Advanced Adhesive Technologies, Inc.
AAT-1185 Moisture Emission Sealer
Specification Sheet

I. Description:

AAT-1185 Moisture Emission Sealer is a water dispersion of proprietary polymers. It is nonflammable and environmentally compatible with all *AAT AD-Hesives* and most fully cured, densified concrete sub-floors. AAT-1185 Moisture Emission Sealer creates an integral barrier film to prevent excessive moisture emissions from coming in direct contact with applications of adhesive and floor coverings. AAT-1185 can be installed via two distinct installation procedures one being for sub-floors having moisture emission levels at 7.9 pounds or below and the second where sub-floor emissions are up to 10.0 pounds per 1000 square feet every 24 hours.

Moisture Emission levels must be determined prior to treatment using the Calcium Chloride Moisture Test Method as designed by ASTM F-1869-10. In situ relative humidity levels must be determined using ASTM F-210-09 prior to applying AAT-1185. The minimum curing cycle for AAT-1185 is 24 hours. AAT-1185 is intended for interior use only.

AAT-1185 does not prevent the occurrence of sub-surface moisture, nor does it eliminate the presence of alkali based salts which both can completely destroy painted surfaces or direct glue adhesives for floor coverings. AAT-1185, however, can reduce moisture emissions and thus the deposit of high pH, alkaline salts on the sub-floor surface preventing floor failures due to these substances.

II. Uses:

AAT-1185 can be used on the following surfaces:

A. Fully cured concrete (densified - not gypcrete or low density) on, below or above grade where moisture emission levels are no more than 10.0 pounds per 1000 square feet per 24 hours as determined by the Calcium Chloride Moisture Test Method (ASTM F-1869-10). Concrete (densified, lightweight or gypsum) slabs on or below grade must have a functioning vapor retarder. This vapor retarder must be directly between the slab and the capillary break.

Note: AAT does not recommend nor will the stated warranty apply when moisture is tested using any other test methods such as moisture percent meters.

B. In conjunction with the following floor coverings:

1. Carpet
2. Resilient
3. Wood Flooring
4. Laminate Flooring
5. Ceramic Tile
6. Surfaces to be painted

III. Application

1. AAT-1185 forms a non-porous, extremely strong, continuous polymeric film. To ensure that the AAT-1185 forms a film, the floor must be completely smooth, free of dirt, dust, oil, grease, curing agents, other floor sealers, adhesive residue, or any other substance that may effect the bonding of the AAT-1185 to the sub-floor. The entire sub-floor surface must be "Shot Blasted" before the application of AAT-1185. All cracks or sub-floor defects should be leveled and filled with a waterproof concrete crack repair compound before the application of AAT-1185. AAT-

1185 will not prevent water moving through or moisture emissions through cracks. The waterproof repair should be fully cured per its manufacturer's specifications before applying AAT-1185.
2. AAT-1185 should be applied using a short nap roller applicator. AAT-1185 contains a pigmented chemical additive which allows for the determination of uniformity of coverage and application of this sealer product. A moisture emission level below the maximum of 10.0lbs./1000sq.ft./24hrs. (as determined via Calcium Chloride Test) is required prior to applying AAT-1185.
3. AAT-1185 works to chemically seal all surface pores by allowing both penetration and surface sealing. All foreign material coatings such as floor covering adhesives, other concrete sealers or curing agents or paint should be removed so that they do not prevent the proper application of AAT-1185. "Shot Blasting" is the only effective method for preparing a concrete sub-floor to accept the AAT-1185.
4. AAT-1185 can be applied where highly alkaline salts are present. The floor should be cleaned thoroughly and damp mopped using a 10% solution of muriatic acid or a 50% solution of white vinegar. Allow this to dry then damp mop using clean tap water. The pH must be below 11.0 before applying AAT-1185.
5. For best results, the sealer should be applied directly to a clean, sound porous sub-floor. AAT-1185 can be applied over fully cured; portland cement based leveling and patching compounds. Patching and leveling compounds can be applied over the fully cured application of AAT-1185. Consult the specific patch manufacturer for recommendations regarding the use of their product.
6. Relative Humidity of 30%-65% and a temperature of 60E-90EF must be maintained 72 hours before, during and for 72 hours after the application of AAT-1185. Sub-floor temperature must be 60EF or greater for the same 72 hour periods.
7. A. Sub-floors having emissions at 7.9lbs. or below (The RH must be less than 90%):
    1. Apply the first coat of AAT-1185 using a short nap roller at a rate of 300-325 sq.ft. per gallon. (A *minimum* of two coats is required.) Allow to dry until film is tack free. (minimum two hours)
    2. Apply the second coat at a coverage rate of approximately 450-500 sq.ft. per gallon.
    3. Allow the two coats to cross-link (cure) for a minimum of 24 hours.
    4. Retest the moisture emission rate using a Calcium Chloride Test per ASTM specifications.
    5. If moisture emission results are as expected, proceed using the specified *AAT AD-Hesive* to install the flooring product.

   B. Sub-floors having emissions at 10.0lbs. or below (The RH must be less than 85%):
    1. A floor having 8.0-10.0 lbs. of moisture emission requires a *minimum* of three coats of AAT-1185. Follow the exact procedure as in 7.A.1 and 7.A.2 but a third coat will be required as prepared and installed per 7.A.2 above.
    2. After all three coats have been completed, proceed with the same procedure as in section 7.A.3-7.A.5.
8. Do not allow any traffic over the sealer while the sealer is drying between coats and for a minimum of 24 hours after the final coat has been applied.

IV. Clean-up

Clean tools with mild soap and water while compound is still wet. The compound is extremely difficult to remove once it has dried. Take care not to allow the compound to stand on walls, doors, wall base, etc.