SprayStone yields realistic finishes to architectural details in situations and at heights where the cost of real granite would be prohibitive. It is a product that offers significant reductions in material and labor costs as well as lifecycle savings that go far beyond initial construction. SprayStone’s flexible, non-porous, breathable composition resists cracking, fading and water damage, requiring little maintenance. Incredibly, SprayStone achieves these results from a single component system. The product is premixed at the factory and comes ready-to-use. Installers wishing to apply SprayStone can do so with inexpensive equipment and basic training. No comparable product can be applied as quickly, easily, and inexpensively.

As developers strive for cutting edge designs, lower costs, and compliance with environmental regulations, they are constantly on the lookout for solutions that adequately address these demands. Since the early stages of development, SprayStone has been engineered from natural and eco-friendly components. It contains LEED acceptable levels of VOCs and no hazardous components. It complies with the strictest environmental guidelines and cleans up with soap and water.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SPRAYSTONE

Granite has been the ultimate architectural material for expressing confidence, stability and grandeur for millennia. Unfortunately, with the growth of globalization, the earth’s natural mineral resources are being rapidly depleted, not only damaging ecosystems, but also driving up the cost of stone to prohibitive levels.

In 1997, we began researching the possibilities of tackling these issues. Our goal was to create an eco-friendly product that could replace natural granite. The resulting formula had to be durable and easy-to-apply, while replicating the look and feel of natural granite as closely as possibly.

Throughout the R&D process, no stone was left unturned. Our industrial chemists considered factors such as global climate patterns, transportation, storage, and application challenges. The result of this 15-year research is the breakthrough product – SprayStone™, a revolutionary interior and exterior architectural coating that can be sprayed onto virtually any surface to produce a durable finish that looks and feels exactly like real granite.
INTRODUCTION TO TRAINING

As with any material, whether it’s stone or paint, proper application is critical to a successful outcome. No matter how extraordinary the material you use, install it incorrectly, and the results will be disappointing.

This training manual was created to help you maximize the performance, quality, and visual allure of your SprayStone projects. It covers essentials, such as surface preparation, recommended equipment, and painting techniques. The FAQ section in the back will answer many common questions. We hope you will find this guide to be a valuable asset.

If you find that you have questions not answered in this manual, please don’t hesitate to contact our technical support team at 855-969-7772.

* * *
**Mixing**

SprayStone should never be stirred by hand or with an electric mixer.

**Bucket to Bucket Method**

SprayStone arrives premixed from the factory, but the product may have settled during shipping and handling. To achieve the proper consistency, follow the steps below:

1. Open the bucket of SprayStone and prepare another clean 5-gallon bucket.
2. Holding the SprayStone bucket 6–12” from the rim of the clean bucket, begin to slowly pour the contents so that they fall into the clean bucket.
3. Proceed slowly until all of SprayStone is transferred to the 2nd bucket. This should be done gently and the pour should take 1-2 minutes. Upon falling, SprayStone will break up into smaller pieces. See note about O/P.
4. Repeat this process until you have made a total of 3-4 pours and the SprayStone has the consistency of prepared oatmeal. At this point, the product should have a homogeneous appearance, yet all color granules should still be separate. Do not exceed 4 pours as the color granules will overmix and SprayStone will lose its characteristic color profile.

**Items Required**

- SprayStone GT
- Empty 5-Gallon Bucket
- Ladle
- O/P

**Diluting with O/P**

O/P is a milky, water-based fluid used for diluting SprayStone GT if necessary. At no point should you add more than 5% of O/P by volume (i.e. ¼ gallon O/P per 5 gallons of SprayStone).

**O/P May Be Needed When...**

- The unopened bucket of SprayStone has been unused for over 3 months from production date.
- Bucket has been opened without being fully used, and the remaining contents had been sitting in the bucket for over 7 days.
- If during mixing you notice that SprayStone has settled or clumped together, pour 1-2 ladles of O/P onto the SprayStone before allowing it to fall into the second bucket.

