

Concrete Acid Stain



Colorado Gold



Coffee Bean



Desert Fire



Timberwolf



Pacific Dogwood *



English Mahogany



Sanibel*



Rosewood

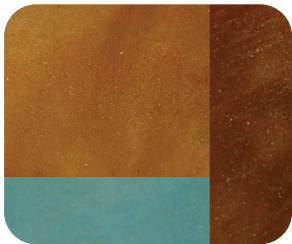


Yukon

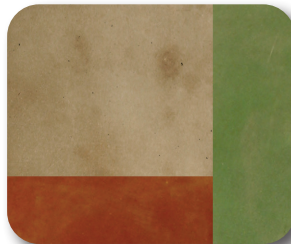


Red Rock

Color Combination Ideas



Desert Fire / Coffee Bean / Sanibel



Timberwolf/ Pacific Dogwood/ Red Rock



Colorado Gold/ Desert Fire / English Mahogany



Yukon /Rosewood /Desert Fire



Coffee Bean / Sanibel / Timberwolf



Timberwolf/Coffee Bean/Rosewood

Active Elements – Concrete Acid Stain

Colors marked with an asterisk (*) are for interior use only.

Allow a minimum two weeks cure time on freshly placed concrete prior to application of Active Elements – Concrete Acid Stain

Active Elements – Concrete Acid Stain is a single component solution of acidic metallic ion particles which, when applied to concrete, chemically reacts with the concrete to form oxides in the pores of the concrete. These oxides become a permanent part of the substrate to create a translucent, variegated and sometimes marbled effect. The art of concrete acid stain is that no two slabs will ever color exactly the same.

- The texture of concrete, age and dilution ratio affect final color appearance.
- The translucence of concrete acid stain also allows the many unique characteristics of the slab to show through. Every project is a unique piece of art.
- Sealers and concrete condition will dramatically affect the final outcome of concrete acid stains. Conduct a test on your slab prior to application.
- The samples displayed are a representation only and do not guarantee the final color to be an exact match.

Coverage - 100 - 200 square feet per gallon. Coverage varies with the surface texture of the concrete, temperature of the concrete and ambient conditions.

Surface Preparation - Concrete must be clean and free of all dirt and contaminants. Concrete floors must be open and porous prior to applying Active Elements - Concrete Acid Stain. Oil and grease must be removed prior to stain application using Active Elements - Degrease. Paints and sealers must be removed prior to stain application using Active Elements – Paint Strip.

- Interior floors - Required minimum preparation is scrubbing using a floor machine (buffer) with a black pad, grit brush or sanding screen.
- Exterior surfaces (broom finished) - Required minimum preparation is pressure washing.

Safety - Always use appropriate safety equipment including but not limited to, goggles, face shield, rubber gloves, chemical resistant clothing or apron, and chemical respirator.

Dilution - When a lighter color is desired, use Active Elements – Dilute as a reducing agent. Mix at a ratio of 1 Part Active Elements - Concrete Acid Stain to 1 Part Active Elements – Dilute

Application - Equipment must be constructed of plastic or other non-corrosive material. The stain can be applied using a plastic pump sprayer, brush, rag, or sponge. Wash equipment thoroughly after use with water.

Drying / Reaction Time - Allow a minimum of 4 hours drying/reaction time.

Neutralization - After the full stain reaction has occurred neutralize the concrete by scrubbing the surface with "Active Elements - Neutralize" (8oz in 5 gallons water). A stiff bristle brush or broom should be used to scrub in the neutralizing solution. Use a wet vacuum to collect residue and waste water. Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Residue Removal

- Interior floors - Required minimum residue removal method is scrubbing using a floor machine (buffer) with a nylon bristle brush or white pad. Use a wet vacuum to collect residue and waste water. Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- Exterior surfaces - Required minimum residue removal method is pressure washing. Use a wet vacuum to collect residue and waste water. Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Caution - Residue runoff can stain and discolor unprotected concrete, buildings and landscape features. It may also cross contaminate previously applied colors.