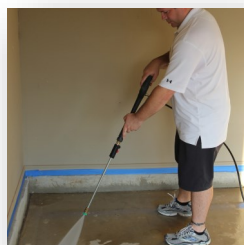
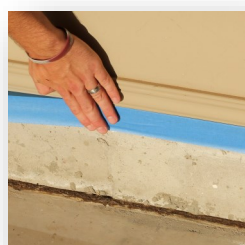




SCRUB



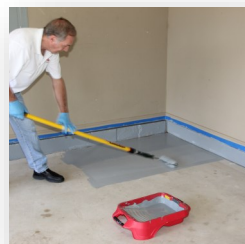
RINSE



TAPE



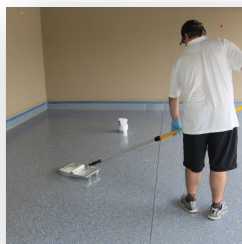
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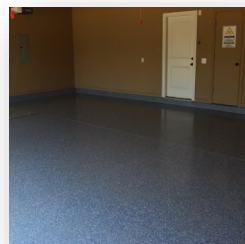
ROLL



FLAKE



TOPCOAT



LET DRY



PARK



Deco Effects Special Effects Kit

Contains the following:

- 1 Packet of Cleaner Degreaser
 - 2 Kits 2 Part Pigmented Epoxy Basecoat
 - 1 Clear 550 Waterborne Urethane
 - 1 Packet NonSkid Additive
 - 4 Pounds Decorative Atlantis Blue Flake Blend
- This contains sufficient material to cover 400 square feet

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

To obtain best performance, install this coating at temperatures between 65°F and 95°F and when relative humidity is 80% or less. Material temperatures should be at 70°F for best workability. If material is cold, your coverage rate and ease of application will be affected. Material should never be allowed to freeze. It should be stored in a dry area at temperatures between 65°F and 95°F. Material and concrete should be above 60°F for installation. Install only in areas with proper ventilation. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing and rubber gloves for the duration of preparation and application. Read and follow all warnings on individual components

SURFACE PREPARATION

Typically, clean concrete provides an acceptable substrate for this coating. However, concrete that has been treated, overly polished or that has been in service for any period of time may have conditions that can hinder the bond. These conditions require additional preparation.

Previously coated concrete is the easiest to identify. Any previously applied coating has a weaker bond than this coating. Applying it over these coatings actually causes the epoxy to pull the other coatings off the floor, creating an unsightly delamination. Previously applied coatings should be removed through scraping, grinding or stripping and then the surface should be prepared in the normal fashion.

Sealed concrete is harder to recognize, particularly if the sealer is clear. To test for the presence of a sealer, sprinkle water onto the floor. If the water beads up and is not readily absorbed into the concrete within a few seconds, it is likely that a sealer is present. In this circumstance, sand, grind or chemically strip the floor to remove the sealer and then follow normal surface preparation procedures.

Burnished or over-troweled concrete has a glossy or discolored finish. This condition may create a surface that is too smooth and dense that does not allow the coating to properly penetrate the surface. If you suspect this condition, perform the water test. If the water beads or does not readily penetrate the surface, sand, grind or chemically etch the area to create a more porous surface and then follow normal preparation procedures.

Contaminated concrete can be the most difficult to determine and is usually caused by car tires. In severe cases, you will see dark brown stains caused by the chemicals from the tires and entrapped debris. In many cases, however, the clear wax components and other chemicals used in tire manufacturing have leached into the concrete and are not visible. If a car has been driven on or parked on the surface for any period of time, the tire lanes and patches where the tires rest are probably contaminated. Scrub these areas with a wire brush and cleaning solution. Rinse thoroughly. Then hand sand these areas with a medium grit sand paper to break away the remaining wax and impurities and precede with normal preparation procedures.

The most critical step to assure the performance of the coating is to apply the product to a clean, well-prepared surface. The surface must be free of debris, dirt, oil, curing compounds, sealers, paint and tire residue. Even new concrete surfaces must be cleaned to remove dirt, dust, and salts that form as the concrete cures.

