

ARMORPOXY JOB ON A PALLET SYSTEM

PREP AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

ARMORPOXY II 2-LAYER COATING SYSTEM

ARMORULTRA 3-LAYER COATING SYSTEM

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MIXING AND APPLYING

Issues with your order? Please contact ArmorPoxy for assistance: www.armorpoxy.com





TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER	3
FLOOR TESTING	3
CONCRETE CONCERNS	3
PREPARATION NOTES	4
ARMORPOXY II 2-LAYER FLOORING SYSTEM OVERVIEW	5
1. PROJECT OVERVIEW	6
2. FIRST LAYER	6
3. ARMORULTRA TOPCOAT	6
ARMORULTRA 3-LAYER FLOORING SYSTEM OVERVIEW	8
1. PROJECT OVERVIEW	9
2. FLOOR PRIMING	9
3. EPOXY COATING	9
4. DECORATIVE FLAKES	10
5. ALUMINUM OXIDE/SAND	10
6. ARMORULTRA TOPCOAT	10
FLOOR MACHINE PREPARATION RECOMMENDATIONS	10
FAQ's	12
NO PREP PRIMER INSTRUCTIONS	16



DISCLAIMER

FLOOR TESTING

No two floors are alike, and variations in surface texture, porosity, and concrete type can all affect the final results. Armorpoxy products are designed to be used as recommended but results may vary based on field conditions and may require particular products, additional coats or additional products to achieve desired results. For this reason, liquid samples are available at a nominal cost for advance testing to assure that your purchase yields a satisfactory result based on your expectations.

CONCRETE CONCERNS

A. SEALED CONCRETE

Often when concrete is poured, contractors either add in or apply a clear sealer. This can create adhesion problems with a floor that is going to be painted or coated. To test to see if your floor has been sealed, dribble a few drops of water on it. If it does not 'bead up' and 'soaks in', then most likely it's not sealed. If it does bead up, then you need to re-etch at a higher acid concentration or grind the floor, and then test with water droplets again. If it still beads up, then repeat as necessary. Failure to do this could result in significant floor failures.

B. PAINTED CONCRETE

Painted concrete ideally should be stripped prior to painting and then etched per below once stripped. **ARMORPOXY CAN ONLY ADHERE TO WHAT IS UNDER IT, SO IF YOUR EXISTING COATING IS COMING UP, THEN SO CAN THE NEW COATING!** Armorpoxy carries an excellent cement floor stripper that dissolves the paint and allows for easy, safe removal. See our website for more information about this product.

If you are unable or unwilling to strip your floor, at the minimum, it must be power washed, lightly sanded, diamond ground, or etched with Armoretch acid per above. Let it dry once it is etched and neutralized, and then apply the coating. If none of the above are an option for your project then please contact your sales representative to learn more about Armorpoxy's "No Prep Primer" which allows floors that are not candidates for mechanical prep to be primed with a special nano-coating primer. There is also information in the appendix of these instructions to learn more about the product.

Please note that floors that have some paint removed, but not all, will have different 'porosity' areas since the painted areas will absorb less epoxy than the areas where the existing paint has worn off or been removed. This can lead to 'blotchiness' in surface appearance unless you apply 2 coats of epoxy or prime first with our Armorpoxy Primer (included in ArmorUltra kits, optional with Armorpoxy II kits).



C. NEW OR UNPAINTED/UNSEALED CONCRETE

Newly poured concrete must 'cure' first. Moisture in the floor may cause coating failure. New concrete normally has to cure generally at least **30 days**.

D. MOISTURE TEST CONCRETE

ArmorPoxy recommends testing any concrete to be coated by taping a 4' x 4' sheet of clear plastic on the floor with duct tape. If moisture under the plastic sheet or floor dampness/darkening appears the next day, then **DO NOT COAT YET. ArmorPoxy carries moisture vapor barrier products that help remediate moisture-impacted floors.** Older concrete with moisture issues can also create problems. If you have continuing moisture problems then we recommend doing an inexpensive moisture test (available on our website) and using either a standard primer or a moisture barrier primer. Call or submit a support ticket through our website for details and technical advice.

PREPARATION NOTES

A. FLOOR REPAIR

Preparation is the most important part of the project. You must repair all corroded, cracked, damaged areas and larger-sized cracks. For any of your floor preparation needs, ArmorPoxy carries a complete line of floor repair items, Armorpoxy also carries crack fillers for filling of hairlines. Many 'home center' types of floor repair items contain silicones or are low grade and not compatible with epoxy coatings and are subject to failure or peeling. Poorly prepared floors will cause failures and void the Armorpoxy warranty.

