



EPOXY WORK DETAILS

FLOOR CARE

Everything needs adequate maintenance and care for a longer life. The same happens to be floors. No matter how much money you have invested in it cleaning and regular maintenance are always required. Improper maintenance or irregular cleaning may lead to shorter life of any kind of floor as dust is a major abrasive element. The cleaning crew should follow the manufacturer's specifications to achieve the maximum level of performance and appearance.

CARE FOR COATED FLOORS:

1. Sweeping:

Sweeping is the first care. Floor must be daily cleaned with broom or any other sweeping element to prevent dirt and dust from accumulating. The brushes or the brooms used, must be soft. Stiff brushes often damage the look and generally result in loosening of the coat.

2. Scrubbing:

A mild detergent or soap liquid can be used to clean the coated floor. The cleaning crew may scrub the floor once a week at least. High traffic areas must be scrubbed daily to keep dust and dirt away. This will help in maintaining the gloss and look of the floor. A mechanized floor machine should be equipped with soft nylon brushes or white pads. More aggressive brushes or pads will dull the surface. Areas where oil and grease are frequently used, require daily scrubbing.

3. Spills and scratches:

Spills are safety hazards and should be cleaned up immediately. Spills of caustics, acids, and solvents should be cleaned up immediately to prevent damage to your floor coating. Harsh liquids that are allowed to remain on the floor may soften, discolor, or completely remove a coating or sealer.

Avoid sliding heavy machinery, pallets, or sharp objects across the floor, as this will cut and gouge your coating. Also, moisture can seep under the coating and result in peeling.

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4. Care against stains and their removal:

If stains do occur, begin removal with a mild solution, progressing to stronger removers until the stain disappears. Inks, dyes and stains, which are a result of chemical attack may never be completely removed. For your protection, always wear rubber gloves and eye protection when working with chemicals.

5. Rubber Marks and Burns:

Rubber marks are deposits of rubber on or near the surface of a coating. In most cases, these can be removed by scrubbing with a strong concentration of detergent and water.

- a. Spot the area with a mild detergent and agitate with a stiff brush or mechanical scrubber. Let soak for 10 minutes.
- b. Add water and scrub thoroughly.
- c. Rinse the area completely with water.

Rubber burns are a change in the surface of a coating caused by heat and friction from spinning tires. In most cases, these can't be removed.

Tire stains are caused by tires sitting on top of a coating and an exchange of chemical components between the standing tire and the coating. This in most cases cannot be removed without sanding.

➤ Above all, the floor care culture is to be instilled among all, as we have to take them understand that this is not place of contempt, where anything is to be dumped and then boomed.

Clean, well-kept, well maintained floors represent the image, the outlook, the approach of the organization.



METHODOLOGY OF EPOXY / PU & EPU FLOORING.

Surface Preparation

The concrete substrate must be sound and of sufficient compressive Strength (minimum 25 N/mm²) with a minimum pull off strength of 1.5 n/mm². If in doubt, apply a test area first.

Concrete substrates must be prepared mechanically using abrasive blast cleaning or scarifying equipment to remove cement laitance and achieve an open textured surface.

Weak concrete must be removed and surface defects such as blowholes and voids must be fully exposed.

Repairs to the substrate, filling of blowholes /voids and surface levelling must be carried out using appropriate

All dust, loose and friable material must be completely removed from all surfaces before application of the product, preferably by brush or vacuum.

Green / New Concrete

The moisture in the concrete should be below 5% which is generally attained after 28 days of concrete curing.

For Green or new concrete with high moisture content the following primer & screed coat are recommended.

Only mix the required quantity for application as per ratio given on the container.

Material must be thoroughly mixed using a low speed electric stirrer (300 - 400 rpm) or other suitable equipment.

Make sure that a continuous, pore free coat covers the substrate. Apply by trowel or leveler and allow to dry for minimum 10 – 12 hours (depending upon the climatic conditions) before application of further layer.

Primer

Prior to mixing, stir part A mechanically. When all of part B has been added to part A, mix continuously for 1 to 2 minutes until a uniform mix has been achieved.

Only mix the required quantity for application as per ratio given on the container.

Primer must be thoroughly mixed using a low speed electric stirrer (300 - 400 rpm) or other suitable equipment.

Make sure that a continuous; pore free coat covers the substrate. If necessary, apply two priming coats. Apply by brush, roller or trowel and allow to dry for minimum 6 – 8 hours (depending upon the climatic conditions) before application of further layer.

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Screed / Base Coat

Prior to mixing, stir part A mechanically. When all of part B has been added to part A, mix continuously for 30 seconds & gradually add part C & mix for 1 minute until a uniform mix has been achieved.

Only mix the required quantity for application as per ratio given on the container.

Screed / Base coat must be thoroughly mixed using a low speed electric stirrer (300 - 400 rpm) or other suitable equipment.

Make sure that a continuous, pore free coat covers the substrate. Apply by trowel or leveler and allow to dry for minimum 12 – 16 hours (depending upon the climatic conditions) before application of further layer.

