

- Halogen Work Light
- An inside corner trowel. This is used to lean into the wet floor to finish. One hand holds the corner trowel on the wet floor, while the other hand is using the finish trowel.
- A large dinner spoon to touch up hard to reach cove base inside corners.
- Spiked shoes to use when glazing. (optional) Otherwise, have a pair of white soled shoes on hand to use when glazing. Black soles, once wet with resins, will leave unsightly black marks on the floor.
- Knee pads
- Cloth rags
- Dust Mask
- Blue painter's masking tape for walls (above the cove base) and duct tape for drains and floor transitions
- 2 Measuring Containers. Use One container for part A for the duration of the project, and another container for part B. Note the glaze part A and the flooring part A can both be measured from the same container, and likewise the part B. But do not measure a part A and a part B using the same measuring container.
- Rub Rock

PROJECT PREPARATION

1. Make sure you store the epoxy resins in a warm environment for 72 hours prior to installation. (70°F or warmer)
2. Insure that floor drains are set no higher than 1/8 inch (4 mm) above slab.
3. Insure that the desired slope is in place. Everlast Floor is a coating and is not designed to correct the substrate slope.
4. Ensure that holes and low areas are filled in prior to installing Everlast Floor.
5. Concrete hydrostatic, capillary or moisture pressure must be no greater than 3.0 lbs. / 1000sf / 24 hours. Substrates in contact with the ground must have a properly installed, functioning and effective vapor barrier to help prevent potential problems resulting from hydrostatic, capillary or moisture vapor emission. Concrete must contain less than 3% moisture when tested per ASTM D1864.
6. If you are installing cove base, snap a line and run blue painter's masking tape at 6" off the ground. (Or at the desired height)
7. Ensure that there are no gaps between wall sheathing and substrate prior to installing cove base.
8. Choose a location for mixing, lay down a sheet of plastic, cardboard, etc in order to protect the surface.

9. Ensure that the area where the materials are to be stored and the area to receive new flooring and/or cove base remain dry. Water in the resin or on the uncured floor will cause irreversible damage to the resin. If it is only a small amount of water and the floor still cures, it may have a white unsightly appearance. If so, this will be permanent.
10. Ensure that you have enough materials to finish your project. Everlast Floor resins CANNOT be sent overnight, or by any other form of air transportation.

FLOOR PREPARATION

The substrate shall be clean, dry and sound. Remove dust, laitance, grease, curing compounds, waxes, foreign particles and any previously applied potentially incompatible coatings by scarifying, chipping, wire brushing, acid etching, or pressure washing. If pressure washing or any other liquid method is used for preparation, substrate should be fully rinsed, squeeze-dry mopped and allowed to completely dry.

CONCRETE: New concrete must cure for at least 28 days at 70°F (21°C), and have been free from water for at least 7 days. Older floors should be scarified and thoroughly cleaned or prepared using a Diamabrush.

WOOD FLOORS: Plywood floors shall consist of 2 layers of at least 5/8 inch (16 mm) material with offsetting joints, and screwed (nailing not acceptable) into 16 inches (406 mm) o.c. joists Alternatively, install 1/2 inch (12 mm) concrete backer board, using a quality sub-floor adhesive and deck screws. Seams in the plywood or concrete backer board shall be treated with fiber tape and a blend of Everlast Floor resin and cove base additive. All wood floors are to be treated with a blend of 90% Everlast Hi-Grip Primer and 10% Xylene, and allowed to cure for 12 hours prior to installing Everlast Floor.

CONCRETE BOARD: The same preparation as with plywood, except priming is not necessary.

VINYL TILE: Thoroughly clean to eliminate wax buildup. Loose tiles and adhesive shall be removed and areas patched with an underlayment. Surface area shall be scratched with 36 grit sandpaper.

ASBESTOS / ASPHALT GLUE: If adhesive cannot be completely removed, then it is necessary to prime floor with Everlast Glaze, and allow to cure for 12 hours prior to installing Everlast Floor.

QUARRY / CERAMIC TILE: Tile and grout shall be thoroughly cleaned. Loose tile shall be removed and filled in with underlayment. Surface of the tile shall be scratched with a diamond grinder to remove the glaze.

STEEL DECKS: Clean free from oil, grease, rust and loose scale. The deck shall be wiped with denatured alcohol. Allow deck to dry before application of flooring.

RADIANT HEATING SYSTEMS: Everlast Floor can be installed over a radiant heating system if the following 3 conditions are met:

- a) The wires are not exposed directly to the floor material. They must be covered by the substrate.
- b) The radiant heat system is not more than 140°F at the source.
- c) Moisture vapor transmission reading must be 3lbs or less.

