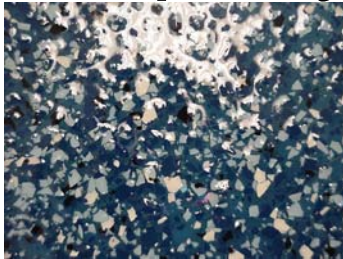




# EpoxySystems Chip Flooring



Installation Guide  
Includes Mixing

This Guide Starts after Surface Prep

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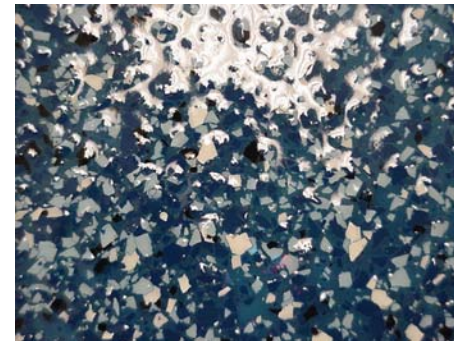
EpoxySystems' Chip Flooring

# Before You Start

- Have you read the information at [www.epoxy.com/chips.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/chips.htm) yet?
- Have you read the basics [EpoxySystems' Tech Bulletins](#) yet?

They are:

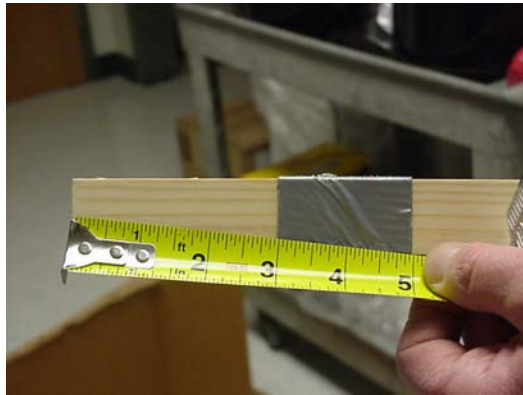
1. [Concrete Preparation](#)
2. [Do With Epoxy](#)
3. [Don't Do With Epoxy.](#)



# Cracks & Floor Joint Prep

- Repair non-moving joints and cracks with EpoxySystems' Product #703 – [www.epoxy.com/703.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/703.htm). Minor holes and depressions can be filled with #703 as well.
- Major resurfacing of very rough floors can be done with any of [EpoxySystems' Epoxy, or Polymeric mortar systems](#).
- Joints can also be filled with Product #11 – [www.epoxy.com/11.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/11.htm)
- Structural cracks should be repaired by epoxy injection – [www.epoxy.com/injectn.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/injectn.htm) or EpoxySystems' Crack Healers: Product #684 - [www.epoxy.com/684.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/684.htm) & Product #685 [www.epoxy.com/685.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/685.htm).
- Substrate should be clean and sound, before you start.
- Repair non-moving joints and cracks with EpoxySystems' Product #703 – [www.epoxy.com/703.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/703.htm). Minor holes and depressions can be filled with #703 as well.
- Major resurfacing of very rough floors can be done with any of EpoxySystems' Epoxy, or Polymeric mortar systems.
- Joints can also be filled with Product #11 – [www.epoxy.com/11.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/11.htm)
- Structural cracks should be repaired by epoxy injection – [www.epoxy.com/injectn.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/injectn.htm) or EpoxySystems' Crack Healers: Product #684 - [www.epoxy.com/684.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/684.htm) & Product #685 [www.epoxy.com/685.htm](http://www.epoxy.com/685.htm).

Mixing is by far the most important part of installation.



One method to insure accurate mix ratios is to put measurements on sticks with the appropriate mix ratio. In the case of the 315BC and 315TOP this is 2 Parts A to 1 Part B, so you might do 2 inches "A" to 1 inch of "B"

# Layout Your Equipment and Materials



Layout your equipment and material in advance of getting started. Materials have short potlife and it pays to be prepared. You will want to think through all the details of the job. Be sure to have plenty of rollers, roller covers, paint brushes, pails, etc. ready if and when you need them.

# Mixing Preparations



- It is sometimes helpful to put some duct tape on the A stick. It will help you to see your line when using the pigmented “A” side
- Be sure to properly protect the floor where you will be doing your mixing.

# Stir Each Component Separately



Stir the Resin “A” and the Hardener “B” each separately in their original container before measuring and mixing the two together. Be careful to use separate stir sticks so not to cross contaminate.

# Preparing to Mix Resin and Hardener Together

- A 5 gallon metal pail or 5 gallon plastic pail makes a great mixing bucket.
- Always be sure that your mix bucket is clean and is not contaminated with anything before you mix.
- Some people like to use the two bucket method. That allows your person mixing to be mixing while your install people are installing the last bucket.
- If you start to show signs of your material hardening in the mix bucket, start using a new one.

