



Protective Finishes, LLC
PRAETORIAN™

Understanding Dry Times

Key to Successful Application of
Floor Finishes

Product Specifications

Products are designed to be applied within certain parameters in order to achieve the specified results. Job and application conditions outside of parameters will have an effect on:

- Dry times
- Gloss
- Surface appearance

Actual field results will vary due to environmental condition variances.

Understanding these conditions and adjusting, when possible, is important for a successful application.

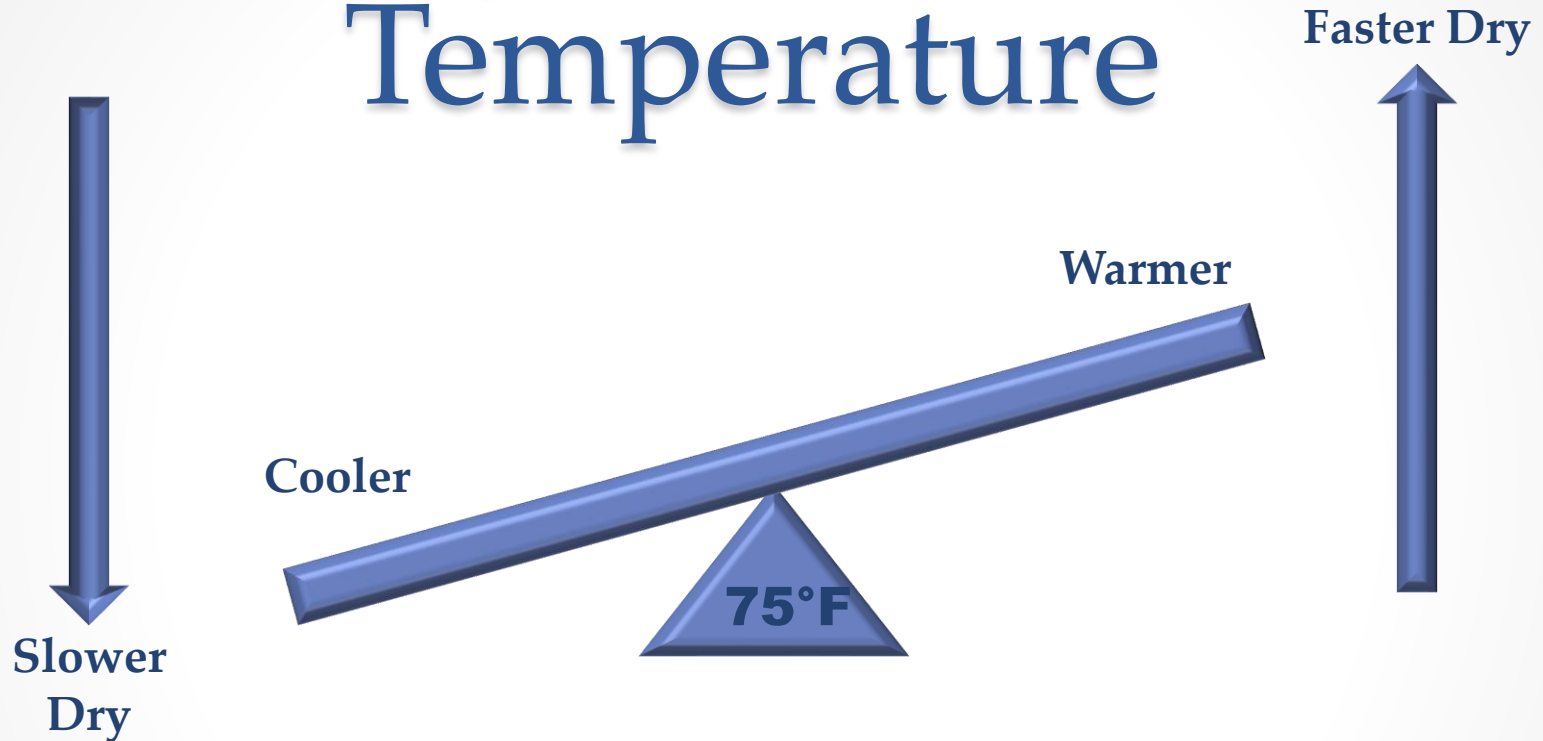
Variables in Dry Times

Application outside of recommended drying conditions can result in unfavorable results.

