

QUARTZITE™ 1100

100% solids floor system

Technical Data Sheet

DESCRIPTION:

QUARTZITE™ 1100 is a 1/8" trowel-applied, 100% solids floor system consisting of a combination of epoxies and multicolored ceramic aggregates that can be installed at a variety of thicknesses. 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
- Clean rooms
- Penal institutions
- Stadiums

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION:

QUARTZITE™ 1100 as manufactured by Valspar shall consist of R-90/H-100 as the primer, R-90/H-400 and Quartzite Trowel Grade Quartz as the body coat, R-90/H-300 as the 1st and 2nd grout coats, and R-95S/H-400 as the topcoat. Optional finish coats are as follows:

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

Consult local Technical Sales for additional options.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

TYPE TEST	TEST METHOD	TYPICAL VALUE
Compressive Strength	ASTM C-579	10,700 psi (73.8 MPa)
Tensile Strength	ASTM D-638-91	6,800 psi (46.9 MPa)
Impact Resistance	Gardner Impact Tester	>160 in•lb
Abrasion Resistance	ASTM D-4060	0.085 gm
Flammability	ASTM D-635	Self Extinguishing
Water Absorption	ASTM C-413-88	0.3%
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	ASTM C-531-90	2.3 x 10 ⁻⁵ in/in/°F
Flexural Strength	ASTM C-580-90	3,520 psi (24.3 MPa)
Curing Shrinkage	ASTM D-531-90	5.0 x 10 ⁻⁴ in/in
Shore D Hardness	ASTM D-2240-91	80

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 @ 1/8”:

Process Step	Material	Mix Ratio	Theoretical Coverage
Primer	R-90/H-100	2:1	300-400 sq.ft./gal
Body Coat	R-90/H-400	2:1	See Body Coat Section
Aggregate	Trowel Grade Quartz		
1 st Grout	R-90/H-300	2:1	80-100 sq.ft./gal
2 nd Grout	R-90/H-300	2:1	160-200 sq.ft./gal
Topcoat	R-95S/H-400	3:1	400 sq.ft./gal
Optional Finishes	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
	1070	2:1	250-320 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.
- Seed lightly (10-15% capacity) with 35 mesh sand.

Body Coat:

- Proper floor level lighting is **highly important**. It is best to turn off any overhead lighting.
- 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 before adding aggregate. The following amounts will yield 30-35 sq.ft. at 3/16” applied and 1/8” compressed:

R-90	32oz.
H-400	16oz.
Trowel Grade Quartz	2 gals (20 lbs.)
Broadcast Grade Quartz	½ gal (5 lbs.)
- Place a narrow width of body coat mortar to facilitate troweling.

- “Fluff Spread” evenly over floor with a gauge rake, adjustable gauged trowel, narrow trowel or magnesium float.
- Close or finish with a power trowel with plastic blade protection or a finishing trowel.
- To keep uniform thickness, don’t feather out edges. Cut off each swath to form butt edge to tie-in next batch without lap marks.
- Examine finished work closely to assure complete closing.
- No holes or tear marks should be visible.

Grout Coat – (First and Second):

- Scrape cured body coat with the edge of a trowel to remove any high spots or loose material.
- Premix the R-90 and H-300 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-300 by volume. Mix with a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer for three minutes and until uniform. Do not mix more than will be used in 30 minutes.
- Flood on generously by trowel or squeegee at a rate of 70-80 sq.ft./gal.
- If ribbon of grout starts to froth (whiten), add more “fresh” material to avoid pinholing.
- Allow material to “soak in” or penetrate body coat.
- Slowly draw-off excess material with a spring steel trowel or squeegee.
- Allow product to cure overnight at 77°F.
- Second Grout Coat, applied same as first at a rate of 160-200 sq.ft./gal.

Topcoat:

- Premix the R-95S 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 3 parts R-95S and 1 part H-400 by volume. Mix with a low speed drill and Jiffy mixer for three minutes and until uniform.
- Apply evenly by trowel and back roll or squeegee and back roll at a rate of 400 sq.ft./gal.

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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