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Trinic H12 Sealer Mixing & Application

Trinic H12 is two-component hybrid water based sealer meeting the following criteria:

- Easy to apply
- Excellent stain, acid, and scratch resistance
- Excellent field reparably
- No chance of catastrophic failure

Tools required for application:

- Clean mixing container
- Two syringes for measuring small amounts (to avoid cross contamination)
- Clean potable water (Water can be measured or weighed 1ml = 1 gram)
- High density foam roller (we recommend Uni Pro 100mm or 160mm high density "Little Ripper" or "Trade Ripper" roller cover – available at Bunnings).

Quantities:

- Sealer is made up of mixing: **2 Parts A and 1 Part B**
- First Coat: 7 parts water to 1 part sealer (A+B x 7)
- Second Coat: 4 parts water to 1 sealer (A+B x 4)
- Third Coat (Option 1): 2 parts water to 1 part sealer (A+B x 3)
- Third Coat (Option 2): 3 parts water to 1 part (A+B x 2)
- Three coats may be adequate for vanities (3rd Coat at 2 part water to 1 part sealer), a fourth is recommended for high abuse areas such as kitchen bench tops.
- Fourth and final Coat: 2 parts water to 1 part sealer – *For temperatures above 30° C you can do extra coats at 3 parts water to 1 part sealer to make application easier (3 coats gives exceptional stain resistance already)*

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H-12 Mixing Instructions

1. Mix the A-side by stirring for 2 minutes (more if the container has sat for a long time or if you are mixing quantities larger than a quart.
2. Measure out 2 parts A-side and 1 part B-side. This must be accurate, use a syringe or accurate measuring cup on a level surface.
3. Dump the B-side into the A-side making sure to dispense all of B into A (not the other way around). Scrape sides and bottom of container well with a non-absorbent stir stick.
4. Mix A and B together by stirring or with a drill mixer for a minimum of **3 minutes** (longer if the B is not mixed in well or if mixing more than a quart). Scrape sides and bottom of container well with a non-absorbent stir stick. Note… swirling the cup around is not good enough.
5. Once A and B are full mixed let the material sit for **5 minutes** BEFORE adding water.
6. Add in the water and mix for **2 minutes** by stirring or drill mixer.
7. Let the A and B and Water sit for **5 minutes** and then apply as instructed.

Note…
It is very important to be to the mL with the measurements. Small amounts can be affected by a slight variation. **Minimum mix quantity is 30 ml total of A&B** – i.e. A 20 ml : B 10 ml (this should do about 1 m^2)

Coverage:
These are approximate amounts for 1 m^2 and using GFRC concrete. Trowel finished concrete may require more for the first 1 or 2 coats. Test and adjust amounts if required. Multiply amounts by the m^2 of benchtop (including edges):

- Coat 1 – (7:1) Part A 18 ml : Part B 9 ml : Water 189 ml (Total 216 ml per m^2)
- Coat 2 – (4:1) Part A 16ml : Part B 8 ml : Water 96 ml (Total 120 ml per m^2)
- Coat 3 – (3:1): Part A 14 ml : Part B 7 ml : Water 63 ml (Total 84 ml per m^2)
- Coat 4 – (2:1): Part A 18 ml : Part B 9 ml : Water 54 mL (Total 81 ml per m^2)

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Application Instructions

- Flood the surface with diluted H12
- Roll with a high density foam roller cover
- Keep wet for up to 10 min for first coat minutes or until the concrete stops absorbing sealer about 5 minutes for subsequent coats. Get as much sealer into it the concrete as you can.
- Keep rolling until all foam is gone and roller marks disappear
- Ring out foam roller to remove any access material. The thinner the coat the better the scratch resistance – Remember – "Thin to Win"
- Once there are no longer roller lines or foam bubbles left on surface (yet still slightly wet) let sit until the coat is dry to the touch.
- Repeat for subsequent coats.

Note...

- If you roll until dry it may leave roller lines (dark lines in concrete) especially on first and second coats. If this happens, acetone the benchtop straight away to get the sealer off and give it a sand to remove any roller lines/dark marks. Start again and it should go down a lot easier and quicker.

Between Coats...

- When you can rub it with your finger and not leave a mark, its ready for the next coat. This generally takes about an hour at 24° C (75° F) for first 2 coats, about 2 to 3 hours at 15° C (60° F). Coat 3 & 4 may take longer as they have more sealer.
- Subsequent coats may take longer to dry and use less sealer as the concrete is no longer absorbing the sealer.
- Have a fan blowing across the piece to speed up the curing process.
- You can lightly sand with very fine foam sanding pads or 600 / 800 grit sandpaper to remove dust particles from the sealer after it has cured a couple of days, if you attempt to sand the sealer to early in the cure cycle you may end up removing it.
- In high humidity or colder temps the sealer may feel slightly tacky after 12-24 hours of your final coat – have a fan blowing over it. Allow about 3 days for it to cure before install.

Temperatures...

- Shop temp (or at least the area that the piece is located) should be 15° C (60°F) or higher up to 30° C (85° F). **For temperatures over 30° C (85° F) do the last coat at 3:1 ratio adding an extra coat if required!!**
- In winter you can warm the concrete up with a radiant heater. If you do, allow the concrete to cool below 30° C (85° F) and make sure the temp of the concrete is dropping when applying the H-12, this is especially important with the first and second coat.
- If it's going to be a hot day try getting your first 2 coats early in the morning to minimise the risk of streaking from the sealer flashing off too quick. If possible use a partner to seal with – 1 applying and 1 finishing off.

Cure times…

- The sealer will have excellent blush resistance in 3 days – ready to deliver if needed.
- The sealer requires 7 days to have excellent scratch, acid, and stain protection.
- The sealer will continue to build hardness out to 14 days.

Repairing the sealer…

- Small scratches can be spot repaired by filling the scratch with sealer and rolling off excess with foam roller to blend it in.
- The sealer can be re-coated by sanding the tops with 200 to 400 grit sand paper and sealing with an additional 1-2 coats of sealer at 3:1 water sealer ratio.

Check out these videos for application:
Trinic H12 Sealer Part 1
Trinic H12 Sealer Part 2
Trinic H12 Tips & Techniques

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Why waiting between coats is important....

Two things are happening as the sealer cures. The water is evaporating out of the sealer (and into the concrete on coat 1) and a chemical reaction is happening within the sealer. The chemical reaction is a moisture cure meaning it happens faster / more completely when the relative humidity is higher. In a lot of cases wetting your floor before starting the sealing process is sufficient to raise the relative humidity of your shop enough. In a shop at 15° C degrees and about 40% relative humidity and you shouldn't have any curing issues.

If it's a day with temps over 30° C try do a couple of coats early in the morning over 2 days. It is crucial to have the temp below 26° C on the first and second coats as there is a risk of leaving roller lines as the sealer is absorbed into the concrete. If that happens acetone sand it back and re-do the coat.

It is important to wait between coats. Wait 1 hour after the sealer is tack free. This allows the moisture cure element of the sealer to fully cure before applying the next coat. The time between coats will vary with the temperature, humidity, and the dilution of the coat. The first coat goes really fast, the last takes much longer, anywhere from a couple of hours in an 27° C shop with 70% relative humidity to a day in a 15 deg. shop with 20% relative humidity.

To save on rollers: Rinse the roller with water and store it in a plastic bag between coats. Sealer issues have held the industry back since its inception. H-12 from Trinic is a massive leap towards solving that problem. Water based, easy to apply, looks and feels great, never a bonding issue, excellent stain and scratch protection, and (just as important) easy to fix.