

Concrete Dye Concentrates

Concrete Dye - concentrates are high-strength penetrating solutions of primary colors intended to make ready-to use dye stains by blending to the desired color and may be mixed with acetone and/or water. They can be used to create a range of affects from subtle earth tones to vibrant hues. Colors are sharp and translucent.

USE

Dye may be applied as the primary colorant or as a secondary treatment over **Patinaetch** or **Colorfast** for a coloration system with interior decorative concrete and cementitious floor overlays or micro-toppings.

FEATURES

1. Overnight shipping
2. Ability to be mixed with acetone, water or diluted with a blend of both
3. Deep color penetration dyes the substrate
4. Fast drying
5. Good interior color stability
6. Uniform staining enhances other coloration systems
7. Can be used with a wide range of floor sealers
8. Unlimited color palette available through blending
9. Compatibility with most substrates

SURFACE PREPARATION

Concrete surface must be structurally sound, clean, dry and dust free to insure optimum performance. Concrete substrate should be fully cured or at least 28 days old before application of dyes or other coloration systems.

SUGGESTED MIXING FORMULATIONS

(Shake well before use)

Typical Concrete – Mix one (160 ml) dye bottle with 7.5 litres of acetone.

Decorative Toppings/Overlays – Mix one dye bottle with 7.5 litres of water.

Toppings or Concrete – Mix one dye bottle with 3.75 litres of water + 3.75 litres acetone.

Graphics or Polished Concrete – Mix one dye bottle with 3.75 litres of acetone.

NOTE: *In order to create 3.75 litres of old stock of Decographic Dye, pour the contents from two dye concentrate bottles into 3.75 litres of acetone. Someru Dye is made by blending one dye concentrate bottle with 7.5 litres of water. Patinaetch can be used in conjunction with dyes; however, Patinaetch must be used beforehand. See the Technical Data Sheet on Patinaetch for more information.*

APPLICATION

Contractors should first perfect their spraying and finishing techniques before coloring surface. Air movement, temperature, concrete type and finish will affect the amount of penetration and final result. For larger projects it may be necessary to do on-site mock-ups for the client. A cone nozzle spray tip produces the best results with a tip made from a metal composition (e.g. brass). Before starting determine a color plan with the appropriate dilutions and blends. Make a ready-to-use dye stain in the desired color by blending **dye** with acetone and/or water. When mixing with acetone, spray a full wet coat at low air pressure and allow drying for 10 to 30 minutes before applying another coat, if desired. Drying time will vary depending upon the blending solution and the environment where product is being applied. If polishing floor, apply dye prior to final polishing pass. Once desired result is achieved, seal with a UV stable concrete polyurethane as per manufacturer's instructions, for maximum protection and superior durability. In addition to water, acetone is the only other recommended mixer for dye stains since it is fast drying and water soluble.

SEALING

Apply at least two coats of sealer following application of dyes. The first coat or prime coat should always be applied by using an airless or pump sprayer to lock in color. Once this coat has dried, subsequent applications may be applied by roller. Sealer should be touch dry with a minimum of 4 hours between coats, unless using **Sentinella**. Ensure that a continuous membrane is formed. See the Technical Data Sheet for details on specific sealers.

TECHNICAL DATA

COVERAGE

Dependent upon usage and dilution ratio, although for typical floor use where dye is mixed with 7.5 litres of acetone or water, coverage is approximately +/- 55.74 m².

LIMITATIONS

Concrete Dyes are **NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EXTERIOR USE** and must be top coated with one of **Con-Treat's** clear floor sealers. Where color separation is required, do not blend **dye** with water as it may bleed under masking tape – use acetone instead. To prevent fading, dyed floors must not be exposed to direct sunlight. Dyes must not be used under acid stains and must be sealed to lock in color.

Warmer surfaces may take the dye(s) with greater intensity and areas with rough finish or differing porosity will also absorb dye differently. The tone and depth of color will vary with reduction, application and the type of concrete over which they are applied.

CLEAN UP

Use lacquer thinner when dye is mixed with acetone, otherwise use water. Remove all sources of ignition when using acetone. Ventilate and remove with inert absorbent. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate within a closed container. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations regarding pollution.

WARRANTY

Dye is warranted to be of uniform quality within manufacturing tolerances. Since control is not exercised over its use, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such use. The seller's and manufacturer's obligation under this warranty shall be limited to refunding the purchase price of that portion of the material proven to be defective.

HEALTH CAUTION

WARNING! CONTENTS ARE COMBUSTIBLE WHEN MIXED WITH ACETONE. Vapors may cause flash fires. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - do not smoke - extinguish all flames, pilot lights and heaters - turn off all stoves, electric tools, and appliances and any other sources of ignition. **PRODUCT IS POISONOUS. DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.** Acetone vapors are harmful if inhaled. Irritates eyes, skin and respiratory tract and can be absorbed through skin. May cause eye damage and may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Wear an appropriate, properly fitted vapor/ particulate respirator (NIOSH/MSHA approved) during application when using acetone.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: If irritation occurs causing coughing or phlegm, remove to fresh air. Call for medical assistance if coughing doesn't subside. If breathing becomes labored, oxygen may be administered by a trained professional.

Skin: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

Eyes: Check for and remove contact lens. Immediately and thoroughly flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper eyelids.

Ingestion: If patient is conscious, give one or two glasses of water. Do Not Induce Vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to a convulsing or unconscious person. To avoid accidental aspiration if vomiting should occur, have victim lean forward with head down and **SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.**

