



# PC-Kote™ 150 System

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SUPER-KRETE PRODUCTS REQUIRED:

- SK-E100 Pigmented
- SK-E400 Pigmented
- SK-P100 Pigmented
- SK-P100 VOC Pigmented
- SK-P501 Pigmented

### GENERAL

PC-Kote 150 is a medium-build protective coating, consisting of a two-component epoxy primer, two-component epoxy build coat and a two-component chemical resistant polyurethane top coat. PC-Kote 150 offers a high-gloss easy-to-clean surface, with excellent chemical and abrasion resistance. PC-Kote 150 suitable for use in applications such as light manufacturing, warehouses, automotive service areas, and laboratories.

### MOISTURE VAPOR EMISSIONS TESTING

All interior concrete floors are subject to possible moisture vapor emission and/or excessive alkalinity that could ultimately cause coating failure. Prior to application, calcium chloride moisture testing should be conducted according to ASTM 1869-04.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

Surface preparation is vital to the long term success of the installation. All surfaces to be coated must be clean, sound and free of mastics or other contaminants which may interfere with bonding. The concrete must be shot-blasted or diamond ground to achieve a CSP 1-3. Properly prepared concrete must have a texture similar to 80-120 grit sandpaper.

Small depressions, cracks and holes should be filled with **SK-E300 Flex Paste** or **SK-E400** thickened with fumed silica. Large holes should be filled with an epoxy mortar consisting of 4-5 parts aggregate (30 mesh silica or graded trowel sand) to 1 part **SK-E400**. This mortar must be placed directly over a primer coat of **SK-E400** while the primer is still wet.

### APPLICATION OF PRIMER COAT

Mix **SK-E100** pigmented 4 parts A to 1 B, mix the two components using a low speed drill for 1 minute. Then add 20-30% water and mix for an additional 2 minutes using a low speed drill. It is important to mix no more material than can be applied in 45 minutes.

Once the material is completely mixed pour a usable amount on to the floor. Use a cut in brush to coat the edges and control joints, then using a flat squeegee or roller spread the material at a rate of 200-250 square feet per gallon. Once the material is spread evenly it must be back rolled to ensure even coverage.

If a non-skid texture is desired, you may broadcast a 30-40 mesh particle into the wet coating and then back rolled to ensure an even distribution. Allow the primer to cure for 8-12 hours prior to proceeding with the top coat.

#### **APPLICATION OF BUILD COAT**

Mix **SK-E400** pigmented 2 parts A to 1 Part B. blend the two parts together for 2 minutes with a low speed drill, once the material is completely mixed immediately pour it out onto the floor in usable ribbons.

Using a squeegee or roller spread the material at 100-200 square feet per gallon, once the material has been spread to the proper thickness back role it immediately using a 3/8" to 1/2" nap roller to ensure even coverage. Allow base coat to cure for 8-16 hours prior to proceeding to the next coat.

#### **APPLICATION OF POLYURETHANE TOPCOAT**

Once the **SK-E400** is cured you can apply the polyurethane topcoat. Prior to the installation of the top coat it is recommended that you sand the entire surface using 120 grit sanding screen, to remove any imperfections from the floor. Make sure to vacuum the surface prior to proceeding with the top coating process.

Mix the specified polyurethane at the ratio on the data sheet for 2 minutes, then immediately pour a usable amount onto the floor and spread it using a flat squeegee or roller. As soon as the material is spread back role using a 3/8" nap roller to insure an even coverage. It is very important keep a wet edge when installing the pigmented polyurethane top coat, no more than 5 minutes should elapse between sections. Failure to keep a wet edge could result in a visible tie in line. For exterior desert applications a UV package must be incorporated.

The application rate of this coat should be 250-325 square feet per gallon. Over application of the polyurethane could lead to film defects such as bubbles, blisters and overall softness of the top coat.