Stamp-Top™
1/4" Stampable Overlay Data Sheet

Part # SBMR-50

DESCRIPTION: Concrete Solutions® Stamp-Top™ 1/4" stampable overlay is a just-add-water, polymer modified cementitious compound which can be applied over existing surfaces and stamped 1/4 – 1/2" (6.4 – 12.7 mm) thick. It can also be used for patching, leveling, and repitching applications from 0 – 1/2" (0 – 12.7 mm) thick. For video instructions, scan the QR code on the data sheet or visit www.concretesolutions.com/stamp-top. A detailed video (TA-DVD) is also available for purchase through Rhino Linings Corporation or Concrete Solutions distributors.

TYPICAL USES: Driveways, pool decks, patios, walkways, residential interior floors, commercial interior floors, restaurants, retail stores, shopping centers, vehicle and pedestrian exits and entrances, courtyards, showroom floors, theme parks or wherever an innovative alternative to conventional flooring methods is desired.

FEATURES & BENEFITS:

- For application over existing concrete and other sound surfaces
- Used for 1/4 – 1/2" (6.4 – 12.7 mm) thick stamping or 0 – 1/2" (0 – 12.7 mm) thick patching, leveling, and repitching
- Easy to use, no curing agent required
- Durable, flexible, high bond strength
- Excellent for acid stains and/or dyes
- Easy to use with Concrete Solutions Integral Color Paks - one pak per bag mix

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Coverage Rate per Bag Mix	25 sqft at 1/4" (2.3 m^2 at 6.4 mm) 20 sqft at 3/8" (1.9 m^2 at 9.5 .mm)

MOISTURE VAPOR TESTING: All concrete floors not poured over a proper moisture barrier are subject to possible moisture vapor transmission or hydrostatic pressure problems. These problems can cause a coating system to blister or fail. Before applying a coating system over a concrete floor which is on-grade or below grade, a moisture test is recommended to ensure that moisture content meets industry recommended standards.

SURFACE PREPARATION: Surface Preparation is often the most important part of a successful coating or resurfacing application. Surface must be clean, sound, and free from oil, dirt, waxes, or any other contaminant that may interfere with bonding. Popular methods of surface preparation include grinding, shotblasting, and/or scrubbing with detergent, acid etching, neutralizing, and pressure washing. The type of surface preparation needed will depend on the condition of the substrate to be repaired, resurfaced, textured, stamped, colorcoated and/or sealed. **For commercial and industrial indoor jobs**, grinding is required to prepare the surface. **For residential indoor jobs,** scrubbing with detergent, acid washing, neutralizing, rinsing and wet/dry vacuuming is recommended. **For most outdoor jobs,** the surface can be cleaned by detergent scrubbing, acid washing and pressure washing. The following is a step-by-step procedure.

1. **Protect the walls** with tape and plastic before scrubbing or rinsing.

2. **Scrub and rinse the floors.** First dampen the surface with water in 100 to 200 sq. ft. sections at a time using a water hose. Using the floor polisher machine, scrub the dampened surface with a strong detergent (such as Simple Green) diluted 2 to 1 or 5 to 1 with water. For oil spots use straight detergent with no dilution. While scrubbing, use a water hose and trigger gun nozzle to clean the surface behind the floor polisher. For large open areas such as a warehouse floors, etc., a 3000 psi (or higher) pressure washer with a 15 degree or spinner tip on the end of the gun can be used to clean behind the floor polisher. Rinse immediately behind the floor polisher, so the residue does not dry on the surface. Use a rubber squeegee and/or broom to keep the dirty water from running back into the rinsed clean areas. **Use a wet/dry vacuum** (one or more depending on the size of the job) to remove the dirty water and detergent from the surface. The persons scrubbing, rinsing, squeegeeing and vacuuming should all work closely together doing a section at a time. After rinsing the surface clean, check the oil spots by rubbing them with a white rag. If the rag gets dirty, it will need to be scrubbed with a heavy duty detergent using a floor polisher machine and then rinsed clean prior to using a grinder.