We recommend that our clients visit our Help Center for our easy-to-read **Surface Prep Bulletin**, which reviews the various methods and products needed (if any) for proper floor repairs prior to coating.

B. PREPARATION METHODS **The floor must be properly prepared to accept the coating by one of several methods below:**

- Sweep and/or power wash the floor to remove any dirt, dust, and debris.
- **Sanding:** Sand the floor with a rotary-type sander with 40-100 grit sanding pad. This will roughen up the floor and create a well profile substrate. Vacuum well to remove any dust.
- **Acid Etching:** (make sure to wear proper PPE and clothing as acid can be irritating to skin and eyes) Use the included Armoretch etching solution by diluting the acid 4 parts water to 1 part muriatic in a large empty 5 gal pail. Power wash area first to remove any dirt and dust. While still wet, apply to the floor with a stiff bristle broom or mop. Let stand for 45 minutes or until it stops foaming (normal). Rinse well to neutralize the acid/water mixture. Let dry for at least 24 hours or when visually dry, whichever is longer. Repeat the process as needed.
- **Surface Grinding:** You can rent a diamond head floor grinder or 'shot blaster' at local tool rental stores. These methods work well for removal of old paint and sealers and 'open up' the surface



very well for adhesion. Make sure to vacuum very well to remove any remaining dust. Please see more detailed recommendations on our prep, repair, and leveling bulletin which can be found in the help center of our website.

ARMORPOXY II 2-LAYER FLOORING SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Job On a Pallet Kit Breakdown **ArmorPoxy II**

of item quantities vary by order size

	ArmorPoxy II 2-Part Epoxy		Concrete Etch
	ArmorUltra Topcoat		Metal Mixer
	UltraWear Non Skid		Spiked Shoes
	18" Roller Pads		Mixing Bucket Liner
	Industrial 18" Roller Frames		Mixing Bucket



CURE SCHEDULE

POT LIFE (2 gal volume)	3-5 hours
TACK FREE(Dry to touch)	2-4 hours
RECOAT OR TOPCOAT	4-6 hours
LIGHT FOOT TRAFFIC	16-24 hours
FULL CURE (heavy traffic)	3-7 days
APPLICATION TEMPERATURE	40-90F



1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The first layer of epoxy will have **Dark Blue** (Low VOC) or **Orange** (Standard VOC) labels. Do not leave in sunlight or allow containers to get warm or hot as this can shorten the working time when mixed. The different layers of coatings will have different colors, under **NO CIRCUMSTANCE** should you mix two different color labels with one another. Keep each layer to the side or in a separate area to avoid mistakenly mixing epoxy and topcoat, as if this occurs, it will never harden and have to be removed by stripping.

2. FIRST LAYER

Armorpoxy II primer is a two-part industrial grade epoxy. The mix ratio for the Standard VOC primer is **1:1 (Orange Labels)** and the Low VOC primer is **4:1 (Dark Blue Labels)**. It is self-priming on cement and metal surfaces. Use the included mechanical mixer to ensure proper and thorough mixing. **MAKE SURE TO MIX COMPLETELY BY MOVING THE MIXER ALONG THE SIDES AND BOTTOM, AS ANY UNMIXED MATERIAL MAY NOT HARDEN. MIX FOR 2-3 MINUTES AT HIGH SPEED. DO NOT ENTRAIN AIR BUBBLES.** Once mixed it applies like a standard thick paint and no special skills are required for application.

Do not mix more than you can apply in a 30-45 minute time frame as once mixed, Armorpoxy II hardens and cannot be stored under any circumstances. Better to mix it up in smaller batches and apply.

Once the epoxy has been applied and the area has been coated the next step is to wait until it is dry enough to topcoat. Cure time will vary based on humidity, air temperature, floor temperature, and thickness applied. Typically this first layer of epoxy will dry in 4-6 hours. You will know if the epoxy is ready to be coated with the ArmorUltra topcoat by performing a thumb test. If you press your thumb to the floor and you can see your imprint, then the coating needs more time to dry. If your thumb does not leave an imprint then the coating is dry enough to begin topcoating.

