



Omega Concrete Countertop Sealer™

The last sealer you'll ever need.

INSTRUCTIONS

Version 5.0

IMPORTANT: Read and understand instructions prior to using Omega. Refer to online instruction videos for primer and finish coat application processes.

Introduction:

Omega™ is a high-performance, food-safe, low-sheen, color-enhancing sealer. It is a two-component, water-borne aliphatic-polyurethane sealer that provides excellent stain and abrasion resistance, requiring very little maintenance for years of quality service. It offers excellent protection and rapid application and turnaround and is tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions. It is a low-VOC finish that is non-yellowing, UV stable, water-clear, and highly abrasion resistant. It can be used indoors or outdoors.

Coverage:

Once mixed and diluted, product coverage is about 670 square feet per quart per coat. Exact coverage rate depends upon surface porosity and application rate. See Summary on last page for a coverage rates.

Tools and Materials:

You will need to round up some basic tools before you get started. Here is a list of things to have on hand:

- Measuring syringes, or something that will measure a few tablespoons (or milliliters).
- Quart/liter sized mixing containers
- Spatula for scraping the mixing container
- green Scotchbrite™ pad
- 320 or 400 grit wet or dry sandpaper
- High-density foam rollers in 4-6" and 2" sizes (CCI brand strongly recommended)
- Small spray bottle
- Lint-free shop towels
- Acetone or denatured alcohol for cleaning
- Muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid) for etching
- Clean water
- Timer
- Smooth-On's XTend-It dry gas, Bloxygen, or other inert dry gas (argon or nitrogen) (optional).

IMPORTANT: Threads and lids must be cleaned thoroughly after each use. See page 7 for details about cleaning and storage of the product.

IMPORTANT: Do NOT over-backroll. The surface needs to stay wet. Do not backroll until dry. See online videos for backrolling details.

IMPORTANT: Strain sealer before applying.

Summary of Omega Mixing and Application Instructions

Surface Preparation

- Concrete is acid etched or honed to no finer than 400 grit
- Concrete is clean and dry

Mixing

- Sealer is **2 parts by volume A** plus **1 part by volume B**
- Purge moist air from both containers
- Mix and **let rest for at least 5 minutes**
- Dilute with water as needed (Primer or Finish coats)
- Pot life 1 hour at 70°F (21°C)

Dilution

- Primer: 1 part urethane mixture plus 7 parts water by volume
- Finish Coat: 1 part urethane mixture plus 1 part water by volume (or 1.25 parts water in hot weather)

Straining

- Strain diluted mixture through a paint strainer

Application: Primer

- Primer coats: apply a small amount and spread out rapidly, use spray bottle application method
- Backroll immediately
- Maintain wet edge to prevent roller marks
- Wait 10-20 minutes between coats
- Apply at least 2 coats
- Wait 15+ minutes before applying Finish Coats
- Rinse foam roller with water

Application: Finish Coat

- Finish coats: apply a small amount and spread out rapidly, use spray bottle application method
- Backroll immediately
- Maintain wet edge to prevent roller marks
- Wait 10-20 minutes between coats
- Apply 2 to 4 coats depending upon desired protection
- Rinse foam roller with water between coats

Read and understand the full instructions before sealing a client's project.

STEP ONE- Surface Preparation:

Surface preparation before sealing is an important first step to ensure success with the sealer. The concrete should be at least two days old after casting, it should be microscopically rough, and it should be clean and dry.

Curing

Your concrete should be allowed to cure for several days after casting, following good concrete curing practices. This ensures the cement matrix is maturing and the internal moisture levels have been reduced to low levels. For some concrete mixes this happens in a few days, for others it will take longer; you will need to set the time between casting and sealing based on the quality of the concrete you are working with and the conditions it is cured in. With most quality concrete countertop mixes, 2 days following casting is a good start, although more time should be given during cooler periods, and more time is always better if you have time to give. For best results let your concrete cure for at least 4 days prior to sealing.

Summary: If you want the best results, give it time. If you are in a rush, then don't expect the best results.