Step One - Perform the Water Test. Sprinkle water onto the surface of the floor. If the water beads up and is not readily absorbed into the concrete, it is likely that a sealer is present or that the concrete is so highly polished that special steps are needed to prepare the surface.

Step Two - Remove Foreign Substances. Scrape off any surface debris, such as putty, paint or oily dirt, so that the surface is smooth and even. Use running water or a pressure washer to flush the entire area to remove dirt and debris from the surface.

Step Three - Clean and Degrease. A packet of Cleaner & Degreaser is included to be mixed with 2 gallons of hot water. Mix until Powder is dissolved. Vigorously spread the solution over the area to be coated with the aid of a broom or mop and allow it to soak for 10-15 minutes.

After the solution has been allowed to soak and emulsify the oils and grease in the surface for 10-15 minutes, thoroughly scrub the entire surface again with a stiff bristle broom or a floor-scrubbing machine. Thoroughly rinse the entire surface with plenty of fresh, clean water to remove the cleaner, emulsified oils and grease, and loose dirt and debris. Squeegee or broom water off concrete and allow to dry. Surface should be clean and dry to the touch before proceeding to application. Note: If surface does not feel clean to the touch or if water still beads up or does not readily penetrate the surface, additional cleaning is necessary as noted above.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR EPOXY

Step One - Open the Part “A” and Part “B” containers of SUPERCOAT Epoxy. The Part A is the colored resin and Part B the hardener. The Epoxy is premeasured for ease of mixing. Stir each with a mixing stick.

Step Two - Pour the SUPERCOAT Epoxy Part A into the can of SUPERCOAT Epoxy Part B. Mix the two components together for at least three minute. Be sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the containers to assure that all material is properly mixed. Improperly mixed resins may leave soft spots or may cause color variation when applied.

Once the components are mixed together, you have approximately one hour of working time to apply the material at 75°F. Work diligently and quickly, avoiding unnecessary interruptions. Higher temperatures may shorten working time. Although material can still be applied after one hour, it will start to thicken the longer it is in the can and ease of application, coverage rates and color can be affected.

Equipment Suggestion

A small, disposable paintbrush should be used to coat corners and any hard-to-reach areas. A cigar shape trim roller with 3/8” non-shedding nap is also convenient for stem walls and trimming edges. Larger areas should be coated using a 3/8” non-shedding nap roller on a heavy-duty 9” roller frame with sturdy extension pole and a standard paint tray

Helpful Hints:

Hard-to-reach areas should be coated first using the small paintbrush and trim roller. Larger areas should be coated with the roller. Apply the epoxy evenly and consistently to the entire area being coated. Be careful to cover all areas and do not leave light streaks or heavy areas. After initially applying the coating to a small area, it is best to back roll (roll over) the area being coated to create a smooth, more consistent surface and thickness. Upon completion, the surface should look uniform in color without streaks or heavy accumulations

APPLYING FLAKES INTO WET EPOXY

To avoid walking onto the wet epoxy, it is best to apply SUPERCOAT epoxy evenly and consistently with complete coverage to an area you can easily reach across to disperse the Flakes usually the width of about three feet. Immediately after applying the SUPERCOAT epoxy to a three foot segment, scatter the Flakes by carefully sprinkling them from a height of approximately three feet and allowing them to randomly “rain down” onto the wet surface or lightly tossing into the air and let them “rain down”. Be careful not to over apply the amount of Flakes in any one area. Flakes should be applied so that the surface is uniform in amount and random in color covering approximately 40-50% of the area. Leave a wet edge of the SUPERCOAT epoxy where you can start coating your next area without disturbing the Deco Flakes that have been applied. Continue this process until entire area is completed with a uniform appearance.

Helpful Hint:

You can practice applying the flakes by sprinkling some over a dry area or a plastic sheet and then recover the flakes for reuse. It is also helpful to divide the Flakes by the number of sections you will be doing so your usage will be more uniform.

