



# EPOXY GUIDE

**HIGH PERFORMANCE FLOOR COATINGS**

***GHOSTSHIELD***®

**METALLIC  
FLOOR  
INSTALL MANUAL**

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# DAY 1

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Test, Grind, Prep, and Base

# SAFETY

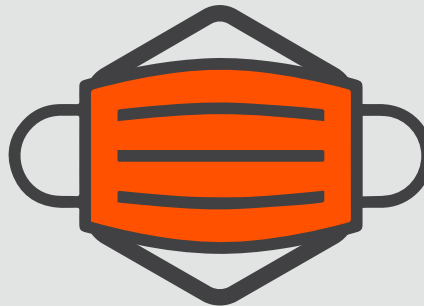


**Maintaining a safe working environment by keeping work areas clean, free of obstacles, and properly ventilated to minimize the risk of accidents or injuries.**

Protective attire is essential as it acts as a shield against physical, chemical, or biological risks, ensuring your safety by mitigating the possibility of injuries, illnesses, or adverse health impacts.

Wearing safety goggles is vital for safeguarding the eyes against potential dangers like airborne debris, chemicals, or hazardous dust. This ensures not only immediate safety but also preserves your long-term visual health.

Ensuring personal safety while also prioritizing the well-being of others on a job site is of utmost importance. This cultivates shared responsibility, reducing the likelihood of accidents or injuries for all individuals present.



**LUNGS**

**MASK OR  
RESPIRATOR**



**HANDS**

**GLOVES OR  
HAND PROTECTION**



**EYES**

**SAFETY GOGGLES  
OR EYEWEAR**

# MOISTURE TESTING

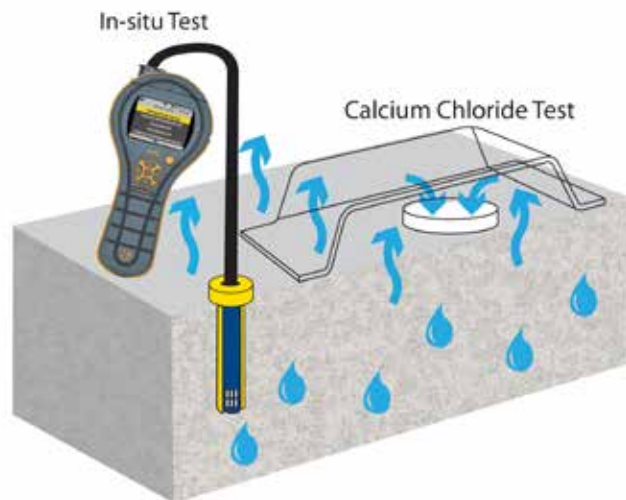


## Testing moisture level is crucial before applying resinous coatings to ensure proper adhesion and prevent issues such as delamination

Choose several representative locations across the concrete surface for moisture testing. These locations should include areas with different exposure conditions (e.g., near walls, corners, and high-traffic areas).

**Test 1: In-situ** measures RH of the slab to assess the moisture content in the concrete that could potentially emit at the surface. Following ASTM F2170 protocols, **concrete should be <75% RH.**

**Test 2: Calcium Chloride** measures the moisture vapor being transmitted. **Concrete should be <4 lbs / 1000 sq. ft. / 24hr period.**



### Importance of conducting both:

While an in-situ test may provide an acceptable reading of relative humidity, there may be vapor emissions emanating from the surface. In contrast, there may be virtually no emissions but the slab may in fact contain a large amount of moisture that would be emitted once the vapor pressure conditions above the slab change.

Verify the moisture and vapor pressure is **below 75% RH, 4lb/24hr/1000 sq. ft.** If moisture vapor transmission exceeds 3lbs, first use Vapor-Tek™ 440.



### ALTERNATIVE METHODS (TOP) PLASTIC SHEET AND TAPE (BOTTOM) MOISTURE METER

# SURFACE PROFILE



**Proper profile of existing concrete is essential for achieving success. Taking steps to correctly prepare the existing concrete surface can substantially reduce the possibility of a coating failure.**

A concrete surface profile refers to the texture or roughness of a prepared concrete surface. It is typically measured using a numerical scale, such as the Concrete Surface Profile (CSP) scale, which ranges from very smooth (CSP 1) to very rough (CSP 9). The profile is influenced by factors such as the method of surface preparation, the equipment used, and the condition of the original concrete substrate.

When applying epoxy coatings greater than 10 mils directly to concrete, we recommend mechanical scarification or a suitable profile of CSP Level 3 or greater.

These Concrete Surface Profiles were developed by the International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI), are divided into ten classifications (CSP 1-10) of surface textures based on the average distance from the peaks of the surface to the valleys. They are accepted industry standards to help guide the installer achieve the proper texture for successful bonding of the overlay or coating.