Everlast Floor should not be used over hydronic (liquid) systems.

ADHESIVE RESIDUE: Typically, leftover glue from carpet / VCT / sheet flooring etc. needs to be removed. However, some adhesives are compatible with our flooring, but must be tested before installing Everlast Floor. Test by installing a 4 inch square of Everlast Floor over the adhesive. Remove the floor the next day. If the adhesive underneath has not softened due to the resins, and the floor is not easily removed, then it is safe to apply over existing adhesive residue.

FRP WALL PANELS: Everlast Cove Base cannot be applied directly to FRP wall panels. The panels need to be cut off at the height at which cove base is to be installed. For best results, FRP and any other wall finish should terminate with a J-mould or other trim.

DRAINS: When there are existing drains, remove some of the substrate away from the drain. Make about a ½ inch deep and wide void around the drain. Fill this in with the cove base material, before installing the floor. Don't fill the void up to the top, leave out 1/8" inch to allow for a seamless floor. The cove base material is used as a filler. This will allow there to be a better bond around the drain than there usually is with tile, wood or concrete.

RESINS

All resins are color coded to make it easier to keep them separate. This is in the form of an additional label on the container.

Blue - Everlast Floor Part A

Red – Everlast Floor Part B

Green – Everlast Glaze Part A

Yellow – Everlast Glaze Part B

CURING TIME

Cove Base typically sets up overnight. Everlast Floor typically is cured enough to apply glaze in 8-12 hours, provided the substrate temperature is above 70°F. Cove base applied at colder temperatures will still cure but has a tendency to sag or fall off the wall. If it is hard to the touch and not sticky, it is ready to glaze. In cold weather conditions, it can take much longer to cure; also if the substrate is cold it can take much longer to cure. If the substrate is less than 55°F, than DO NOT attempt to install Everlast Floor. If the substrate is between 55°F and 65°F it can take up to 3 days to cure and could remain sticky until glazed. Between 65°F and 70°F allow one extra day for curing. The substrate temperature can many times be raised by raising the room temperature - don't use gas fired heaters (CO2 will generate a white milky look). Everlast Glaze usually takes up to 8 hours of cure time till it's ready for light foot traffic (at 70°F and above). Allow 7 days for Everlast Floor to reach its full cure, protect the floor from scratching until then by covering it with masonite or limiting construction activities.

COVE BASE

Cove base should be installed before installing the floor.

Cove base applied at temperatures below 70°F will sag or fall off the wall.

The finished cove base should be about 3/16" thick, so if the wall where you plan to install cove base is recessed deeper than that, fill it in advance with wallboard, cement board, or plywood. Protect the wall finish with blue painter's tape. Begin by priming the surface, and then wait for an hour to allow the primer to become tacky. Apply the cove base with a gauge trowel. Leave a little excess at the bottom to form the cove. Then finish it with a cove tool to create a smooth even finish. After removing the tape, use the gauge trowel to smooth the top edge to ensure that it is smooth.

1. First, make a batch of Cove Base Primer. 1 cove base primer kit consists of the same thing as a cove base kit, except without the aggregate: 1 cove part A, 1 cove part B, and 1 cove part C. Pour all of one unit of **Cove Base Part A** (which is 54 ounces) and all of one unit of **Cove Base Part B** (which is 16 ounces) together into a 5 gallon bucket & mix for 30 seconds.
2. Then add **a full measuring container of Cove Base Part C** to the blend and mix for approximately 90 seconds. Note: cove base part C is a very fine powder so wear a dust mask. It is helpful to cover the bucket as much as possible while mixing to keep the powder from blowing out.
3. Prime a section of the prepared wall surface with this batch. This is best done with a 4" paint roller. Only enough primer to wet the wall is needed. If you have multiple kits of cove base to do, then prime all the area that gets cove base. Prime as much as you can install cove base in 6 hours, as that is about how long till the primer starts to cure and is no longer tacky. If this happens, then you'll need to re-prime. The primer needs to be tacky while you are installing cove base.
4. After an hour, when the primer is tacky, you are ready to install cove base. Repeat Steps 1 and 2 above to blend Cove Part A, B, and C.
5. Add a **whole box of aggregate** to the blend and mix until it is fully blended; about 60 seconds. It is best to gradually pour the aggregate much the way you do concrete.

Next you apply the cove base to the wall with a Gauge Trowel (see below), form the cove and smooth out the base with a cove trowel. Cove base can also be formed using a gauge trowel and a large dinner spoon for the cove as the cove trowel is optional.

