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NO SLIP Solution Application Instructions

Please Read Carefully

CAUTION: Acid etching requires the use of strong chemicals. Used improperly these chemicals can result in severe injury. When handling harmful chemicals, always wear protective clothing, protective eyewear / face shield, rubber gloves, and boots. Do not breathe vapors.

Always add acid to water. Never add water to acid! Be sure to mix water and acid thoroughly before using.

Protect surfaces not to be etched from chemical vapors, splash and spill.

Dispose of all residual material according to local and national regulations.

Acid etching is the process of applying an acid solution to a concrete or tile surface, allowing the acid to react with and 'etch' the concrete for a slip resistant finish. Acid Etching of concrete is an acceptable, method for commercial concrete, stone or tile surface preparation. Etching is perhaps the most 'serious' surface preparation method available to 'do it yourselfers'. For such people, as well as professional flooring contractors the following guidelines are suggested (but not in any way endorsed, recommended or approved - follow at your own risk and responsibility!)

PROCEDURE

1. Clean floor with a detergent and rinse well. If the concrete is contaminated with oils or grease, the first step is to clean the surface with an alkali detergent cleaner and commercial degreaser (optimal removal is to use the detergent in combination with a steam cleaner)

2. Make the floor DAMP with ordinary water. Wet-out the concrete with clean fresh, potable water so the concrete is uniformly wet, without any standing or ponding water. The concrete must stay wet until the acid solution is applied.

3. Mix the acid. Use one part acid to one part water, or one gallon of acid to one gallon of water. Mix very well, but do not splash the acid.

4. Apply the acid solution in an even manner using a sprinkling can or acid tolerant pump spray unit like the ones used for spraying lawn chemicals. You may opt to mop the acid on using a cotton mop, but be careful to apply the acid solution evenly on all areas.

5. Work the acid solution into the concrete with a stiff bristle broom or scrubber. Scrub the floor *uniformly* once over the surface of the concrete. (*Do Not* take a bucket of acid and dump it over the floor and spread it around with a broom. It will roll over the area and will neutralize as it spreads out giving an uneven etch to the

surface of the concrete.) Applied properly to a clean surface the acid will begin to bubble indicating that the acid is reacting with the concrete. (If the acid fails to bubble on all or parts of the floor it means that the surface wasn't cleaned thoroughly enough and may need to be cleaned and etched again.)

6. Let the acid sit for 5-10 minutes for ceramic tile, or 20-30 minutes on a concrete surface. Do not allow any areas of the etched concrete to dry out during this time. Always keep the surface wet with plain potable water.

7. BEFORE the acid dries on the surface, remove residue with water hose or other high-pressure water sprayer and vacuum up. Simply pouring water on the surface and wet vacuuming will not adequately remove the residue. Vacuum or somehow remove the spent acid.

7. Neutralize any acid residue. We recommend that you pour a 1 pound box of baking soda into 5 gallons of water and fully saturate the treated surface using a mop other than the one you used to apply the acid. Then vacuum up the neutralizer and repeat. A bad acid rinse is probably worse than no acid etching at all so be sure to neutralize the acid and get it rinsed thoroughly with water only.

8. Let the concrete completely dry and again sweep clean of any dust, dirt, and particles from the acid etching process. Drying the concrete can be accelerated by heat and the use of fans to blow air across the surface to the concrete.

Note: Your tile surface may appear to be slightly cloudy at first; this is a natural occurrence and will even out in a few days on most floors.

Warnings:
In the event that you choose to apply acid to an area with existing furniture or other objects be aware that there is a possibility that the acid may damage these items if not properly protected. Acid also has a tendency to pool up around the legs of table and unmoved objects causing possible discoloration of the floor surface in these areas. Be watchful of items such as freezers, refrigerators and sinks, where acid will run under the appliance and cause uneven etching when missed during the neutralizing process.

While acid etching typically provides a finish that closely resembles the finish prior to treatment you need to be aware that not all floors are the same and some less dense flooring materials will react differently to acid treatment, therefore it is always necessary to do a test patch in an out of the way area and wait for it to completely dry before proceeding.

Remember, this is a very harsh chemical, it's job is to remove a microscopic layer from the top of your flooring surface in order to render it slip resistant. It is highly likely that your acid treated floor will appear lighter in color due to the removal of dirt, grease and contaminants but it will also appear slightly chalky due to the fact that acid just ate the surface off your floor. This is to be expected, it is the nature of the chemical.