# TESTING HARDNESS



## Determine Concrete Hardness. The MOH Hardness Scale is a qualitative measure of the scratch resistance of concrete

The Mohs hardness scale is a qualitative tool used to measure the scratch resistance of concrete. It assigns a ranking from 1 to 10 based on the ability of a mineral to scratch another mineral.

Within the scale, a mineral with a higher ranking can scratch a mineral with a lower ranking. For example, a mineral with a Mohs hardness of 7 can scratch any mineral with a hardness of 6 or lower but can be scratched by any mineral with a hardness greater than 7.

The Diamond (hardness rank 10) is the hardest mineral on the Mohs scale, while talc (hardness rank of 1) is the softest.

Understanding the hardness of the concrete can directly affect the lifespan and performance of your cutting tools. It can also significantly impact the time required to complete your job. Using the incorrect cutting tools will inherently cost you time and money.

A set of standard testing minerals usually contains minerals with known hardness values ranging 1-10 and may include minerals such as gypsum, calcite, fluorite, apatite, orthoclase, quartz, topaz, corundum, and diamond.



**MOH HARDNESS TEST KIT**  
STANDARD MINERALS TO MEASURE SCRATCH RESISTANCE

# GRINDING



## Walk Behind Floor Grinder & Choosing PCDs

Mechanical profiling is the primary technique used to prepare concrete floors for an epoxy coating. Mechanical profiling should always be the first method of choice; it is also the safest method. By grinding the concrete, any existing coatings, adhesives, or contaminants are removed, allowing the new coating to penetrate and bond effectively.

Metal Bond Diamond Tools are used for concrete grinding and are made with a different bond hardness for different types of concrete – soft, medium, hard, extra hard and super hard. Using the wrong bond can cause diamond glazing, premature wear or deep scratches.

**Note:** Always wear appropriate safety gear to protect against dust and debris. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the concrete grinder.



**YELLOW SERIES / SOFT CONCRETE**  
(UNDER 2500 PSI, MOHS SCALE 2-3)



**GREY SERIES / MEDIUM CONCRETE**  
(2500-4000 PSI, MOHS SCALE 3-5)



**RED SERIES / HARD CONCRETE**  
(4000-5500 PSI, MOHS SCALE 5-7)



**GOLD SERIES / EXTRA HARD CONCRETE**  
(ABOVE 5500 PSI, MOHS SCALE 7-8)



**WHITE SERIES / SUPER HARD CONCRETE**  
(ABOVE 7000 PSI, MOHS SCALE 8-9)



**WALK-BEHIND FLOOR GRINDER**  
SELECT THE RIGHT CUTTING TOOL FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE



# HAND GRINDING



## Cup Wheel Grinder / Edges

Cup wheels are diamond grinding tools with various grit sizes and bond types. Hand grinders are mainly used for edges and hard-to-reach surfaces. Grit sizes range from coarse (30-50 grit) to fine (200+ grit), with coarser grits used for initial grinding and finer grits for polishing.

### Types of Cup Wheels:

**Single Row Cup Wheels** feature a single row of diamond segments around the periphery of the wheel. They are suitable for light to medium-duty grinding tasks and are commonly used for surface smoothing and basic profiling.

**Double Row Cup Wheels** have two rows of diamond segments and are ideal for more aggressive grinding applications. They are capable of removing thicker coatings and surface imperfections.

**Turbo Cup Wheels** feature turbo-style segmented design with larger cutouts between segments. This allows for better debris removal and cooling during grinding. They provide faster material removal and smoother finishes.

**Segmented Cup Wheels** have diamond segments arranged in a continuous or segmented pattern around the periphery of the wheel. They offer aggressive material removal and are effective for grinding thick coatings, concrete, and other hard surfaces.

**Note:** Always wear appropriate safety gear to protect against dust and debris. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the concrete grinder and ensure proper use and maintenance.



**HAND GRINDER**  
FOR SMALLER FLOORS, EDGES, AND CORNERS

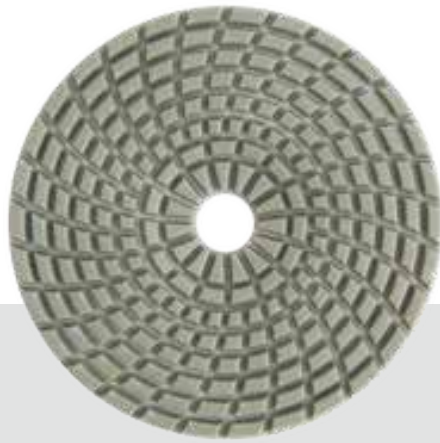
# HAND GRINDING



## Cup Wheel Grits - Choosing the Right Cup Wheel for the Job

Using the correct grit helps prolong the lifespan of grinding tools such as diamond abrasives or grinding discs. Matching the grit size to the hardness of the concrete surface minimizes tool wear and prevents premature dulling or damage, ultimately reducing maintenance costs and downtime. Choosing the right grit when grinding concrete surfaces is essential for achieving the desired finish, optimizing material removal, extending tool longevity, enhancing appearance, and ensuring safety and performance in various applications.

