PROFLEX® SP1

1. PRODUCT NAME
SP1 (SUPER PRIME)

2. MANUFACTURER
PROFLEX® Products, Inc.
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Haines City, FL 33844
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3. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
PROFLEX® SP1 Multi Purpose Sealer / Primer is a pure acrylic based, solvent free product with multiple uses. SP1 may be used as a bonding agent with other PROFLEX® surface preparation products, modified mortars, adhesive, and membranes when adhering to difficult substrates such as gypsum based concrete, epoxy coatings, vct, non-cushioned sheet vinyl, glazed tile, terrazzo, glass, and metal. SP1 can also be used to prime metal and resin backed tile to allow for modified mortar installation. *SP1 can also be used to encapsulates old adhesive residue, (including cut-back asphalt adhesive)

**substrate must be within the moisture test limits, see surface examination and preparation for testing requirements.*

Suitable Substrates	**General Features**	**Long Term Features**
• Concrete • Gypsum Concrete • Epoxy coatings • Tile • VCT • Glass • Metal • Non-cushioned sheet vinyl • Terrazzo • Resin or Metal backed tile as primer • PROFLEX® surface preparation products • Exterior grade OSB and Plywood • Particle Board • Cementitious Backer Board • Adhesive residue (except tacky or pressure sensitive)	• works under any type of flooring • dries in less than 2 hours • contains no solvents • contains no VOC • nonflammable • ozone friendly • dispersion base cleans with water • works under any PROFLEX® adhesive • not freeze/thaw stable • bridges cracks **Installation Features** • very low odor • cleans with warm water and soap • spreads easily • good penetration of sub floor • dries quickly • higher temp will shorten drying time • suppresses minor cracks in concrete slabs • No risk of sensitization	• improves bonding of leveling compounds • improves bonding of water based adhesives • improves bonding of alcohol based adhesives • improves bonding of urethane based adhesives • improves bonding of polymer adhesives • moisture barrier up to 8# or 85% RH w/PROFLEX® Rake Trowel • suitable for radiant heat systems • No health hazards

Packaging
1 gallon pail, 150 pails per pallet
Color
Cream
Storage
Above 32 °F, not freeze/thaw stable.
Shelf Life
12 Months in original, unopened container.

Transportation
Above 32 °F, not freeze/thaw stable.
Weight [lbs./gal.] 8.6
Approved Trowels and Spread Rate
Sealer: PROFLEX® Rake Trowel (7/64"x5/64"): up to 80 SF/gal.
Primer: Foam or Short Nap Roller: up to 410 SF/gal
Drying Time
Approx. 2 hours or until clear.

Coverages **Coverage Rates in Square Feet**

Substrates	Primer to Water Ratio	Gallon	5 Gallon
Porous Concrete (Two coats may be required for highly porous substrates)*	1:3	410	2050
Gypsum Underlayments (Two coats required, ratios 1:3 and 1:2)	1:3 / 1:2	410 / 330	2050 / 1650
Wood (see suitable substrates)	3:1	250	1250
Non-Porous Substrates Tile / Linoleum / Steel Adhesive Residue / VCT / Epoxy Coatings concrete curing compounds**	Full Strength	410	2050
Control Vapor Emission up to 8# or 85% RH (PROFLEX® Rake Trowel)	Full Strength	80	400

* Second coat is required if initial application is rapidly absorbed and dries in less than 1 hour. For second coat, primer to water ratio is 1:2

** Acrylic resin or silicate curing compounds only.

4. TECHNICAL DATA

Water Vapor Transmission [ASTM E-96]
0.118 grams / hour * m²
0.58 lbs / 24h * 1000ft²

Permeance [ASTM E-96]
0.27 grams / 24h * m² * mmHg
0.41 grains / h * ft² * inHg

5. INSTALLATION

Suitable Substrates
Concrete, Cementitious backer board, Exterior grade plywood, Oriented Strand Board (OSB), Particle board, Epoxy Sealers (100% solid, cured), Adhesive residue (except tacky or pressure-sensitive adhesive), Cold-rolled steel, Tile, Terrazzo, Gypsum substrates — minimum tensile bond strength 72 psi (0.5 MPa), VCT, Linoleum or non-cushioned sheet goods if they are single layer only and well bonded to a substrate approved for tile

Site Conditions
INTERIOR USE ONLY
Temperature Range during Installation 50°-90°F
Relative Humidity Range during Installation 30% - 80%
pH value of concrete Must be below 12.4.

Pre-Installation Checklist
A successful installation requires proper preparation of the sub floor. Read and understand all applicable guidelines and technical data sheets before installation. Follow industry standards and flooring manufacturer's recommendations for sub floor moisture content, design, layout and application of flooring materials. All substrate constructions must meet the specific requirements of the floor covering to be installed.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE - Primer Over Porous / Non-Porous Surfaces.
Sub Floor Examination
Prior to installation, the subfloor must be checked according to applicable installation guidelines. It must be solid and sound, clean, free of chaps and anti-adherents, as well as resistant to pressure and tension. Check for missing or compromised vapor barriers and hydrostatic pressure. Perform RH or CaCl moisture tests following ASTM standards. Moisture content in concrete sub floors must be below 3#/24hrs/1,000 sq. ft.using the Calcium Chloride Test or less than 75% RH using the in-situ test.

