

THOMAS HOWSE LIMITED

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PRODUCT SPECIFICATION SHEET

FLOOR COATINGS

COLOURS

Cardinal red and greys are popular but other colours are stock items and specials made by request.

MIN-SLIP

Stir in gently, approximately 1 litre per 5 litre base paint and apply. This will not guarantee anti-slip or prevention of accidents. Slip can also be minimised by specifying the concrete finish i.e. Ribbed prevention and notification of spillages e.g. oil, water, etc.

STEEL/GALVANISED

The metal surfaces should be well degreased e.g. Ecokleen water based degreaser. A two pack etch primer e.g. P2599/P68 applied in a thin wash coat should be applied to prevent corrosion spread and provide key for subsequent coats. The topcoat is then applied after a minimum of 4 hours, preferably overnight.

NEW CONCRETE OR UNCOATED

There must be no oil, grease, detergents, etc, on or in the concrete. If this is unavoidable specialist help should be sought to remove the contaminants by washing or physical removal unless this is done poor adhesion and breakdown may occur. New concrete should be allowed to dry out fully prior to painting, ideally 1 month per 1" of depth of concrete (e.g. 4" depth leave 4 months before coatings).

COATED CONCRETE

Any loose coating should be removed and patch sealed making sure there are no contaminants. If any doubt it may be advisable to remove the whole coating.

Any existing coating must be checked for adhesion or reaction to the new coating.

FILM THICKNESS

The coating SHOULD NOT be applied in thin films as if a decorative paint.

Roller coating or spreading out with a soft broom or flexible blade to give a generous coating.

Remember that adequate ventilation will be required to remove solvents vapour and operators should wear adequate masks and protective clothing. Water based alternatives available.

Low room temperature or excessive coating thickness can seriously retard the drying of floor coating.

CONCRETE SEALING

The concrete surface should be sealed with P70 and T3 thinners in a ratio of 1:1 initially, then 2:1 for following coats. The number of coats will depend on the penetration and porosity of the concrete surface, but should be multi coated until sealed, indicated by a sheen when dry. Power floated floors need to have a acif pre-treatment applied before painting.

If resistance to dusting or oil penetration only required, the clear sealer is sufficient. Alternatively the floor will now be ready for subsequent coating of the following types. These are 4 basic types of floor coatings.

ALKYD

Basic general-purpose coating gives a degree of wear resistance for moderate pedestrian traffic. If heavy wear experienced, especially fork lift traffic or concentrated wear areas then maintenance recoating will be required, depending on the rate of wear.

These types of coating are not suitable for frequent washing or chemical resistance.

They will give resistance to oil and grease and make housekeeping much easier.

Drying is dependant on solvent evaporation and then oxidation, therefore excessive films are slow curing.

SINGLE PACK POLYURETHANE

The most popular for ease of application and properties.

As for alkyd coatings but harder and resistant to mild washing and chemicals. The mechanism of drying is the same for alkyds, but achieves earlier hardness.

CHLORINATED RUBBER COATING

Much higher resistance to water, chemicals and detergents. Odour slightly stronger than alkyd coating, dries by solvent evaporation and remains solvent sensitive.

2 PACK EPOXY SOLVENT OR WATER BASED

Will give higher life degree of water, solvent, and chemical detergent resistance. Also service life and harder coating than single pack material are achieved but the solvents are stronger odour.

The base and hardener is usually mixed 4:1 by volume respectively, and only sufficient prepared, to be used within 8 hours, making sure all apparatus is cleaned. Water based alternative available.