Grit size refers to the coarseness or fineness of the diamond abrasive particles embedded in the cup wheel. Lower grit numbers indicate coarser particles for aggressive material removal, while higher grit numbers signify finer particles for smoother finishes



**FINE GRIT (150-200+)**  
**USED FOR FINAL POLISHING AND OBTAINING SMOOTH FINISHES ON CONCRETE SURFACES.**



**MEDIUM GRIT (80-120)**  
**USED FOR INTERMEDIATE GRINDING AND SURFACE SMOOTHING TASKS.**



**COURSE GRIT (30-50)**  
**USED FOR INITIAL GRINDING AND HEAVY MATERIAL REMOVAL TASKS.**

# CRACKS & JOINTS



## Preparation: Keys to Success

Ultimately, proper preparation sets the foundation for a durable, long-lasting epoxy floor that withstands heavy traffic, chemicals, and other environmental factors, while also maintaining its appearance and performance for years to come.

### Inspect for Cracks & Damage:

Examine the concrete for cracks, chips, or any other damage. Repair any imperfections or breaks using a concrete patching compound. For joints, we recommend using foam backer rod before filling them with joint filler material (Ghostshield PolyStrong PS-80). For cracks, we recommend using sand to fill the crack before applying a crack filler (Ghostshield PolyStrong PS-55) polyurea-based repair filler that dries within 20 minutes. Follow instructions located on the label.

### Alternative Method:

Mixing thickening powder (fumed silica) with epoxy at a 2:1 volume ratio creates a lightweight patching material ideal for filling pits, spalls, seams, cracks, and voids before applying your base coat. Once thoroughly mixed by hand (or mechanically) into a paste-like consistency, this mixture can be used right up until the time of the epoxy base coat application. This patching material is typically applied with a putty knife, to ensure edges are clean and the surface is as flat as possible to prevent seams from showing through in your epoxy finish.



**FILL WITH SAND / BACK ROD**  
REDUCES CRACK / JOINT SEALER USAGE



**CRACK FILLER**  
SEAL AND SMOOTH OUT IMPERFECTIONS



**ALTERNATIVE METHOD**  
FILL CRACKS / JOINTS WITH EPOXY THICKENER

# CLEANING PROCEDURES



## Essential Step: Vacuum Floor and Cleaning

After grinding the concrete floor, it is crucial to thoroughly clean and prepare the surface to ensure optimal adhesion of the epoxy coating. Begin by using a high-quality industrial vacuum to remove all dust, debris, and loose particles from the surface. Pay special attention to corners, edges, and any low spots where debris can accumulate. Use a brush attachment to effectively clean these areas and ensure no dust is left behind.

**This step is essential to prevent any contaminants from interfering with the epoxy's bonding process, which can lead to peeling or bubbling in the finished floor.**

Consider also using an air scrubber to ensure dust particles are not floating in the area. These dust particles may eventually fall into the surface of the coating as it cures.



**AIR SCRUBBER**  
REMOVES DUST & DEBRIS IN THE AIR



**VACUUM ENTIRE FLOOR**  
REMOVE ALL SURFACE DUST AND DEBRIS



# MIXING PROCESS



**Setting up the mixing station is a critical aspect of installing an epoxy floor, ensuring the proper order of colors and the blending of resin and hardener for optimal performance.**

The mixing station should be organized and equipped with all necessary tools and materials, including clean buckets, measuring containers, mixing paddles, epoxy kits (Part A & B), color pigments, and safety equipment such as gloves and goggles. A tarp or cardboard base is recommended to ensure spills, drips or debris does not damage the surrounding area. You must be able to access the mixing station throughout the entire application process. Additionally, the mixing area should be well-ventilated and remain clean to ensure a safe, organized working environment.



