

Skudo Commercial System Application Summary

PREPARATION

Before applying the Skudo Mat System:

- Ensure Skudo is suitable for the substrate on which it will be applied
NOTE : avoid applying Skudo to unsealed hardwood, carpet, rubber, painted surfaces, weak or latex based grout, unfilled travertine, pavers, high pH substrates (above 11.0), linoleums and vinyls that are effected by high pH of Base Coat
 (See www.SkudoUSA.com for complete details and a downloadable Product User Manual).
- Ensure the surface pH is below 11.0 and relative humidity (RH) is 90% or lower.
- Ensure the surface temperature is above 40 and below 105 degrees F.
- Do not apply the system externally if rain is likely within 6 hours.
- Ensure all densifiers, grouts, sealers, guards, epoxies etc. have been cured / burnished to their manufacturer specifications (touch dry is not sufficient).
- Ensure the area is clean and free from any foreign materials that will contaminate or compromise the Base Coat.
- Clear the area of any traffic and cordon off the area for at least 3 hours to allow Skudo to fully dry (HT will take longer to dry, but it will be able to take foot traffic after 3 hours and machines the next day).
- Ensure good ventilation.

Always spot test Skudo to specific job site conditions

JOB ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Know which grade of Skudo you are applying (Orange-HT or Yellow-MT), and adhere to the limitations listed in the Product User Manual, including:

1. Expected Construction Traffic

- Machinery - HT can handle moderate machinery, MT can handle infrequent and light machinery.
- Shoring & Scaffolding – Both HT and MT Mat can handle.

2. Job duration and location

If the job is exterior, you should be using HT only. The average on site life of Skudo Mats is as follows:

- HT Mat – 12 months interior, 9 months exterior
- MT Mat – 9 months interior only

3. Water and spill resistance:

- HT offers the highest water and spill resistance. MT offers moderate resistance.

SPREAD RATES

It is critical that the Skudo Base Coat be applied consistently to a thickness of at least 10 mils wet.

The spread rates of the Base Coat will vary due to weather, how porous the substrate is on which it will be applied, and the application method (roller or notched squeegee).

- On flat sealed continuous substrates the Base Coat will yield approximately 160 sq. ft. per gallon.
- On raw concrete or substrates with a lot of undulation or grout lines the yield can drop to 120 - 160 sq. ft. per gallon.



NOTE: For a detailed explanation of Skudo Commercial Mat System usage, application process and limitations, please see our website which contains a step-by-step application video.

www.SkudoUSA.com/how-to-apply/skudo-mat-systems

BASE COAT APPLICATION METHODS & TOOLS



NOTCHED SQUEEGEE & BACK ROLL

****Recommended by Skudo for most accurate application**

Tools

- (1) Skudo Notched Squeegee Kit
- (1) 18" Skudo Roller Kit (For Back Rolling)
- (1) 18" Skudo Roller Kit (For pressing Mat down)

Application Rate BETTER 10,000-12,000 SF/ Day ★★

Accuracy BEST ★★★

Preparation LEAST ★★★
Thoroughly soak Back roller cover in Base Coat
Sweep debris off area

Clean up NONE ★★★
Throw away roller covers when done
Overnight - submerge roller in Base Coat

Crew Needed 3 Man Crew



GAUGED ROLLER

Tools

- (1) 9" Gauged Roller Kit
- (1) 18" Skudo Roller Kit

Application Rate GOOD 3,500-5,000 SF/ Day ★

Accuracy BETTER ★★

Preparation LEAST ★★★
Sweep debris off area

Clean up NONE ★★★
Throw away roller covers when done
Overnight - submerge roller in Base Coat

Crew Needed 2 Man Crew



REMOVAL

When ready to remove the Skudo Mat, work with a partner and simply lift a corner and peel it back at a 45 degree angle. To make the process easier and faster, nip the edge at 2 to 3 foot widths and tear it into thinner strips. Dispose of the Mat in local refuse facilities.

NOTE: Do not remove the Mat when the temperature is below 36 degrees F.

The time it takes to remove the Skudo Mat will depend upon factors such as the texture of the surface it was applied to, and whether or not there were any contaminants on the surface at the time of application.

RECOMMENDED: Use the Skudo Mat Puller to give more leverage and make the removal process easier on your hands.



Skudo® Commercial System Application Steps



Step 1

Start with the Skudo Mat in a corner of the area to be covered.

Roll the Mat out 3 to 4 feet and align with a wall or edge of slab to ensure a straight roll out.

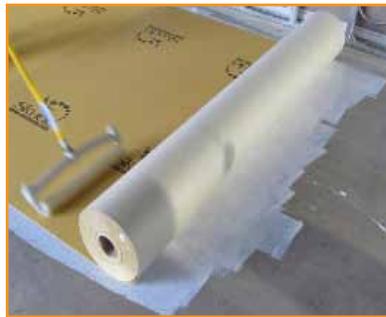


Step 2

Lift up the rolled out section away from the section's edge, begin applying the Base Coat directly onto the surface in a consistent coat with a thickness of **10 Mils wet**.

Apply it to the surface across the **entire width** of the Skudo Mat roll.

Note : Rough or textured surfaces will require a thicker application of Base Coat to ensure that there is complete coverage.



Step 3

Lay the rolled out section of Skudo Mat back onto the wet Base Coat and press it in immediately, using either the Skudo Roller or a dry paint roller.

It is critical that the Skudo Mat is uniformly pressed into the Base Coat.

This now becomes the anchor for the rest of the roll.

Step 4

Continue to apply the Base Coat again in front of the roll.

When using the Skudo Notched Squeegee, ensure to pull the product away from the roll before back rolling.

Press in the Skudo Mat as you go, repeat process until the end of the row. Once applied, do not lift the Mat. Taking note to ensure Base Coat thickness is **10 Mils wet**.



Step 5

Start the next row with the Skudo Mat as per Step 1, overlapping the edge up to the guide line. Roll out 4 to 5 feet of the Mat for alignment.

This will ensure that the next section will be straight and will not drift off this line further down the area of application.

Note:

The Base Coat can be used to adhere the overlap.

This makes the system more water tight which is important for projects that have not been dried in yet.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The Base Coat will dry clear (not white).

Failure to apply correct thickness or properly 'Press' in the Mat may result in a poor lamination and possible failure on peel.