Profile

The surface of the bare concrete should be visually matte and microscopically rough. In other words, it should have a profile, or tooth, prior to sealing. This ensures the sealer develops a good mechanical bond with the surface. Before sealing, you want the concrete to have a matte finish, you don't want to see reflection in the surface, and the rougher the surface is, the better the sealer will adhere.

Profiling also removes surficial material or contaminants that would interfere with forming a good bond. Wax and form release agents routinely transfer to the surface of the concrete during casting, and these must be removed before sealing. Do not rely on acetone alone to entirely remove surface residue like wax or form release agents! Surface blotchiness and uneven enhancement in cream finishes is often a sign of incomplete removal of surface residue.

There are several ways to profile the concrete: Etching, wet-sanding and finally honing. Choose the method that is most appropriate for your concrete. You MUST profile the concrete prior to sealing.

BEST results are from acid etching after wet-sanding or wet honing to 200 grit with diamond polishing discs.

Option 1: Etching

Acid etching provides a microscopic 'tooth' for the sealer and dissolves any weak material in the substrate that may prohibit sealer from fully penetrating and adhering. Etching is most often performed on cream finishes, or concrete that's left untouched after it is demolded. Keep in mind acid etching mainly affects the cement paste, and will not change the surface of exposed glass, tile, or exposed stone such as quartz or granite.

A good starting etching solution is *1 part by volume muriatic (hydrochloric) acid added to 10 parts by volume of clear water.* (Always add acid to water, not the other way around.) Note: acetone is NOT ACID and will not etch your concrete.

Apply the dilute acid to soaking wet concrete and scrub the surface with a green Scotchbrite pad for about a minute. Flush the surface with clear water and gently scrub with a clean Scotchbrite pad while rinsing with clear water. Multiple etching sessions may be necessary to ensure complete etching. Do not use acetone in place of acid. Acetone is a solvent and not an acid, and it does not etch at all.

Etching may not evenly or entirely remove surface residue like wax or form release agents. For that we recommend light wet sanding.

Option 2: Wet Sanding

An easy and effective way to lightly work the surface and remove wax and release residue without exposing sand grains is to hand-sand the surface using wet/dry sandpaper. Use 320 to 400 grit paper, as coarser grit sandpaper can leave scratches and can be too aggressive. This kind of sandpaper is the black, silicon-carbide type used to wet sand automotive finishes. It's always used wet to prevent scratching the concrete surface, and it's a great way to remove surface residue and to lightly smooth the concrete's surface. A wet-sanded surface can be etched to further enhance the microscopic tooth. Be sure to thoroughly wet sand 100% of the surface. Best results are achieved by acid etching after wet sanding.

Option 3: Honing

Machine honing with diamonds is often done to expose the sand grains to produce a salt and pepper finish, or, after the concrete has been ground to expose stone or glass aggregate. Machine honing is done using a wet polisher.

A honed surface is one that's been polished with diamonds to a grit no finer than 400 grit. Ideally the surface is honed to 200 grit and no finer. The sealer will bond better to embedded materials that are smooth and non-porous (like glass or metal) when honed to only 200 grit. It is vital the concrete is not highly polished to make it shiny, as anything finer will make the surface too smooth, and you run the risk of the sealer peeling off. Best results are achieved by acid etching after machine honing.

Damp honing is a less aggressive and less messy way of honing with diamond polishing pads. Simply attach a 5" 100 or 200 grit wet diamond polishing pad to a 5" random orbit sander and wet the concrete to be honed with a sponge or spray bottle. Acid etch after damp honing for best results.

Clean

Your concrete must be free of dust, debris, wax, curing compounds, or other materials or sealers (some specific sealers are an exception) that could compromise adhesion.

You would not paint over dirt, so spend a moment cleaning the concrete before you seal. You want to do this after you've profiled the concrete, since etched, sanded or honed concrete has very fine residue that must be removed before sealing. Use a green scrubby pad to remove the fine residue and rinse well with clear water. Denatured alcohol or acetone can be used to help wipe off dust from an already profiled surface. Note that acetone is NOT ACID.

Dry

Finally, your concrete should be fully dry prior to applying sealer. Dry concrete lets the sealer penetrate into the concrete, whereas wet, damp or barely dry concrete won't. Damp or wet concrete will inhibit the cure and affect the performance of the sealer.

