



SCOFIELD® Cureseal-W™

A waterborne, low VOC, environmentally sound, clear curing compound and sealer for freshly placed colored or uncolored concrete flatwork and a durable finish for protecting colored, uncolored, or multicolored concrete hardscapes, floors and cementitious toppings.

TECH-DATA BULLETIN B-204.05

1. Product Description:

SCOFIELD® Cureseal-W™ was developed for curing and sealing freshly placed colored or uncolored concrete and sealing new or existing, interior or exterior concrete flatwork or floors topped with SCOFIELD® Overlay™ or SCOFIELD® Texturetop® toppings where a clear, semigloss finish is desired. It is also effective when used as a sealer over antiqued, imprinted, chemically stained, or exposed-aggregate finishes.

As a premium-quality, environmentally sound curing membrane, SCOFIELD Cureseal-W offers excellent curing properties and moisture retention while complying with stringent air quality regulations. It produces a clear finish that is resistant to blushing and will not yellow or change the natural color of the concrete.

As a sealer, SCOFIELD Cureseal-W helps protect against staining from incidental contact with materials such as automotive oil, grease, and food spills. It produces a low-maintenance film that improves resistance to abrasion, deicing salts, many chemicals, weather, and ultraviolet (UV) radiation. It is helpful in preventing concrete dusting, plastic shrinkage cracking, and spalling. Surfaces sealed and protected with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W are easier to clean and maintain than unsealed concrete.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is a low VOC, environmentally sound, green building material. It may contribute to earning LEED® credits for Indoor Environmental Quality, EQc 4: Low-Emitting Materials, based on low contribution of VOC. See the current *Material Safety Data Sheet* for exact VOC documentation.

2. Coverage:

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be applied full strength without thinning by airless sprayer. On flat interior floors only, a SCOFIELD® Sealer Applicator may be used. The coverage will vary depending on the method of application and the porosity and texture of the surface. The application of more than one coat of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W will produce a higher gloss.

For freshly placed concrete, one coat, spray applied, of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is required for curing and sealing.

For older concrete, as a sealer, one coat of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W will be satisfactory in most cases. Two coats may be used on more porous concrete if greater durability is required or if the sealer is applied by SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator.

For sealing SCOFIELD Overlay or SCOFIELD Texturetop toppings, two coats of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W are required.

For application by airless sprayer, the recommended coverage rate for curing is a maximum of 300 square feet per gallon (7 m²/L). For sealing, a coverage rate per coat of 300–500 square feet per gallon (7–12 m²/L) is recommended.

For sealing applications by SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator on flat interior floors only, the recommended coverage rate for the first coat is 300–600 square feet per gallon (7–15 m²/L). The recommended coverage rate for additional or maintenance coats is 600–800 square feet per gallon (15–20 m²/L).

3. Limitations:

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is destroyed by freezing. It cannot be restored to a usable condition by thawing and remixing.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W has a milky appearance when wet, but when properly applied will dry to a clear finish. If the material is applied too heavily or allowed to puddle during application, the milky appearance will remain and the sealer may remain soft after drying. Some surfaces may appear slightly darker after application of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W. All clear sealers will accentuate any nonuniformity in concrete color, texture, or finish.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must only be used on concrete that is placed on a well-drained subgrade and is not subject to hydrostatic pressure. Alkali or hard-water deposits may form on or under the sealer at edges, cracks, joints, depressions or other locations where water collects or enters the concrete substrate. Potted plants or other damp objects may leave deposits, stains, or discolorations if allowed to remain on the sealed concrete for an extended period of time.

Due to greater retention of moisture in the slab, SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should not be used to cure or seal any concrete that contains reactive aggregates since the possibility of pop-outs will be increased.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should not be used in areas subject to continuous water submersion or chemical exposure, concentrated abrasion and scratching, or metal-wheeled traffic. Unless it is to be stripped later, SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should not be used in areas that require the application of adhesives for floor coverings.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be applied evenly or lap marks and gloss variations will be visible.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be allowed to dry completely before it is subjected to temperatures below 42° F (6° C) or to water from any source. Water-based sealers that are applied to improperly prepared surfaces, applied too heavily, allowed to puddle in joints and indentations, or that cannot dry properly may become sensitive to water. Adhesion failure or whitening and softening of the sealer may result. Application must not be made on surfaces previously treated with a water or stain repellent.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is a premium-quality curing and sealing formulation and, like all such products, will require periodic maintenance and reapplication. Spills should be removed promptly and floors cleaned regularly to minimize possible staining and damage to the sealer.