***NOTE:** You can mix as much or as little epoxy as you want, just make sure to hold the proper mix ratio (1:1 or 4:1 depending on which version of VOC primer you purchased). Armorpoxy II is applied with a medium nap, no lint roller (the rollers that are supplied with this kit). It can also be brushed and sprayed on. Unmixed epoxy can be stored in its original containers.

****NOTE:** If you are using one of our Aluminum Oxide non skid additives these will get broadcast **onto the wet epoxy while wet**. Apply by hand by gently throwing small amounts onto the epoxy. Repeat as needed to achieve desired surface texture.

3. ARMORULTRA TOPCOAT

Once the primer coat has been deemed dry enough to recoat you can move onto the next step of topcoating. The ArmorUltra topcoat has a **2:1 mix ratio**. The topcoat labels will always be **Red**. The mix ratio of the **ArmorUltra topcoat is 2:1**. You can mix as much or as little topcoat as you



need, just hold the 2:1 mix ratio. The topcoat goes on a bit thinner than the epoxy and hence you will get more coverage per gallon. If you are using the Ultrawear non-skid additive (supplied with all standard Job on Pallet Kits), it gets mixed into the topcoat at this point before applying to the floor. Mix 2 parts A & 1 part B and Ultrawear at the rate of ½ can per gallon of mixed A and B. Use a mechanical mixer hooked up to a drill to ensure an even mix and proper suspension of the non-skid additive. Once the floor is coated, wait for the floor to dry overnight.

Cure Time: Light foot traffic in 16 - 24 hours. Keep all heavy equipment and vehicles off the floor for a minimum of 3-5 days.

***NOTE:** Continually mix the UltraWear non-skid additive in the bucket while applying since it is 'heavy' and can sink out of suspension and lead to an uneven finish if you don't continually mix. Pour small amounts of mixed topcoat into the pan and apply with a roller or brush

****NOTE:** Our Skid Tex brand non skid additive gets mixed into the epoxy layer per instructions on the container.



ARMORULTRA 3-LAYER FLOORING SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Job On a Pallet Kit Breakdown

ArmorUltra 3-Layer Epoxy System

of item quantities
vary by order size

	ArmorUltra Self Priming 2-Part Epoxy Primer		Industrial 18" Roller Frames
	100% Solids Epoxy		Concrete Etch
	ArmorUltra 2-Part Military Grade Topcoat		Metal Mixer
	UltraWear Non-Skid		Spiked Shoes
	18" Roller Pads		Mixing Bucket & Bucket Liner



Easy to Install 

Industrial Grade 

Cure Schedule

POT LIFE (1.5 gal volume)	2-5 hours
TACK FREE (Dry to touch)	2-4 hours
RECOAT OR TOPCOAT	4-8 hours
LIGHT FOOT TRAFFIC	14-24 hours
FULL CURE (heavy traffic)	3-5 days
APPLICATION TEMPERATURE	45-90 degree F with relative Humidity below 90%



1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

ArmorUltra is a 3 layer flooring system consisting of a primer, epoxy, and topcoat. The labels for ArmorUltra System are color-coded. The first layer of epoxy primer will have **Dark Blue Labels** (Low VOC) or **Orange Labels** (Standard VOC), the epoxy layer will have **Gray Labels**, and the topcoat will have **Red Labels**. **Never mix different colored labels with each other!** Prep floor per prep instructions above. Since the mix ratios are different for some of the products, make sure to completely keep aside each 'layer' so you do not inadvertently mix the wrong ingredients (this happens more than you would think). **Can labels are color-coded to avoid confusion.**

2. FLOOR PRIMING

Prime the floor with the ArmorUltra epoxy primer. The standard primer supplied is a 1:1 mix ratio **(Orange Labels Standard VOC)**, so you mix 1 part of **A** with one part of **B**. If using the Low VOC primer the mix ratio is **4:1 mix ratio (Dark Blue Labels Low VOC)**, so you mix 4 parts of **A** with one part of **B**. Mix thoroughly with a mechanical mixer and apply with a medium nap roller or brush. Allow to cure for at least 8 hours, and preferably overnight.

3. EPOXY COATING

Mix up the ArmorUltra 100% Solids High Build epoxy. The **mix ratio is 2:1**. Use the mechanical mixer. Mix for 2-3 minutes. **MAKE SURE TO MIX COMPLETELY MOVING THE MIXER ALONG THE SIDES AND BOTTOM, AS ANY UNMIXED MATERIAL MAY NOT HARDEN. MIX FOR 2-3 MINUTES AT MEDIUM/HIGH SPEED. DO NOT ENTRAIN AIR.**

***NOTE:** ArmorUltra is a 100% solids (no solvents) fast curing product so only mix up as much as you can apply in about ½ hour. Keep containers cool and out of sunlight.