Conditions, listed below, have a great effect on project results.

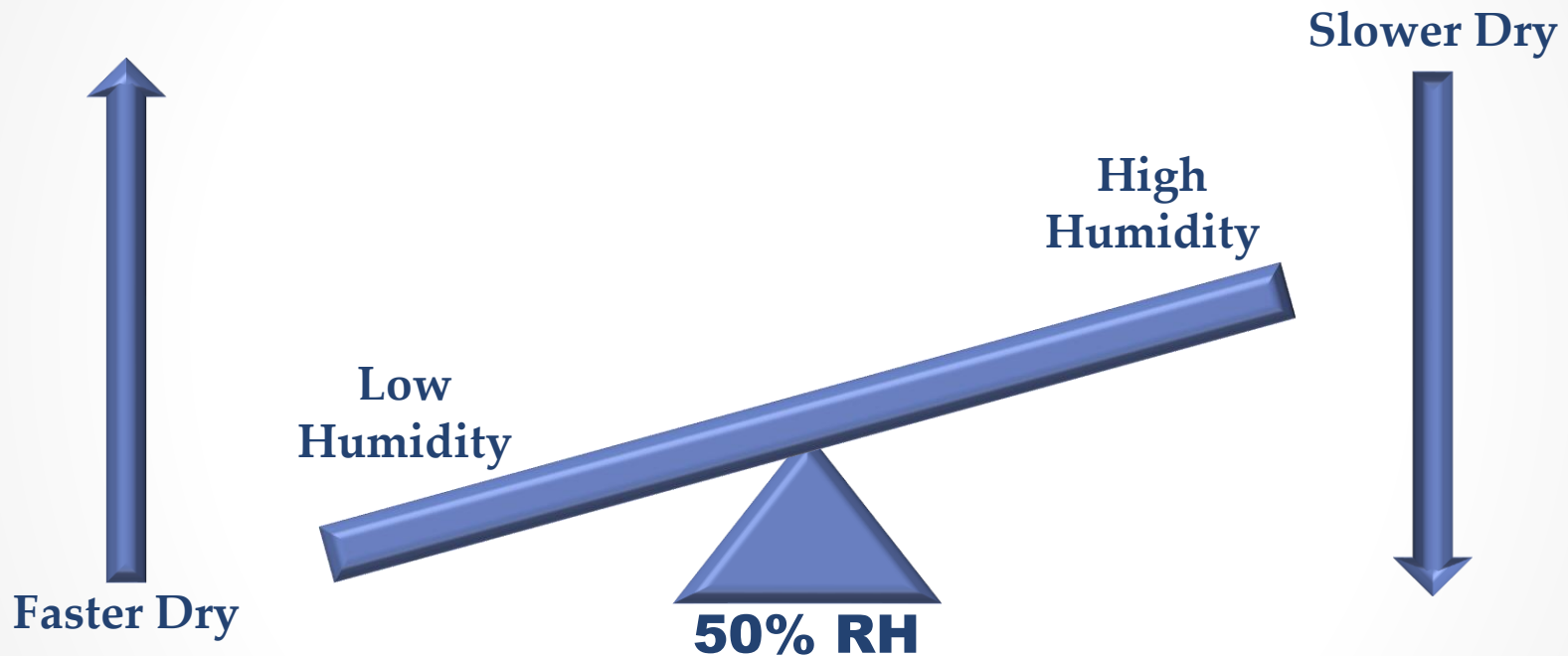
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Dew Points
- Air Movement
- Application film thickness