APPLYING SC 550 WB URETHANE TOPCOAT

.After overnight cure at 70°F the SUPERCOAT Epoxy should be dry that you can walk onto the surface without sticking to it or leaving imprint. If material is still slightly tacky you may need to allow more time to dry. Cold nights, cool concrete and high humidity can delay the hardening time. Once dry and you can walk on floor, the 550 Waterborne Urethane can be applied. Before applying the SUPERCOAT 550 Waterborne Urethane lightly broom off any Flakes that did not stick. Be careful not to track dirt onto clean surface.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Your kit includes SUPERCOAT 550 Clear Waterborne Urethane Part A clear resin in a gallon can and Part B hardener in a quart can and NonSkid additive. Both components need mixed to harden properly.

Step One - Open the Part “A” and Part “B” containers of SUPERCOAT 550 Waterborne Urethane. The Part A is the Resin Part B the hardener. The SUPERCOAT 550 Waterborne Urethane is premeasured for ease of mixing.

Step Two - Pour the SUPERCOAT Urethane Part B into the can of SUPERCOAT urethane Part A. Mix the two components together for at least three minute. Add the packet of NonSkid Additive.

The mixed 550 Waterborne Urethane will turn white when mixed. Be sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the containers to assure that all material is properly mixed.

Once the components are mixed together, you have approximately one hour of working time to apply the material at 75°F. Work diligently and quickly, avoiding unnecessary interruptions. Higher temperatures may shorten working time. Although material is still liquid in one hour, material should be used within one hour for best performance.

Note: For safety concerns, a NonSkid Additive is offered in the SUPERCOAT 550 Waterborne Urethane kit. This material should be added into the mixed SUPERCOAT as a method of reducing the risk of slipping on the finished floor. This additive may settle in the can during application of the product. Therefore stirring of the material before pouring into the paint tray will aid in keeping this NonSkid Additive suspended for uniformity during application.

Equipment Suggestion

A small, disposable paintbrush should be used to coat corners and any hard-to-reach areas. A cigar shape trim roller with 3/8” non-shedding nap is also convenient for stem walls and trimming edges. Larger areas should be coated using a 3/8” non-shedding nap roller on a heavy-duty 9” roller frame with sturdy extension pole and a standard paint tray.

Helpful Hints

The mixed material is milky white when mixed and applied. You can easily see where the material is being applied as it will leave whitish ripple appearance when rolling. Working out of a painters tray, saturate the roller cover at the beginning of the job and apply a thin, uniform film over the entire surface to be coated being careful not to puddle or apply too heavy.

Be sure to stir can each time before pouring into tray. This product is designed to be applied at 350-450 square feet per gallon. Upon completion, the area should be uniform in appearance and without any voids where the coating has not been applied. Material will start turning clear in 10-20 minutes. Do not touch-up the SUPERCOAT 550 Waterborne Urethane as it cures because this can entrap air in the coating, making it appear to foam. Do not reroll after 10 minutes or apply too heavy as material will not turn clear if applied too thick.

Note: If applying a second coat of SUPERCOAT 550 Waterborne Urethane top coat, mixing and application will be the same as above. The second coat should be applied within 24 hours of the first coat. If longer time has elapsed, a light sanding to ensure adhesion will be necessary. Extreme temperatures and high humidity levels can dramatically impact cure times.

CLEAN-UP

The coating can be cleaned off hands and other surfaces with warm, soapy water before the material begins to harden. Sticky resin residue on hands can be removed with isopropyl alcohol. Fully cured epoxy can only be removed with industrial paint strippers or through mechanical methods, such as grinding or sanding. Any leftover mixed epoxy, paintbrushes and roller covers will harden once the material cures and should be discarded according to local area regulations.

RETURN TO SERVICE

At 75°F, the coated surfaces should cure for at least: 24 hours before opening the area to foot traffic; 72 hours before driving across and; 96 hours before parking vehicles on the surface. Extreme temperatures and humidity levels can dramatically impact cure times

Safety :

As with any chemical, avoid contact with skin, avoid inhalation and wear protective clothing, rubber gloves and eyewear during the preparation and installation., Apply only in well ventilated areas.

First Aid :

For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and warm Fresh water. In case of contact with eyes, flush with warm water and immediately contact a physician. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Contact a physician and the Poison Control Center. Read all precautions on each component before mixing and applying the product.