

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: COLORCHROME FC SYSTEM

### MOISTURE VAPOR EMISSION TESTING

All interior concrete floors are subject to possible moisture vapor emission and/or excessive alkalinity which could ultimately cause coating failure. Prior to application, calcium chloride moisture testing should be done according to ASTM 1869-04.

### GENERAL

ColorChrome FC is a metallic seamless resinous flooring system. This designer flooring system possesses a truly unique three-dimensional appearance that can vary from soft and subtle to striking and vivid. The use of high performance Polyaspartic/Polyurea resins makes ColorChrome FC an exceptionally durable and long-lasting flooring system.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

Surface preparation is vital to the long-term success of the installation. All surfaces to be coated must be clean, sound and free of contaminants which may interfere with bonding. The concrete must be acid etched shot blasted or diamond ground to achieve a CSP 2-3. Properly prepared concrete must have a texture like 80-120 grit sandpaper. Small depressions, cracks, holes and control joints should be filled with Epoxy 300 Flex Paste or Epoxy 400 thickened with fumed silica. Large holes should be filled with an epoxy mortar consisting of 4-5 parts aggregate (30 mesh silica or graded trowel sand) to 1 part Epoxy 400. This mortar must be placed directly over a primer coat of Epoxy 400 while the primer is still wet.

### APPLICATION OF POLYASPARTIC 7500 PRIMER COAT

Premix the ColorChrome Pigment Pack into the Polyaspartic 7500 clear part A for 1 minute using a low speed drill. Then mix the Polyaspartic 7500, 1 part A to 1 part B for 2 minute using a low speed drill. Once the material is completely mixed it should be applied using a roller at a rate of 250-300 square feet per gallon. A chip brush should be used to coat any areas the roller can't reach. Allow the coating to cure 2 hours prior to applying the next coat.

### APPLICATION OF POLYUREA 5000 BUILD COAT

Use a razor blade scraper to remove any debris which may have been rolled into the primer. Sweep or vacuum well before coating. **Mix only that amount of material that can be spread during the pot life of the product – 30 minutes for regular cure and 15 minutes for fast cure.** Premix the ColorChrome Pigment into Part A for 1 minute with low a low speed drill to ensure that all pigments have been thoroughly re-dispersed. Mix 3 parts A to 2 parts B by volume for 2 minutes using a low speed drill. Immediately pour the entire mix onto the floor in ribbons. Use a notched squeegee to spread the material then back roll with a 3/8<sup>th</sup> inch nap roller. Use a brush or small roller to coat hard to reach areas. The coverage rate for this coat should be 150-200 square feet per gallon. Allow the Polyurea 5000 to set up for 5-10 minutes, then lightly mist the coating with denatured alcohol to create the hammered effect.

### APPLICATION OF POLYUREA 5000 FINISH COAT

Polyurethane finish materials should be applied after the epoxy has dried overnight. In warmer weather, if more than 12 hours elapse between coats, abrade the surface with 120 grit sandpaper or steel wool before proceeding to ensure intercoat adhesion. If a smooth finish with no non-skid is desired, it is recommended to sand the base coat with a 120 grit sanding screen to remove and imperfections. Vacuum well before coating.

Application of polyurethane must be done on a perfectly dry surface. Recommended coverage is 200-300 sq. ft. per gallon. Apply using a bristle brush and a 3/8<sup>th</sup> non-shedding nap roller. Mix 3 parts A to 2 parts B with a low speed drill for 2 minutes. Immediately pour a workable amount of material onto the surface and disperse using a squeegee or roller then back roll the material. Use a brush or small roller to coat hard to reach areas. If a non-skid surface is desired, broadcast and back roll in 60-90 grit aluminum oxide at a rate of 2-5 pounds per 1000 square feet. If the weather is hot, be sure to work smaller areas. Be aware that after a certain point in the drying process, rolling back over the coated area can produce a slight change in surface smoothness.