3. **If the surface is coated with a paint or sealer,** it will be necessary to remove the coating using a paint stripper, sandblaster, shotblaster or surface grinder. If a shotblaster is used, a dustless grinder can be used to clean the edges where the shotblaster cannot reach.

4. **Open the concrete pores.** Acid washing is recommended to etch a concrete surface when grinding, shot-blasting or sandblasting is not possible or unavailable. Opening the concrete pores allows the coating material to

get good adhesion or bite into the substrate. Always wear the appropriate safety protection. The proper procedure to acid wash a concrete surface is as follows:

a. Mix a solution in a 5 gallon pail consisting of 4 parts water and 1 part muriatic, hydrochloric or phosphoric acid. ALWAYS ADD THE ACID TO THE WATER FOR SAFETY AND TO AVOID SPLATTERING.

b. Dampen the surface with water (no puddles) before applying the acid solution.

c. Pour or spray the acid solution onto the dampened concrete surface. When spraying, use an acid-resistant pump-up sprayer.

d. Scrub the acid solution evenly over the surface using an acid-resistant broom. Allow the acid solution to sit on the surface and work for 3 – 5 minutes etching the concrete. Do not allow any areas on the concrete to dry during the etching process. If this occurs, spray more water or acid solution to keep the surface wet.

e. Once the acid solution stops fizzing, spray a solution of 10 parts water and 1 part household ammonia onto the acid solution to increase the pH and neutralize it prior to rinsing.

f. Thoroughly rinse any acid residue off the concrete surface using a pressure washer. Pre-wet any surfaces the acid solution will be rinsed over. If indoors, rinse with water a section at a time and remove the water and acid solution with a wet/dry vacuum.

CRACK & JOINT REPAIR: Structural moving cracks and expansion or control joints should be repaired/treated with Concrete Solutions Crack Repair system prior to applying Concrete Solutions Resurfacer and Concrete Solutions Stamp-Top. Joints should be marked and saw cut back open 1 – 1.5" (25.4 – 38.1 mm) the day after stamping to honor the joints and allow for movement. Please refer to Concrete Solutions Crack Repair Instructions for the complete and detailed procedure.

PATCHING, LEVELING, REPITCHING: Once the cracks and joints have been repaired with the Concrete Solutions Crack Repair System the next step is to patch any holes or spalled areas or do any leveling or repitching that may be required. Before applying the 1/4" stamping application the surface must be fairly smooth and even so that you will be able to spread Stamp-Top at an even thickness with the gauge rake. Patch any spalled or deteriorated areas of the surface with the Concrete Solutions Polymer Concrete Patching Mix or refer to the Concrete Solutions Training Manual under Polymer Concrete Patching and Leveling for more detailed information. If the surface has high spots or raised areas they should be ground down until they are level with the surrounding surface.

RESURFACING: When stamping over concrete surfaces that are pitted or rougher than usual, such as a rock salt, exposed aggregate or a spalled concrete surface, it is recommended to first apply a Bond Coat of the Concrete Solutions Resurfacer to smooth out the surface before applying Stamp-Top. Allow the Bond Coat to dry to touch one to two hours before applying the normal Bond Coat and Stamp-Top mix together at the same time. It is always necessary to apply a wet Bond Coat directly in front of Stamp-Top, even if a Bond Coat was already applied as a resurfacing or smoothing coat. Surfaces which are smooth or in good shape do not need to be resurfaced with a Bond Coat prior to applying the regular Bond Coat ahead of the Stamp-Top Application. **For the best results,** applying a prime coat of Concrete Solutions MRB (Moisture Resistant Barrier) Primer before applying the Bond Coat (Resurfacer) or Stamp-Top application is recommended. It provides extra consistency in the drying time and extra protection against moisture related problems from below a concrete slab.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

STAMP-TOP: Using a drill mixer, mix the entire bag of Stamp-Top with 1 gallon (3.8 liters) of water for 3 – 5 minutes. The Stamp-Top mix consistency will vary depending on ambient temperatures and humidity. If needed, add up to 1 quart (1.1 liters) of additional water per bag mix. For larger batches, mix multiple bags of Stamp-Top mix with the appropriate amount of water for 3 – 5 minutes in a mortar or paddle mixer. For colors, add 1 Concrete Solutions Integral Color Pak per Stamp-Top bag mix.