## MIXING STATION

**KEEP YOUR TOOLS & MATERIALS ORGANIZED**

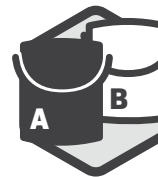
### Tools & Material List:



**BASE  
COAT KITS**



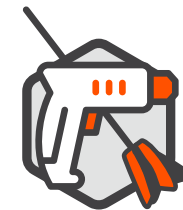
**DESIGN  
COAT KITS**



**TOP COAT  
CLEAR KITS**



**MIXING  
BUCKETS**



**HELIX MIXERS  
& DRILLS**



**SPIKED  
SHOES**



**SQUEEGEE  
& ROLLERS**



**TAPE &  
MASKING**



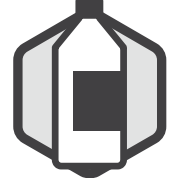
**SCREWDRIVER**



**TRASH  
BAGS**



**CLEANING  
PADS & RAGS**



**ISOPROPYL  
ALCOHOL**

# MIXING PROCESS



## Mixing Essentials. What You Need to Know.

All Ghostshield products are packaged in kits that are premeasured and should be mixed in their entirety. If you decide to break a kit and mix a lesser amount, refer to the table below for proper ratios.

### Mix Pigments Into (Part A) As Early As Possible

When adding metallic pigments into the resin (part A), we recommend mixing well in advance (even the day before). This is beneficial for achieving a more uniform and aesthetically pleasing finish. This early integration allows sufficient time for the metallic powders to wet settle properly and disperse evenly throughout the resin. **Mix well for at least 5 minutes using a ribbon style mixer. This greatly reduces clumping of powder that can lead to “shooting stars”.**

### Use a Helix or Ribbon Mixer

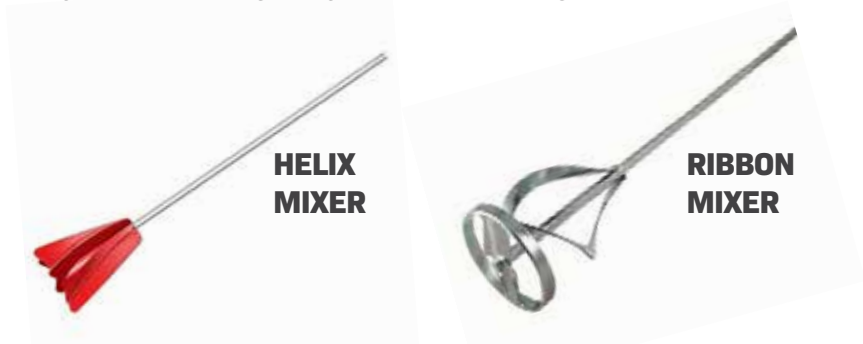
Hand mixing is not sufficient. Using a helix or ribbon mixer to incorporate pigments into resin is essential for achieving a uniform and thorough blend. These types of mixers are designed to create a more efficient and effective mixing action by continuously folding the mixture back onto itself and promoting consistent distribution. **We recommend mixing Part A and Part B or at least 3 minutes. This greatly reduces inconsistencies in curing.**

### Prevent Air Bubbles

Air bubbles are caused by pockets of air trapped inside the epoxy mixture. To avoid this, it is best to mix at low RPM using a drill. However, we do recommend reversing the direction of the drill periodically. Additionally, you must keep the head of the mixer deep below the surface to avoid creating a vortex of air that can enter into the mixture.

### Charge Your Drill Batteries

We can not think of a greater threat to a floor install failure than the inability to continue mixing kits once the application process has started. Keep backups fully charged.



PRODUCTS	MIXING RATIO
EPOXY MAX™ 100	2:1 (PART A:B)
VAPOR-TEK™ 440	2:1 (PART A:B)
POLYASPARTIC 930	1:1 (PART A:B)
ARMOR-TEK™ 830 (SATIN)	2:1 (PART A:B)
ARMOR-TEK™ 830 (GLOSS)	2:1 (PART A:B)
ARMOR-TEK™ 835 (GLOSS)	N/A



# SOLID COLOR (BASE COAT)



## Build a solid foundation.

Applying a solid color base beneath a metallic epoxy floor serves multiple crucial functions. Most important - the base coat establishes a uniform background hue, enriching the overall presentation of the metallic epoxy pigments, free from the influence of any irregularities in the concrete substrate. It also serves as a primer, creating a strong level of adhesion between the metallic layer and the concrete, ensuring a durable and long-lasting flooring system.

### Begin Mixing:

The Epoxy Max™ 100 kits are comprised of three components: Resin (Part A), Hardener (Part B), and Color Additive (Pigment). Kits are premeasured, guaranteeing accurate proportions of resin, hardener, and additive. To achieve the best results, follow the instructions provided on the product label. Remember, mixing Part A and Part B triggers a chemical reaction, activating the curing process so adhering to pot life (or working time) is crucial for optimal performance.