WARNING!

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must only be used in thin coats on surfaces adequately textured for slip resistance. Unless the surface was previously sealed with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W, it must be porous to allow penetration. If applied improperly or too heavily, the surface may whiten, peel, or become slippery, particularly on pool decks or other areas where water may remain on the surface.

TEST SECTION

Sealing concrete flatwork takes skill and practice. Prior to general application, a representative jobsite test section must be prepared and sealed to verify and approve suitability, proper surface preparation methods, adhesion, safety, performance, wet and dry slip resistance, application techniques, and coverage.



4. Composition and Materials:

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is a proprietary, waterborne, modified acrylic formulation.

5. Applicable Standards:

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W conforms to the moisture retention requirements of ASTM C 309 *Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete*.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W complies with applicable air quality management regulations.



Floor coating and finishing material as to slip resistance only. 6L90

6. Sizes:

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is available from stock in 1-gallon (3.8 L) and 5-gallon (18.9 L) pails.

7. Storage and Shelf Life:

When stored indoors in the original unopened containers and protected from freezing and extreme heat, the shelf life of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is at least 1 year from the date of purchase. Inventory must be rotated to maintain product that is within shelf life limits. Separation occurs during storage that will be easily reincorporated when stirred before using.

8. Cautions:

WARNING!

MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. Contains Ethoxylated Acetylenic Diols. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headaches or dizziness or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor/mist levels are above applicable limits, wear a properly fitted P100/organic vapor respirator (NIOSH TC-84A approved) during and after application. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use.

First Aid: Eyes—DO NOT RUB EYES. FLUSH IMMEDIATELY WITH WATER. Hold eyelids apart while flushing material out thoroughly with large amounts of water. Skin—Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove soiled clothing and footwear and wash before reuse. Inhalation—Move to fresh air. If symptoms persist or develop, or if ingested, get medical attention.

Wash thoroughly immediately after handling. Close container after each use. In case of spillage, absorb with inert material and dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations. Do not reuse empty container. Before using or handling, read the *Material Safety Data Sheet and Warranty*.

9. Chemical Resistance and Staining:

Chemical resistance may vary depending on the condition of the concrete substrate, curing techniques, surface preparation, method of application, the length of time the chemical remains on the surface, and other factors. When chemical protection is required or resistance to staining is important, a representative test application should be made on the jobsite substrate to determine if the sealer has suitable resistance. After the test application of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W has fully cured, a minimum of 14 days, the chemical in question should be applied and left on the surface for the maximum possible time it would remain under the expected conditions of service.

10. Textures and Slip Resistance:

Only uniformly slip-resistant concrete surfaces, such as broomed, swirl or sponge floated, sandblasted, acid-etched, exposed-aggregate, most imprinted concrete, or concrete topped with SCOFIELD Overlay or SCOFIELD Texturetop toppings, should be considered for application of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W. Textures that are not slip resistant must be roughened by some texturing method such as acid etching, sandblasting, or machine scarifying. On flat interior floors extra precautions should be taken to ensure that the surface is not slippery.

For safety considerations, a representative test section must be prepared and sealed prior to general application and the entire surface inspected after completion to verify and approve the adequacy of wet and dry slip resistance.

11. Equipment for Preparation and Application:

When using equipment and materials during preparation and installation, suitable protective gear must be worn and government regulations, manufacturer's instructions, and all applicable safety requirements must be followed.

Use of a pressure washer, a rotary floor machine, or a walk-behind scrubbing machine will facilitate surface preparation. An airless sprayer is required for exterior applications of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W. When used as a sealer on flat interior floors, a SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator is recommended. Brushes, rollers, and hand-pump sprayers are not recommended because they cannot be used to apply the material uniformly. All equipment should be rinsed regularly with water and periodically washed with soap and water.

For preparation, the pressure washer must be equipped with a fan tip and have a minimum pressure capability of 2000 psi (14 MPa). Hot water capability may facilitate cleaning of existing concrete. Nonmarking hoses are helpful.