BOND COAT (RESURFACER): Using a drill mixer, mix the entire bag of Resurfacer with 1.5 gallons (5.7 liters) of water for 3 – 5 minutes. For smaller batches, mix by volume 1 part water to 3 parts Resurfacer. For a drier and thicker mix, add up to 2 gallons (8.8 liters) of #30 or #60 silica sand to a 45 lb (20.4 kg) bag of Resurfacer.

NOTE: Before spreading Stamp-Top, accelerator can be added to the mix in colder temperatures, shaded areas or for indoor jobs to help speed up the drying time of the mix. In hotter temperatures, retarder can be added to slow the drying time. Also, applying MRB Primer helps to protect the stamping application from possible moisture vapor transmission problems. It also helps Stamp-Top to set up more evenly especially in warmer temperatures. Allow the MRB Primer 2 – 4 hours to dry to touch.

APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS: For a thorough 1/4" stamping procedure, refer to 1/4" Stamping Instructions.
Once the surface is cleaned, the cracks and joints have been repaired and the surface is patched if required and resurfaced to a smooth condition, use plastic sheeting to tape off any edges or walls around the area to be stamped. Lay down a tarp underneath and around the mixer and make a path of plastic sheeting from the mixer to the area to be stamped. If you have to walk over grass, use particle board or plywood to lay down as a path instead of plastic to prevent from killing the grass, especially on hot days.

STEP 1: FOG THE SURFACE WITH WATER

If it has been several hours or more since the surface was cleaned, quickly use a **blower** to remove any loose dirt or debris. Next, choose a starting point and lightly spray approximately 200 sq. ft. of area with water where you plan to start, no puddles.

STEP 2: APPLY THE BOND COAT (RESURFACER) MIX

Spread the Bond Coat (Resurfacer) mix as thin as possible over the dampened surface using a **metal edge squeegee** (available from Rhino Linings Corporation or many Concrete Solutions distributors). Only spread 50 – 100 sq. ft. at a time. Stamp-Top should be applied over the Bond Coat (Resurfacer) before it begins to dry.

Spread the Bond Coat (Resurfacer).

Dump Stamp-Top over the wet Bond Coat (Resurfacer).

STEP 3: DUMP STAMP-TOP OVER THE WET RESURFACER

While one person is spreading the Bond Coat (Resurfacer), another person should have a wheelbarrow full of Stamp-Top from the mortar mixer, ready to immediately dump over the wet Resurfacer. Dump the wheelbarrow in a couple of piles next to the starting edge.

Spread Stamp-Top with gauge rake.

Fresno behind the gauge rake.

STEP 4: SPREAD STAMP-TOP WITH A GAUGE RAKE

Using the **gauge rake** quickly spread Stamp-Top 3/8" thick over the wet Resurfacer. The person using the gauge rake should wear spiked shoes. By spreading the Stamp-Top at 3/8", it will end up approximately 1/4" thick by the time it is troweled smooth and stamped. When working next to edges, keep the end of the gauge rake 1" away from the edge and allow Stamp-Top to flow out of the end of the gauge rake to cover the edge.

STEP 5: SMOOTH OUT STAMP-TOP WITH A CONCRETE FRESNO

While one person is spreading the Resurfacer with the **metal edge squeegee** and one person is spreading Stamp-Top with the **gauge rake**, another person should be smoothing out Stamp-Top using a **36" concrete fresno**.

The person using the fresno should work closely behind the person spreading Stamp-Top with the gauge rake. If you wait too long, Stamp-Top may become too sticky and hard to finish. If this happens, lightly spray the surface with water and it will become workable again. The main goal is to fill in the gauge rake lines and to level and smooth out the surface as much as possible to get it ready for the funny trowel application.

Try not to fresno over each section more than two or three times before moving on to the next section. If after a couple of passes some low spots still appear, it may be necessary to scoop some extra material onto one end of the fresno and then to reach it out with the handle and dump it over the low spots. Level out.