**Figure 1. Mixing SprayStone**

- Adding O/P to SprayStone
- Pouring
- Final Consistency
**STORAGE**

Store SprayStone at room temperature 50°F - 75°F (10°C - 25°C) with no direct exposure to sunlight. Do not store at temperatures below 40°F (5°C).

SprayStone is best if used within a year from the date of production.

If a bucket has been open for a week or more, it may be necessary to add up to 5% O/P to the mix to ensure proper sprayability (see side note on page 4). Do not add water.

While working, avoid contamination, by keeping the SprayStone buckets covered at all times. We recommend using the entire contents of an open bucket as quickly as possible. However, if the size of a project does not allow this, it is best to mix the contents of the opened bucket with the contents of a new one when resuming use, creating a homogeneous substance.

**KEEP IN MIND:**

- Store at room temperature
- Best if used within a year from the date of manufacture
- Keep from freezing

**SURFACE PREPARATION**

As with all painting applications, surface preparation is key to a successful finish. A poorly prepared surface will jeopardize adhesion and lead to premature failure of the SprayStone GT coating.

**PREVENTING OVERSPRAY**

To prevent any unnecessary overspray, frame the work area with tape and cover the rest with plastic sheeting or other material to avoid accidental splatter. Cover windows, if applicable, with film or paper and place tarp on the ground directly below the work area.

**GENERAL SURFACE PREP**

Surfaces to be coated must be dry, clean, sound, and free from all contamination including loose and peeling paint, dirt, grease, oil, wax, concrete curing agents and bond breakers, chalk, efflorescence, mildew, rust, product fines, and dust. Remove loose paint, chalk, and efflorescence by wire brushing, scraping, sanding, and/or pressure washing.

Putty all nail holes and caulk all cracks and open seams. Treatment of cracks and seams is required to obtain the water-resistant protection of the building and to help prevent further cracking and deterioration. Methods of treatment depend upon the size of the crack.

Sand all glossy, rough, and patched surfaces. Feather back all rough edges to sound surface by sanding.

**Checking Moisture**

To check for moisture, use a moisture meter or follow ASTM Test Method D4263: Standard Test Method for Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method prior to application of primer.
Concrete Cleaning & Efflorescence
Clean surfaces per ASTM Standard Practice D4258-83: Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete for Coating. Vacuum cleaning, water cleaning, detergent water wash, power wash cleaning, steam cleaning, hand tool and mechanical cleaning are acceptable cleaning methods.

Remove efflorescence by pressure washing or cleaning with dilute muriatic acid (following manufacturer’s instruction) or a solution of 1-part white vinegar to 4-parts water. Rinse thoroughly and allow to dry.

Mildew
Remove mildew by using a specialty cleaner such as PPG MILDEW CHECK® Multi-Purpose Wash 18-1; or 1 part chlorine bleach to 3 parts water. Before use, be sure to read and follow instructions and warnings on label.

Chalky Substrates
Clean chalky paint in good condition by sweep blasting, power washing, wire brushing, etc. to remove loose material. After cleaning, powdery or chalky, unpainted recommended substrates may be conditioned with a coat of masonry surface sealer.

New Concrete & Masonry
For optimum performance, all new masonry, concrete and stucco construction should cure for at least 7 days and preferably 30 days prior to priming and painting. The pH of the substrate must be less than 13 before priming with an alkali resistant primer, and moisture content should be below 12%.

Brick
New brick and mortar should cure for at least 7 days and preferably 30 days prior to priming and painting. The pH of the substrate must be less than 13 before priming. Painting glazed brick is not recommended due to potential adhesion problems.