Wait a minimum of 12 hours (overnight is better) for drying following saturation. Remember, cooler shop temperatures slow evaporation, so if it's cool where you're sealing (say below 70°F or 21°C) give the concrete more time to dry out. When in doubt, give it a full day. Good practice is to wipe down the concrete with a lint-free cloth wetted with acetone just before sealing, making sure the acetone is fully evaporated. Denatured alcohol or acetone also helps remove any surface contamination, like dust and fingerprint oils.

Environment

Humidity

Omega does not need humidity or moisture for curing; in fact, drier conditions are beneficial. Generally, room temperature conditions are acceptable, provided it's not too damp or cool. **Omega** needs to dry between coats, so warmer, drier conditions aids in drying. The sealer also benefits from warm curing conditions after the finish has been applied, as warmer temperatures speed the curing reaction.

Ideally, humidity levels should be moderate (35% to 60%). High humidity levels (above 60%) will slow drying and inhibit curing. Very dry conditions (below 35%) may cause flash-drying, which could lead to streaks or surface texture.

Temperature

Acceptable temperatures for sealer application are between 60° - 90°F (16°-32°C). Temperatures below 60°F are not recommended, as it will slow down evaporation and significantly lengthen the cure time of the sealer. **Do not apply the sealer in temperatures below 60°F / 16°C.** Temperatures above 80°F / 27°C will increase the chance of the sealer flashing off quickly, usually resulting in roller marks. In these conditions, you should apply 3 primer coats.

Condensation

The sealer should never be applied in conditions where condensation may occur. Always apply, and then cure the sealer, when the concrete's temperature is at least 5°F (3°C) above the dew point and will remain warmer than the expected dew point during the first 24 hours after application. The dew point is the temperature at which moisture condenses from the air, and it is associated with relative humidity. A high relative humidity indicates that the dew point is closer to the current air temperature. Just like a glass of ice water on a hot summer's day, cold concrete in a warm, moist environment will create condensation on the surface. Your concrete should always be at, or warmer than, the ambient shop air temperature during the first 24 hours during and after sealing.

Dust

Your shop should not be dusty at the time of sealing. Before sealing, avoid any activity that could cause dust to become airborne, such as: sweeping the floor, cutting wood/melamine, weighing out cement, etc.

Air Flow

Having a gentle breeze in the shop can be helpful during the curing process. Only apply the sealer when the air is still.

STEP TWO- Mixing:

Omega has 2 components: Part A and Part B. **It is important that these 2 parts need to be measured carefully.** Note that all parts are measured by volume.

Omega is used as both a primer and as a finish coat, and it is applied in two stages: The first stage is a primer and the second stage is the finish coat(s). Two to three primer coats and two or more finish coats are applied, depending upon the degree of protection required. Priming is necessary to ensure a smooth, flawless finish coat. Applying the finish coat to bare concrete may result in a blotchy, rough or streaky surface.

Take your time through this step of the process in order to achieve the best results and **follow the timing instructions exactly. Use a timer for each step.**

Make sure that all of your mixing containers and tools are clean and dry. Part B is particularly sensitive to moisture, and it is extremely important not to introduce any moisture into the container.

1. Mixing urethane components- Parts A and B

Step 1: Slowly stir Part A for about 30 seconds. Do not shake the container. Do not mix at a high speed that whips air into Part A. Part B does not need mixing.

Step 2: Measure and combine 2 parts of A with 1 part of B by volume. Replace lids on both containers immediately, using a dry gas blanket if this is your final use of the containers for the day. Thoroughly mix the combined A&B for 1 minute. Use the timer for this activity. This gives you "**1 Part Urethane**".

Step 3: Clean any sealer residue from the lids with straight acetone and purge moist air from both containers using Smooth-On XTend-It or other dry, inert gas before closing lids.

Step 4: Allow this blend to rest for at least 5 minutes prior to moving on. This is called "induction time". **It is critical that you allow a full 5 minutes, because shorter induction times result in a higher likelihood of water penetrating the cured sealer.** Induct for 10 minutes in colder situations when your shop is colder than room temperature.