For preparation, the rotary floor machine must be heavy duty and operate at approximately 175 rpm. It may be equipped with brushes or with a pad driver that securely holds pads in place. A stiff-bristled bassine or nylon scrub brush is recommended. On flat interior floors, blue scrubbing or black stripping pads may be required. Walk-behind scrubbing machines should be considered for cleaning larger areas.

For general application, the airless sprayer must be of professional quality with a variable output fluid pressure of 1500–2500 psi (10–17 MPa). The sprayer must be fitted with a fan tip of 0.013–0.018 inches (0.33–0.46 mm).

For application as a sealer by SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator on flat interior floors only, the applicator must be in good condition to ensure that the sealer is applied at a uniform thickness and that even coverage is obtained. An adequate supply of refill covers should be available so they may be changed whenever necessary. SCOFIELD Sealer Applicators for general application and SCOFIELD Sealer Trim Applicators for application on small areas are available from Scofield.

12. Preparation for Sealing:

During cleaning and stripping, all surrounding areas should be closed to traffic, roped off, and protected. Testing should be performed to verify that the cleaning or stripping methods and materials will not damage the concrete.

To reduce hard-water and alkali deposits, sprinklers and fountains should be adjusted to avoid wetting of the surface. In hard-water areas, soft water should be considered for use in water features. Construction joints should be sealed with a high-quality joint sealant.

All washed or wet areas must be allowed to dry thoroughly before application of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W.



Newly placed concrete cured with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should receive an additional seal coat, if required or desired. The seal coat may be applied after the cure coat is completely dry, normally 12–48 hours after its application depending on temperature and humidity. For a more even application, the seal coat should be applied at 90 degrees to the direction of the cure coat. If desired on flat interior floors, a SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator may be used to apply the subsequent seal coat over the initial sprayed-on cure coat.

Immediately prior to applying the seal coat, the concrete must be thoroughly cleaned. The surface should be swept, and then pressure washed or scrubbed using a rotary floor machine. Use of a high-quality commercial detergent will facilitate cleaning. Significantly stained, mottled, or damaged sections should be stripped. Mottled areas may also require acid washing after stripping to remove alkali deposits. These may form under the cure coat when application is made to concrete that contained excessive water when placed or where there was an unusual subsurface moisture condition. Additional preparation methods are described below and in section 15. *Maintenance and Removal*. The surface must be rinsed after cleaning until the rinse water is completely clean. After drying, it should be inspected closely, and additional general or spot cleaning and rinsing should be performed if necessary.

After the surface is completely dry, wear paths, scratches, scrapes, and other areas where the cure coat has been removed by wear or cleaning should be spot-sealed using a fine-bristle brush or airless sprayer to apply and feather the sealer into the surrounding unmarred surface. All spot-sealed or resealed sections should be allowed to dry thoroughly before application of the seal coat.

Existing concrete must have a uniformly slip-resistant surface. Textures that are not slip resistant must be roughened by some texturing method as described in section 10. *Textures and Slip Resistance*. Concrete previously sealed with SCOFIELD Cureseal W should be prepared as described in section 15. *Maintenance and Removal*.

Before sealing concrete surfaces that have not been previously sealed with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W, all dirt, oil, previously applied curing compounds, sealers, and coatings must be completely removed. Failure to remove all contaminants and coatings that impede the penetration of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W into the concrete will cause appearance defects, adhesion loss or peeling, and reduced durability. Waterborne sealers must not be applied over a surface previously treated with a water or stain repellent.

Concrete not previously cured or sealed with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be cleaned completely so that the surface is penetrable. An indication of whether the concrete is penetrable can be obtained by spotting the surface with water. The water should immediately darken the substrate and be readily absorbed. If the water beads and does not penetrate or only penetrates in some areas, additional surface preparation and testing must be performed.

The cleaning method to be used depends on the surface finish and the condition of the concrete. Detergents, paint removers, or other commercial cleaners should be considered and tested. Pressure washing or scrubbing with a rotary floor machine is normally required. Any dirt or other material remaining will show through the clear sealer.

After cleaning, the surface must be rinsed to remove any remaining residue. Rinsing should continue until the rinse water is completely clean. Wet vacuums may be helpful to remove dirty water, particularly from interior floors. After drying, the surface must be carefully inspected and retested for penetrability. Additional general or spot cleaning and rinsing should be performed if necessary.