Dry Time and Temperature



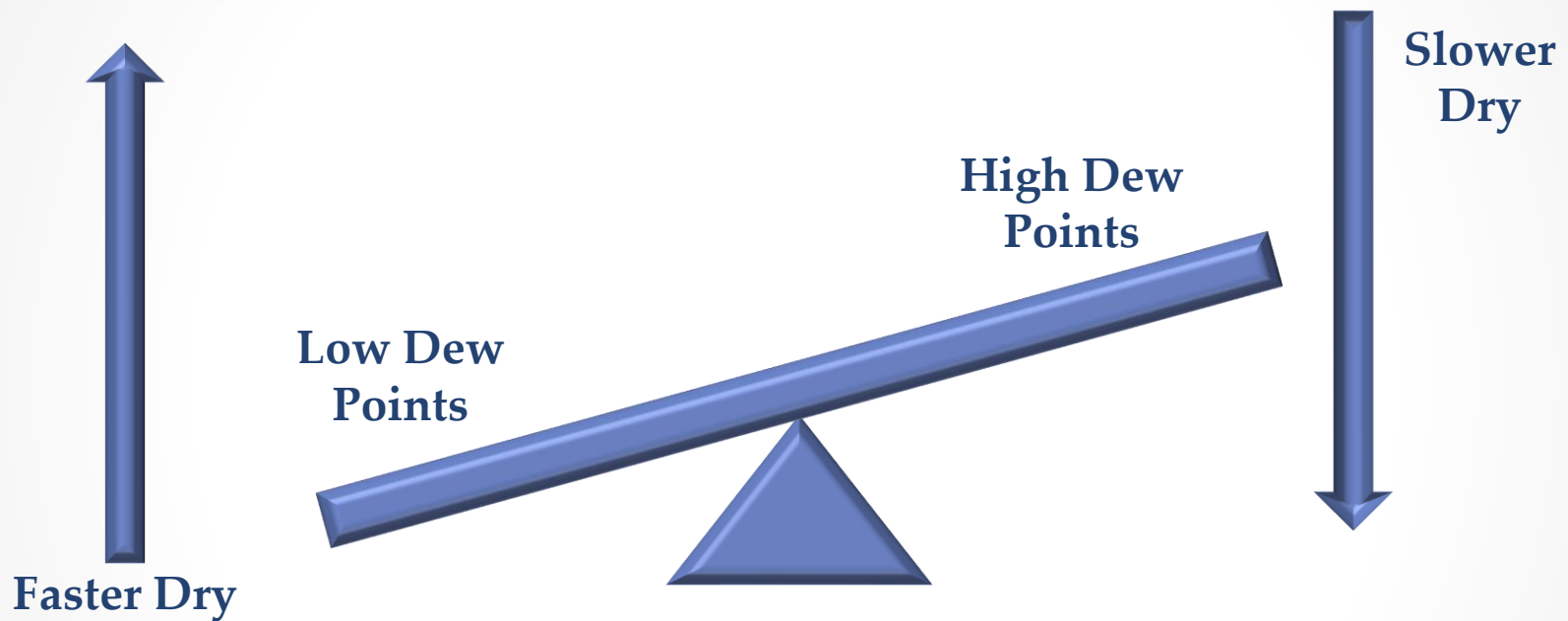
Dry time standards are established at temperatures between 73-75 F.
Temperature lower than specification standard = Longer dry time
Temperature higher than specification standard = Faster dry time

Dry Time & Humidity



Humidity lower than specification standard = Faster dry time
Humidity higher than specification standard = Slower dry time

