-the difference between-vyes, Stains & Pigments

A super fine powder that can be dispersed in a solvent or water and sprayed in a fine mist over the concrete surface.

- Great for existing slabs
- Dry quickly, which allows you to introduce more colors if desired and seal the surface right away
- Wide range of color options



Tips for Application:

- 1. Always do a mockup or sample area before doing the whole job. Sealers will enhance color; be sure the customer sees the color sealed vs unsealed.
- Dyes will highlight existing stains and imperfections of the concrete. Make sure you educate the buyer.
- 3. If spraying, always start and stop in a container to avoid dripping. The dye dries too fast to eliminate the
- 4. Introducing saw cuts to the floor will help you fix any coloring mishaps. It's much easier to fix a 3 in. by 3 in. square than the whole room.

Source: Brett cline, sales manager at Super-Krete of Texas

Tips for Application

- 1. Both film-forming and penetrating stains can be applied with a sprayer, roller or brush. A sponge can provide more control, creativity and texture to achieve a multi-toned approach when applying penetrating stains.
- When applying any stain, the concrete surface must be void of any paint, stain, coatings or sealers and thoroughly clean. Unlike film-forming and penetrating stains, however, acid stains require a surface be cleaned without chemicals.
- While a sealer is recommended but not required with film-forming or penetrating stains, it must be applied on acid stained concrete surfaces to fully develop the desired marbling effect.

Source: Brett cline, sales manager at Super-Krete of Texas

STAINS

There are three types of stains, which come in a variety of colors, tints, shades and textures. Each uses different technology to create distinct decorative looks.

Film-forming—Like paint, these stains coat or lay on top of a concrete surface.

- Dry quickly, which allows you to introduce more colors if desired and seal the surface right away
- Wide range of color options

Penetrating—Penetrate into the pores of concrete and bond to the concrete, minimizing the possibility of it fading, peeling or flaking.

- · Available in an assortment of tints and shades ranging from very light translucent colors to bright and bold solid colors.
- User friendly
- Typically water-based and translucent, meaning they do not hide surface defects or flaws

Acid stains-Chemically react with the minerals in concrete to generate a natural-looking marble appearance by physically etching the surface.

- Slightly more expensive
- Require more safety precautions and experience to apply than the film-forming and penetrating stains.
- Very little control of acid stains, so if the concrete slab isn't level, the stain will puddle and appear darker in those areas.

PIGMENTS

Impart black, white or a color to other materials. Can be applied either integrally or topically to achieve a uniform look.

Integral Application—Pigments are added to the cementious mix for a full depth of color so that when scratched or worn the color remains

Topical Application—The main topical application is achieved by broadcasting the pigment (pre-blended with cement and other materials) on the surface of freshly poured concrete. They are then worked into wet concrete to create a uniform look.

- · Can be used for antiquing concrete to create a molded
- Available as a powdered substance that is mixed with a liquid in which it is relatively insoluble and used to impart color to coating materials (such as paints) or to inks, plastics, and rubber.
- The main type of pigment used in coloring concrete is Synthetic Iron Oxide, which can be left in its original powder form or dispersed into a liquid to create liquid pigments.

Tips for Application:

- 1. Always do a mockup for the customer
- 2. When using pigments in overlays, it's best to have the same person adding the pigment.
- Always read the data sheets before using any products.

Source: Brett cline, sales manager at Super-Krete of Texas

