

# Aurora Installation Guide

## 1. Materials and tools you will need:

### A. Materials:

1. Primer Epoxy
2. Clear Industrial Epoxy
3. Aurora Dust
4. Optional: Sealer

### B. Tools:

1. Roller frame and covers  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Solvent and Lint resistant
2. 20 Mil Gauged Squeegee with extension handle
3. Sand paper-120-150 grit and 200-250 grit
4. Mechanical sanding equipment-Orbital hand/floor
5. Air blower-Leaf or hair depending on the size of the job
6. Plastic sheet or drop cloth
7. Spiked shoes (for large floor projects)
8. Roller grid
9. Extension handles (for squeegee and rollers)
10. Painters tape or masking tape
11. Mixing sticks and/or drill mixer
12. 2-3 empty disposable buckets

## 2. Properly preparing your concrete surface:

- A. The very best surface preparation would be abrasive blasting aka blast track or sand blast.
- B. Second choice would be surface grinding.

C. Third choice will also provide an adequate surface profile by acid washing and neutralizing the surface.

**Note: The ultimate goal of all the procedures listed above is to remove concrete laitance and surface contaminants. This will provide you with a surface that will readily absorb its new coating.**

### **Improper prep is the #1 reason for job failure.**

#### **3. Priming your concrete surface:**

A. Tools and materials you will need for this section:

1. Primer epoxy resin and cure
2. Empty mixing pail
3. Roller frames, covers and handle
4. Drop cloth or plastic sheet

B. Spread plastic sheet or drop cloth on a space approximately 4' by 4'.

C. Place the primer epoxy resin and cure along with tools on the edge of the sheet.

D. Put together the roller handle and frame and install the roller cover.

E. Pour together in an empty pail the Primer epoxy resin and cure and mix well.

F. After dipping the cover in the Primer mixture roll out onto your floor as evenly as possible. One gallon of Primer epoxy will cover 150-200 square feet.

**Note: Please allow at least 6-9 hours for Primer to dry.**

#### **4. Floor prep post Primer:**

A. Lightly sand the dry Primer with 80-120 grit sand paper using your choice of sanding tool.

B. Wet tack/wipe your floor by using a disposable rag or towel dipped in alcohol or xylene, ring until damp and wipe sections of the floor remembering rinse and repeat until floor is particle free.

#### **5. Wall protection:**

A. Vertical wall surfaces can be protected by placing a strip of 2 inch painters tape or masking tape about 1/8 inch above the surface of the floor around all of your baseboards in the room you are working. Applying the tape just above the surface will keep it from becoming immersed in the thick

flooring epoxy and able to peel off when epoxy has leveled off and cured. For extra protection you can add another strip of tape or add a strip of paper.

#### **6. Materials and Tools needed for this section:**

- A. Mixing stick and/or drill mixer
- B. Empty bucket
- C. Industrial Epoxy resin and cure
- D. Aurora dust
- E. 20 mil gauged squeegee
- F. Roller frame, cover and handle
- G. Air blower/Leaf blower
- H. Drop cloth or plastic sheeting
- I. Spiked shoes

**Note: Depending on the size of the room, project or the number of people you will be working with it might be best to start out with a small amount of the epoxy mixture, especially if working alone, until you get adjusted to using the product comfortably. You will only have 30-40 minutes to work with the material and complete the steps below before the material cures to the point that you can no longer work with it so it is important to work quickly and with the right amount.**

#### **7. Applying the Epoxy and Aurora:**

- A. Spread drop cloth or plastic sheet in a 4' by 4' section of the floor.
- B. Place your materials and tools as you will need them on the sheet.
- C. Put together your roller frame, cover and handle and put a handle on your squeegee and set both to the side.
- D. Open your Industrial resin and give it a quick stir then open your Industrial cure. Measure according to the size of the project you are doing or with what you feel comfortable with to start and pour into an empty bucket and stir together for about 2-3 minutes using your drill mixer or mixing stick.
- E. Measure the correct amount of Aurora dust and stir into mixture.

F. Choose the farthest wall away from the point of entry of your room to start. Do not pour mixture against the wall eye a point back away from the wall about 6-8 inches.

G. When pouring out your mixture make sure that you are pouring at the point away from the wall along that line pour mixture out at about 8 inches wide. Keep a small portion of the mixture in the bucket and take your assembled roller and put the roller cover into the remaining mixture just enough to get the roller cover submersed then pour out remaining mixture and keep the roller in the bucket.

H. Take the 20 mil gauged squeegee and while standing in front of the beginning point of the poured mixture place the squeegee in the middle of mixture on the floor and push forward until mixture just touches the tape being careful not to push the mixture over the tape. From the wall pull squeegee straight back at a medium pace until you have run out of mixture to pull back. Lift squeegee and repeat in the same spot.

I. Keep repeating the above process down the line of you poured out mixture keeping your overlap about 4 inches or less until it is completely spread out on the floor.

**Note: If you have decided not to pour out all of your mixture at one time you will want to make sure that it does get out of the bucket and poured onto the floor as soon as possible due to the “Mass action reaction”. Mixture should be poured out within 12 minutes or less.**

J. If you are working with 2 or more persons you will want to start back rolling the spread out mixture as soon as the other person working with you has squeegeed 3-4 rows. If working alone, you will want to back roll as soon as you have spread out the bucket of mixture that you have prepared.

**Note: Back rolling- take your assembled roller that has been submersed in the mixture and left in the bucket and roll out onto a bare spot on the floor. Then take the roller from the wall that you started and back roll at a quick pace but not so quick that it will throw specs of the material onto your wall.**

K. Once you have spread out and back rolled your first but no longer than the second bucket of material you will need to disturb the surface of the epoxy.

## **8. Disturbing the surface of your spread out mixture:**

A. Disturbing the floor can be accomplished by any of the following methods listed below:

1. You can take a trowel and walk out onto the surface wearing spiked shoes and bend or crouch down and gently tap the surface.

**Note: The downside to this method listed above is that it can create somewhat of a mechanical pattern.**

2. You can also take a mixing stick/stick and walk out onto the surface wearing your spiked shoes and swirl your own design/pattern, tap or touch.

3. The method that we would recommend to use is by taking an air blower/leaf blower and walking out onto the surface wearing spiked shoes and blow the surface giving it a rippled look.

**Note: The reason for disturbing the surface of the epoxy is because the Aurora is a finely ground pigment that will migrate to the bottom. With disturbing the surface you bring the pigment back up towards the surface in striated layers giving it the metallic look that it was intended for and if needed to lightly sand out any imperfections. If it is allowed to settle it could give your floor a bland look of the color you chose without the metallic essence.**

### **9. Sealants:**

A. Epoxies are known for their adhesion but not for their scratch resistance and that is why we would recommend applying a sealant over your new epoxy floor. We would recommend any of the sealants listed below:

<b>Product:</b>	<b>Product Hardness:</b>
1. Miracle Glaze	28
2. High Performance Urethane	20
3. Polyaspartic Coating	21
4. Aliphatic moisture cured urethane	4.3

**Note: The numbers listed on the right are relative to the hardness/scratch resistance of the material. The higher the number the less scratch resistance it has. Epoxy has a Product Hardness of only 30. If you decide not to use a sealer you can also use 2 coats of a sacrificial floor wax.**