Acid washing may be required when the above surface preparation does not yield adequate penetration or if there are excessive alkali deposits or surface discoloration. Acid washing may also be beneficial to clean and brighten exposed-aggregate finishes. Since acid washing may affect the appearance or uniformity of the color, a representative area should first be tested. After preparation as described above, the surface should be acid washed using a solution of one part muriatic acid (20° Baume or 31.4% hydrochloric acid) to 20 parts water. Proper protective gear as recommended by the acid supplier must be worn. The reacted residue must be scrubbed using a low-speed floor machine equipped with a black pad and then thoroughly rinsed until the rinse water is clear and free of solids, a minimum of two times. After rinsing, neutralize the surface by washing with a solution of baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) and water, using 1 pound of baking soda per 5 gallons of water (454 g/19 L). Apply the solution until it stops fizzing. After neutralization, the surface must be rinsed thoroughly with clean water several times to remove soluble salts. Rinsing must continue until the rinse water is clean. Rinse water must be removed with a wet vacuum; rinse water left on the surface to evaporate may cause efflorescence. After rinsing is complete, a pH test must be performed using pH paper, litmus paper or a properly calibrated surface pH meter. A pH value of 7 or higher indicates that all acid has been neutralized. If the tested pH value is below 7 the neutralization step outlined above must be repeated until a pH value of 7 or more is obtained. After drying, the surface must be retested for penetrability as described above. Additional acid washing and rinsing must be performed if necessary.

All applicable federal, state, and local safety, disposal, and other regulations, including OSHA, must be followed.

Care should be taken to completely remove any release agent that may have been applied. The presence of most release agents will adversely affect the adhesion of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W to the concrete.

Interior concrete floors topped with SCOFIELD Overlay must be sealed as soon as possible after installation of the topping as directed in the Scofield Tech-Data Bulletin *C-504 SCOFIELD Overlay*. Newly placed SCOFIELD Overlay surfaces may be sealed with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W 24 hours after installation. Prior to sealing, the SCOFIELD Overlay surface must be dry-buffed using a rotary floor machine equipped with a white pad. After cleaning, all dust and debris must be completely removed before SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is applied.

Exterior flatwork or interior floors topped with SCOFIELD Texturetop must be sufficiently cured to walk on without damage prior to sealing, at least 16–24 hours after installation at 70° F (21° C) and 50% relative humidity. Dust, slurry residue, or other contaminants must be removed from the Texturetop surface by light pressure washing before SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is applied. Do not use aggressive removal methods before the topping has adequately hardened, a minimum of 14 days after installation.

■ 13. Application as a Curing Membrane and Sealer:

Surrounding areas, landscaping, and adjacent surfaces must be masked or protected from overspray, spills, tracking, and equipment contact. The work area should be roped off, nearby vehicles removed, and appropriate sections closed to traffic. The surface should be divided into work sections using walls, joint lines, or other stationary features as natural stopping points. This allows for easier control of coverage, wet edge, and overlap.

The concrete must be uniformly and adequately textured for slip resistance as described in section 10. *Textures and Slip Resistance*. Application must be made at the coverage rate recommended in section 2. *Coverage* using the equipment described in section 11. *Equipment for Preparation and Application*.



SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be stirred immediately prior to using and applied full strength (unthinned). It will have a milky appearance when wet, but when properly applied will dry to a clear finish. If the material is applied too heavily or allowed to puddle during application, the milky appearance will remain and the sealer may remain soft after drying.

The curing membrane must be applied uniformly with an airless sprayer as soon as the surface of the concrete has sufficiently set so it can be walked on gently without marring, the surface moisture has evaporated, and no condensation or sweating can occur. Spray the curing membrane in a fine, fog pattern to form a thin, continuous film. During application, all surfaces must be in approximately the same state of hardening.

During cold, foggy, or damp weather or periods of significantly falling temperatures, the concrete may sweat or condensation may form on the surface, thereby preventing the curing membrane from drying and adhering properly. Application of the membrane should be made after condensation ceases, and when temperatures will not fall below 42° F (6° C). When interior heat is required, air heaters that vent exhaust flue gases to the outside, not salamanders, should be used to avoid concrete carbonation resulting from carbon dioxide buildup. Temperatures and humidity should be moderate and consistently maintained.