### PRO TIP

**Pot life (workable) time is roughly 15-30 minutes. Do not mix more than you can spread within that time frame.**



**PART A + PART B + COLOR**  
COMBINE IN MIXING BUCKET



**MIX FOR 3 MINUTES**  
BLEND THOROUGHLY



### Applying to Floor:

The base should be spread at 150 ft<sup>2</sup> per gallon (or 450 ft<sup>2</sup> per kit). Application methods can differ and are dependent upon desired result. For the base layer, we recommend pouring the entire contents of mixed Epoxy Max™ 100 onto the floor in a long beads approximately 12 - 18 inches wide. Use 1/8" notched squeegee to spread material evenly to a uniform thickness. As material is being spread, a second applicator can back-roll material using a 3/8" shed-resistant woven roller. Roll evenly across squeegee passes to minimize application lines. Do not back-roll material once Epoxy Max™ 100 begins to tack up. This can interfere with self-leveling process.



### POUR ONTO FLOOR

START ALONG THE EDGE FOR EASY CUTTING-IN



### SPREAD USING SQUEEGEE

TURN SQUEEGEE 45° ANGLE TO PUSH MATERIAL

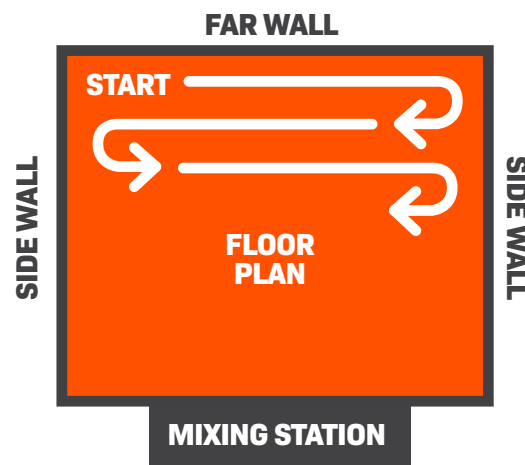


### BACKROLL USING ROLLER

FINISH ROLLING ALL IN ONE DIRECTION

### Spread Strategy:

Start at the furthest point from your mixing station and begin pouring epoxy ribbons along the perimeter - parallel to the far wall. Using a brush or roller, begin to cut-in along the edges / against the wall. Utilizing a notched squeegee evenly distribute the epoxy, spreading it across the floor in a grid-like pattern, back and forth, advancing towards the mixing station. Once complete, keep area uninterrupted and allowed to cure for roughly 18-24 hours.



### PRO TIP

Pouring epoxy directly onto the floor will keep mixture cool and extend pot life (workable) time.



**DAY 1 COMPLETE**  
BASE COAT

# DAY 2

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Prep, Plan, and Pour

# METALLIC PREPARATION



## Prep makes Perfect!

Sanding in between coats of epoxy will ensure a high-quality, durable finish. Sanding the cured epoxy creates a roughened surface, which is crucial for the next coat to adhere properly. It also eliminates surface imperfections such as dust, air bubbles, or uneven spots, ensuring a smooth and even base for the subsequent layer. Without sanding, the new layer of epoxy may not bond well, leading to issues like peeling or delamination.



**SAND - 80/100 GRIT SCREEN**  
REDUCES SURFACE TENSION - IMPROVES ADHESION

### Squeaky Clean

Once all imperfections are removed, and the entire floor has been vacuumed, clean the surface with isopropyl alcohol after sanding. This will remove any fine dust, debris, or oily residues that could interfere with the next coat. Isopropyl alcohol is effective in dissolving and removing contaminants without leaving any residue. It also dries quick - reducing downtime.



**VACUUM ENTIRE FLOOR**  
REMOVE ALL DUST & DEBRIS



**CLEAN THOROUGHLY**  
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (91% RECOMMENDED)

# DESIGN MANAGEMENT



## Make it or Break it.

Teamwork and communication are critical tools when installing an epoxy floor. If a team member is unclear of their role, or what tools are needed, it can turn into a critical mistake that can be costly.

### Common Mistakes:

- Trying to installing a floor by yourself or having too few people
- Scraping remaining liquid off bottom of bucket or setting them upside down on floor
- Overwork the design causing colors to blend together
- Not enough protection in your surroundings
- Not having enough extra epoxy or pigments on hand

### Roles / Resources / Recommendations:

The number of people required to pour an epoxy floor can vary depending on the size and complexity of the project, as well as the experience of the workers. Generally, a small residential project might need at least 2-3 people, while larger commercial projects may require a team of 5-7 or more.



