

VIRACOAT-1128AM

Antimicrobial Clear Anti-Slip Floor Sealer

VIRACOAT-1128AM Antimicrobial Nano-Ceramic Clear Anti-Slip Floor Sealer

VIRACOAT-1128AM is an antimicrobial formulation that helps to protect treated surfaces from pathogens, bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms from colonizing for extended periods of time or for as long as the coating remains on a treated surface.

VIRACOAT-1128AM is a single component solution that ambient cures and has extreme hydrophobic properties

VIRACOAT-1128AM creates a hydrophobic barrier on ceramic tile, grout and most flooring materials

VIRACOAT-1128AM creates a covalent bond to the substrate material and penetrates the substructure

VIRACOAT-1128AM is also ideal for use on commercial and public floor surfaces in wet or dry environments

VIRACOAT-1128AM is available with additional non-slip additives for environments that might require more extreme slip resistance.

VIRACOAT-1128AM can also be ordered in a matte finish, where a semi-gloss is not wanted.

VIRACOAT-1128AM Properties:

The following coverage and dry times are estimated due to substrate porosity and weather/environmental conditions.

- Solids content 32%
- Estimated Coverage Rate (porous substrates) 250-300 sq./ft. per gal***
- Estimated Coverage Rate (dense substrates) 550 sq./ft. per gal***
(* ** applied thickness & absorbency of the solution into the substrate will vary results)
- Dry to Touch (time @ambient) 25-45 minutes** (average)
(* ** warm ambient temperature may help to reduce the dry time)
- Re-coat time 1-2 hrs.
- Foot traffic 2-24 hrs.
- Cure time (5-days min. before submerging under water)
- Application temp. 55° to 95°F
(5-days at colder surface temperatures may not allow for a full cure, so at colder application temperatures, allow more time to achieve full cure properties)
- Odor is very slight and non-offensive
*EPA Reg. No. 83019-1

VIRACOAT-1128AM Application

- Only apply to clean dry substrate surfaces
- Only apply to concrete that has aged 28 days or more.
- Application by a short nap roller is suggested, allow the substrate to absorb the coating, leaving a 1-to 2 mil coating film to remain on the surface.
- Be sure to avoid ponding of the coating on the substrate surface, as this will negatively affect the products properties.

- Do not apply if rain or wet weather is expected within 24 hours of application.
- If applying this product in a confined area, provide adequate ventilation and avoid spark, flame or other ignition source – as this product, when in its liquid state, is flammable.

The VIRACOAT-1128AM's antimicrobial formulation helps to continuously protect coated surfaces from the colonization of the following list of microorganisms, thus lowering the bio-burden upon that surface;

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| • Acinetobacter calcoaceticus | • Enterobacter aerogenes | • Penicillium notatum |
| • Aeromonas hydrophilia | • Enterobacter agglomerans | • Pleurococcus |
| • Alternaria alternata | • Enterobacter cloacae | • Proteus mirabilis |
| • Anabaena cylindrica | • Enterococcus | • Proteus vulgaris |
| • Aspergillus flavus | • Enterococcus faecalis | • Protococcus |
| • Aspergillus fumigatus | • Epidermophyton floccosum | • Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| • Aspergillus Niger | • Escherichia coli | • Pseudomonas cepacia |
| • Bacillus cereus | • Fusarium nigrum | • Saccharomyces cerevisiae |
| • Bacillus subtilis | • Fusarium solani | • Salmonella enterica |
| • Bacillus typhimurium | • Geotrichum candidum | • Salmonella typhi |
| • Bipolaris australiensis | • Gliocladium roseum | • Salmonella typhimurium |
| • Candida albicans | • Gliomastix cerealis | • Scenedesmus quadricauda |
| • Candida parapsilosis | • Klebsiella pneumoniae | • Selenastrum gracile |
| • Cephalodascus fragans | • Klebsiella terrigena | • Serratia liquefaciens |
| • Chlorella | • Iternaris species[clarification needed] | • Serratia marcescens |
| • Chlorophyta (green) | • Mariannaea elegans | • Stachybotrys atra |
| • Chrysophyta (brown) | • Microsporium audouinii | • Stachybotrys chartarum |
| • Citrobacter diversus | • Monilia grisea | • Staphylococcus aureus |
| • Cladosporium herbarum | • Mycobacterium tuberculosis | • Staphylococcus epidermidis |
| • Clonostachys rosea | • Oospora lactis | • Streptococcus faecalis |
| • Clostridium perfringens | • Oscillatoria borneti | • Streptococcus pyogenes |
| • Coronavirus, Human | • Penicillium albicans | • Trichoderma flavus |
| • Corynebacterium bovis | • Penicillium chrysogenum | • Trichophyton interdigitale |
| • Corynebacterium diphtheriae | • Penicillium citrinum | • Trichophyton mentagrophytes |
| • Cryptococcus humicola | • Penicillium notatum | • Trichosporon mucoides |
| • Cutibacterium acnes | • Penicillium variabilei | • Vancomycin-resistant enterococci |

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