Fresno to fill in gauge rake lines.

Spray a light coat of water over the surface before troweling for easier workability and to achieve a smoother finish.

Use a hand trowel to touch-up edges and areas where it is difficult to use a fresno or funny trowel.

Detail edges using a hand trowel, edger and/or margin trowel while waiting for the funny trowel stage.

STEP 6: THE FINISHING TOUCHES PRIOR TO STAMPING

After using the fresno, Stamp-Top will remain wet and too soft to stamp for 30 minutes to 2 hours or more depending on the temperature. The hotter the temperature the faster Stamp-Top will set up. It is important to keep checking the material by touching it with your finger, in several different places around the edges, at least every 15 minutes to monitor how fast it is drying. As soon as the surface of the material begins to dull out and feels slightly firm but still soft, it is ready to begin the second stage of finishing.

Note: In cold, shady or indoor conditions it is best to use the accelerator to speed up the drying time.

Using a Concrete Finishing Trowel – While waiting for Stamp-Top to set up enough to be troweled smooth, one or two people can be touching up edges and easy to reach areas using a hand trowel and a water spray bottle. It will be necessary to spray a light fog of water over Stamp-Top before troweling it to achieve a smooth finish.

Using a Edging Trowel – A 1/4" edging trowel can be used to round the outside edges of the area being stamped to leave a nice finished looking edge. It is also used to feather outside edges to 1/8" thick where Stamp-Top ends in a walkway to avoid a trip hazard.

Using the Funny Trowel (optional) – The funny trowel works best when Stamp-Top is slightly firm but not too wet or too dry. It is possible to stamp without using the funny trowel as long as you stamp early enough before Stamp-Top gets too firm. The sandy texture and trowel marks left by the fresno can be stamped out if stamped at an early stage. If stamped too late, the sandy texture and trowel marks may show through unless funny troweled first.

Before using the funny trowel it is necessary to lightly wet the surface of Stamp-Top with water, so the funny trowel can glide over the surface without sticking. Use a pump-up sprayer or a water hose with a trigger gun spray nozzle that will adjust to a fine spray to lightly wet the surface with a thin even coat of water, no puddles. Begin using the funny trowel by wetting the surface in 100 – 200 sq. ft. section at a time. Finish one section smooth with the funny trowel before wetting the next section.

STEP 7: PREPARE TO STAMP

After finishing the surface as smooth as possible with the **funny trowel**, **finishing trowel** and **edging trowel**, the next step is to wait for the Concrete Solutions Stamp-Top to set up to the stage where it is ready to be stamped. Normally after funny troweling you can begin stamping right away or within 15 minutes. While waiting, set up the tools and supplies that will be needed for the stamping process near the starting point. You will need **6 – 9 regular texture stamps** depending on the pattern being used and the size of the job, **1 floppy stamp** for stamping next to walls and vertical surfaces, **2 touch-up texture skins** for stamping around the edges and next to walls, a **stamp pounder**, a **pump-up sprayer** filled with Concrete Solutions Liquid Release Agent and mixed with the color of antiquing desired, a **margin trowel** and some **touch-up tools** for the grout lines.

The stamping process can begin as soon as the material is firm enough to support a person standing on a stamp without the stamp sliding around or the material squishing up around the stamp. The best stage for stamping is when you can easily push a dent into the surface without a lot of material sticking to your finger. The surface should be soft yet firm not wet and mushy. Remember it is always better to start stamping the material too early than to wait until it is too hard.

STEP 8: SPRAY THE LIQUID RELEASE AGENT

The first step before stamping is to spray the surface ahead of the stamps with the Concrete Solutions Liquid Release Agent to prevent them from sticking to the surface. The Liquid Release Agent can be applied clear as it comes or mixed with the Concrete Solutions Antiquing Color Powders **(for interior jobs use clear Liquid Release Agent only. See Step 14 for interior antiquing instructions)**. To use the Liquid Release Agent for antiquing, mix 2 – 4 ounces of antique powder per gallon of Liquid Release Agent in the color desired.

Spray the Liquid Release Agent using a **pump-up sprayer** to completely cover the surface in a thin coat. Spray the textured side of the stamps one time only before laying them on the surface.