Once mixed, pour the epoxy onto the floor left to right in a 'bead'. Then apply the epoxy by squeegeeing it out onto the surface with a notched squeegee (supplied by Armorpoxy) or by using the 18" roller. The use of the roller only will give a thinner build. The 'V' notches allow the product to flow through the squeegee and allow a higher build of the product. Immediately after applying the epoxy, you, or a helper, should 'backroll' the surface with a roller wetted with the epoxy to eliminate any lines from the squeegee notches. Backrolling is a 'shuffleboard' motion and downward pressure should not be applied, just back and forth to ensure a smooth, even finish. The use of supplied spiked shoes makes this step easy and fast.

***NOTE:** If you find that the epoxy is a bit thick, or starts to thicken up, it is ok to add some xylene (Xylol) at the rate of ½ cup per gallon.



4. DECORATIVE FLAKES

If you are using 'decorative flecks' these are applied to the surface by 'throwing them gently up in the air, not downward' onto the wet epoxy. Use supplied spiked shoes to facilitate an even application appearance.

5. ALUMINUM OXIDE/SAND

If you are using one of our Aluminum Oxide or sand, non-skid additives they also get broadcast onto the wet epoxy mid-layer while wet. Apply by hand by gently throwing small amounts onto the epoxy. Repeat as needed to achieve the desired surface texture. If you purchased our Skid-Tex non-skid additive, this material gets mixed INTO the mid layer of epoxy per the instructions on the container.

6. ARMORULTRA TOPCOAT

If you are applying the ArmorUltra Topcoat to your surface, the mix ratio is **2:1** for the Topcoat. You can mix as much or as little topcoat as you need, just hold the **2:1 mix ratio**. Topcoat goes on a bit thinner than the epoxy and hence you will get better coverage per gallon! If you are going to use the Ultrawear non-skid additive, it gets **mixed into the topcoat** at this point before applying. Mix parts A & B and Ultrawear at the rate of ½ can per gallon. Use a mechanical mixer hooked up to a drill to ensure an even mix and proper suspension of the non-skid additive. Cure time: Light foot traffic in 16 - 24 hours and full cure at least 3-5 days. Keep vehicles off the floor for at least 5 days.

***NOTE:** Continually mix UltraWear in the bucket while applying since it is 'heavy' and can sink out of suspension and lead to an uneven finish if you don't continually mix. Pour small amounts of mixed topcoat into the pan and apply with roller or brush

FLOOR MACHINE PREPARATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Since surface prep is a very important step in the epoxy-coating process, we often get asked about using mechanical methods of preparation, and our recommendations. Mechanical prep can be done by either using a diamond floor grinder or similar machines, or 'shot blasting'. Please note that the below is informational only and you should always follow the manufacturer's instructions on usage, care, and protective equipment. We always recommend using a proper respirator to reduce the chance of breathing in silica dust. Eye and hand protection is also mandatory when doing any type of mechanical prep. If, after reading the below you have questions or need further guidance, please reach out to us for guidance.



SHOT BLASTING: Shot blasting machines are complicated and difficult-to-use equipment that should only be used by professionals. Armorpoxy does not recommend shot blasting for preparation for traditional epoxy coatings other than urethane cement. The reason for this is that shot blasting machines are very difficult to work with, and normally will leave 'lawnmower lines' in the floor that the coating will not hide. Even the slightest delay in moving the machine at a constant speed can lead to divots and marks being blasted into the floor, and the small overlapping area from going back/forth leads to those lines being 'double blasted' and hence leaving the line impressions in the floor. What shot blasters are good for are for removing dirt/grime/oils and such from rough/uneven floors since they prep from the 'top down' rather than grinding which is 'across' the surface and only would prep the high spots of a rough floor. Shot blasting is an excellent type of prep for urethane cements, epoxy mortars and overlays which have aggregate in them, and are thicker, and will hide any patterns created by the machines. Contrary to popular belief shot blasting does not remove coatings or adhesives very well.

