EVERLAST
EPOXY FLOORING

Everlast Overnight Floor Installation Instructions

Before you begin, you will need the following tools and supplies:

- 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 or Xylene 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 or Xylene for cleaning tools.
- A 3” x 12” trowel. This is to spread / apply your flooring.
- A 4” x 16” inch finish trowel. This is to finish your flooring after it is applied.
- Halogen Work Light
- A gauging trowel. This is used to keep your finish trowel clean, and to reach areas that cannot be finished well with a finish trowel.

Finish Trowel

Gauge Trowel

Cove Tool

Eggbeater Paddle

- A ½ horsepower mixing drill and eggbeater mixing paddle.
- 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
- 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 from the same measuring container.

PROJECT PREPARATION

Before starting make sure you have these steps covered:

1. Make sure you store the epoxy resins in a warm environment for 72 hours prior to installation. (70F 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. Ensure that substrate has less than 3% moisture content before installing Everlast Floor.
6. Choose a location for mixing, lay down a sheet of plastic, cardboard, etc in order to protect the surface.
7. Ensure that the area where the materials are to be stored and the area to receive new flooring 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.
8. 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

1. 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. Steel shot blasting is not permitted. 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: should be clean and porous. If it has a polished surface or is embedded with foreign substances, sand with 36 grit sandpaper (for light cleaning) or use a diamond grinder (for heavy cleaning).

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 Stay-Clean Sealant 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 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 our 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 140F 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.

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 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.

CURING TIME

If the substrate is less than 55° F, than DO NOT attempt to install Everlast Overnight 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. 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.

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 32 ounces**) together into a 5 gallon bucket & mix for 1 minute. (90 ounces Everlast Floor Part A and 32 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.

Next spread out the whole kit with a 3"x12" trowel. On a flat floor, you should get about twenty-five square feet per kit.

Now set a five or six hundred watt halogen work light on the floor close to the area you are working. This will help you see any ridges, high or low spots. Go over the section again with your 4"x16" 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.

NON-SLIP and GLAZE COAT

6 hours after you install the fast dry epoxy, the glaze 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.

Remove stray aggregate that are 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. If necessary, a rub rock is the most efficient way to smooth the cove base. (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 5 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. Using a squeegee, spread the glaze coat across the floor. Use a 3 inch roller to coat the cove base. Next broadcast the non-slip evenly into the glazed floor by hand. You do not need to use too much non-slip, 1 quart can should 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 mohair roller, backroll the floor. (You do not 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.

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.