One gallon of clear Liquid Release Agent should cover approximately 200 – 300 sq. ft. One gallon of colored Liquid Release Agent should cover approximately 150 sq. ft. per gallon. When using colored Liquid Release Agent it will be necessary to spray more over the textured surface after removing each stamp to achieve the antique look desired.

Lightly spray the surface with water prior to using the funny trowel

Trowel over Stamp-Top with the funny trowel to achieve a smooth finish.

While wearing spiked shoes, funny trowel the surface a section at a time. Lightly spray more water if needed to achieve a smooth finish.

Spray Liquid Release Agent before stamping with texture skins next to walls.

STEP 9: STAMP THE EDGES FIRST

One person using two texture skins should start stamping texture only around the edges as early as possible ahead of the stamping crew. Edges that are easily accessible from the sides can be sprayed with the Liquid Release Agent and stamped at a earlier stage with the texture skins by patting on them with your hands. When Stamp-Top is firm enough, one person can use them like stepping stones to walk around, stamping texture next to walls and edges that cannot be reached from the sides.

First spray some Liquid Release Agent, next lay the texture skins next to the edge or wall and stamp them using your feet, hands or the stamp pounder. As you move along the edge, overlap each texture skin a few inches and rotate each skin a quarter turn each time you move them.

Use texture skins to imprint texture to all the edges and next to walls before stamping.

If Stamp-Top is firm enough, walk on the texture skins like stepping stones to move around walls imprinting texture.

STEP 10: PLACE THE REGULAR STAMPS ON THE SURFACE

Once the edges where you wish to begin stamping have been imprinted with the texture skins, you are ready to begin stamping with the regular stamps. Spray the Liquid Release Agent where you wish to begin stamping, and carefully place the first stamp over the semi-firm Stamp-Top.

Most stamp patterns have straight grout lines that need to be lined up properly with the walls and edges to look good when the job is finished. If the wall or edge next to where you are stamping is not square, it may be necessary to use a **carpenter's square** and **string line** with no chalk to snap a square guide line to start from. A few stamp patterns such as random stone and the large 4' x 4' texture skins do not need to start from a square edge.

After laying the first stamp in place, carefully stand on it to see if Stamp-Top is firm enough to support your weight without squishing up around the sides of the stamp or sliding around too much. If it supports your weight, you are ready to begin stamping.

Place the stamps straight down on Stamp-Top and square with the walls or edges. Place more stamps next to the first one, so they fit tightly together.

STEP 11: IMPRINT THE STAMP PATTERN OR TEXTURE

Using the pounder or your feet, begin by walking or softly pounding on the edges of the stamp to press it into Stamp-Top, locking it into place. If Stamp-Top around the edges pops out or begins to curl up around the edges of the stamp, pound softer, so the edges will remain flat. If the edges squish up or pop out in some places you can use a trowel or margin trowel to smooth the edges. Flatten the edges around the stamp before laying the next stamp.

Use the pounder or your feet to imprint the texture from the stamp into Stamp-Top. First pound the edges of the stamps, then the middle.

STEP 12: PLACE MORE STAMPS NEXT TO THE FIRST ONE

Make sure that before placing a stamp on the surface it has been sprayed with Liquid Release Agent. To place a stamp next to another stamp lay one end down next to the stamp already in place and then carefully lower the other end down. It is important to always keep the stamps tight against each other or the pattern will be hard to keep lined up.

STEP 13: USING THE POUNDER

After all the stamps have been laid down and fitted tightly together, use the pounder or your feet to imprint the texture of the stamps into Stamp-Top. First pound the edges of the stamps, then the middle.

STEP 14: ANTIQUE WITH LIQUID RELEASE AGENT

While one person pounds on the stamps, another person should be spraying more Liquid Release Agent on the next section and moving the stamps for the person pounding. Before spraying the colored Liquid Release Agent always shake the sprayer to be sure the color is evenly mixed.

After stamping, spray more Liquid Release Agent with color added to create antique look.

