

01 APPLICATION TOOLS NEEDED

- Spiked shoes
- Flat or notched rubber squeegee
- Extension pole
- 3/8" nap, non-shed roller covers*
- 2" chip brushes for "cutting in" around edges and columns
- Rags, disposable gloves, trash bags, tape
- Low Speed Drill (extra batteries if using cordless)
- Proper mix blade - Jiffy blades are highly recommended
- Mix area protection - cardboard or drop cloth

*9" roller covers can be used for smaller jobs, 18" roller covers for larger projects

02 CONDITIONING MATERIALS

Resinous materials will flow best and be easier to apply if they are allowed to "acclimatize" or are stored for at least 24 hours at the jobsite temperatures.

Colder Temperature Projects (<55 Degrees F)- Colder resinous materials when stored in colder temperatures may be more difficult to apply due to an increase in the products viscosity.

Warmer Temperature Projects (>75 Degrees F) - Resinous coatings create heat during the curing process. When materials are stored in warmer conditions they will "kick", or begin the cure process quicker making application and working times decrease. Storing the Part B or hardener in a cooler environment will help aid in the application.

03 SETTING UP A MIX STATION

- Protect the floor by using cardboard, tarps or drop clothes to prevent splashes and spills from hitting the floor.
- FULLY READ the products Technical Data Sheet (TDS) BEFORE making first batch. There are many variations of mix ratios between products and manufacturers.
- Use proper PPE (personal protective equipment) such as safety glasses, gloves, and arm protection such as a long sleeve shirt to prevent products from coming in contact with skin.

Continued >

04 MIXING OF PRODUCTS

- Mix both components separately for at least one minute.
- Understand the difference between “pot life” and “working time”.
- Pot-Life - the amount of time once a curing agent comes in contact with a resin in a mixing container.
- Working Time - once the products are properly mixed (usually 3-4 minutes, check TDS) and distributed onto the floor, until the time when the products begin to set-up or become difficult to use due to an increase in viscosity.
- Mixes that are made in larger mixing containers such as a 5-gallon bucket will begin to cure quicker due to the mass of both components. For example, a 5-gallon mix will begin to “kick” quicker than a mix made in a 5-quart mixing container.
- Epoxy Products - once mixed thoroughly should be poured onto the surface in ribbons to allow the applicator more working time.
- Polyurea/Polyaspartic/Polyurethane Products - once thoroughly mixed should remain in the mixing container and only poured onto the floor in an amount the applicator can properly spread in 10-15 minutes. (This is exactly opposite of epoxy products)
- Make sure all products to be used SDS (Safety Data Sheets) are available on each jobsite.

05 APPLYING RESINOUS PRODUCTS

- De-lint roller covers using tape. Simply roll a layer of tape around the entire roller cover then remove it. This prevents “roller fuzz” from ending up in the coating.
 - Pour mixed product onto floor surface in ribbons (around perimeter) DO NOT FLIP MIX BUCKET USED ONTO THE PROJECT FLOOR TO TRY AND CAPTURE RESIDUAL MATERIALS. THIS WILL IN MOST CASES LEAVE A SPOT OF UNMIXED MATERIAL CREATING A SOFT SPOT.
- Using the squeegee pull the materials across the floor surface at the approximate desired thickness. The squeegee should be held at a 45-degree angle with medium pressure.
- Saturate the roller cover in the mixed product. This process of “loading” the roller cover will help prevent air bubbles when the coating is applied.
- Using the saturated roller cover, roll out the materials. (using a wet film gauge is a handy tool for applicators to use to check the mil thickness of materials applied.)
- Back-roll entire surface. This will be the method to ensure the liquids just applied are evenly applied.
- Typical Coverage Rates*:
 - 100 square feet per gallon will yield a nominal 16 mils
 - 160 square feet per gallon will yield a nominal 10 mils
 - 200 square feet per gallon will yield a nominal 8 mils

*These are based on using 100% solids product

06 CLEAN UP

- Wash hands with soap and water.
- Clean application tools and mixing blade with a solvent such as lacquer thinner or acetone.
- Remove any tape used for edges, used buckets, roller covers etc., dispose of properly.

07 APPLY SUBSEQUENT COATS

- Check products TDS for approximate cure times.
- If applying an additional coat this should be completed within 24 hours. If more than 24 hours the surface must be lightly abraded to ensure proper adhesion.