6. After forming the cove base, remove the blue painters tape with a slow upward pull. Remove the tape after each kit or the epoxy will harden and the tape will become difficult to remove.
7. Now, take your gauge trowel and clean up the top edge to get a nice even finish. Also even out any ridges that the cove trowel left. Make sure to remove any excess material on the floor so you won't have to scrape it up later.
8. It is best, but not necessary, to wait till the next day before installing the floor; that way the cove base is hard and won't get damaged if you happen to knock into it with a light cord or floor finish trowel.



Gauge trowel for cove base: Get the Red handled one from Lowes

Or Marshalltown: 7 X 3 3/8 Gauging Trowel w/Wood Handle product# 16124

DO NOT get the black handled one from Home Depot, it is too stiff.

Note: Keep trowels clean with Xylene or Denatured Alcohol as you work. This keeps them from being sticky and makes your job much easier.

FLOOR INSTRUCTIONS

Pour the Everlast Floor Part A (**Part A is shipped in premeasured cans and in 5 gallon buckets. When using the 5 gallon buckets, measure out 90 ounces**) and Everlast Floor Part B (**Part B is shipped in premeasured 1 quart cans, 1 gallon cans or 5 gallon buckets. If you receive some of the part B in 1 gallon can or 5 gallon buckets, measure out 28 ounces**) together into a 5 gallon bucket & mix for 1 minute. (90 ounces Everlast Floor Part A and 28 ounces Everlast Floor Part B)

Add the box of aggregate and mix for 1 to 2 minutes.

After mixing the floor, pour out the entire bucket in a line along the floor. Don't just pour a little at a time as it will harden in the bucket.

Keep a halogen light directly on the floor with you, pointed to the area you are troweling. This helps to see the ridges, high or low spots, trowelmarks and imperfections so that you can work them out. Everlast Floor is not self-leveling, so how you leave it is how it's gonna look when it's finished.

Next spread out the whole kit with your finish trowel. On a flat floor, you should get about twenty-five square feet per kit.

Go over the section again with your finish trowel to smooth it out and make it nice and uniform. Long even multiple strokes will provide the best results. Occasionally you will need to add some material to a low spot to fill it in. Remember to pay special attention to the seams between each new bucket of epoxy you trowel on.

Note: Keep trowels clean with Xylene or Denatured Alcohol as you work. This keeps them from being sticky and makes your job much easier.

NON-SLIP and GLAZE COAT

24 hours after you install the epoxy, the glaze coat can usually be applied. In cold (under 65 degrees) conditions, the floor could take much longer to dry. ALWAYS check the floor before walking on it to make sure it is dry, otherwise you risk pulling out chunks of it with your shoes.

Remove the stray aggregate that is sticking up out of the floor with a scraper. This is sometimes not necessary depending on the installer. The stray aggregate is usually minimal; just make sure there are no sharp rocks protruding out of the floor. Also pay close attention to the cove base, as sometimes the top edge is sharp. Go over all of the cove base with a rub rock to smooth it out and remove any rough spots. You may also remove ridges and trowelmarks with the rub rock. (A rub rock can be found in the concrete section of most hardware stores)

- **When mixing the glaze coat, never mix more than you can use in 7 minutes. If you need to, split your glaze coat into smaller amounts. Mix 2 parts Everlast Stay-Clean Sealant Part A with 1 part Everlast Stay-Clean Sealant Part B. (2:1 Mix Ratio)**

Typically, 1 gallon covers 300 square feet of flooring. Use a 3 or 4 inch roller to coat the cove base. Next, using a squeegee, spread the glaze coat across the floor. Broadcast the non-slip evenly into the wet glaze by hand – by flicking it into the air so it fans out

and falls to the floor. You do not need to use too much non-slip; 1 quart can cover up to 1500 square feet of floors. The non-slip is gauged by hand. Use as much as needed to obtain the desired texture. Using a ¼" nap roller, backroll the floor. (You do not need to broadcast non-slip onto the base.)*

* When applying the glaze, wear spiked shoes. This will allow you to work on the floor without damaging the glaze coat. If you do not have spiked shoes, then do not step into the wet glaze. If you do not have spiked shoes, use white soled shoes as black soles can mark up the floor when they get wet with glaze or solvents. Some people put duct tape on the bottom of their shoes to prevent them from damaging the new floor while glazing.

CLEANING

Xylene or Denatured Alcohol can be used to clean your tools. Wash your hands with soap and water.

Note: Keep trowels clean with Xylene or Denatured Alcohol as you work. This keeps them from being sticky and makes your job much easier.

Caution: Safety Goggles should be worn when mixing. Impervious Gloves should be worn when handling. Avoid skin contact. Chemicals may cause irritation. In case of contact, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.