INTERIOR STAMPING ANTIQUING INSTRUCTIONS: For interior stamping jobs, it is best to use clear Liquid Release Agent only during the stamping process to achieve the best bond against dragging furniture, etc. The antiquing can be done the next day using the following method: First seal the surface using Concrete Solutions Stamped Concrete Sealer mixed 1 to 1 with acetone. When dry, spray colored Liquid Release Agent over the sealer to achieve the look desired. When dry, apply another coat of 1 to 1 Stamped Concrete Sealer over the dry antique powder to bond it in-between both coats of sealer. Apply a final full strength coat of Stamped Concrete Sealer and Concrete Solutions Floor Finish.

Use the floppy stamp when stamping next to walls or vertical surfaces.

STEP 15: USE THE FLOPPY STAMP NEXT TO WALLS

When stamping next to walls, pillars or vertical surfaces a **floppy stamp** is the easiest to use. A floppy stamp looks the same as a regular stamp except it is made out of a more flexible material. Floppy stamps are easy to bend making it possible to stamp within inches away from a wall.

First, texture next to the walls with the texture skins, then lay the regular stamps over the surface until you come up next to a wall or vertical surface. Where the regular stamps cannot be laid flat because of a wall or other vertical object, fit the floppy stamp next to the regular stamps and bend it up against the wall to get as close to the edge of the wall as possible. You may have to stand on the regular stamps to keep them from moving while you pound on the floppy using your foot or the stamp pounder. **NOTE:** Only use the floppy stamps next to walls and vertical surfaces. Do not use them in the middle with the regular stamps. Sometimes they can expand to be up to 1/4" larger than the regular stamps causing your grout lines to not align.

Use touch-up tools to fix grout lines.

STEP 16: USE TOUCH-UP TOOLS FOR THE GROUT LINES

Touch-up tools such as grouting wheels, jointers or chisels can be used to clean-up excess material in the grout lines if needed.

Make your own grout lines next to walls.

Touch-up blemishes with a margin trowel.

STEP 17: HOW TO BLEND TWO MIXES OR SECTIONS TOGETHER

When joining two or more mixes or sections together, it is important not to leave a seam. To avoid this, try to finish each section with as straight a line as possible, so it will be easier to blend the next section from where you left off.

To join two sections without leaving a seam, first spread the Bond Coat (Resurfacer) and dump the fresh Stamp-Top next to the edge where you left off spreading the last mix. Use the gauge rake to push the fresh material about one foot into the edge where you left off. If the material of the last section is not too hard, you should be able to gauge rake into it and begin using the fresno from where you left off. If the edge where you are trying to join two sections seems too dry, it may be necessary to feather the two sections together by using a water spray bottle and a hand trowel. To use a hand trowel, wear **spiked shoes** so you can walk in the fresh material next to the edge. By lightly wetting the dry edge with water, you can trowel the fresh mix into the semi-dry edge and feather the two sections together. Spray the water where needed and use the edge of the trowel to press the fresh mix into the dryer mix until there is no seam showing. Try not to trowel outside of where you sprayed the water. If done properly you should not be able to tell where the two sections meet. If the edge seems too hard refer to the instructions to follow.

Blend sections together using the Gauge Rake and the Fresno.

Use a hand trowel and some water to blend two batches together without leaving a seam line.

STEP 18: HOW TO STOP STAMPING AND CONTINUE LATER

For your first few jobs it is recommended that you only spread and stamp 150 sq. ft. sections at a time until you are use to the drying time of the Concrete Solutions Stamp-Top in different temperature conditions. There are two methods to spread small sections of Stamp-Top and to stop and start again from where you left off.

METHOD ONE: Cut around stamps/remove excess stamping mix.

METHOD TWO: Stopping next to a joint or where a saw cut will be made.

STEP 19: AFTER STAMPING

After completing the Stamp-Top application, check around all the edges and remove any excess material. Remove any double line in the grout lines. Use the texture skins to walk around on the stamped surface. When finished with all the touch-ups allow to cure overnight. To touch-up minor surface blemishes or small shrinkage cracks use #80 – #100 grit sandpaper.

METHOD ONE: To stop stamping and start again later, cut out around the stamps where you wish to stop stamping.