Concrete/Masonry Block
Mortar should cure for at least 7 days and preferably 30 days prior to priming. Fill block with an appropriate block filler if a smoother uniform surface is desired. Surfaces previously coated with water thinned cement-based paint must be prepared with extra care. If the material appears to be adhering tightly, a masonry sealer may be applied to seal the surface. Check adhesion by applying a piece of masking tape. If the sealer peels off and has loose particles, remove all chalking or crumbling material, re-seal and re-check adhesion.

Fiber Cement
Fiber cement siding and trim may present potential adhesion, alkali burn, and efflorescence problems. New board should be aged for at least 30 days prior to priming and painting. The pH of the substrate must be less than 13 and the moisture content must be less than 12% prior to priming. All cracks and opens seams should be caulked to prevent water penetration. Pre-primed board from the manufacturer may not be uniformly or completely sealed. It is recommended that an alkali resistant primer be applied to ensure complete and uniform sealing prior to proceeding.

Stucco
New stucco should cure for at least 7 days and preferably 30 days prior to priming and painting. The pH of the substrate must be less than 13 before priming. Surface chalk from the curing or aging process should be removed then sealed with an appropriate sealer to rebind and restore the surface to a sound condition.
**TILT-UP/PRE-CAST CONCRETE**

New tilt-up or pre-cast should cure for at least 7 days and preferably 30 days prior to priming and painting. The pH of the substrate must be less than 13 before priming with an alkali resistant sealer or primer. Moisture content should be less than 12% prior to priming. All bond breakers, release agents, and admix plasticizers must be removed to prevent adhesion problems. Bond breakers and similar surface contaminants should be removed as directed by the tilt-up manufacturer which can include specific cleaners, power washing, and/or surface profiling by mechanical methods. Surface chalk from the curing or aging process should be removed then sealed with an appropriate sealer to rebind and restore the surface to a sound condition.

**APPLICATION STAGES**

To ensure performance and durability, SprayStone must always be applied to properly prepared surface. For surface preparation, please see the section above.

A typical exterior application of SprayStone consists of 4 stages:

1. Primer
2. Elastomeric coating
3. Double of SprayStone GT
4. Clear top coat or sealer

**1. PRIMER**

A primer is a preparatory coating that is applied to a substrate prior to painting. Priming promotes better adhesion of the paint to the surface, increasing longevity of the finish. The primer binds with the substrate and creates a layer that is ready to receive paint.

The primer also helps seal porous surfaces increasing their resistance to water and mold.

As with most paints, a layer of primer will ensure a strong, smooth, and long-lasting bond between SprayStone and the underlying material.

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**Preventing Lead Exposure**

Wear a properly fitted NIOSH-approved respirator and prevent skin contact to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the USEPA National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD or log on to www.epa.gov/lead.

In Canada contact a regional Health Canada office. Follow these instructions to control exposure to other hazardous substances that may be released during surface preparation.

**Material Compatibility**

When choosing an appropriate primer, elastomeric and top coat for the surface to be coated, ensure these materials are 100% acrylic-based.
2. ELASTOMERIC
Temperature fluctuations, occurring throughout the day as well as with the changing of seasons, affect the molecular structures of most building materials. Heat expands the molecular structures, while the cold contracts them. After several years of temperature fluctuations, many buildings begin to show cracks and other structural scars due to thermal deformation.

Seismic activity, the movement of tectonic plates, contributes to structural bending. Traditional oil-based paint, stucco, and many other coating materials are not elastic and crack easily, together with the underlying surface.

For this reason, it is recommended to use an elastomeric coating prior to applying SprayStone. The elastomeric coating will stretch and flex, instead of ripping and cracking, helping preserve the integrity of the finish.

The elastomeric coating is to be applied on top of the primer once the primer is dry. It should not be applied directly onto the substrate, as this will adversely affect adhesion.

Elastomeric coatings can be tinted like ordinary paint, and should match the base color of the chosen SprayStone as closely as possible. While a perfect match is not critical, matching the elastomeric to SprayStone will help ensure the expected appearance.