After application is finished, tools should be cleaned with soap and water. The curing surfaces should not be walked on for a minimum of 12 hours after application. Freshly placed concrete should not be covered with plastic sheets or waterproof paper. If additional protection is absolutely required, the curing surfaces should remain uncovered for a minimum of 4 days, after which time new and unwrinkled, nonstaining, reinforced kraft curing paper that conforms to ASTM C 171 *Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete* may be used. The use of plastic sheeting for protection is never recommended. When protection from plastering is required, the kraft paper should be removed at the end of each day, the concrete cleaned of all plaster and plaster-water residue, and the paper reinstalled the next morning if necessary.

In most applications the use of one spray-applied coat of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W as a curing membrane and sealer is satisfactory. If it is desired to improve the performance of the sealer to protect the concrete from staining and facilitate cleanup, an additional application of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W may be applied after the cure coat is completely dry, normally 12–48 hours after its application depending on temperature and humidity.

■ 14. Application as a Sealer:

If an older concrete slab is to be protected with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W or an additional seal coat is to be applied to newly placed concrete cured with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W, all surfaces must be properly prepared as described in section 12. *Preparation for Sealing*.

One spray coat is usually sufficient. Two coats should be applied on more porous surfaces if more protection is required, or if a higher gloss is desired. On SCOFIELD Overlay or SCOFIELD Texturetop toppings two coats are required. Multiple thin coats may be applied to flat interior floors when a SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator is used.

Surrounding areas, landscaping, and adjacent surfaces must be masked or protected from overspray, spills, tracking, and equipment contact. The work area should be roped off, nearby vehicles removed, and appropriate sections closed to traffic. The surface should be divided into work sections using walls, joint lines, or other stationary features as natural stopping points. This allows for easier control of coverage, wet edge, and overlap.

An airless sprayer must be used to coat all concrete surfaces, except flat interior floors, where a SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator is recommended. Both methods of application produce an abrasion-resistant surface coating with a semigloss finish.

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be stirred immediately prior to using and applied full strength (unthinned). It will have a milky appearance when wet, but when properly applied will dry to a clear finish. If the material is applied too heavily or allowed to puddle during application, the milky appearance will remain and the sealer may remain soft after drying.

Application must be made at the coverage rate recommended in section 2. *Coverage* using the equipment described in section 11. *Equipment for Preparation and Application*.

When an airless sprayer is used, the sealer must be applied uniformly in a fine, fog pattern forming a thin, continuous film. When a SCOFIELD Sealer Applicator is used, the sealer must be spread as thinly and evenly as possible. Curbs and risers are easily spray coated. A wet edge should be maintained, and overlap controlled. SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should not be overapplied or allowed to puddle or collect in joint indentations. A brush or rag should be kept available to brush out or mop up excess material.

The sealer should be applied on a calm day when concrete and air temperatures are between 50 and 90° F (10–32° C) and will not fall below 42° F (6° C). When interior heaters are required, temperatures and humidity should be moderate and consistently maintained. The surface must be dry and not subject to moisture that may interfere with the sealer drying properly. Application should not be made during rainy, foggy, or very humid weather when water condensation forms on the surface. On hot, dry days, application should be made during the cooler part of the day and when the concrete is in the shade.

If required or desired, a second seal coat may be applied after the first coat is completely dry, normally 12–48 hours after application of the first coat depending on temperature and humidity. For a more even application, the second coat should be applied at 90 degrees to the direction of the first coat.

After application is finished, tools should be cleaned with soap and water. SCOFIELD Cureseal-W must be allowed to dry completely, normally 12–48 hours, before it is subjected to temperatures below 42° F (6° C) or to water from any source, such as hoses, sprinklers, condensation, or rain.

Sealed surfaces will be tack-free after approximately 1–2 hours at a temperature of 75° F (24° C) and 50% relative humidity. Under these conditions, the area may be walked on gently after a minimum of 4 hours.

After the sealer is completely dry, the area may be opened to light use after a minimum of 24 hours and to general use after a minimum of 72 hours. The sealer gains strength during the first several days after application. Longer drying times are helpful and will be necessary if temperatures are lower or the humidity is higher.