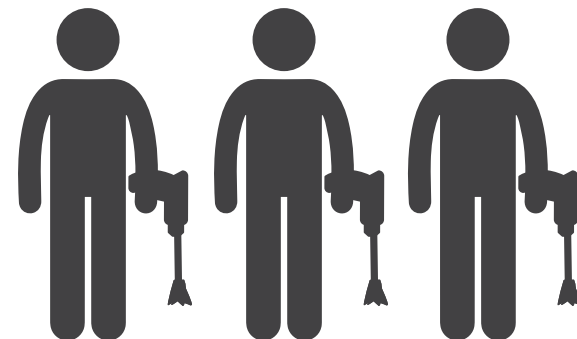
#### SPREADER

VARIATIONS IN TECHNIQUES  
CAN CHANGE APPEARANCE



#### POURER

COLOR ALLOCATION AND POUR  
TECHNIQUE IMPACT FINAL DESIGN



#### MIXERS

1 PER 500 SQ FT  
OR 15 MINUTES OF POURING



# METALLIC COLOR (DESIGN COAT)



## Let the fun begin!

Pouring a designer metallic epoxy floor is a process that involves creativity. Although applying this layer can seem daunting, it can be the most enjoyable and rewarding step in the experience. Before applying the design coat, be sure to correct any imperfections in the base layer and clean thoroughly using acetone or isopropyl alcohol.

### Begin Mixing:

The Epoxy Max™ 100 metallic kits are comprised of three components: Resin (Part A), Hardener (Part B), and Metallic Pigment. Following identical mix instructions from day 1 (base coat), combine Part A (resin), Part B (hardener), and metallic pigment. If unsure, follow the instructions provided on product label.

### Pour Strategy:

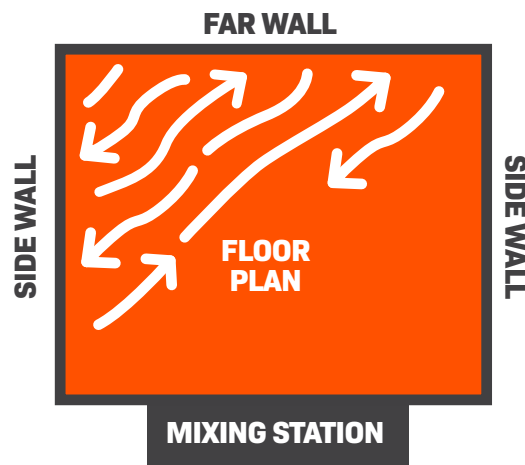
Begin by pouring epoxy ribbons on the floor - evenly spacing out all colors. Unlike the base coat, we recommend pouring ribbons across the room wall-to-wall in a 45° angular direction - see pattern routes below. However, pour methods can differ and are dependent upon desired result.



**POUR ONTO FLOOR**  
45° DIRECTION FOR OPTIMAL PATTERN



**ALTERNATE GRAY COLORS**  
EVENLY DISTRIBUTING THROUGHOUT RIBBON



## PRO TIP

Plan color pours by breaking up larger floors into multiple sections to extend work time.



## Mixing Colors on Floor:

Remember, pouring and creating a unique metallic epoxy floor pattern is a creative and fascinating process that allows for endless design possibilities. As the epoxy flows and spreads, the metallic pigments disperse and interact, creating mesmerizing swirls, waves, or marbling effects. Your own personal application techniques add and enhance the pattern's depth and complexity. The result will be a one-of-a-kind floor with a stunning, three-dimensional appearance. This layer should be spread at roughly 40-60 ft<sup>2</sup> per gallon (or 150 ft<sup>2</sup> per kit), but can vary depending on your purchase. Have fun with this layer... there is no “wrong way” to mix together these colors. Tips for applying are below:



### POUR CIRCLE

RANDOM PATTERNS WILL ADD TO DESIGN



### CUT-IN WALLS

LIGHTLY PUSH MATERIAL AGAINST WALLS



### PUSH IN “S” PATTERNS

BACK & FORTH CREATES A MARBLE LOOK



### BLEND ACROSS FLOOR

FOLLOW POUR PATTERN TO ENSURE FULL COVERAGE



### BLEND ALL MATERIAL

DO NOT LEAVE ANYTHING UNTOUCHED



## PRO TIP

Do not stress. Most floor patterns settle out and move overnight creating a completely unique design.



**DAY 2 COMPLETE**  
DESIGN COAT

# DAY 3

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Clean, Top Coat



# TOP COAT (GLOSS)



## The Ultimate Bling.

Sealing with a high gloss sealer enhances both its durability and aesthetic appeal. It creates a protective layer that guards against stains, scratches, and chemical spills, while also intensifying the floor's shine and color. This final step not only extends the life of the epoxy but also gives it a sleek, polished look that transforms any space into a more modern environment.

