

Sealers come in both solvent and water-based formulations. They can be used on both interior and exterior surfaces to form a thin, protective film that provides good protection against water and chloride intrusion while permitting moisture in the slab to escape. Sealers are also UV resistant and non-yellowing. Available in a range of sheen levels, they also can be used to enhance the beauty of colored, stamped or exposed-aggregate concrete.

What are the expectations of the Sealer

- To be topically applied or penetrating
- Water repellency
- Color or one that is transparent
- Increased abrasion resistance
- Chemical resistance.. & to which chemicals
- Dustproofing
- Glossy surface
- Light reflectance
- Potable water approval

A sealer is not a curing compound, nor a curing & sealing compound, and cannot be expected to compensate for concrete that is inadequately cured.

Considerations in Selecting a Sealer

- Is it a vapor barrier, or breathable
- Is the application interior or exterior
- What are the main benefits the owner is looking to receive
- Is there a warranty required
- Does the sealer contribute to making the surface more slippery
- How soon after concrete placement can the sealer be applied
- How is the material applied (spray & run, or dump & scrub)

- Turn-around time (how soon can the area treated surface be used)

Surface Preparation

- Surfaces should be clean, free of oil, grease, dirt, paint, curing compounds and the like
- On burnished or extremely dense floors, older dirty floors or for epoxy urethane applications, mechanical surface preparation is recommended (such as: high pressure water, shot blasting, sand blasting)

Preparation Before Application

- When using a sealer that is a vapor barrier always perform a vapor transmission (VT) test after the surface preparation is completed and just prior to the material application. VT can cause surface defects & weaken the bond of the sealer to the substrate
- Verify all traces of curing membranes and / or other contaminants are removed from the surface.
- Be sure all materials have been preconditioned per manufacturers recommendation.
- Always mix the sealer prior to use.

Application

- Apply the sealer in accord with the manufactures recommendations
- Several thin applications better than one heavy application
- Apply uniformly for best performance & esthetic value
- Always recommend a mock-up using the same applicator that will do the job; Texture, color, uniformity, transparency are all subjective.

Dayton Superior Sealers

Water-Based

Ultra Seal EF

- High solids
- Non-yellowing
- VOC of 95 g/L
- Low odor
- High gloss
- Excellent UV stability

Gas/oil resistant methacrylate-based (solvent)

Tuf Seal J35

- High gloss finish
- Easy to recoat – no extensive surface preparations
- Resists gasoline, grease, and many oils
- Non-yellowing, clear coating
- Reduces maintenance and clean-up time
- Excellent protection against
- Meets USDA Requirements

Tuf Seal J35S (Satin Finish)

- Easy to recoat – no extensive surface preparations
- Resists gasoline, grease, and many oils
- Non-yellowing, clear coating
- Reduces maintenance and clean-up time
- Excellent protection against
- Meets USDA Requirements

High gloss sealer methacrylate based (solvent)

AggreGloss J25

- Protects against rain
- Non-yellowing
- Excellent adhesion to substrate
- Inhibits attack by airborne contaminants
- Breathable film
- High gloss finish
- Resists mildew and surface staining
- Inhibits efflorescence
- Meets USDA Requirements

AggreGloss J25 (Satin Finish)

- Protects against rain
- Non-yellowing
- Excellent adhesion to substrate
- Inhibits attack by airborne contaminants
- Breathable film
- Resists mildew and surface staining
- Inhibits efflorescence
- Meets USDA Requirements

Anti-Spalling Compound, Linseed oil-based

Anti Spall J33

Anti-Slip translucent powder for cure & seals and sealers

Grip Aid