3. SPRAYSTONE GT MAIN COAT
With the surface prepared, primed, and coated with elastomeric, you are ready to apply SprayStone. SprayStone is always applied in 2 coats:

- The 1st coat will yield approximately 80% coverage (i.e. in any given area, 20% of the substrate will show through).
- The 2nd coat will combine with the 1st coat to yield 100% full coverage.

4. CLEAR TOP COAT
The Clear Top Coat serves a protective purpose, sealing the underlying layers, protecting them from dirt, dust, and excess moisture. Top coats typically have anti-static and UV-resistant properties to further protect the finished surface.

Interior Applications
While it’s a good idea to use the elastomeric layer for most exterior applications, interior surfaces are less prone to structural deformities and do not require as much elasticity or protection from the elements. On interior surfaces, neither the elastomeric layer, nor the clear top coat are necessary. However, if cleanability is of importance, you may opt to use the clear top coat anyway.
1. PRESSURIZED SPRAY TANK

A pressurized spray tank is required to apply the SprayStone GT coating. Tanks come in many sizes. We recommend a 2.5-Gallon Tank, which has adequate capacity while retaining portability. When choosing a spray tank, ensure it has 2 pressure adjustment valves, with gauges, as you will need to set one pressure for the tank contents and another pressure for the spray gun’s air supply.
**2. SPRAY GUN WITH 2.5MM FLUID TIP**

SprayStone is applied with a conventional spray gun otherwise known as a pressure-feed spray gun. There are many paint guns on the market. Ensure you purchase the correct type. Airless and HVLP sprayers are not suitable for SprayStone application.

**3. AIR AND FLUID HOSES**

Air and fluid hoses connect the spray gun to the pressurized paint tank. Hoses should be between 5’ and 10’ long. The fluid hose should have an interior diameter (ID) of 3/8”. A properly sized hose will allow you to fully extend your arm above your head, while the spray tank is positioned next to your feet. Longer hoses are not recommended, as the increased travel distance for the SprayStone will cause unnecessary mixing inside the hose.

It is also helpful to have a clear fluid hose so that you may see the SprayStone material as it moves through the hose. Many kits on the market come with colored hoses and are not recommended.

**4. COMPRESSOR**

The compressor provides the power you need for successful application. There are many compressor types. Ensure that your compressor can provide a minimum of 5.0 SCFM at 90 PSI.

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**ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS**

Apply SprayStone when air, surface and product temperatures are above 40°F (5°C) and surface temperature is at least 5°F (3°C) above the dew point. Air humidity should not exceed 85%.

For optimum application properties, bring material to at least 50°F (10°C) prior to application. Air and surface temperature must remain above 40°F (5°C) for the next 24 hours to allow for proper drying.

Avoid exterior application late in the day when dew and condensation are likely to form or if precipitation is expected.

Do not attempt to apply SprayStone if rain is expected within the next 24 hours.

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**GUN SPECS**

- 2 Separate inlets: 1 for air and 1 for fluid (paint)
- 3 Adjustment knobs: air flow rate, fluid flow rate, and spray pattern (stream to fan)
- 2.5mm to 2.8mm fluid tip

**COMPRESSOR SPECS**

- 5.0 SCFM at 90 PSI
- 2 Horsepower minimum power
- 20 Gallon minimum capacity

**Gas vs. Electric**

If you will be working outdoors (or indoors with compressor positioned outdoors), a gas-powered compressor is a good choice. Gas-powered compressors are typically more powerful than electric counterparts and will give you a steady supply of pressure.

**QUICK CHECK**

- Temperature above 40°F
- Humidity below 85%
- No precipitation for the next 24 hours
**SET-UP**

**CONNECTIONS:**
After filling the pressurized paint tank with SprayStone and securing the lid:
- Connect the **Air Compressor** to the **Pressurized Paint Tank**
- Connect the **Air** and **Fluid Hoses** from the **Pressurized Paint Tank** to the **Spray Gun**

**COMPRESSOR:**
Turn on the air compressor and set output pressure to at least 95PSI (all pressure will be regulated by the adjustments on the paint tank).