Omega has a usable potlife of about 45 minutes to 1 hour after mixing (at 70°F, 21°C). Because each coat is applied about 15 minutes apart, you can mix 2 to 3 coats worth of A+B at a time. Do not use any sealer that is more than 1 hour old regardless of its appearance.

Periodically re-mix any sealer that has sat for more than 5 minutes to keep all the ingredients in suspension.

Warmer temperatures shorten the potlife. In warmer conditions (above about 80°F, 27°C), it is helpful to cool the sealer in a refrigerator to lengthen the potlife when applying the finish. Chilling the sealer will cause it to thicken. This is normal and does not affect its performance.

2. Dilution

Water is used to dilute the mixed urethane. While distilled water is ideal, you can use tap water if it tastes good and doesn't have a high hardness level. Do not use water that smells odd or that is cloudy or discolored.

Do not dilute before the 5 minute induction period is completed.

The proportions of A&B and water depend on whether you are mixing up the primer or the finish coat. In either case, you must **mix for 1 minute**. The components must be thoroughly and completely combined before proceeding.

Primer Application:

- **1 part urethane** (part A and B combined)
- **7 parts water**

Finish Application:

- **1 part urethane** (part A and B combined)
- **1 part water** (or 1.25 parts in hot weather – see below)

Backrolling finish coats can be challenging when it's very warm in your shop. For these summertime conditions, it's permissible to add up to (but no more than) 25% more water to each finish coat (1 part urethane and 1.25 parts water). The extra water compensates for the rapid drying that occurs in hot environments and makes backrolling easier.

3. Straining

Because Part A is highly reactive, sometimes a film forms on underside of the lid due to reaction with the tiny amount of air in the container. This film can dry and fall into the container as flakes or chunks, similar to what happens with paint cans. Although chunks are not always present, it is good practice to strain the diluted A&B mixture before applying it. This is standard procedure for many coatings, for example automotive finishes.

To strain the mixture, simply pour it through a paint strainer.

STEP THREE- Application:

Roller Management

New rollers should be dampened with water before use. Wet the roller and squeeze out as much moisture as possible. We strongly recommend CCI's foam rollers because of their superior texture and absorbent qualities.

If you expect to stop rolling after applying each coat (either primer or finish), be sure to rinse out the roller well with clear water to remove all traces of sealer (primer or finish coat). If a used roller is not rinsed clean, the sealer will dry up on the surface of the roller and create debris that will contaminate the newly applied finish. Ensure the rinsed roller is thoroughly squeezed out before using it again. If you apply primer or finish coats continuously without pausing for more than a few minutes, then you do not need to rinse out your roller.

Tip: There are three important factors to being successful with Omega: work fast, leave a very thin, shiny wet film after backrolling, and never, ever go back over an area that's started to dull or dry.

1. Primer Application:

Spray Bottle Application Technique:

The **spray bottle application** technique is the recommended method for applying Omega primer coats for almost all applications on smooth or mildly textured concrete. Two prime coats are required.

This method uses an ordinary small (8 ounce or 240 mL) spray bottle to apply a small amount of primer to the concrete surface, where it is immediately spread out and then lightly backrolled within a few seconds of application.

It's best to work in a small, manageable area, starting along the short edge of the concrete. Working in a path that's 1 to 2 roller widths wide works best. This creates a short, wet edge, which is the border between the freshly applied finish coat and the unsealed concrete. A short, wet edge is easier to blend new sealer into as you progress from one end of the concrete piece to the other. Everything about being successful with Omega is working fast, as thin films of sealer begin to dry out quickly.

- Spray some primer onto the concrete (watch my videos to get an idea of how much primer to spray), and very quickly spread the primer out within the area you've established. Use firm roller pressure. The roller should leave a very thin, wet film of prime coat that fully covers the section of concrete you're working in. Spray more primer if you need more. **Do not work slowly!**
- Once the primer is evenly spread out, **immediately** backroll using very light pressure. I find backrolling at 90 degrees to the direction I used for spreading the primer to be very helpful in evening out roller lines. Backroll quickly, then proceed with more primer.
- Repeat the process by spraying more primer along the newly created wet edge. Spread this out and backroll to blend the new primer in with the previously applied primer. Always work fast so that the primer is blended wet on wet.

