

## PI.743 – Installation Procedures: HERMETIC™ Paramount Floor

Revised: 3/16/2023 Version: 1.3

### GETTING STARTED

Understanding the products for this finish and having experience prior to beginning a project is critical. It is recommended to consult with an Elite Crete Systems Technical Representative before beginning a project to discuss many facts that may impact the outcome.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

Although the HERMETIC™ Paramount Floor can be applied to substrates other than concrete as well, these installation procedures pertain only to a concrete substrate.

The concrete must be structurally sound and any repairs in the surface must be made in advance of the floor coating. The surface must be clean, dry and free of any previous sealers or petrochemicals. In general a CSP (concrete surface profile of 3 is recommended and this is achieved by means of mechanical abrasion (grind, shotblast, etc.).

### APPLICATION PREPARATION

Carefully inspect the substrate to ensure it is ready to be coated. Look for loose drywall or debris under the drywall and remove if necessary. Mask off required areas and where the application will be terminated.

Choose a work area for mixing that will not result in contamination of the open containers of materials and protect that area from possible splash or spills. Perform a final inventory of required materials, tools, etc. Once the part A and part B components are mixed they must be applied immediately without delay.

### APPLICATION STEPS

In some cases E100-VB5™ vapor barrier epoxy and primer will be required to protect against rising water or air vapor. However, understand this is an optional application and the installer needs to determine if it is required. Contact an Elite Crete Systems Technical Representative for assistance in making this determination.

The recommended amount to mix at a time depends on the size of the project, number of applicators and experience with the products.

1. (Optional) pour one part E100-VB5™ part A with one part E100-VB5™ part B into a clean, dry mixing container and add one pint of clean potable water per combined gallon of E100-VB5™. Example: one gallon of part A and one gallon of part B would require 2 pints of water.
2. Mix the combined products with a jiffy type of similar mixing blade for two full minutes. It is critical to scrape the entire side, bottom and where the side meets the bottom to ensure the materials are adequately and thoroughly mixed. Failure to mix properly may result in areas of the finish that will not cure properly or perform as well as intended.
3. Pour the mixed E100-VB5™ on the floor in ribbons based on the required square foot of the area to be coated. Do not pour in a puddle or in one isolated area as it will be difficult to move the material over the entire intended area. Use a 3/8" new, clean, delinted, shed free roller to evenly apply the material. Ensure that all areas are coated and free of voids. The target coverage is a rate of 250 to 300 square foot per combined mixed gallon. Failure to remain within that range may result in product failure. This coat will take 5 to 7 hours before it can be recoated or proceeded to the next step. This coat must be dry before proceeding and the cure time

can be effected based on factors such as air temperature, substrate temperature, humidity, etc. An optional but often recommended. If a second coat is applied, repeat this step before proceeding to the next step.

4. Inspect the coat of E100-VB5™ for surface debris or defects such as air bubbles. If an air bubble or void is found another full coat or a patch using E100-VB5™ is required to ensure the concrete substrate is completely sealed off.

NOTE: There are multiple options of products that can be used for this finish. Those are: E100-PT1 Standard or Fast Set, E100-UV1™, E100-UL7™, E100-VR1™, E100-NV4™ Clear or E100-NV5™ Clear. This installation procedure is illustrating E100-PT1™ Standard Set for the slurry self leveling coat and top coated with E100-PT4™ Pigmented Epoxy. If a different product is specified or used, contact a Technical Representative to discuss differences ahead of time.

5. The mix ratio for this step will be 1.5 gallons of mixed E100-PT1™ with 1 quart of sil-co-sil silica flour and 1.5 to 2 quartz of #12 Flint silica sand (rounded 40 to 50 sieve). Mix all of the components and immediately pour the entire contents onto the surface. Pour in a puddle and NOT in ribbons.
6. Spread the material with a 1/4" V notched trowel. Do not attempt to use a notched squeegee. Work the puddle of material back and forth while keeping the silica sand distributed evenly until the puddle has been evenly distributed. The thickness of the placed material should be 1/8" thick with a coverage of approximately 12.8 square feet. Do not backroll this coat. While still wet and uncured, broadcast additional #12 Flint silica sand (rounded 40 to 50 sieve) to excess. Cure is about 8 hours for Standard Set and 4 hours for Fast Set.
7. Once cured and dry, removed excess loose silica sand with a broom or vacuum and prepare for the next coat.
8. Mix the E100-PT4™ part A and part B in a clean mixing container/pail for two full minutes using the same recommendations and tips used in previous sections of this document. Pour the mixed E100-PT4™ on the floor in ribbons. Use a flat squeegee (Magic Trowel) to spread the material allowing it to penetrate into the surface and backroll with a 3/8", new, clean, delinted, shed free roller to evenly apply the material. The target coverage is a rate of 80 to 100 square feet. Second or consecutive coats are optional.
9. OPTIONAL: One to two coats of AUS-V™ with or without AGG and with or without pigment added. Do not use AUS-V™ if E100-NV4™ or E100-NV5™ were used for step 8.

In all cases, Elite Crete Systems resinous flooring systems must be applied per the instructions of each individual product in the system. Concrete surfaces must be structurally sound, clean and with proper surface preparation methods.

Elite Crete Systems shall not be responsible or liable for adhesion failures that are the result of poor workmanship, deficient substrates, the presence of alkalinity or salts or expanding aggregates and reinforcements such as rebar, wire mesh, drains or expansion joint materials.