Spread the next mix from where you left off stamping the last section.

When ready to stamp, fit the stamps over the fresh material next to the finished stamped edge and begin stamping from where you left off.

Use a grouting tool to touch-up the grout lines between the two sections, so you can't tell where you stopped and started.

METHOD TWO: Snap a line over the center of a repaired joint or where a saw cut will be made.

Lay down some 1/4" x 1 1/2" x 8' form strips made out of wood or plastic next to the chalk line using some double sided carpet tape.

Spread Stamp-Top up to the forms and trowel it smooth to the top edge of the form.

Stamp up to the forms. Then using a margin trowel, cut between the forms and Stamp-Top. Remove the forms leaving a straight 1/4" thick edge.

When ready spread a fresh mix next to the 1/4" thick edge and begin stamping from where you left off.

Remove tape next to seam to do any touch ups needed before it dries. Then when dry, snap a line over the seam and saw cut.

STEP 20: SAW CUT OUTDOOR MOVING JOINTS BACK OPEN

FOR INDOOR JOBS where a seamless floor is desired, it is not necessary to re-cut the joints as long as they were crack repaired properly. It is still possible to get a fine crack over indoor joints not cut back open, but it is rare.
FOR OUTDOOR JOBS start by snapping lines over the center of all the moving expansion joints that were filled with the crack repair system and covered up with the 1/4" stamping application.

Saw cut through Stamp-Top, the Elastomeric Basecoat, 4" Fabric and the Epoxy 500 in the joints using a skilsaw and a diamond blade or a sawcutting machine.

Clean the surface and remove all the dust from the saw cutting.

STEP 21: SMALL SAMPLE APPROVAL

Once the surface is cleaned and dry, look to see if the antiquing and the coloring of the stamping application looks even. Before applying the first coat of sealer, be sure the customer is happy. Seal a small area to show the customer the final look.

STEP 22: CORRECT COLOR PROBLEMS

How to Remove the Antiquing where applied Too Dark or Heavy – If the base color is okay but the antiquing looks uneven, more antiquing can be sprayed over the thin areas to even them out. If the antiquing is too dark or heavy, it may be possible to remove it by scrubbing the surface with simple green or another detergent and rinsing with a pressure washer. For stubborn areas use simple green undiluted if necessary. Once the surface has been rinsed clean and allowed to dry, more antiquing can be applied, or the first coat of sealer can be applied if everything looks good.

Correct a Color Problem using Concrete Solutions Spray-Top® –
If the color is not right, Concrete Solutions Spray-Top can be sprayed in a thin coat over the entire surface to change or correct a color problem. Before applying Spray-Top, the surface should be cleaned with detergent to remove any loose antique powder. Spray-Top makes it possible to achieve a perfect job every time and is good to use as the final color application on every job or at least to have as a back up.

STEP 23: APPLY THE FIRST COAT OF SEALER

After everything looks good you can proceed with the first coat of Stamped Concrete Sealer or Acrylic Urethane diluted 1 to 1 with acetone (where local laws permit).

NEVER APPLY ACRYLIC URETHANE OVER STAMPED CONCRETE SEALER OR VISA VERSA.

Scrape and detail around all the edges.

Touch up grout lines where Stamp-Top squished up between the stamps.

Use the texture skins to walk around on the stamped surface to do touch ups.

Touch up minor surface blemishes or small surface cracks using #80 – 100 grit sandpaper.

Snap lines and saw cut joints back open.

Scrub the surface with a mild detergent and a broom to remove loose antique powder.

Rinse the surface clean using a water hose or a pressure washer.

For indoor jobs, a vacuum can be used to remove the rinse water.

WARNING: Remember to turn off all pilot lights of gas stoves, furnaces or water heaters etc. and do not apply the Stamped Concrete Sealer, Acrylic Urethane or any solvent sealers near an open flame as they are very flammable. Also use the appropriate breathing respirators in areas with poor ventilation.

