

Surface Preparation

To ensure epoxy coatings and flooring products can achieve a strong bond, we need to produce a clean mechanical key, this means working the existing surface to generate more surface area for the coating to grip on and lock into. The fastest, easiest and cheapest way to this is by diamond grinding. Diamond grinding blades work the same way as sandpaper. The diamond compound can cut through stone and cement producing a rough surface profile know as a mechanical key.

Equipment Required

Dust Extractor



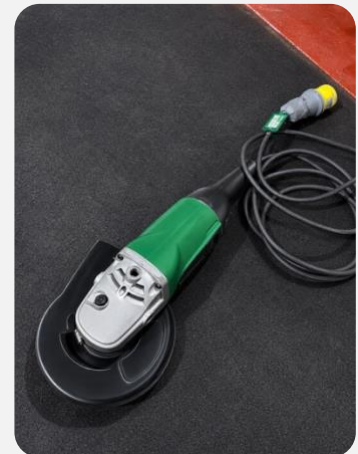
M-Class Minimum

Floor Grinder



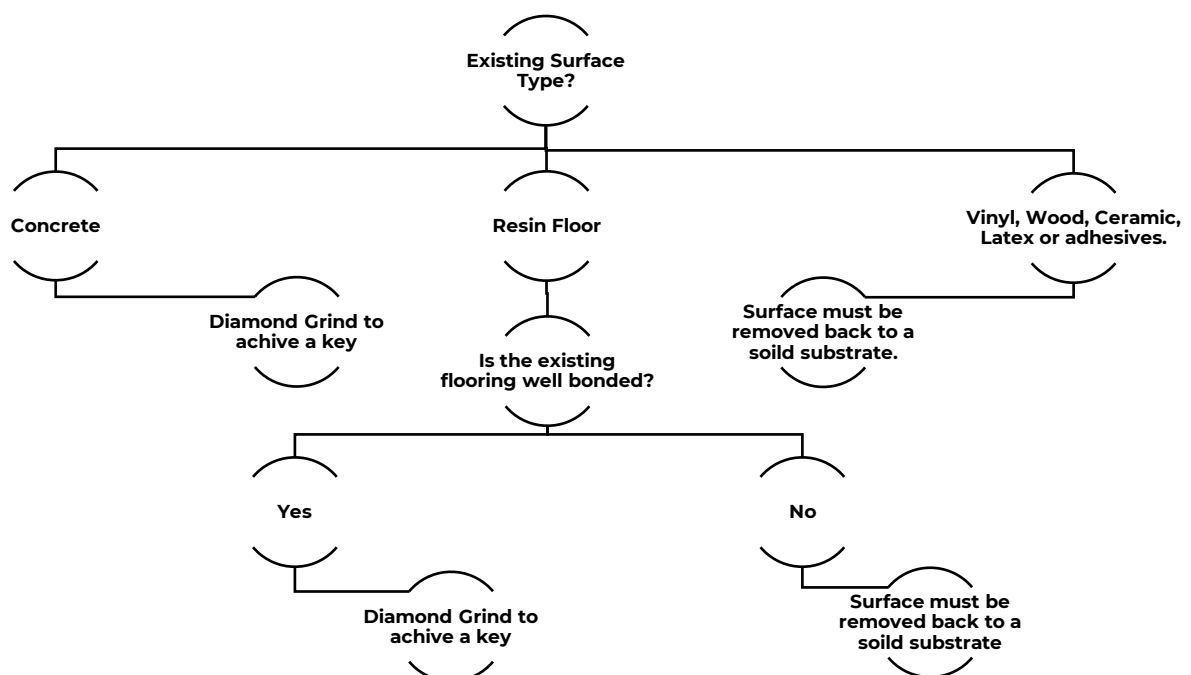
Areas Over 100m²

Handheld Grinder



Areas Less than 100m²

Establish your existing surface



Surface Preparation

Resin floor laid over Latex



Latex products are NOT suitable substrates for resin floors

Flaky Coating



Flaky unbonded coating must be removed

Oil Contamination



Any residual oil contamination will compromise bond strength

Grinding Process



Vacuum assisted grinding produces a clean key

Prepared Resin Example



Aim to achieve a full grind pattern across the floor

Prepared Concrete Example



Aim to achieve a full grind pattern across the floor

We recommend a maximum of 30 grit diamond for most applications, on very hard or power floated floor 16 grit can also be used.