Do not go back over an area if it starts to dull down.

*****Important: Do NOT over-backroll. The surface needs to stay wet. Do not backroll until dry.*****

The surface should remain looking wet and shiny, but should be free of foam, roller marks, drips, or puddles of excess primer. It's ok to leave very small bubbles in the primer. Once you stop rolling the very thin film of wet finish should flow out to be even and smooth. It will begin to dull as it dries out. Do NOT backroll over a dull area.

Apply 2 to 3 primer applications with this method. At least two primer applications are necessary, however, some professionals prefer to apply 3 primer coats when sealing very porous concrete or in hot shop conditions. Using a third

primer coat will help achieve a more even appearance and will help the finish coats lay out more easily. The optional third primer coat is applied as soon as the moisture from the second coat has flashed off (usually within 10 to 15 minutes), and the application method is the same as the first two primer coats.

Wait until the moisture from the last primer coat has flashed off (usually within about 15 minutes) before proceeding with the finish applications. Priming using highly-diluted sealer pumps moisture into the concrete, and it's important to let this moisture evaporate before applying your finish coats. The best results are achieved by applying the next coat as soon as the prior coat has flashed off and is ready. Always apply at least 2 finish coats after priming if you expect to have to stop the sealing process. This ensures a more even appearance. Do not wait longer than 24 hours between priming and the finish coat application. If this occurs you must thoroughly scuff-sand the surface with 220 grit sandpaper and remove all sanding residue before applying the next coat.

You may direct a fan to gently blow air over the primer to speed drying. Be careful not to blow dust or debris into the sealer.

2. Finish Application:

The finish is applied identically as the primer. Each coat of finish only needs to be applied and immediately spread thin. It does not need to soak in like the primer. Four finish coats are usually required for demanding applications.

Tip: There are three important factors to being successful with Omega: work fast, leave a very thin, shiny wet film after backrolling, and never, ever go back over an area that's started to dull or dry.

Finish Application Technique:

The **spray bottle application** technique is the recommended method for applying Omega finish coats for almost all applications on smooth or mildly textured concrete.

This method uses an ordinary small (8 ounce or 240 mL) spray bottle to apply a small amount of finish to the concrete surface, where it is immediately spread out and then lightly backrolled within a few seconds of application.

It's best to work in a small, manageable area, starting along the short edge of the concrete. Working in a path that's 1 to 2 roller widths wide works best. This creates a short, wet edge, which is the border between the freshly applied finish coat and the unsealed concrete. A short, wet edge is easier to blend new sealer into as you progress from one end of the concrete piece to the other. Everything about being successful with Omega is working fast, as thin films of sealer begin to dry out quickly.

- Spray some finish onto the concrete (watch my videos to get an idea of how much sealer to spray), and very quickly spread the sealer out within the area you've established. Use firm roller pressure. The roller should leave a thin, wet film of finish coat that fully covers the section of concrete you're working in. Spray more sealer if you need more. **Do not work slowly!**
- Once the sealer is evenly spread out, **immediately** backroll using very light pressure. I find backrolling at 90 degrees to the direction I used for spreading the sealer to be very helpful in evening out roller lines. Backroll quickly, then proceed with more sealer.
- Repeat the process by spraying more sealer along the newly created wet edge. Spread this out and backroll to blend the new sealer in with the previously applied finish. Always work fast so that the finish is blended wet on wet.

Do not go back over an area if it starts to dull down.

Double Roller Method For heavily textured concrete, or concrete with open voids, use the double roller method instead, as you'll be able to get sealer down into the bottom of deep texture. One roller is used to apply and spread the sealer while another is used to backroll up the excess.

Dip the roller into the sealer, and using a new high-density foam roller, quickly spread the sealer across a small area of the surface until it is evenly and fully covered in a thin, wet film. Depending upon your shop conditions and the pace you prefer to work at, a roughly 1 to 2-foot (300mm - 600mm) width is a good-sized section to start with. It's best to work from one end of a slab and gradually proceed along its length. This minimizes the length of sealer's wet edge, preventing drying that could lead to roller marks.