**PAINT TANK:**
The paint tank has 2 pressure regulators:
The first regulator adjusts the air pressure going into the tank, which controls the rate at which SprayStone will flow out to the spray gun. The greater the air pressure inside the paint tank, the faster SprayStone will move through the fluid hose into the gun.
The second regulator adjusts the atomizing pressure to the spray gun. The air entering the spray gun will mix with SprayStone, producing a spray pattern.
Set the paint tank pressure between 6 and 10 PSI. This setting will produce a smooth, controlled flow of SprayStone to the gun. A lower setting will be insufficient to ‘push’ the SprayStone along the fluid hose while a higher pressure will ‘push’ the SprayStone too quickly, wasting material.

Set the gun pressure to 60 PSI. You will make final gun pressure adjustments using the air adjustment screw on the gun.

**SPRAYGUN:**

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**Note:**

Properly mixed SprayStone will flow very well at this recommended pressure. If you are attempting to use older SprayStone or SprayStone that has not been properly mixed, you will need a higher pressure to ‘push’ it through the hose. At no point, should your tank pressure exceed 20 PSI. If the tank pressure is set to 20 PSI and SprayStone is not flowing through to the gun, there is likely a clog in the system.
When applying SprayStone, you will need to **remove the air cap** from the spray gun.

- Fully close the **air adjustment screw** to block off the air supply.
- Fully open the **fluid adjustment screw**.
- Point the gun into a waste bucket and depress the trigger completely. Once SprayStone begins to flow through the gun, it should form a steady stream and **taper off 8” to 12” from the nozzle**. Tune the fluid flow rate by making small adjustments to the fluid pressure regulator on the paint tank.

Once the fluid flow rate has been adjusted, open the air adjustment screw by several turns to get a uniform spray pattern. **The lowest possible operating pressure should always be used.** Higher air pressure will waste paint because of increased fogging and overspray. Excess pressure can also cause imperfections in the sprayed finish.

- **If the coating sprays on too thin**, decrease the spray gun air pressure by closing the air adjustment screw slightly.
- **If the coating sprays on too thick**, increase the spray gun air pressure by opening the air adjustment screw slightly.

Finally, **set the fan adjustment to a round pattern**.
To achieve a flawless finish with the spray gun, 2 techniques are essential:

- **Keeping the right distance between the gun and the substrate**: For SprayStone application this is typically 18” – 30”.

- **Holding the gun perpendicular to the substrate**: The gun should always be positioned at a right angle (90º) to the substrate. Move the gun parallel to the surface, by moving your entire arm. **Do not flex your wrist.** Even small changes of distance can affect the sprayed finish. The best pattern is produced when all SprayStone droplets travel nearly the same distance to the surface.

**Additional Reading:**
To learn more about the operation of the spray gun, we highly recommend you request the “Conventional Spray Gun Manual” by contacting our Technical Support Team at 1.855.969.7772

![Diagram of spraygun positioning](image)
1. Select an appropriate primer for the chosen surface and apply according to manufacturer’s instructions. Allow to dry.

2. Once primer has dried (refer to manufacturer’s instructions), apply an elastomeric coating. Allow to dry.

3. Now the surface is ready for SprayStone. Apply SprayStone with the pressure-feed spray gun. Hold the gun 18-30” from the surface and spray in smooth, even back-and-forth movements. Use steady, horizontal strokes and apply a light coat, allowing for about an 80% coverage. Some substrate should still be visible at this point. Do not over apply SprayStone as it will inhibit proper drying.

4. Allow the 1st coat to dry for a minimum of 4 hours, depending on atmospheric conditions, and apply the second coat, this time using vertical strokes. You should now achieve 100% coverage and substrate should not be visible. The finished coat has to be visually even and homogeneous, with no “bald spots” or leaks.