If you seal the surface and then notice that the antiquing doesn't look good, it is still okay to apply more colored Liquid Release Agent over the dry sealer if done within 12 hours. Spray the colored Liquid Release Agent where needed then allow to dry. Next, apply another coat of the same sealer mixed 1 to 1 with acetone over the whole surface or just over the dry antique powder laying on top of the first coat of sealer. The loose antique powder will get bonded in-between both coats of sealer as long as the second coat of sealer is applied over the first coat within 1 – 12 hours (the sooner, the better).

For more details on fixing antiquing or applying sealer, please consult the 1/4" Stamping Instructions.

To apply more antiquing, first apply a prime coat of Stamped Concrete Sealer mixed 50/50 with acetone where local laws permit. Apply clear or colored.

Spray the Stamped Concrete Sealer to even out the color of the stamping application.

Use the Liquid Release Agent to apply more antiquing, if needed, over the Stamped Concrete Sealer.

For extra slip resistance, broadcast #80 white aluminum oxide into the Stamped Concrete Sealer.

STEP 24: APPLY THE FINAL COAT OF SEALER

When the first coat or color correcting coats are dry, apply one or two more coats of sealer thinned 5 – 10% to achieve the finish desired. Always do a sample in a small area and have it approved before doing the whole job. Concrete Solutions Stamped Concrete Sealer can become slippery when wet. It is up to the end user to determine the suitability of the Stamped Concrete Sealer for their particular application. Slip resistant granules such as #80 or coarser white aluminum oxide granules can be broadcast into the wet Stamped Concrete Sealer to provide whatever degree of slip resistance is necessary. Rhino Linings Corporation or its sales agents will not be responsible for injuries incurred in a slip fall situation.

NEVER APPLY ACRYLIC URETHANE OVER STAMPED CONCRETE SEALER OR VISA VERSA.

WARNING: Remember to turn off all pilot lights of gas stoves, furnaces or water heaters etc. and do not apply the Stamped Concrete Sealer, Acrylic Urethane or any solvent sealers near an open flame as they are very flammable. Also use the appropriate breathing respirators in areas with poor ventilation.

APPLYING STAMP-TOP TO STEPS

To apply Stamp-Top to steps involves more time, patience and detail than doing a regular surface. The procedure is basically the same as stamping a regular surface except different tools are used to spread and finish the material and a slightly thicker mix is used. For detailed procedure, please consult the 1/4" Stamping Instructions.

HOW SUPPLIED: Stamp-Top is packaged in 50 lb (22.7 kg) bag.

SLIP/FALL PRECAUTIONS: Concrete Solutions Stamped Concrete Sealer can become slippery when wet. It is the end user's responsibility to determine the suitability of the Stamped Concrete Sealer for their particular application. Slip resistant granules such as #80 or coarser white aluminum oxide granules can be broadcast into the wet Stamped Concrete Sealer to provide whatever degree of slip resistance is necessary. Rhino Linings Corporation or its sales agents will not be responsible for injury incurred in a slip/fall accident.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS: Health Considerations: Consult the Rhino Linings® Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Chemical systems require the use of proper safety equipment and procedures. Please follow the Rhino Linings® product SDS and Safety Manual for detailed information and handling guidelines.

For Your Protection: The information and recommendations in this publication are, to the best of our knowledge, reliable.

Suggestions made concerning the products and their uses, applications, storage and handling are only the opinion of Rhino Linings Corporation. Users should conduct their own tests to determine the suitability of these products for their own particular purposes and of the storage and handling methods herein suggested. The toxicity and risk characteristics of products made by Rhino Linings Corporation will necessarily differ from the toxicity and risk characteristics developed when such products are used with other materials during a manufacturing process. The resulting risk characteristics should be determined and made known to ultimate end-users and processors.

Because of numerous factors affecting results, **Rhino Linings Corporation makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied,** other than that the material conforms to its applicable current Standard Specifications. Rhino Linings Corporation hereby disclaims any and all other warranties, including but not limited to those of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No statements made herein may be construed as a representation or warranty. The liability of Rhino Linings Corporation for any claims arising from or sounding in breach of warranty, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise shall be limited to the purchase price of the material.

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Stamp-Top How-to Video
concretesolutions.com/stamp-top