

HOW TO SEAL TERRACOTTA

TYPES OF TERRACOTTA & CLAY PAVERS

For the purpose of sealing, Terracotta falls into 2 classes:

- **Low Porosity** - includes Australian made terracottas & clay pavers.
- **High Porosity** - includes Mexican Saltillos, Spanish terracottas etc.

	LOW POROSITY	HIGH POROSITY
Pre-Seal (Only when a penetrating sealer will follow)	Easi-Seal 1 coat (Optional)	Consolidate 1 coat
Natural Look/No Sheen Repels Water	Silcopel 1-2 coats	Silcopel/ Consolidate 1 coat (after pre-seal)
Natural Look/No Sheen Repels Oil & Water	Pristine 2 coats	ddd 2 coats (after pre-seal)
Natural Look/Sheen Coating	Aquacryl 2 coats	Aquacryl 2-3 coats

INITIAL CLEANING

- Once the new tiles are laid and grouted it is important to remove all grout and cement residues. This should be done with D-Scale.
- Existing terracotta should be cleaned with D-Grease. A concentrated D-Grease solution will remove most problem stains.
- A special floor-washing machine with liquid suction will produce the best results.
- Ensure floors are rinsed thoroughly after cleaning.

PRE-SEALING

- Often tiles will benefit from being sealed prior to grouting (where a penetrating sealer will follow) - this will make it easier to clean off grout residue and will avoid marks from laying.
- High porosity terracotta needs at least one coat of Consolidate (before or after grouting to modify the surface so that the final penetrating sealer will have maximum effect).

SEALING

- All of the above sealers can be re-sealed without stripping, if the previous sealer is in sound condition.
- Sealers can be applied with a clean cloth, brush or lambswood applicator. Ventilate well.
- Do not allow excess Silcopel or Pristine to dry on the surface.

HOW TO SEAL TERRACOTTA

MAINTENANCE

- We recommend cleaning with warm water and a small amount of a neutral cleaner such as Natural Clean.

ALWAYS TEST

- Because every type of tile/paver is different we recommend that a small test area is done to ensure that the appearance and protection is satisfactory.
- Allow sealers at least 24 hours to cure before testing.