5. Allow 2nd coat to dry for a minimum of 4 hours, depending on atmospheric conditions. Drying times may vary with temperature, humidity and other environmental factors.

6. Once the 2nd coat is completely dry, apply a thin, even layer of clear top coat according to manufacturer’s instructions.

**Notes:**

For all stages of application, ensure that the underlying surface is completely dry before applying the next coat.

The pressure-feed spray gun is only used to apply SprayStone GT. It is not used for primer, elastomeric, or top coat.

It is normal for SprayStone color to appear uneven during application (i.e. more gray specks in one area). Simply, spray over the affected area lightly and continue.

Do not leave SprayStone in the pressurized paint tank for more than a few hours. If taking a prolonged break, or finishing up for the day, empty the tank and refill when ready to resume spraying.
1. What types of primer can be used?
We recommend using a primer that is specific to the surface you are working on. Metal surfaces require a special metallic primer. Regardless of the surface, however, it is important to have an even layer of primer, without missed spots, to ensure proper adhesion.

2. Is SprayStone waterproof?
Water-proofing anything is a complicated procedure that requires the special equipment, materials, professional training and certifications. Exterior wall finishes are usually designed to be water-resistant, which takes care of the day-to-day environmental exposure to water. SprayStone will withstand rain, snow, and other normal precipitation.

3. Can SprayStone be applied to a “fresh” surface?
A fresh surface must meet certain conditions before SprayStone is applied. In the case of concrete, we recommend allowing 30 days to ensure it is fully cured, free of moisture, and has a low enough pH for proper adhesion. Proper surface preparation is crucial for the integrity of the finish. Rushing application onto an ill-prepared surface will jeopardize adhesion and lead to premature failure of the coating.

4. How long does each application layer take to dry?
Primers, elastomerics, and top coats have varying dry times and usually come with documentation that specifies a safe time frame. We recommend waiting 4-8 hours between applying the first and second layers of SprayStone, and before finishing with the Clear Top Coat. Keep in mind that dry times will vary based on atmospheric factors such as temperature and humidity.

5. How resistant is SprayStone to stains?
SprayStone is nonporous which prevents dirt, moisture, and dust particles from becoming embedded in the finish. Due to SprayStone’s high resin content and additional protection provided by the clear top coat, the finished SprayStone coating offers excellent resistance to common stains.

6. What are some of the architectural applications for SprayStone?
SprayStone can be used as the finish coat for exteriors. Due to its ability to match visual and tactile properties of natural stone, it can be used alongside real granite to cut costs or allow for design solutions that would be highly challenging to implement with slabs of natural stone.

Both exterior and interior walls in older buildings with marks of natural discoloration, cracks and other cosmetic damage can be easily brought to presentable condition with SprayStone.

In regions with high seismic activity, where using heavy stone on higher floors is hazardous, SprayStone is a safe alternative.

Due to it’s spray-on application, SprayStone can transform virtually any architectural detail, column, capital, molding or relief quickly and easily.

7. What are the primary ingredients of SprayStone?
Polymer/resin (66%) and sand granules (33%).
8. What is the lifespan of SprayStone?
The longest standing architecture with SprayStone is currently standing at 12 years. The appearance and texture have remained the same as they were the day SprayStone was applied. We guarantee our product to retain its aesthetic and qualitative characteristics for at least 5 years. A re-application of the clear top coat renews SprayStone.

9. What about cracks and discoloration?
Due to SprayStone’s formulation and application of elastomeric the coating is highly resistant to cracks. In an ASTM test, SprayStone showed no cracking under stress.
SprayStone incorporates the highest-grade pigments and UV stabilizers to prevent discoloration.
SprayStone was tested for 1000 hours of UV exposure and showed no yellowness.

