R-90/H-400 should be “flowed in” in relatively thin, uniform films with a cement finisher’s trowel, spring steel trowel or squeegee. Apply at a rate of 100-115 sq.ft./gal.
- Pour mixed material in a ribbon at far edge of floor.
- Always trowel in long, slow, smooth strokes; going over any given spot a sufficient number of times to completely fill the floor.
- Avoid misses, ridges, or runoffs of epoxy from trailing edge of trowel.
- Avoid dry or semi-dry lapping since “flashing” or “glossy” areas may result.
- A small volume of material will froth and create air bubbles; therefore, always maintain an excessive amount of material in front of the trowel.
- When completing a room, trowel excess “frothed” material off the floor and dispose.

CURE TIME:

At a cure temperature of 77°F, allow 12-14 hours for foot traffic and 24 hours for light traffic. For heavy traffic and/or chemical spillages allow 72 hours.

CLEAN UP:

Tools should be cleaned right away with soap and water. Solvents such as Xylene or UR-9 MCU THINNER can also be used. Any cured or hard material can be removed with the use of PC-46 DRY EZE.

REFER TO MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR FURTHER SAFETY AND HANDLING INFORMATION.

See individual labels for more caution statements.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

DISPOSAL:

Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Use licensed hazardous waste company.

Empty containers may contain product residue, including flammable or explosive vapors. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near container. All label warnings must be observed until the container has been commercially cleaned or reconditioned.

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