### Use Low Pressure Pump Sprayer:

Armor-Tek™ 835 Gloss is comprised of one component. There is no need to mix. Pour directly into an acetone proof low pressure pump sprayer and adjust cone spray tip to finest mist possible. Cone tips are required to ensure proper coverage and smooth finish. Do not use fan tip. Be sure to apply enough material to ensure proper flow-out.

### Spray Strategy:

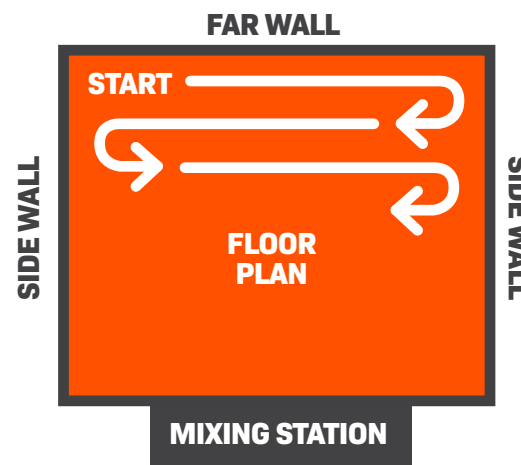
Start at the furthest point from your mixing station (or exit) and begin spraying onto the floor in long, overlapping rows. Use your wrist and apply rows using a circular pattern - working in sections about 3 feet wide. Be sure to overlap previously sprayed row by 40%. Work in a grid-like pattern, back and forth, gradually advancing towards the mixing station.



**SPRAY USING A CONE TIP**  
FINEST MIST WILL ACHIEVE THE BEST RESULT



**CIRCULAR MOTION**  
GRID-LIKE PATTERN



## PRO TIP

**Start from the furthest point from the exit. Work in straight path rows overlapping edges 40% to avoid missing spots.**

# TOP COAT (SATIN)



## High Traffic Protection.

Applying a satin top coat to a metallic floor coating is essential for providing an additional layer of protection and enhancing the durability and longevity of the epoxy. This top coat has built-in aggregate that provides anti-slip properties and knocks down the high gloss reflection of the ultra smooth epoxy. It shields against wear and tear from foot traffic, abrasion, stains, and chemicals.

### Begin Mixing:

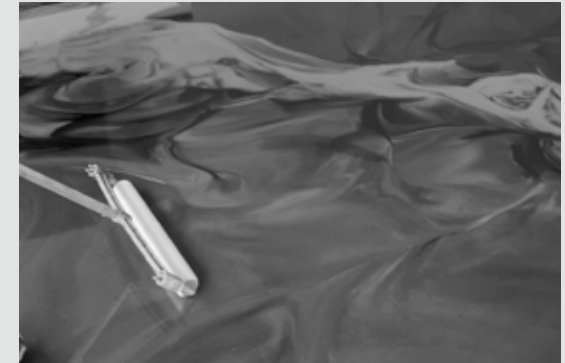
Armor-Tek™ 830 Satin kits are comprised of two components: Base (Part A), Hardener (Part B). Kits are premeasured. To achieve the best results, follow the instructions provided on the product label. Remember, mixing Part A and Part B triggers a chemical reaction, activating the curing process so adhering to pot life (working time) is crucial for optimal performance.

### Coating Strategy:

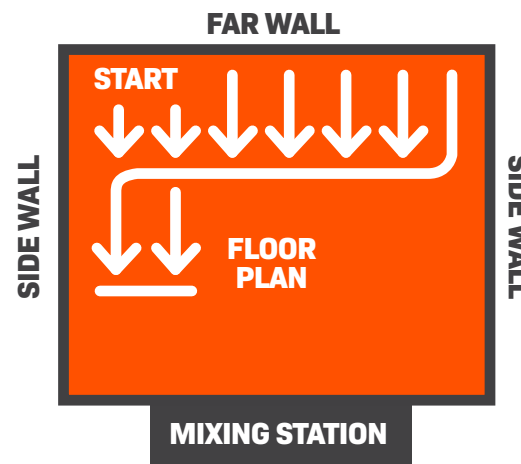
Start at the furthest point from your mixing station and begin rolling onto the floor in long, overlapping strokes, working in sections about 5 feet wide. Use light pressure on the roller to avoid pushing the coating too thin or causing streaks. Work in a grid-like pattern, back and forth, gradually advancing towards the mixing station. We recommend using a large 18" roller frame with 1/8" microfiber lint-free, solvent-resistant roller nap.