DIAMABRUSH WHEELS: Diamabrush wheels are round wheels that have diamond pads on them that get used with a traditional floor buffer. These tools can be rented at Home Depot, and the wheels are sold also by Armorpoxy to fit on any buffer. The wheels use 'blades' that come in two grits, #25 (rougher) and #100 *(smoother). Diamabrush machines work reasonably well for smaller projects and basements and will remove older/thinner coatings. Make sure that your wheel uses the #100 blades, as the #25 can and will leave deep scratch marks in the floor that a coating will not hide fully. Also if renting these tools, make sure the blades are not too worn out from previous rentals. When using a Diamabrush you must vacuum the floor very well after use to get rid of the extensive dust.

DIAMOND FLOOR GRINDERS: These are machines that can be rented at some home centers or tool rental places like Sunbelt Rentals, United Rentals, etc. Also, any local floor prep or local epoxy company should have these machines and you may be able to sub-out the prep portion only if your area is very large and you don't want to tackle the prep yourself. Note that it is VERY difficult to 'fix or level' a floor by grinding it other than if you have a few bumps or high spots. Also, a grinder does nothing to irregular floors with lots of damage and low spots since it moves 'across the floor' and only grinds the tops of the aggregate. Attempting to lower a floor height or fix a floor by grinding is almost impossible, and best left to professionals with very large and heavy equipment. Grinders have motors that spin discs called diamond pads or 'tooling'. The tooling comes in many grits and hardnesses and is easily changed on the machine. The lower the grit number the more aggressive the grinding will be but also more aggressive grinding may result in swirl marks that can show through a coating so some jobs may require multiple passes with different tooling starting with more aggressive and finishing with less aggressive. Machines come in a wide variety of sizes, weights, voltage requirements, etc so select your machine accordingly and think about how you can move and handle the machine as larger machines can weigh hundreds of pounds since it is the downward weight that helps the grinding. For smaller projects, a simple machine either 115V or 230V with a single or double head should suffice. Generally, #80 tooling up to #120 won't leave swirl marks. Over #120 won't do much preparation. If you need more aggressive



grinding consider using lower grit tooling to get the floor in good shape, and then a second pass with higher number tooling to remove the swirl marks.

***NOTE:** ALL GRINDERS MUST BE HOOKED UP TO A PROPER SELF-CLEANING VACUUM TO COLLECT THE LARGE AMOUNT OF DUST CREATED BY GRINDING SINCE A STANDARD SHOP VAC WILL PLUG UP AND LOSE SUCTION FROM CONCRETE DUST IN MINUTES. ALWAYS RENT A GRINDER WITH A MATCHING PROPER VACUUM. ALSO THE FLOOR SHOULD BE VACUUMED SEPARATELY AFTER GRINDING TO REMOVE EXCESS DUST.

HAND GRINDING: Small floors can be hand grinding with 7" hand grinders with 'diamond cup wheels'. These wheels can often leave swirl marks since they are normally not available in higher/less aggressive grit numbers and tend to be used more for fixing small spots, sidewalk edges, rough areas, etc. Using a hand grinder to prep is difficult and messy work and we suggest making sure your grinder has a dust shroud hooked up with a hose to properly vacuum. Make sure to wear full eye and hand protection and a full respirator to avoid inhaling silica dust.

FAQ's

What does low VOC mean?

Low VOC refers to that class of volatile organic compounds that are environmentally friendly and safe to use. In this case, low or no VOC flooring systems have a low solvent ratio and eliminate the threat of harmful fumes/odor.

How does low VOC coating work?

Traditional floor coatings work with a higher solvent-based ratio. Low VOC coatings have less solvent and hence lower evaporation or fume emission. Water-based or high solids coatings have VOC levels less than 250 g/l for standard coating and 340g/l for industrial coatings, which gives impressive results and less pollution.

What is included ArmorPoxy II Job on a Pallet Sets?

Job on a Pallet sets come with ArmorEtch concentrated etch solution, Armorpoxy II self-priming 2-part industrial epoxy, ArmorUltra Military-grade 2-part protective topcoat (pigmented, not inexpensive clear), UltraWear nonskid powdered additive, power mixers (for your drill), mixing bucket with liner, 18" industrial roller frames, 18" epoxy roller covers, spiked shoe bottoms, and complete instructions.

How long should I wait between coats and when can I use my floor after the final application?



We recommend waiting overnight between coats. Once the final coat is applied you can put your belongings back on the floor the following day when the floor is cured enough to walk on. Vehicular traffic and heavy equipment/storage units should wait 3-5 days before being brought back onto the floor.

