



EVERLAST® FLOOR

Installation Instructions

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Equipment/Tools Needed









- A clean or new 5 gallon bucket. You will need to either replace or clean your bucket after each 5 kits or before each break. (You can clean your buckets with Denatured Alcohol and a rag).
- A box of latex or vinyl disposable gloves. Gloves should be worn at all times when handling the epoxy!
- Safety Goggles Safety Goggles should be worn at all times when mixing epoxy!
- Denatured Alcohol/Spray Bottle/Cloth Rags for cleaning tools.
- A 4" x 16" inch steel finish trowel. This is to finish your flooring after it is applied. Be sure to use a lightweight steel trowel with no rust. Do not use a magnesium trowel or a cheap rigid steel trowel. The lightweight Marshalltown finish trowels work best (approx. \$30+ each, the \$10 cheap rigid ones will not perform well)
- A 6" X 4" X 3" Inside Cove/Base Tool with a 1" radius to apply 4" cove base – or - a 6" X 6" X 3" Inside Cove/Base Tool with a 1" radius to apply 6" cove base.
- 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
- A ½ horsepower mixing drill and eggbeater mixing paddle.
- Halogen Work Light and Knee Pads
- 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.
- Rub Rock
- Dust Mask Blue painter's masking tape for walls (above the cove base) 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.

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.





Project Preparation


-  Make sure you store the epoxy resins in a warm environment for 72 hours prior to installation. (70°F or warmer)
-  Insure that floor drains are set no higher than 1/8 inch (4 mm) above slab.
-  Insure that the desired slope is in place. Everlast Floor is a coating and is not designed to correct the substrate slope.
-  Ensure that holes and low areas are filled in prior to installing Everlast Floor.
-  Concrete hydrostatic, capillary or moisture pressure must be no greater than 3.0 lbs. / 1000 sf / 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.
-  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)
-  Ensure that there are no gaps between wall sheathing and substrate prior to installing cove base.
-  Choose a location for mixing, lay down a sheet of plastic, cardboard, etc in order to protect the surface.







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.

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

 **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.





Floor Preparation



CONCRETE BOARD: The same preparation as with plywood...



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



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.



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





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. If the subfloor has a hydronic (liquid) system then, while the system is running, use the calcium chloride test method to determine the moisture vapor emission rate.






Floor Preparation

 **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.

 **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.

 **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 either our cove base material or Everlast Epoxy Underlayment 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/Curing Time



RESINS All resins are color coded to make it easier to keep them separate.

Blue - Everlast Floor Part A

Red - Everlast Floor Part B

Green - Everlast Stay-Clean Sealant Part A

Yellow - Everlast Stay-Clean Sealant Part B



CURING TIME

Cove Base typically sets up overnight. Everlast Floor typically is cured enough to apply the top coat 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 Stay-Clean Sealant 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 Application

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.

Cove Primer


-  1: Pour Cove Primer Part A and Cove Primer Part B together (**according to Mix Ratios on Labels**) into a measuring container & mix for 30 seconds.
-  2: Then add the Fumed Silica (**according to Mix Ratios on Labels**) to the blend and mix for approximately 90 seconds.
-  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 & Wall to do, then prime all the area that gets Cove Base & Wall. Prime as much as you can install Cove Base & Wall 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.

Note: Fumed Silica 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.








Cove Base Application

 Wait for One Hour after Primer application and do touch test to make sure primer is tacky

Cove Base & Wall

 1: Pour Cove Base & Wall Part A and Cove Base & Wall Part B together (**according to Mix Ratios on Labels**) into a 5-gallon bucket & mix for 30 seconds.

 2: Then add the Mini Fibers (**according to Mix Ratios on Labels**) to the blend and mix for approximately 90 seconds.

 3: 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.



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 Denatured Alcohol as you work. This keeps them from being sticky and makes your job much easier.






Floor Application


 1: Pour the Everlast Floor Part A and Everlast Floor Part B together (**according to Mix Ratios on Labels**) into a 5 gallon bucket & mix for 1 minute.

 2: Add 1 box of aggregate to the blend and mix for 1 to 2 minutes. It is best to gradually pour the aggregate much the way you do concrete.

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, trowel marks 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.

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

 4: 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 Denatured Alcohol as you work. This keeps them from being sticky and makes your job much easier.





Non-Slip/Sealant Application

24 hours after you install the epoxy, the top coat (Everlast Stay-Clean Sealant) 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)

Note: When mixing the top 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 StayClean 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.)*

Note: When applying the top coat, wear spiked shoes. This will allow you to work on the floor without damaging the top coat. If you do not have spiked shoes, then do not step into the wet floor. 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 applying top coat.

