



Product Description: NanoSeal

TC-NanoSeal

Benefits:

- Single Component
- Easy to apply
- High Abrasion Resistance
- Available in gloss or matte

Uses:

- As a topcoat for polished concrete floors, provides excellent stain protection including resistance to acids.
- As a topcoat for acrylic sealers, provides an abrasion resistant topcoat.
- As a topcoat for concrete tile, excellent stain and blush resistance.

Directions for application on Polished Concrete:

- Surface must be clean, dry and free from contaminants such as grease, oil, or wax.
- Concrete should be polished to no more than 800 grit: NanoSeal will provide a high gloss finish without the need to polish to 3,000 grit.
- NanoSeal may be diluted up to 20% with water.
- Apply with a pump sprayer followed closely with a microfiber mop. Coverage should be between 900 to 1,500 sq. ft. per gallon.
- Apply 2 thin coats rather than 1 thick coat: NanoSeal will not cure properly if applied too thick.
- Buff to a sheen with a low speed burnisher: A high speed propane powered burnisher may overheat NanoSeal damaging it.

NanoSeal Saves Contractor a Million Bucks.

Doing anything in Midtown Manhattan is expensive; building a new 40 story building at 11 Times Square was expensive to the tune of 1.2 billion dollars. When you occupy a building such as this you don't expect white outs, coffee stains, food stains, any stains, on the floor tile. Other than the stains, the concrete tile looked great.

The situation was desperate: find a way to properly seal the concrete tile or tear it out and replace it with ceramic or granite tile. The estimated cost to tear out and replace the concrete tile used on 17 floors of the building was close to one million plus the disruption to the now occupied building.



The tenant was furious “Seal this properly or replace it”; the contractor was desperate, they had tried just about every sealer known to man and were scheduling the tear out, the architect wanted answers: Bob Chatterton from Trinic provided the answers.

The contractor had made the same mistake made by many: They had attempted to seal concrete tile with sealers made for granite and ceramic tile. The chemistry of concrete is different. Granite generally contains less than 1% limestone making it very acid resistant on its own; it’s also very dense, giving it good stain resistance. Fired ceramic tile basically has a glass face on it rendering it impervious – concrete on the other hand need protection from both acids and stains.

Bob started by having the contractor remove all of the old sealer and stains using acetone and cleaner as required. After a drying period the tiles were densified with Trinic CS Densifier then sealed with 2 thin coats of Trinic NanoSeal. The test areas worked great, excellent stain resistance with no blushing. The contractor then proceeded with the rest of the areas, saving close to a million dollars in the process. In the end all parties involved we happy with the outcome.