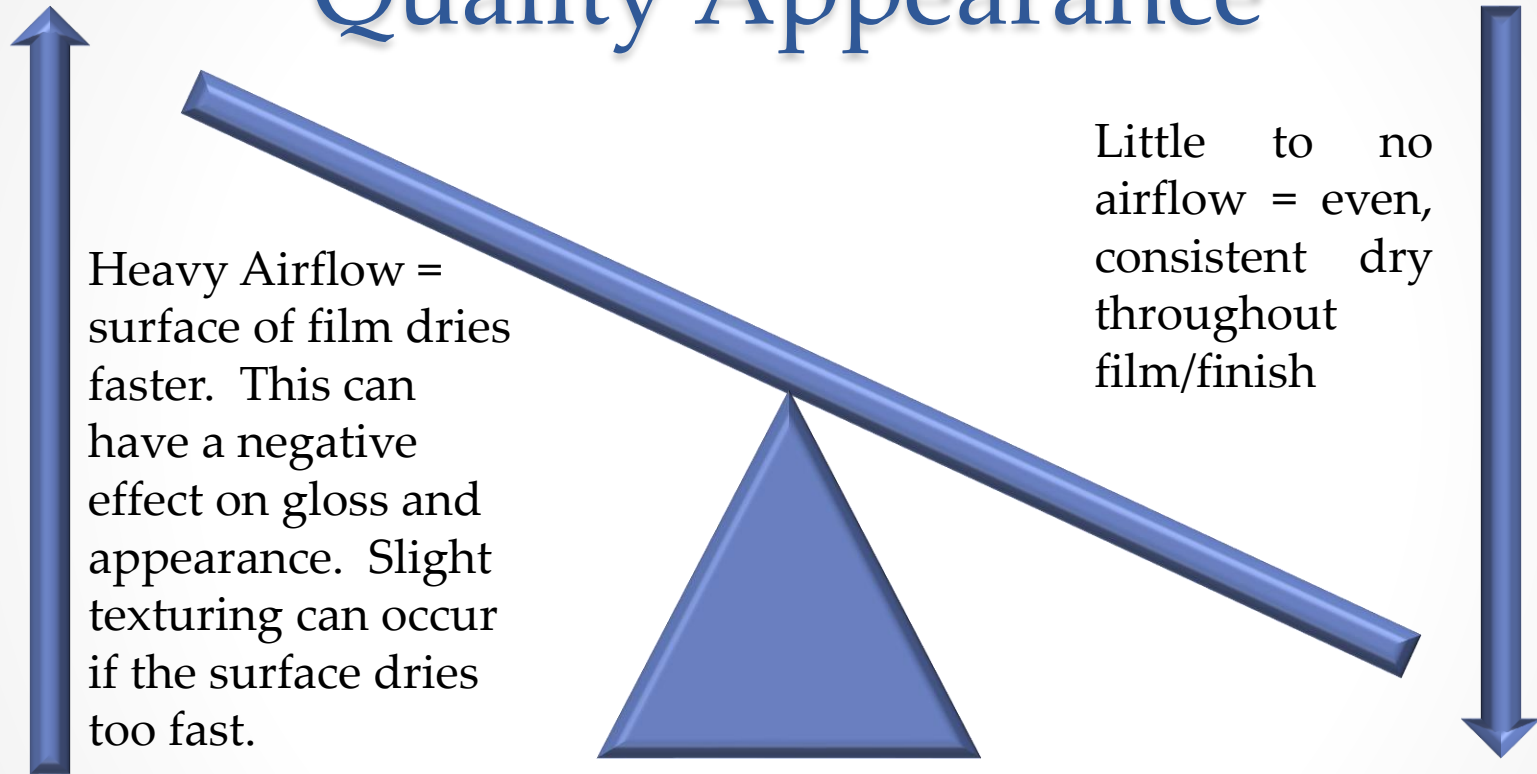
Dry Time & Dew Points



Dewpoints more than 20 F differential from temperature = Faster dry time
(the air supports water evaporation)

