

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

HYPER FLAKE® SIGNATURE SERIES

Crystal Finish

Coverage rates may vary depending on the porosity of the substrate.

1 Preparation

- Ensure the concrete is sufficiently cured to the recommended minimum of 28 days from completion.
- Diamond grind the substrate. The surfaces must be clean and dry, free from all traces of loose material, old coatings, curing compounds, release agents, laitance, oil, and grease, etc. This must be completed by diamond grinding or a suitable cleaning method.
- To check that all traces of oil and other contaminants have been completely removed, sprinkle a few drops of water over the surface. If all water is quickly absorbed, the surface is sufficiently oil and grease-free.
- If water forms into globules that remain on the surface, further thorough treatment of the substrate is necessary.
- Substrate compression strength should be at least 25MPa, cohesive bond strength at least 1.5MPa and moisture content below 4%.
- Repair and fill cracks with EPO100EP Epoxy Putty or APC Concrete Repair Kit.

The surface must be dry before the application of the product. Acid or wet etching is not recommended.

2 Prime Coat

- Apply a prime coat of EPO100T® Tinted Epoxy at a rate of 4-6m²/L, 5% of APC Thinners is recommended depending on the substrate.
- Leave to cure for approximately 24 hours or until touch dry.

If applying a second coat of epoxy more than 72 hours after the prime coat, lightly sand the existing coat prior to application.

3 Base Coat & Hyper Flake® Signature Series Broadcast

- Mix the Hyper Flake® Signature Series together in the box or bucket prior to your broadcast, to allow for flakes and fines to be even throughout the dry mix.
- Apply a second **THIN** coat of EPO100T® Tinted Epoxy at a rate of 6-8m²/L, 10% APC Thinners is recommended depending on the substrate.
- Wearing spike shoes and whilst the coating is still wet, broadcast the Hyper Flake® Signature Series up and out evenly until refusal. Avoid throwing the flake directly at the floor as you will experience clumping.
- Hyper Flake® Signature Series coverage: 8-12m²/4.5kg box.
- Leave to cure for approximately 24 hours or until touch dry.

If the base coat of EPO100T® is applied too thick, the 'fines' of the Hyper Flake® Signature Series will be swallowed by the epoxy, causing the finish to be uneven.

This application is based on a full broadcast of Hyper Flake® Signature Series.





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4 Entrapment Coat

- Heavily scrape or broom the surface to knock off any sharp flake.

Do not sand the Hyper Flake® Signature Series prior to the entrapment coat.

- Use a garden blower or vacuum to remove excess and unbound flake from the surface.
- Apply the entrapment coat.
- Sparta60® Polyaspartic at a rate of 4m²/L. Leave to cure for approximately 4 hours or until touch dry.
- Option: Sparta Guard at a rate of 3-4m²/L.

Only one coat of Sparta Guard is required. Experienced installers only.

If applying the UV top coat of Sparta60® Polyaspartic more than 24 hours after the entrapment coat, lightly sand the floor prior to the application.

5 First UV Top Coat

- Apply the first UV top coat.
- Sparta60® Polyaspartic at a rate of 6m²/L.
- Leave to cure for approximately 24 hours or until touch dry.
- Full chemical cure in 7 days.

If applying a second top coat of Sparta60® Polyaspartic more than 24 hours after the entrapment coat, lightly sand the floor prior to application.

6 Second UV Top Coat

- Apply the second UV top coat.
- Sparta60® Polyaspartic at a rate of 6m²/L.
- Leave to cure for approximately 24 hours or until touch dry.
- Full chemical cure in 7 days.

Independent slip testing is to be conducted after application to provide certified documentation that the coating meets or exceeds the required slip rating.



TIPS & TRICKS

HYPER FLAKE® SIGNATURE SERIES

1

Prime Coat

When doing a prime coat for a Hyper Flake® System, it is important that you roll your epoxy out at 4-6m²/L with 5% APC Thinners. This will help keep the thickness of the epoxy as the base coat will need to be kept thin as explained further below. (Please note that this is generally dependent on the porosity of the substrate).

Backrolling is an important process to ensure a smooth and even application. Backrolling refers to the process of using a roller to go over the freshly applied epoxy coating in order to remove any roller marks, eliminate uneven puddling and create a consistent framework for the following steps of the installation process.

2

Base Coat

A thin and even base coat is recommended.

If the base coat is too thick, the finer flakes will sink and disappear into the epoxy. Having a thin coat of epoxy will ensure the flake stays above the coating and provides an even finish.

If the flake has soaked into sections of the floor, it will be noticeable when scraping. This will leave variations in colour that are clearly visible to the eye.

We recommend adding more thinners to help stop the flakes from soaking into the base coat. This will reduce the viscosity and help achieve that thin base coat with no lap marks. Lap marks are created when the roller pushes excess coatings into a line on front or the sides of the roller.

3

Broadcasting

When broadcasting, it is important to remember that a more generous broadcast of flake will achieve better results.

The suggested spread rate of Hyper Flake® Signature Series is 8-12m² per box.

While flaking, it is imperative to ensure there are no missed or light patches, as these will show through in the finished result.

At the drying stage, Hyper Flake® is especially vulnerable to, sliding on spike shoes, animals, dirty boots, wet shoes or feet and the environment/weather.



4 Scrape, Broom and Vacuum

Uneven pressure or missed sections may result in a patchy finish. This can be due to low points in the concrete where the scraper does not have enough pressure applied; this will cause an uneven texture that will be visible to the eye.

Cross scraping is a very important step in preparing the floor for the top coats. Ensuring you are scraping both north to south and east to west, using the same pressure across the floor in both directions will help avoid the above.

Brooming would be the recommended method as it leaves a little bit of texture, concealing the uneven high and low points of the concrete.

Raw flake in the cured stage is vulnerable to marking and flattening. This can be caused by dirt, black boots and machine wheels.

This can be avoided by:

- Wear spike shoes throughout the whole application.
- Only wear socks over the dry flake prior to top coating.
- Avoid rolling your vacuum across the flaked floor by using a longer vacuum hose.

Hyper Flake cannot be sanded without an entrapment coat applied first, as you run the risk of sanding through the flake, given the nature and make-up of the Hyper Flake®. Heavy scraping or brooming is best. However, once a top coat has been applied, you can sand, especially if wanting to achieve a Diamond finish.

5 Top Coats

Remember, it is easier to add more product to the floor than it is to remove it.

It is recommended to cut in around the edges as you roll out the top coat, ensuring you keep a wet edge. Then, pour the product across the floor in ribbons, making sure to only pour the amount of product that is needed, rather than what is calculated.

Wearing spikes, use a cross-hatch technique, rolling in both directions until an even coat is achieved.