Sealed surfaces should be protected from damage by other trades until they are fully cured. Heavy objects dropped or dragged will abrade the surface of the sealer.

All sealed surfaces must be thoroughly inspected to verify and approve installation and safety, including wet and dry slip resistance, before the area is opened to traffic.

■ 15. Maintenance and Removal:

All maintenance and removal methods should be tested, and all surrounding areas should be closed to traffic, roped off, and protected.



A maintenance application of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should be made periodically as the sealer is worn off the surface. The need for maintenance applications will be accelerated in areas of heavy use or that receive frequent or aggressive cleaning. To protect the original appearance and extend the period between reapplications of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W, sealed interior surfaces should be maintained by using a compatible, slip-resistant, emulsion-type, commercial floor finish following the manufacturer's instructions and safety requirements. For recommendations, based on extensive product testing, or answers to your floor care questions, call the JohnsonDiversey 24-hour hot line: 800-558-2332.

It is not necessary to strip the previously applied sealer unless film buildup is heavy or the surface cannot be cleaned sufficiently. If floor finish has been applied, it should be completely removed following the manufacturer's instructions and safety requirements. All dirt and contaminants must be completely removed from the surface of the sealer, and the surface thoroughly rinsed and allowed to dry. Wear paths, scratches, scrapes, and other areas where the sealer has been removed by wear or cleaning should be spot-sealed with SCOFIELD Cureseal-W, using a fine-bristle brush or airless sprayer and feathering the coating into the surrounding surface. After the spot-sealed areas are completely dry, the sealer may be reapplied and slip resistance verified following the instructions in section 14. *Application as a Sealer*. Care must be taken so that excessive buildup of the sealer does not occur.

When complete removal of SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is necessary, the old sealer may be removed by using LITHOCHROME™ Coating Remover. Scrubbing with a rotary floor machine equipped with a stiff-bristled bassine or nylon brush, or on flat interior floors a black stripping pad, will facilitate removal. Abrasive stripping may wear away

softer concrete and test areas are recommended. Multiple applications of remover may be required. Following the stripping procedure, the concrete surface must be thoroughly rinsed and allowed to dry. SCOFIELD Cureseal-W should then be reapplied and slip resistance verified following the instructions in section 14. *Application as a Sealer*. Additional information about stripping and cleaning concrete surfaces is available in Scofield's Tech-Data Bulletin M-544 *LITHOCHROME Coating Remover*.

16. Availability:

SCOFIELD Cureseal-W is marketed nationwide and internationally, directly to the user and through strategically located warehouses, dealers, and representatives. Contact Scofield for its nearest representative.

Scofield offers a complete line of engineered systems for coloring, texturing, and improving performance in architectural concrete. Scofield Systems address specialized requirements for interior, exterior and vertical uses with compatible systems of complementary products including coloring admixtures, color hardeners, colored cementitious toppings, stains, curing compounds, sealers, coatings, repair products and texturing tools. Visit the Scofield website at www.scofield.com for further information.

17. Warranty Summary:

For the complete warranty statement and important limitations, read the *Material Safety Data Sheet and Warranty*. Generally, Scofield represents and warrants only that its products are of consistent quality. No other oral or written statement is authorized. Any liability is limited to refund or replacement of defective product. The end user shall determine product's suitability and assume all risks and liability.

Suggested Short Form Specification for Sealing Concrete Flatwork:

All concrete, SCOFIELD® Overlay™ and SCOFIELD® Texturetop® flatwork designated as being sealed in the plans and specifications shall be sealed with SCOFIELD® Cureseal-W™ manufactured by L. M. Scofield Company, (800) 800-9900, Los Angeles, CA, (323) 720-3000, and Atlanta, GA, (770) 920-6000. SCOFIELD® Cureseal-W™ shall be applied full strength in accordance with Scofield's Tech-Data Bulletin B-204.



1 800 800 9900 or www.scofield.com

SCOFIELD PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

■ **L. M. Scofield Company customer service:** 1 800 800 9900

Western Headquarters: 6533 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90040 **voice:** 323 720 3000 **fax:** 323 720 3030

Eastern Headquarters: 4155 Scofield Road, Douglasville, GA 30134 **voice:** 770 920 6000 **fax:** 770 920 6060

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