**POUR INTO PAINT TRAY**  
DIP / ROLL PROCESS SIMILAR TO PAINT



**BACKROLL USING ROLLER**  
FINISH ROLLING ALL IN ONE DIRECTION



## PRO TIP

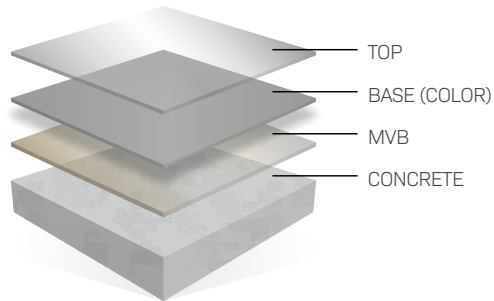
Finish each section rolling in one direction and feathering out. This prevents roller marks and an inconsistent top coat



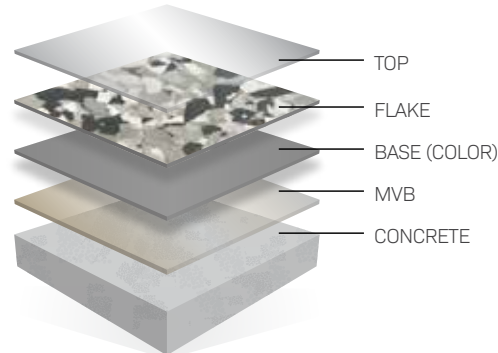
# COVERAGE GUIDE



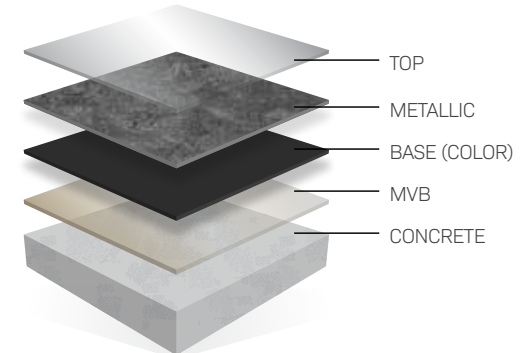
## SOLID COLOR FLOORS



## FLAKE / CHIP FLOORS



## METALLIC FLOORS



### 1 COAT SYSTEM

VAPOR-TEK™ 440	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
ARMOR-TEK™ 830/835	400 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL

### 2 COAT SYSTEM

VAPOR-TEK™ 440	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	150 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	150 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
ARMOR-TEK™ 830/835	400 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL

### STANDARD SYSTEM

VAPOR-TEK™ 440	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
1/8" FLAKE (100%)	5 FT <sup>2</sup> / LB
POLYASPARTIC 930	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL

### MVB (AS BASE) SYSTEM

VAPOR-TEK™ 440	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
1/8" FLAKE (100%)	5 FT <sup>2</sup> / LB
POLYASPARTIC 930	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL

### STANDARD SYSTEM

VAPOR-TEK™ 440	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	40 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
ARMOR-TEK™ 830/835	400 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL

### PREMIUM SYSTEM

VAPOR-TEK™ 440	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	100 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
EPOXY MAX™ 100	20 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL
ARMOR-TEK™ 830/835	400 FT <sup>2</sup> / GAL

# SQUEEGEE DEPTH / RESIN GUIDE



Applying resinous flooring materials such as epoxy and urethanes with a consistent thickness is important to providing a professional finish. The usage of notched squeegee's when applying resinous coatings allow you to gain several advantages:

## Consistent Thickness

The notches on the squeegee create even ridges or grooves that help distribute the epoxy and urethane evenly and maintain a consistent thickness across the surface. This is especially important for large or uneven surfaces where achieving uniform coverage can be challenging.

## Control & Spread Rate

The notches act as guides, allowing for better control over the application process. By selecting a squeegee with specific notch sizes, you can adjust the amount of epoxy or urethane being applied, ensuring an appropriate and even spread.

## Time Efficiency

The notched squeegee enables faster application compared to other methods like using a brush or roller. The ridges on the squeegee help spread the epoxy or urethane more efficiently, covering a larger area in a shorter amount of time.



**FLAT**

**FLEXIBLE**  
BLENDING COLORS / GROUT



**FLAT**

**STIFF**  
MOVING / TOP COAT



**1/16"**

**5-7 WFT MILS**  
WFSR: 230-320 FT<sup>2</sup> / GAL



**1/8"**

**8-12 WFT MILS**  
WFSR: 133-200 FT<sup>2</sup> / GAL



**3/16"**

**15-20 WFT MILS**  
WFSR: 80-106 FT<sup>2</sup> / GAL



**1/4"**

**25-30 WFT MILS**  
WFSR: 53-64 FT<sup>2</sup> / GAL



**1/2"**

**50-60 WFT MILS**  
WFSR: 26-32 FT<sup>2</sup> / GAL



**7/16"**

**40-45 WFT MILS**  
WFSR: 36-40 FT<sup>2</sup> / GAL



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