

Basic Description

Sealox is a solvent base, standard density superior non-gloss sealer designed to inhibit water absorption and the penetration of most atmospheric pollutants on exposed concrete and masonry. Reaction with masonry and humidity chemically bonds highly repellent Sealox to the substrate. Sealox's extremely small molecular structure allows complete saturation of the porous material. Treated surfaces resist damaging salt intrusions, freeze/thaw spalling, efflorescence, mildew and other moisture related damage. Sealox is suitable for application to brick, concrete, stucco and most other masonry surfaces. Unlike most water repellents, Sealox gives long lasting protection to alkaline masonry surfaces such as architectural concrete, masonry, mortars, grouts and high strength cements. Traffic bearing surfaces should use the Sealox High Density. Sealox 3203 S.D. conforms to ASTM E-514 (CAN.CSA S413-94).

Advantages

- Dries hard and will not attract airborne dirt.
- Excellent penetration into the pores of concrete & masonry.
- Will not change the colour or texture of the surface.
- Prevents freeze and thaw damage.
- Inhibits efflorescence.
- Imparts excellent resistance to acids and alkalis.
- Maintains long term weatherability.
- Exhibits repellency immediately after application.

Limitations

Use in well ventilated areas. Do not dilute Sealox with solvents or thinners. Protect metal, glass, and other surfaces from overspray. Do not use over saturated surfaces or curing membranes.

Technical Data

Flash Point	62°F (16.7°C)
Shelf Life	6 months
Density	6.75 lbs per US gallon (0.81 kg per litre)
Coverage	(100 - 200 square feet per gallon) depending on porosity. 2 - 4 square metres per litre
Solids	5.5%

Preparatory Work

Masonry surfaces should be clean and free of surface dirt, dust oil or surface coatings. New concrete should be well cured using water, wet burlap or polyethylene. All joints sealants or caulks should be in place.

Application

Sealox should be applied by brush, roller or spray in a heavy coat since it's effectiveness increases with deeper penetration. Vertical surfaces should receive two "wet-on-wet" coats.