Do NOT use acid etching to prepare concrete substrates for resin coatings, it does NOT work and will lead to delamination of the resin flooring.

If it is not possible acquire a grinder to prepare the substrate as recommended, use a high-pressure washer to abrade the surface. We do not recommend this as an equivalent to grinding but as an absolute last resort. Ensure the surface is completely dry before any application. Note this will not work on sealed surface such as existing resin floors.

Application

The most up to date safety information check the product label and SDS Sheet.

We would advise having a minimum of two people for the application work. One to mix and cut in and one to roller the coating down.

Equipment

- 3 inch brushes for cutting in against walls. Laminating brushes work best with these materials
- 12 or 15 inch roller head and roller pole
- Mixing paddle and handheld drill to mix the resin material
- A wide base paint scuttle, ensure the roller you use fits the scuttle.

Set Up

2 part resin materials have a short pot life. It is critical to get set up before you start. Follow the best practice check list below to ensure you ready.

- Lay out a mixing area with some cardboard or plastic to protect the floor for any spillages.
- Set the mixing area up outside of the area you intend to apply the coating to prevent having to move during the application process.
- Do NOT set up the mixing area or store the materials in direct sun light as it will accelerate the the pot life and reduce working time.
- Arrange your bases and hardeners in a line with each hardener next to each base. This helps to prevent missing a hardener and makes it easy to double check if you have.
- Make sure your roller, paint scuttle, brushes and mixing equipment are ready before you start mixing any materials.
- If you need to apply any masking tape to doorways etc. ensure this done before you start.
- Finally, take any breaks you need now because you won't have time once you start.

Mixing

- One Part A and one Part B make one Unit.
- Using a helical mixing paddle in normal handheld drill, mix Part labelled **A Base** for **1 minute** to ensure any solids and pigments are well dispersed.
- Add all of part labelled **B Hardener** to part labelled **A base**. Always use the whole hardener supplied as part of the Unit. If you don't have the whole hardener the base resin cannot fully cure.
- *If using the Slip Resistant Additive, this should be added to the mix now.*
- Mix the combined Parts for **at least 2 minutes** until the mix is consistent and homogenous.
- Immediately pour the mixture into a wide base paint scuttle and aim the **use the material within 10 minutes**.
- Place the empty base tin and hardener tin next to each other once used, this helps to prevent missing a hardener and makes it easy to double check if you have.

Application

Cutting In

- Start with cutting in by brush around the perimeter of the area. If working alone, only cut in enough to get you started such as one wall and short amount on the adjacent wall.
- When cutting in don't play with the material for too long. Try and fully load the brush with each dip and push the material out in one consistent steady pass. Stop when the brush runs dry and reload rather than keep brushing the material you have already placed. This helps build a consistent pace.
- Try to eliminate excess blobs and tails of resin being left on the floor by the brush as when the material starts to gel it will be difficult to roller them out.

Fully load brush



Vacuum assisted grinding produces a clean key

Apply liberally



Aim to achieve a full grind pattern across the floor

Reload regularly



Aim to achieve a full grind pattern across the floor

Roller Coating

- Always use a paint scuttle, do NOT pour the material directly onto the floor unless using a squeegee.
- The roller will take a several reloads before it fully saturates and holds a reasonable amount of material.
- Start by dipping the roller a least two thirds of the way into the material and roll it off against the side of the scuttle to help fully saturate and balance the roller head.
- Apply the material to the floor in a single pass to squeeze the material from the roller head, then back roll the line to even it out.
- Try to roller every part of the floor two to three time to get it even but don't spend too long back rolling before you reload with more material. Rember that time is of the essence.
- Do not place the full roller head right in a corner or near the wall, as it will be difficult to pull the puddle of the material away and even it out.
- As soon the roller head stops leaving a full width pattern on the floor, reload the roller head.
- Try to work across the floor methodically left to right in strips, working into the last strip each time by around 50% to keep the coating even.

Allow the frost coat to set for 24 hours before applying the second coat following the same rules as above.