10. How do I achieve the best possible results with SprayStone?
Store, mix and apply SprayStone according to the information contained above. Highest quality results are achieved when SprayStone is applied in conjunction with primer, elastomeric, and top coat, as outlined above.

11. How many different layers of SprayStone are required to achieve a multicolor surface?
SprayStone technology combines multiple color granules into a single component product. With each spray, multiple granules are emitted at once creating the finished surface. All that you need for a perfect finish are 2 coats of your choice of SprayStone GT.

12. Will efflorescence occur after applying SprayStone?
If the primer has been applied correctly, it will penetrate the pores of concrete preventing efflorescence from occurring.

13. How do I clean a SprayStone surface?
Surfaces clean easily with soap and water, using a soft-bristle brush. SprayStone has been tested and approved for 2,000 scrub brush strokes.

14. Will a color difference result when SprayStone is applied by different installers?
No, SprayStone is pre-mixed at the factory, ensuring a consistent result every time.

15. Can SprayStone be applied on a rainy day?
No, SprayStone can only be applied onto a dry surface.

16. What do I do if a SprayStone coat becomes wet before drying completely?
Allow the surface to fully dry and then check for any imperfections or uneven areas. Reapply the main coat and clear top coat to the affected area.

17. Why can SprayStone only be applied in humidity under 85% and PH below 10?
The adhesion of the coating material will be adversely affected by excessive humidity and highly alkaline surface conditions.

18. How long does a typical job take?
There are many factors that will affect job time, including number of colors, areas to be masked, and presence of intricate detail. For comparison, an average living room takes 2 days to complete while a 3-story façade takes about a week.
19. How can I ensure there is no visible seam between SprayStone and the natural stone to which it is matched?
To completely hide the visible seam, apply SprayStone all the way to the edge of the natural stone surface.

20. Can SprayStone be applied to metal surfaces such as tin, nickel, zinc, aluminum or other softer and ductile metals?
As long as the appropriate type of primer is applied, SprayStone can be applied onto any surface.

21. Will there be a visible difference if SprayStone is applied on different days?
SprayStone has been formulated to avoid color variations that plague many finishing materials. It will look the same regardless of when and by whom it is applied, as long as the correct procedures is followed.

22. Besides moisture, are there other weather limitations?
Resin, used as an essential part of the SprayStone System, begins to freeze below 40°F (5°C). SprayStone should not be stored or applied below this temperature.

23. What about the effects of fire on the finished SprayStone surface?
SprayStone has been classified as a Class A product (most fire resistant) with the Flame Spread Index of 25 and Smoke Developed Index of 10.

24. What should I do if I have two different substrates to be coated with SprayStone?
Applying the appropriate primer for each substrate will solve the problem.

25. Can SprayStone be applied on interiors?
Yes. Like many exterior coatings, SprayStone may also be used for interiors. SprayStone is non-toxic, water-based, and has low VOCs.

26. Can SprayStone be applied as a floor?
No, although SprayStone is abrasion resistant, flooring materials are required to meet special durability standards aimed at safety of the occupants and longevity of the structures.

27. Can SprayStone be used as a roofing material?
Roofing materials also require special characteristics that SprayStone hasn’t been tested for and we do not advise using it for roofs.

28. How does SprayStone application time compare with that of other exterior finishes?
Because of its spray-on application, SprayStone is comparable to that of paint. Finishes like stucco and Dryvit, that must be troweled on, take considerably longer to install.

29. What surface area can be covered with one bucket of SprayStone?
160-220 square feet in 2 coats.

30. What kind of polymer does SprayStone use?
100% pure acrylic polymer.
Thank You

SprayStone offers half-day professional certification classes at our headquarters in Philadelphia, PA.

Certified installers are able to take the full advantage of all applicable warranties, and are entered into our local & regional lead-generation system.

To become a Factory Trained Installer, please contact us at:

1.855.969.7772
INFO@SPRAYSTONEUSA.COM