For each section, apply, spread and then backroll up the excess finish as rapidly as possible, maintaining a wet surface. Do not let the finish dry out at all, or streaks may occur.

Use a second roller only for back rolling. Start with the roller damp with water and backroll until it becomes saturated with sealer. Use a gloved hand to squeeze out excess sealer from the roller into a clean container, then use the roller to continue to soak up excess sealer that remains on the surface. Repeat. Keep rolling continuously until the surface is smooth, bubble free but remains glossy wet.

Backroll until there is a very thin film of sealer left on the surface. A good visual cue is that when you begin backrolling, the texture of the wet sealer is bumpy from the roller and from small bubbles that burst. As you continue to remove more material the small bubbles disappear and the bumpy texture gets finer and finer, looking a lot like the surface of melamine. **The surface should remain looking wet and shiny**, but should be free of foam, roller marks, drips or puddles of excess sealer. Once you stop rolling the very thin film of wet finish should flow out to be even and smooth within a few seconds

It's often useful to use a dry, lint-free shop towel or microfiber cloth to blot excess sealer from the roller during your final backroll. This helps achieve the very thin wet film that is necessary for getting a good finish.

Wait about 10 to 20 minutes between each finish coat application, or until the wet sheen of the freshly applied sealer disappears and the surface appears uniformly dull. The sealer will still be wet and sticky to the touch. The best results are achieved by applying new finish coats as soon as the prior coat is ready.

Do not wait longer than 24 hours between applications. If this occurs you must thoroughly dry scuff-sand the surface with 220 grit sandpaper and remove all sanding residue before applying the next coat.

Omega, like many water-borne urethanes, must dry in order for it to begin cross-linking, which is critical for achieving the stain and scratch resistance it offers. Moisture in the concrete, and moisture in previous coats of sealer will slow curing, as will cold and damp shops.

A gentle fan may be used to speed drying. Make sure dust or debris does not get blown onto the fresh sealer.

Number of Finish Coats

The number of finish coats depends on the stain resistance required for a project. This usually ranges from 2 to 4 applications: 2 coats for objects that will see very light use and no or only mild staining agents, 3 coats for bathroom vanities, and 4 coats for objects that will see high use and exposure (kitchens, for example). I do not recommend fewer than 4 finish coats for kitchens or commercial bars.

One coat may be sufficient for very light use areas, however the appearance may be blotchy or unsatisfactory, hence the recommendation for a minimum of 2 coats. Surfaces like bathroom vanities, bartops and countertops require at least 3 finish coats.

Areas where heavy wear is expected may require more coats to build a thicker wear layer. In this case apply more than 5 to 6 coats.

If you are using the 1 part urethane to 1.25 parts water dilution in hot weather, you may need to add an extra finish coat to ensure desired protection, up to a maximum of 5 finish coats.

NOTES:

Product Storage:

Omega is highly reactive, which is what makes it fast to apply. The shelf life is up to 1 year in properly stored, unopened containers, and 3 to 6 months in opened containers, stored properly and dry gas blanket applied. More frequent uses shorten the shelf life.

To maximize shelf life and product effectiveness, Omega should be stored in room temperature conditions. Do not store it in hot conditions or in a refrigerator, and **never let it freeze**.

Part A and Part B: Both components are highly reactive, and the shelf life will be shortened if the containers are opened frequently and repeatedly exposed to moist air. It is strongly recommended to use a dry gas like Smooth-On's XTend-It dry gas to purge moist air from both containers (Part A and part B). This will preserve the potency and extend the shelf life.

Part A will gradually thicken over time. Product that has thickened slightly (but is still a pourable liquid) is still good. Thicker (custard-like) product that cannot be mixed and re-liquefied is no longer useful.

