Directions for Application of Viroseal.

Surface Preparation

- All surfaces must be clean – all contaminants including dirt, dust, grease, oil, curing compounds, cement laitance, airborne pollutants, mildew, mould etc must be removed using a compatible chemical cleaning product and / or mechanical process. If cleaners or mechanical processes are undertaken, surface must be ph neutralised prior to surface sealing. If surfaces are not clean, sealer adhesion and final finish will be compromised. Poor surface adhesion may lead to subpar performance of Viroseal and the longevity of the product.

- If surface has been ground or polished– all dust and laitance must be removed. If dust is not removed, poor adhesion and penetration will occur affecting the performance and longevity of Viroseal.

- If acid etching has taken place, acid must be neutralised before sealer is applied. If neutralisation does not take place, acid attack will occur to Viroseal resulting in orange peeling or failure. Acid neutralisation may be achieved by treating the area with a 500g bicarbonate of soda: 9L water solution, followed by a pressure wash. No acid residue can be present on substrate as this will cause Viroseal to not adhere or break down from attack prior to coating maturing

- Viroseal works best with a sound stable substrate, the product will still adhere and improve the life of such substrates as rain effected concrete but the performance and longevity of the product will be compromised.

- All surfaces must be free from ponding water, moisture can be present in the substrate but ponding water must not be present. The drying and curing time will be increased if moisture is present in the substrate.

When to Seal

- Only when substrate is dry, although Viroseal can be applied when substrate moisture is present without ponding water, it is advised that the substrate is dry to allow maximum penetration of product.

- Do not seal if surface / ambient temperature is above 43 degrees Celsius; moisture will evaporate too quickly and not allow resins / polymers to coalesce at the correct rate.

- Do not seal if rain is expected during cure time, or if humidity is too high, or likely to be during the initial cure phase. This may affect longevity and performance of Viroseal.

- Do not seal if surface / ambient temperature is below 4 degrees Celsius, the moisture will not evaporate and allow resins / polymers to coalesce at the correct rate.

- Do not sea external areas l if rain is forecast within 24 hours of application.

Slip Resistance

- The application Viroseal will not greatly decrease the slip rating of the surface in a one coat application. In situations requiring grip critical applications Viroseal might not be the preferred treatment due to it not having a substantial body to the product to hold grit products such as alumina powder.

- Slip resistance should always be determined by a site specific trial patch before full sealer application.

Application

- Viroseal can be applied by low pressure pump sprayer hand pressure sprayer to ensure even uniform coverage.

- • Surface porosity testing should always be conducted before sealer application to ensure that sealing is actually required. If surface porosity is low Viroseal must be applied at an appropriate rate.
  Conduct porosity testing by the addition of water droplets to surface to be sealed. If water is readily absorbed into surface and surface darkens, the surface is open to the application of a sealer. If water is not readily absorbed, the surface does not darken and water droplets bead, the surface could still be coated in another product i.e curing membrane.
  Further investigation and or cleaning / removal will have to be carried out to ensure adhesion to the substrate.

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- Application rates of Viroseal can greatly differ according to surface porosity. Generally for concrete the application rates for concrete are as follows.

  Broom finish concrete: 8-10m2 per litre
  Steel trowel concrete: 10-12m2 per litre

  These are general rates, if the surface is more porous then greater amounts of sealant will be required. In turn if the surface is tight then less sealer will be used.

- Remember Viroseal is a sealer, not a coating or paint – less is more! You can always add another coat, as long as this doesn't compromise substrate breathability. It's much harder to remove excess sealer if there is too much.

- A trial patch is always recommended to ensure final finish and performance characteristics are as required. If this is not conducted and final finish is not as desired, removal of sealer may be a difficult process.

- Sealer should only be applied as per recommended coverage rates. Not enough sealer and performance will be compromised. Too much sealer and substrate breathability will be compromised and moisture / adhesion issues may be experienced.

- Do not thin Viroseal, product is produced to be used straight out of packaging

This document is a guide only to better prepare the applicator of the product.

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