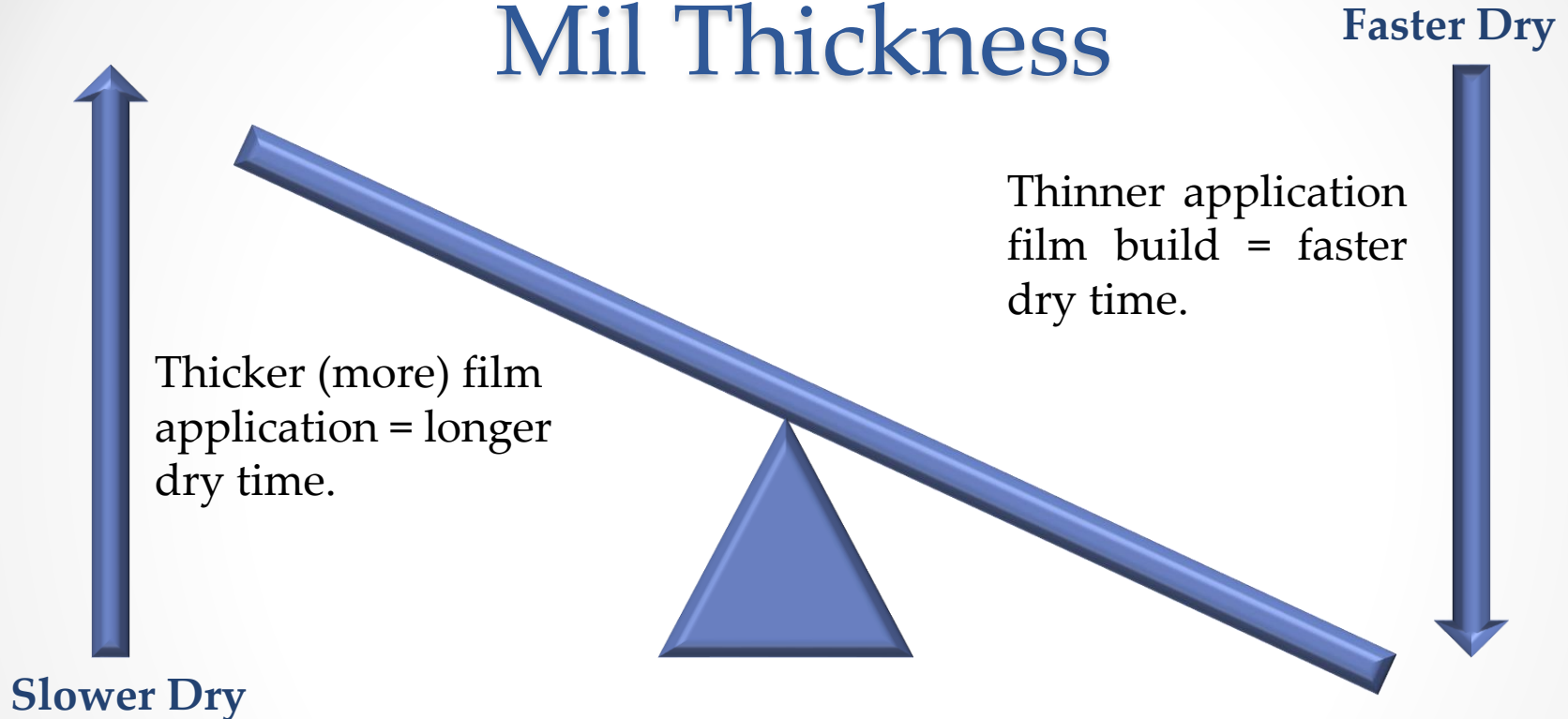
Dewpoints closer to actual temperature = Slower dry time
(the air is saturated and cannot support favorable evaporation)

Dry Times, Air Movement, Quality Appearance



Dry Time & Application

Mil Thickness



Application film builds, for our roll on products, are specified and tested at 3-4 mils wet. Dry time will exponentially increase as mil thickness increases.

Balancing

Understanding the effects of drying conditions is important for a successful application. In addition, will help you to know how to communicate to your customer.

High dewpoints and cool temperature (air conditioning) have huge effects on dry times. Bring temperatures to 73-75F, when possible.

If there is not cross flow of air through the room, use negative air flow to reduce moisture density of the air in the room.

Keep application mil thickness at the recommended spread rate.

