

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRODUCTS INC. 3811 CURTIS AVENUE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21226-1131 410-354-8600 800-637-6372 www.kaufman products.net

## **SureHard**

## Description

SureHard is a clear colorless liquid solution of inorganic polymers that react with concrete and masonry to seal, densify and harden. SureHard penetrates into the surface and reacts with the lime to form a hard, insoluble gel within the pores, thus closing the small voids to penetration by foreign matter making it denser and harder. As a result, SureHard is naturally anti-microbial. Surfaces treated with SureHard are not only more abrasion resistant, but have increased resistance to many chemicals. Because SureHard penetrates into the surface and chemically reacts with it, the effects of the treatment will last many years. SureHard is water-based, has 0 g/l VOC content, and meets the requirements from the USDA for Incidental Food Contact.

#### عموا ا

SureHard is effective in making the concrete denser, harder and consequently dust proofed. It will reduce the penetration of oil and grease, and increase the acid resistance. Resistance to moisture penetration is greatly improved. SureHard also neutralizes the alkali in the concrete, thus increasing the bonding and life of future paints and adhesives.

SureHard is recommended for use on concrete surfaces - both inside and out. Typical recommended areas include industrial plants, warehouses, malls, food processing plants, breweries, textile mills, freezers, parking decks, etc. SureHard lasts longer than many coatings.

## **Specifications**

Active Ingredients Balanced blend of silicates

Specific Gravity 1.2 Flash Point None

Skid Resistance (ASTM E-303) Good

Depth of Penetration Approx. 5mm Water Absorption (ASTM C-642) 3.5% in 24 hrs.

Compressive Strength (ASTM C-109)

Up to 10% greater than untreated concrete Abrasion Resistance (ASTM C-779)

Reduction of Wear >50%
Increased Wear >200%

Resistance

Drying Time 6 hours for foot traffic

24 hours for wheel traffic

Yellowing None

Water Vapor Transmission Rate (ASTM E-96)

5.3 grains/hour/ft<sup>2</sup>

VOC Content

1

## **Packaging**

5 gallon pail 55 gallon drum

## Coverage

Coverage is influenced by surface conditions and porosity as well as job requirements. The following rates are approximate, assuming average concrete, finish, temperature and other factors.

Condition<br/>Newly placedRegular Troweled<br/>300-400 ft²/gal.Hard Troweled<br/>500 ft²/gal.Aged200 ft²/gal.500 ft²/gal.

One-two coats recommended. Increase coverage rate for each succeeding coat.

# **Surface Preparation New Concrete:**

After concrete finishing operations are complete and all surface water has disappeared, cure with Silicure at 200 ft²/gallon, water, properly used sheet materials or SureHard.

## **Aged Concrete:**

All surfaces to be treated must be clean, sound and free of foreign matter and laitance. Remove any membrane-curing compound. Apply SureHard to the surface by spray, roller, or soft bristle brush. Aggressively scrub into surfaces with a mechanical scrubber or bristle broom. This scrubbing will help achieve maximum penetration and will begin to polish hard-toweled floors.

Keep surfaces wet with SureHard for a minimum of 30 minutes and continue scrubbing and/or brooming. When product begins to thicken, sprinkle with water and scrub another 5-15 minutes. At this time, thoroughly flush excess SureHard with clean water and remove all solution from the floor by squeegee and wet vacuum. This residue solution is non-toxic and can be emptied into a sanitary sewer. Normally, one coat is all that is required, however, on porous rough-textured, or broom finished surfaces a second application may be required. The second application can be installed 2-4 hours following the first and is recommended to assure maximum densification and positive protection from contaminant penetration. Floors are available for occupancy after removal of the residue and are dry

# Read Recommended Field Procedures for SureHard prior to use.

### Warning

Failure to thoroughly wash and remove all excess material from floor surfaces may result in unsightly white stains. If white crystals develop after any application, <u>stop</u>. This signifies that the surface has become saturated and has reached its maximum effectiveness. Flush with clean hot water, and broom with a stiff bristle brush to remove before it dries. If other areas remain to be treated, dilute SureHard to avoid further problems.

### **Notes**

Protect metal, glass, wood, paint, aluminum and brick from contact with SureHard. If accidentally applied to these surfaces, wash with clean water immediately. Always test the adhesion of any tile or carpet adhesives to SureHard. SureHard should be dry for 7 days before attempting to apply adhesives over it. Read complete Safety Data Sheet before using.

Prevent SureHard from freezing in the original containers. If used over colored concrete, it should be two months old and a test area should be used to be certain the results are satisfactory.

For fast track projects reduce the wet cure time, and allow the concrete to dry for a minimum of 24 hours prior to application of SureHard. Otherwise, allow the concrete to cure for a minimum of 7 days. Insufficient drying of the concrete will prevent full penetration of SureHard, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the material.

### **Chemical Resistance**

AC1515R from the American Concrete Institute recommends the use of alkali silicate treatments to increase concrete resistance to attack from the following chemicals:

## **Technical Information**

Test results were achieved under laboratory conditions. Statistical variations will occur based upon mixing methods, temperature & humidity, test methodology, site conditions, curing conditions, application methods, and equipment.

Acetic Acid <10% Aluminum Sulfate Ammonium Carbonate\* Ammonium Chloride Ammonium Hydroxide\* Ammonium Nitrate Ammonium Sulfate Anthracene\* Barium Hydroxide\* Beef Fat Benzene Borax\* Boric Acid Buttermilk Calcium Chloride Calcium Hydroxide\* Calcium Nitrate\*

Calcium Sulfate
Carbonic Acid
Castor Oil
China Wood Oil
Chromic Acid, 5% & 10%
Cider
Coal Tar Oils

Cobalt Sulfate

Coconut Oil
Copper Chloride
Copper Sulfate
Corn Syrup
Cottonseed Oil
Creosote
Cresol
Cumol
Ethyl Alcohol
Ferric Chloride
Ferric Sulfate
Fish Oil

Fish Oil Formaldehyde, 37% Formic Acid, 90% Fruit Juices Glucose Glycerin Honey\* Humic Acid

Hydrochloric Acid, 10% Hydrogen Sulfide

lodine

Lactic Acid, 25% Lead Nitrate, 25% Lead Reining Solutions, 10% Lignite Oils Linseed Oil Machine Oil Magnesium Chloride Magnesium Nitratel Manure Methyl Alcohol Mine Water, waste Mineral Spirits Molasses Mustard Oil Nickel Sulfate Nitric Acid, 20% Oleic Acid \*. 100% Olive Oil Paraffin Peanut Oil Phenanthrene Phenol, 25% Phosphoric Acid, 80% Poppy Seed Oil Potassium Aluminum

Potassium Aluminum Sulfate Potassium Carbonate Potassium Chloride Potassium Dichromate Potassium Hydroxide, 15% Potassium Nitrate

Potassium Sulfate
Potassium Persulfate
Rapeseed Oil
Rosin\*
Sea Water
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Bromide
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Dichromate

Sodium Nitrate Sodium Nitrite Sodium Sulfate Sodium Sulfite Sodium Thiosulphate Soybean Oil

Sodium Hydroxide, 10%

Soybean Oil Sugar Sulfur Dioxide Toluene Zinc Chloride Zinc Nitrate\* Zinc Sulfate

\*Not harmful to concrete