My concrete is relatively new, do I still need to clean the floor before applying ArmorPoxy?

Yes, construction dust, drywall paste, and paint splatters can affect the bond. Lime, which is an ingredient of concrete, floats to the top while it cures and must be treated. Scrape foreign substances from the floor and then clean the floor with the etching solution. This is a mandatory step. Skipping the prep step can cause failures.

My floor is newly poured, how long do I have to wait?

Normally a slab needs 30 days to cure. It can be less or more depending on conditions. Perform a moisture test as indicated in the above instructions.

What should I do with expansion joints?

Expansion joints can be left untreated or filled in using our crack repair epoxy putty, our flexible joint sealer or any other non-silicone based product. If using a product not manufactured by Armorpoxy please test for adhesion prior to coating. Contact your sales representative to discuss.

Do I have to remove old coatings or paint before I apply ArmorPoxy?

Yes. Pre-existing coatings need to be mechanically removed prior to use of the ArmorPower epoxy kit. The ArmorPower epoxy kit may form a bond on these surfaces (if left untreated) that is stronger than the bond of the old coating on the concrete. This could cause the old coating to pull away from the concrete, leaving an uncoated area. Leaving old coatings untreated can cause flooring failure due to entrapment of moisture. If you are unable to remove the old coating then please contact ArmorPoxy for recommendations on what to do next. Any previous coating remaining must be sanded or roughed up for proper adhesion. In addition, previously coated floors should be primed with the optional ArmorPoxy Epoxy Primer to even out porosity and to assure an even finish. Contact ArmorPoxy to purchase.

Failure to adhere to this can cause coating failure.

I have stains on my concrete caused by the tires of my car. Do these areas have to receive special treatment before coating?

Tires contain chemicals that leach into the concrete over time. Residual 'tire shine' from car washes also resists coatings. If too many of these substances are trapped in the concrete, then



the ArmorPower epoxy kit will not adhere to them and it won't stick. These dark areas should be sanded with a rough sanding pad, scrubbed with a wire brush, and then etched using the supplied Powdered Etch Concentrate. Make sure to rinse and wash the floor thoroughly before coating with new materials.

I may have a clear sealer on my floor. How can I determine if I need extra surface prep?

The easiest way to determine this is to sprinkle water on the questionable areas of your floor. If the water beads, you have a foreign substance that must be removed. Sanding or etching can be used to rectify this problem. Also diluted muriatic acid has been shown to help as well. Test again with water to assure proper sealant removal. Repeat as necessary until no water beading occurs.

I think I may have a moisture problem, how do I determine that?

To test for moisture before you coat, use duct tape to tape down a sheet of 4' x 4' clear plastic. Tape down all 4 sides completely. Wait 24 hours. Check for moisture buildup under the plastic. If moisture builds up then moisture is present in the floor. Contact ArmorPoxy immediately for next steps before applying new coatings.

Can I apply multiple coats of ArmorPoxy over a period of time?

Yes, no special surface prep is required if the additional coats are applied within **3-5 days**. If a longer period goes by, then the area should be sanded lightly to create a rougher surface to which the ArmorPower epoxy kit can adhere to.

Do I really need to add non-skid additive to the topcoat?

Any coated surface, especially a high quality smooth surface, can be slippery when wet or when exposed to oils and grease. As a safety feature, we highly recommend that the anti-slip aggregate be added to the final coat.

I have some cracks in my floor. Should I fill these in before applying the ArmorPoxy?

Filling the cracks may yield a smoother, more aesthetically pleasing floor since any liquid coating will not fill in cracks 100%. If you have cracks, our Epoxy Crack Filler kit works very well for hairline and smaller cracks. Urethane or epoxy caulks may also be used. Another idea is to hide the cracks with the decorative chips. **Do not use silicone-type caulks or fillers, as they will resist the epoxy.**

How is the Job on a Pallet 3-Layer system different from standard floor paint?



The 3-layer system of primer, epoxy, and topcoat created by this kit is 5-6 times thicker than standard floor paint (25-30 mils thick).

What colors does the ArmorUltra 3-Layer coating system come in?

This ArmorUltra kit comes in 17 colors: Tile red, clear, white, off-white, light gray, medium gray, dark gray, charcoal gray, black, tan, desert tan, khaki tan, beige, light blue, blue, green, and brown. Note that less-popular colors may take 5-10 working days plus ship time to arrive. Have a special request? Reach out to our sales team for custom colors!