# Mixing Tools

- Typically you will want to use a paddle mixer, that goes into a low speed drill.
- Your drill mixer should be large enough to stir the entire batch at once. A mixer that only moves only the partial contents of the pail, may result in inadequate mixing.
- Be sure that you use a clean mixing paddle. A dirty mixing paddle can result in poor mixing or contamination of the batch.
- When mixing try not to whip any unnecessary air into your mix.

# Mixing

- Carefully measure out the “A” resin and the “B” hardener into two other containers.
- Pour “A” resin into your mixing bucket and then pour the “B” hardener into the mixing bucket. Always pour the “A” first and then the “B”
- Stir for 3 minutes, being sure to scrape the bottom and sides as you mix.



# Optional Cove



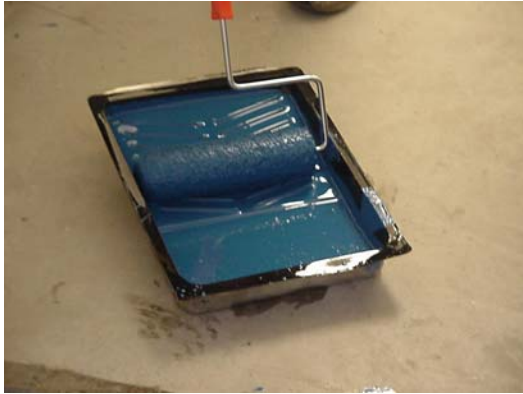
- Cove (optional) is installed first. Contact Epoxy.Com Tech Support Department for details on how to install cove.
- Duct tape makes the best masking tape but be sure to remove it as you go.
- You will need to trim as you go.

# Doing the Trim

- Trim around all the areas that are difficult to roll.
- Remember not to get too far ahead, you don't want the material to set up before it is broadcast.
- Also remember to pull the duct tape while the material is still wet



# Applying the Base Coat



- Pour the mixture into the Roller pans.
- Roll resin on the floor in an area large enough so you can broadcast the chips into it.
- Be careful not to get foreign material into you mix or onto your floor.

# Spreading the Base Coat

- Darker colored backgrounds are more forgiving of differences in colors and texture in the substrate.
- Be sure to apply at an even spread rate that is the recommended by the manufacturer.



# Broadcasting the Chips



- For the most uniform appearance many contractors like the “Total Broadcast”. This is done by taking small hands full of the chips and broadcasting them into the floor.

# Broadcast to Saturation

- As you work your way across the floor you will see the shine of the base coat disappear.
- If you broadcast too much it just won't stick and you can sweep it up the next day

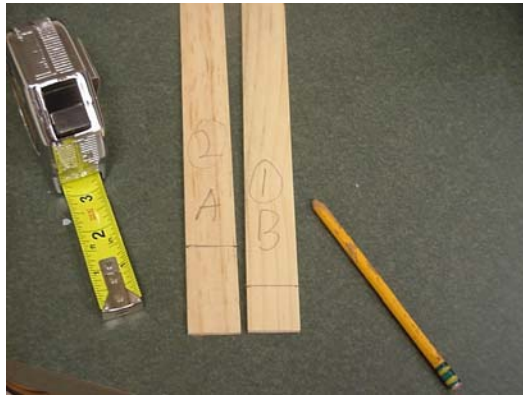


# Thoroughly Sweep & Vacuum

- After the basecoat sets up over night, sweep thoroughly to remove all the loose chips.
- Then vacuum completely. A crevice tool will typically pickup the most amount of chips.
- Remember that loose chips will want to stand up. So careful sweeping and vacuuming produce the smoothest floors.



# Preparing to Glaze



- Setting up to mix your glaze is basically the same as setting up to mix your base.
- As with the base careful measuring and thorough mixing is critical to the success of your installation.

# Glaze

- Start rolling at one end of your floor and work your way across the floor.
- Be careful to spread the material evenly and completely over the entire floor surface.
- Remember if you install a little to thin you can always put on another coat. But if you put it on too thick it may puddle or produce other irregularities.



# 1 coat of Glaze or 2 or more?

- With one coat of glaze the floors have there best anti-skid.
- Two coats of glaze brings up a bright shine and for most applications will retain enough anti-skid.
- Three coats gives maximum smoothness and shine, but is only recommended where little or no anti-skid is required

# Stand Back & Enjoy



- This locker room floor will give its school decades of service with little or no maintenance.
- So stand back and enjoy your handiwork.
- Contact EpoxySystems' Technical support department for questions about your seamless flooring installation at: 352-489-1666 or email us at [info@epoxy.com](mailto:info@epoxy.com)