Sub Floor Preparation
The condition of the sub floor will determine which type of mechanical treatment is required (e.g. wire brushing, sanding, grinding or shot blasting). Dust, paint, curing compounds, sealers, residual adhesives or other surface pollutants MUST be removed by suitable means. Extent of sub floor preparation can only be determined at the site by the installer. Clean the surface with an industrial vacuum cleaner, tack or damp mop floor before application. Do not use sweeping compounds as most will contain oil or wax which will act as an anti-adherent and prevent primers, sealers, leveling compounds and/or adhesives from bonding to the concrete.

Application
Shake or stir before use and apply primer with appropriate applicator and dilution ratio. Make sure primer is spread evenly. Do not exceed the maximum coverage. (see coverage chart) Higher temperatures will speed up the drying time.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE – Primer Over Adhesive Residue and Existing Flooring.
Sub Floor Examination
Prior to installation, the subfloor must be checked according to applicable installation guidelines. It must be solid and sound, permanently dry, clean, free of chaps and anti-adherents, as well as resistant to pressure and tension. Moisture content of all floors must be measured before installation. Moisture content in concrete sub floors must be below 3#/24h/1,000 sq. ft. using the Calcium Chloride Test or below 75% RH using an in-situ probe. Existing cutback mastic must be permanently bonded to the sub floor. The floor must be inspected and tested for asbestos. If asbestos is found, it must be properly removed or abated before continuing installation. **SP1 is not to be used as asbestos abatement.**

Sub Floor Preparation
The condition of the sub floor will determine which type of mechanical treatment is required (e.g. wire brushing, sanding, grinding or shot blasting). Dust, paint, curing compounds, sealers, residual adhesives or other surface pollutants MUST be removed by suitable means. Extent of sub floor preparation can only be determined at the site by the installer. Clean the surface with an industrial vacuum cleaner, tack or damp mop floor before application. Do not use sweeping compounds as most will contain oil or wax which will act as an anti-adherent and prevent primers, sealers, leveling compounds and/or adhesives from bonding to the concrete.

Application
Shake or stir before use and apply primer undiluted with brush or foam roller. Avoid puddles as they prolong the drying period. Apply primer once and not too thick. On poorly absorbent sub floors the primer must be applied sparingly; do not leave a visible layer of primer on the floor. Once dried, the primer is transparent. Higher temperatures will speed up the drying process.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE - Sealer Porous Surfaces.
Sub Floor Examination
Prior to installation, the subfloor must be checked according to applicable installation guidelines. It must be solid and sound, clean, free of chaps and anti-adherents, as well as resistant to pressure and tension. Check for missing or compromised vapor barriers and hydrostatic pressure. Perform RH or CaCl moisture tests following ASTM standards. Results of 99% RH or 25# CaCl could indicate that there is a higher moisture content in the slab than what tests can measure and there might be hydrostatic pressure and/or a compromised or missing vapor barrier. Moisture content in concrete sub floors must be below 8#/24hrs/1,000 sq. ft. using the Calcium Chloride Test or less than 85% RH using the in-situ test.

Sub Floor Preparation
The condition of the sub floor will determine which type of mechanical treatment is required (e.g. wire brushing, sanding, grinding or shot blasting). Dust, paint, curing compounds, sealers, residual adhesives or other surface pollutants MUST be removed by suitable means. Extent of sub floor preparation can only be determined at the site by the installer. Clean the surface with an industrial vacuum cleaner, tack or damp mop floor before application. Do not use sweeping compounds as most will contain oil or wax which will act as an anti-adherent and prevent primers, sealers, leveling compounds and/or adhesives from bonding to the concrete. Cracks and gaps must be treated prior to application of primers, sealers, leveling compounds and/or adhesives (for details see ***Treatment of Cracks and Gaps***)

Application
Shake or stir before use and apply sealer undiluted with appropriate applicator. Make sure sealer is spread evenly. Do not exceed the maximum coverage. Higher temperatures will speed up the drying time. Sealer application for wet concrete slabs up to 8#/24hrs/1000SF and 85% RH apply using PROFLEX® Rake Trowel up 80 SF/gal (see coverage chart)

Treatment of Cracks and Gaps
There are several types of cracks and gaps that need to be treated differently.

a) Hairline or spider web cracks:
They are typically less than 1/32" wide and only topical. They do not need to be treated prior to application of sealers.
b) Stress cracks or relief cuts:
They are over 1/32" up to 1/8" wide. They will need to be filled with an epoxy concrete crack filler.
c) Relief cuts or non-moving voids:
They are over 1/8" wide and may go all the way through to the bottom of the slab. A PROFLEX® Backer Rod will need to be inserted into the void to retain the crack filler. Fill the remaining void with an epoxy concrete crack filler.
d) Dynamic or moving joints:
They are intentional separations between two sections of concrete that allow for expansion and contraction. They will need to be honored throughout the entire installation. The usage of the facility and the amount of movement will determine the appropriate product and installation procedure.

6. AVAILABILITY
PROFLEX® Products are available nationwide.
To locate PROFLEX® products in your area, please contact:
Phone: 877-577-6353
Website: www.proflex.us

7. WARRANTY
PROFLEX® Products, Inc. offers a limited warranty for this product when used in accordance with printed specifications. A copy of the limited warranty can be obtained by calling technical services at 877-577-6353 or visiting www.proflex.us

8. MAINTENANCE
None required, but installation performance and durability may depend on properly maintaining products supplied by other manufacturers.

9. TECHNICAL SERVICES
Technical assistance
Information is available by calling the Technical Support
Toll Free: 877-577-6353
Fax: 863-937-9624
Technical and safety literature
To acquire technical and safety literature, please visit our website www.proflex.us

10. FILING SYSTEM
Division 9