Part B: This component is moisture-sensitive, and residue left on the threads and cap after pouring will cure into a hard, very strong adhesive. This can make removing the cap difficult or nearly impossible without damaging the bottle or the cap. It's strongly recommended to wipe the lip and threads of the bottle, and the inside threads of the cap with a clean paper towel or cloth wetted with straight acetone. Do not get acetone into the Part B! **The cap, threads and bottle lip must be completely clean and free of any Part B residue in order to prevent the cap from becoming glued onto the bottle.**

Post Application Expectations:

It is normal for the surface to feel slightly soft, tacky or gummy for about a day or two after sealing. Cold environments extend the length of time the sealer remains gummy, while **warm environments** help the sealer cure to a hard finish sooner. **Ideal curing conditions are above 75°F (24°C).** Air movement such as a fan on low speed can also speed curing (because it helps drive off moisture which slows curing). If the sealer still is gummy/tacky after a day or two, simply wait another day before panicking.

When applied in ideal conditions, sealer can see light use in about 24-36 hours, and will be durable in about 72 hours. Full cure generally occurs within about 5-7 days after application at temperatures above 70°F (21°C).

Sanding

Should dust, debris, drips or runs mar the finish, wait until the sealer is hard enough to sand (usually in about 24 hours). Use 320 grit sandpaper to remove large debris or surface unevenness, and finer (400 to 600 grit) for refining the surface. A green Scotchbrite pad can also be used to even out the sheen. Sanding by hand is less aggressive than sanding using a random orbit sander. Some people routinely sand the entire surface to achieve a very smooth surface. In these instances it's recommended to apply at least one extra coat of finish to account for the material sanded off.

Resealing after 24 hours

Resealing or applying more coats of Omega after the original coats are cured (and anytime after more than 24 hours has passed) is simple. First, lightly scuff sand the entire surface to be resealed with 220 grit sandpaper (320 if coarser sandpaper seems to be gouging the surface). Remove all of the dust and apply more finish coats as necessary. Do not sand through the old finish. No priming is necessary if the original finish is intact. Priming IS necessary if you sand through to bare concrete.

Removing cured sealer

In the event that cured sealer needs to be removed from the concrete, off-the-shelf paint stripper (not paint thinner) is effective and efficient at removing the urethane film from the concrete's surface. Multiple applications may be necessary, as there are different formulations and concentrations of paint strippers available. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding personal safety, application, cleanup, and responsible disposal methods, etc.

Alternatively, the cured sealer can be abrasively removed by machine (or damp) honing with 100 to 200 grit wet diamond pads.

Suggested starting volumes and coverage:

- **Primer:**
 - 20 mL Part A + 10 mL Part B. Mix, let rest, then add 210 mL water to make 240 mL primer.

- **Finish Coat:**
 - 60 mL Part A + 30 mL Part B. Mix, let rest, then add 90 mL water to make 180 mL finish coat.

These volumes should be enough to cover about 45 to 50 square feet of concrete with 2 prime coats and 2 finish coats. Exact coverage rates depend upon the concrete’s porosity, its shape, the application rate, and film thickness, and how much sealer is wasted during application.

By VOLUME							
Mix these:		Add:	To make:	Yields this:	Add:	To make:	Yields this:
Part A, mL	Part B, mL	Primer, 1 Coat			Finish, 1 Coat		
water, mL	Total, mL	Coverage, sq ft	water, mL	Total, mL	Coverage, sq ft		
20	10	210	240	101	30	60	34
30	15	315	360	152	45	90	51
40	20	420	480	203	60	120	68
50	25	525	600	254	75	150	85
60	30	630	720	304	90	180	101
70	35	735	840	355	105	210	118
80	40	840	960	406	120	240	135
90	45	945	1080	457	135	270	152
100	50	1050	1200	507	150	300	169
110	55	1155	1320	558	165	330	186
120	60	1260	1440	609	180	360	203
130	65	1365	1560	659	195	390	220
140	70	1470	1680	710	210	420	237
150	75	1575	1800	761	225	450	254
160	80	1680	1920	812	240	480	271
170	85	1785	2040	862	255	510	287
180	90	1890	2160	913	270	540	304
200	100	2100	2400	1015	300	600	338
<p><i>Note: coverage estimate is approximate and will vary by your application method, concrete shape, and surface porosity.</i></p> <p>CCI recommends 2 Primer coats and 4 Finish coats</p>							