Grinding / Sanding (optional)

Grinding / Sanding shall be done with mechanical grinder followed by cleaning of the ground surface

Sealer / Putty Coat (optional)

Prior to mixing, stir part A mechanically. When all of part B has been added to part A, mix continuously for 1 minute until a uniform mix has been achieved.

Only mix the required quantity for application as per ratio given on the container.

Sealer / Putty coat must be thoroughly mixed using a low speed electric stirrer (300 - 400 rpm) or other suitable equipment.

Make sure that a continuous, pore free coat covers the substrate. Apply by trowel or leveler and allow to dry for minimum 8 – 12 hours (depending upon the climatic conditions) before application of further layer

Top Coat : Self levelling - Epoxy / PU / EPU

Stir Component A first for approx. 15 seconds. While mixing, add simultaneously but slowly (DON'T DUMP!) component C

(Colour paste EPI) and Component D (filler) within 30 seconds. Further mix for 1 minute until the mixture is homogeneous and the pigment is uniformly dispersed.

Only mix the required quantity for application as per ratio given on the container.

Top coat must be thoroughly mixed using a low speed electric stirrer (300 - 400 rpm) or other suitable equipment.

Make sure that a continuous, pore free coat covers the substrate. Apply by trowel or leveler and allow to dry for minimum 12 – 20 hours (depending upon the climatic conditions) before application of further layer.

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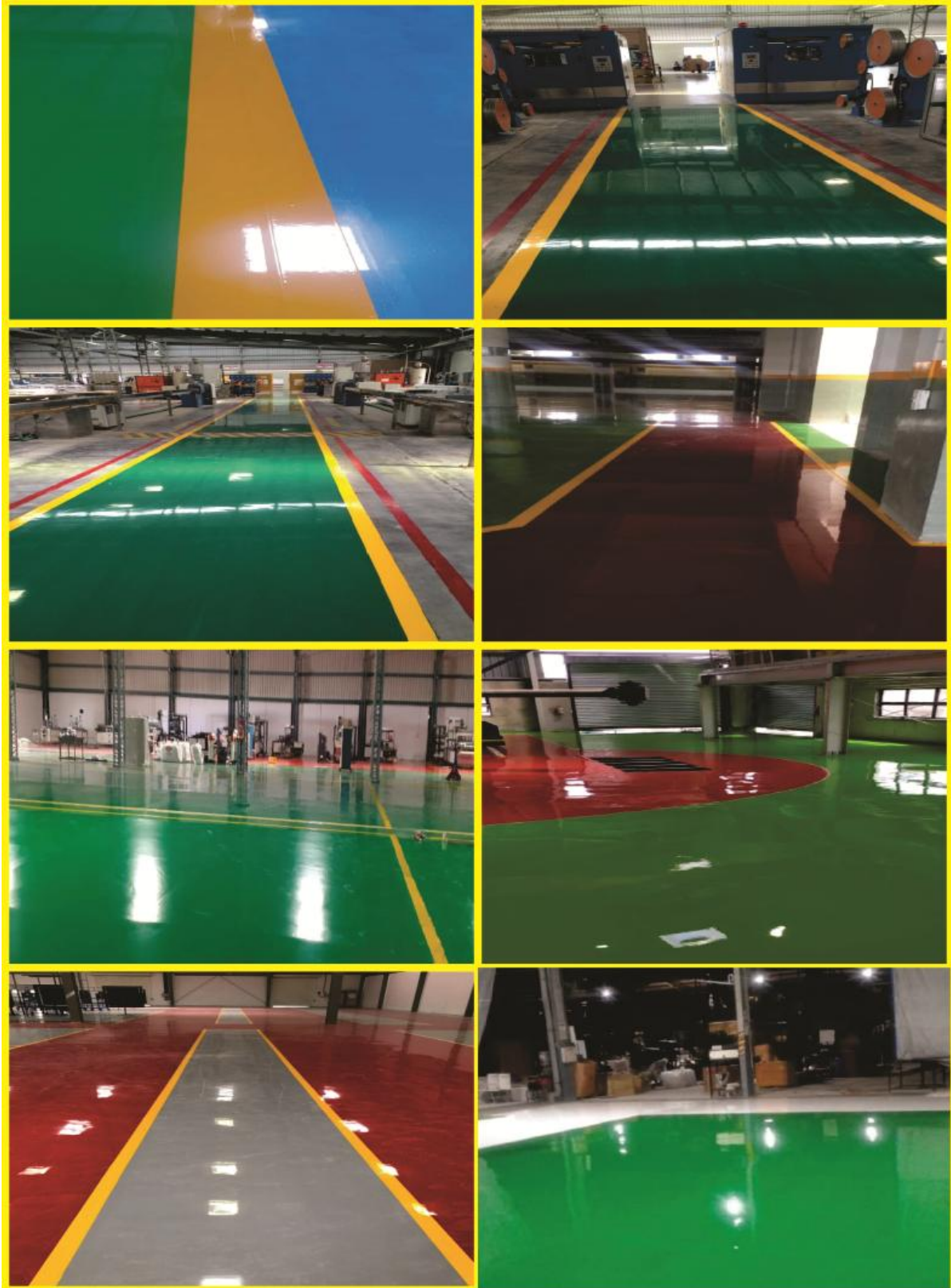
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