



# Triton T2.0

## ULTIMATE THIN SPREAD ADHESIVE

### Description

Problem Solver® Triton T2.0 Ultimate Thin Spread Adhesive combats the flooring industry's toughest challenge – wet slabs and high alkalinity. Problem Solver's Triton T2.0 brings to the flooring contractor advanced technology to handle concrete substrates with a high moisture vapor emission rate, MVER, and sub-floor relative humidity, RH, without the need for moisture mitigation coatings. The Triton T2.0 is a one-step, high performance adhesive formulated for installing VCT, VET, linoleum sheet and cork underlayment over both porous and non-porous sub-floors. The Triton adhesive's wide range of applications reduces the number of adhesives needed in inventory.

The adhesive is low odor, solvent free, 0 VOC and carries the Carpet and Rug Institute's most stringent Green Label Plus certification. Triton T2.0 is ideal for demanding installations in health care, schools, hospitality, and other challenging commercial applications. All Problem Solver adhesives are protected by our two-stage anti-microbial, Cleanguard®. Triton T2.0 contributes to several LEED NC and EC credits.

- Can be used over on, above and below grade concrete, gypsum cement, underlayment grade plywood.<sup>1</sup>
- Max. MVER 8lbs-ASTM F 1869/max. RH: 90%-ASTM F 2170/pH 7-11.0-ASTM F 710<sup>2</sup>
- Zero VOC, low odor, CRI GLP certified
- Exceptional final bond strength. Quickly develops shear strength.
- Installer friendly; easy to trowel
- Easy clean up

### Site Conditions

Prior to the start of the installation the installer must determine that the job-site conditions meet or exceed all applicable standards of the flooring manufacturer and AAT. Installation of any flooring should be one of the last jobs of any construction project. The sub-floor should be prepared according to the standards and practices set forth in the document ASTM F-710. Concrete slabs on or below grade must be protected from ground moisture with a functioning and intact Class A vapor retarder that conforms to the requirements of ASTM E1745. This vapor retarder must be directly beneath, and in contact with, the slab. Moisture testing must be performed in accordance with ASTM F1869 and ASTM F2170, respectively. Slabs [of light weight concrete or gypsum cement] poured on metal decks and above grade structural concrete [and gypsum cement] floors must also meet these requirements.

The building should be completely enclosed. All outside doors and windows should be properly installed with latching mechanisms in place. Concrete (densified, lightweight or gypsum) slabs on or below grade must have a functioning vapor barrier. This vapor barrier must be directly between the slab and the capillary break.

Landscaping should be sufficiently completed to direct water away from the building. Gutters and downspouts should be in place.

All concrete, masonry, plastering, drywall and other wet work should be completed and thoroughly dry prior to beginning the installation. Texturing and paint primer coats should be completed.

Adequate ventilation should be available. The HVAC system for the building should be operating for a minimum of 72 hours prior to the start of the installation. The flooring should not be exposed to extremes of temperature, humidity or moisture. The installation site should have a consistent air temperature of 65°F-95°F and relative humidity levels should be between 35%- 60% for a minimum of 72 hours prior to the start of the installation. The temperature of the sub-floor should be between 65°F-85°F. These conditions must be maintained to ensure long term success and performance of the flooring installation.

Basements and crawl spaces should be dry and adequately ventilated. Sub-floors must be checked for moisture content and emissions using industry accepted methods. Crawl spaces should meet local building codes regarding minimum heights, cross ventilation and the use of vapor retarders. Sub-floors must be free from dust, dirt, grease, wax, curing agents, sealers, oil and any other bond inhibiting substances. The sub-floor should be plumb and flat within 3/16" in 10' or 1/8" in 6'. The pH of the sub-floor is required to be 7.0-11.0.

Concrete must dry with moisture emission rates that do not exceed 8 lbs./1000 sq ft/24 hours, as measured by ASTM F-1869 and the in situ relative humidity cannot exceed 90%.<sup>2</sup> Lightweight and gypsum concrete should be tested according to the requirements of ASTM F-2170. *In situ* relative humidity cannot exceed 90%.<sup>2</sup> *Do not proceed with the installation until the results of all tests are acceptable.* Before any moisture or pH testing begins, the slab must be cured for a minimum of 30 days and the HVAC system must be operating for a minimum of 72 hours.

Fill low areas with a polymer-modified portland cement leveling or patching compound. Leveling and patching compounds must be tested to ensure they are properly cured and within the manufacturer's specified requirements before proceeding with the installation. Mechanical surface profiling is the preferred sub-floor preparation method. Mechanically profile the sub-floor to medium-grit sandpaper

texture. Sanding or scouring with open paper or a titanium disk is preferred. Remove curing and parting compounds and other surface hardeners and floor coatings by mechanically profiling, bead blasting or other similar means. Very porous sub-floors must be primed with AAT-570 Acrylic Primer before applying the adhesive.

### Installation Recommendations

1. Flooring and adhesive should be acclimated at the job site with the HVAC in operation for a minimum of 24 hours prior to the beginning of the installation.
2. Be familiar with the recommendations and any special instructions from the flooring manufacturer before beginning the installation. Follow these specific recommendations and instructions regarding seam sealing, trowel notch recommendations, seam placement, etc.
3. Refer to the information below for specific information regarding sub-floor preparation and site conditions.
4. ADHESIVE APPLICATION: Spread the adhesive with the appropriate trowel: typical trowels: VCT, VET- 1/32 x 1/16 x 1/32  $\cap$  180-250 sq. ft. per gallon; Cork Underlayment-1/16 x 1/16 x 1/16  $\sqcup$  125-175 sq. ft. per gallon; Linoleum-1/16 x 1/16 x 1/16  $\sqcup$  on porous sub-floors and for rolling traffic or on non-porous sub-floors 1/32 x 1/16 x 1/32  $\cap$  180-250 sq. ft. per gallon.
5. For use with VCT and VET--Apply the adhesive and allow the adhesive to dry to a pressure sensitive state. Place tile into dry, pressure sensitive adhesive and press firmly. Due to the pressure sensitive nature of T2.0 large areas can be covered. The adhesive has a working time of

up to 24 hours. For use with linoleum and cork underlayments—Apply the adhesive and allow the adhesive to develop tack (approximately 10-25 minutes) DO NOT allow the adhesive to dry. Place the flooring into the adhesive while the adhesive is still wet enough to transfer to the back of the flooring. Check the back of the flooring frequently to ensure that a 100% adhesive transfer had been successful. Roll the newly installed flooring with the appropriate three section roller.<sup>3</sup>

6. Minimize traffic over the newly installed flooring for at least 24 hours after the installation had been completed. Do not wash or clean the floor for a minimum of 72 hours after completion of the installation. To replace furniture and appliances use plywood panels to protect the flooring.

<sup>1</sup> Before beginning installations with floor coverings, backing systems or over sub-floors not mentioned above please contact AAT Technical Services for recommendations.

<sup>2</sup> Results from all three tests are required to be documented, retained and submitted to AAT for warranty registration. **Do not proceed with the installation until the results of all tests are acceptable.**

<sup>3</sup> Roller specifications: VCT, VET and linoleum 100lbs, cork underlayment-75lbs.

\*\* Determining whether the sub-floor is porous or non-porous is the responsibility of the user. You can check the sub-floor by placing several drops of water in areas across the sub-floor. The sub-floor is porous if the water is absorbed within a few minutes. If the water beads and is not absorbed within a few minutes the sub-floor is non-porous. Non-porous sub-floors must be made porous by grinding, sanding, or abrading the sub-floor prior to the application of the adhesive.

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