Can I install ArmorUltra epoxy system myself?

Yes, you can, ArmorUltra epoxy system comes in a ready-to-install job on pallet kit, which takes care of every little thing that you might require for epoxy flooring installation. However, larger jobs will go quicker with 2 or more people.

What tools do I need to install ArmorUltra system?

ArmorUltra system kit includes all the tools needed to install an epoxy flooring system: Etch solution, 2-part industrial epoxy primer, 100% solids high build ArmorUltra epoxy, military-grade protective topcoat, high wear non-skid powdered metal wear additive, power mixers, mixing bucket with liner, 18" industrial roller frames, 18" epoxy roller covers, calibrated notched squeegee for application of the high build epoxy, spiked shoes, and complete instructions (what you are reading now!) You also get unlimited customer support to navigate you through the process.



NO PREP PRIMER INSTRUCTIONS

SURFACE PREPARATION

Protect all surfaces not designated for coating application. Do not apply to surfaces that are frozen, dirty, or have standing water, grease, oil or other contaminants. Intended surfaces must be clean, dry and absorbent. Confirm surface absorbency with a light water spray - intended surface should wet uniformly. If the surface does not wet uniformly, use a recommended cleaner, auto scrubber, power washer or other process to remove surface contaminants. Surface must be clean and dry prior to application.

NEW CONCRETE

Remove all dust, debris, and other contaminants from the surface. We recommend concrete to cure for 30 days before application. If concrete is less than 30 days old contact ArmorPoxy for recommendations on specialized solutions.

EXISTING CONCRETE

Intended surface must be clean, dry and structurally sound. Remove any and all contaminants including bond breakers, surface grease and oil, dust and construction debris. For larger surface areas, use an auto scrubber with an appropriate cleaner. Surface must be dry prior to application of Armorpoxy products.

SURFACE & AIR TEMPERATURE

45 - 105F (7 - 40C)

EQUIPMENT

For horizontal substrates, use an acetone-proof pump sprayer with a cone tip. For vertical/upright substrates, use an HVLP spray gun.

STORAGE & HANDLING

Store in a cool, dry place <80F. Always seal the container after dispensing. Published shelf life assumes upright storage of factory-sealed containers in a dry place <80F.

PRE-APPLICATION



Before use, read Preparation, Hazard and Precautionary Statements. ALWAYS TEST using the equipment and procedures prior to starting the job.

TYPICAL COVERAGE RATES (SQUARE/FEET)

Smooth Concrete 500-600 | Concrete Block 200-250 | Broom Finish 250-300 | Concrete Pavers 250-300 Diamond Grind 150-250 | Concrete Slab 250-300 Coverage rates will vary based on substrate porosity and application method

HORIZONTAL SURFACES

Ensure the surface is free of any dust, debris and other contaminants. Solvent wipe with Acetone prior to application of No Prep Primer. If the solvent wipe pad appears black/very dirty after wipe, the surface is not clean and must be cleaned with an auto-scrubber and an appropriate cleaner/degreaser. Once the surface is clean and dry, No Prep Primer application may begin. Use an acetone proof pump sprayer, ex. Swissmex or Chapin, with a cone tip. Keep the spray tip 18 inches off the ground and apply the product slowly in a circular motion, similar to how a stain is sprayed on concrete. On broom finished, troweled, ground or non-polished concrete, spray at least two coats wet on wet, 3-4 mils WFT each. Apply with a 50% overlap, keeping a wet edge while applying. Observe how the concrete absorbs the first coat for at least 5 minutes. If the surface still looks the same as before the No Prep Primer application and is not wet/saturated, additional coats are required in the dry, non-enhanced areas. Concrete must be saturated for No Prep Primer to work properly.

APPLICATION

Once concrete is saturated, wait at least 15 minutes for No Prep Primer to become tacky. Once tacky, No Prep Primer may be over coated with non-water based coatings like ArmorPoxy Epoxy. Do not apply over coat until No Prep Primer is tacky. **Failure to wait until tacky** will result in fish eyes, over coat shrinking away from coating perimeter, and poor finish of top coat. **Once No Prep Primer is tacky, you have up to 90 minutes to apply over coat.** If over coat window is missed, screen sand the floor to re prep and the reapply No Prep Primer.