

# ULTRACOAT INSTRUCTIONS

## TOOLS

Heavy mixing drill/Mixing blade	Disposable rags (for cleanup)
Citric-based cleaner*such as ZEP ORANGE	Rollers and 3/8”(or other size) nap roller
High Pressure Power Washer (3,000 psi or higher)	covers/brushes
Spatula or other scraping tool	Drop cloth
Large mix bucket	Aggregate (for creating non-slip areas)
Acetone	Gloves

## SURFACE PREPARATION

*Please read all surface preparation instructions before proceeding. Good surface preparation is the key to a long-lasting, attractive finish.*

The goal of surface preparation is to ensure that all dirt, oils, debris and loose (or potentially loose) materials are removed completely.

The surface **MUST** be thoroughly cleaned and all oils and debris must be removed completely. All flaking and flash rust must be removed. A citric-based cleaner is recommended. Thorough cleaning may require more than one complete wash. A **THOROUGH RINSE IS MANDATORY**. Muriatic washes and trisodium phosphate (TSP) cleaning is **NOT** recommended. **DO NOT** use this method of surface preparation when using Ultracoat.

A thorough high-pressure (3,000 psi or higher) water blast of the project area **MUST** be completed after a thorough cleaning is completed. The goal of the high-pressure water blast is to aggressively prepare the surface. Less than 3,000 psi is not adequate. More aggressive means of mechanical surface preparation are acceptable, including bead blasting and grinding. Some surfaces may benefit from more aggressive surface preparation such as sandblasting. That decision is left to the discretion of the applicator. Ultracoat is not intended to be used for structural repair and should only be applied to intact surfaces.

The surface to be coated should be dry – free of any puddles or visually obvious moisture. An overnight moisture test is not required. You may need to evaluate more than one area of the project area.

Metal surfaces must be free of flash rust. Wiping the area with acetone just prior to coating application provides effective removal, if the project area is not a confined-space area.

Any leaks must be fixed before the coating process may proceed. All water management and structural problems must be solved before coating can be applied. Concrete or fiberglass or other structural components must be sound. Ultracoat is intended to create a smooth, durable coating on concrete, plaster, metal and fiberglass.

Small gouges, chips, cracks or other voids can be filled with Ultracoat. Cured Ultracoat may be ground, sanded or tooled.

Ultracoat is not recommended for coating over silicone or silicone-based materials, or any flexible caulking or repair materials. It is not recommended for concrete with silicone fillers or fiber-filled concrete.

## MIXING

Open Part A and Part B (contents will look similar). Part A is in a metal container and Part B is in a plastic container.

Be sure to have a can marked Part A and a bucket marked Part B. Check to be sure the kit size and color matches. The kit size (1-gallon, 2- gallon or 5-gallon) and color are on the label. Label instructions are meant as a quick reference guide only. This document contains the full instructions for surface preparation, mixing and application.

Pour entire contents of Part B (scrape inside of can) into the container with Part A.

Note: Contents are pre-measured in exact mixing ratios. Do not attempt to mix partial batches. Smaller kits are available.

Mix thoroughly (about 1 minute) using a drill and heavy-duty mixing blade. It is important to use proper mixing equipment. Ultracoat is a thick material that requires a heavy mixing blade and powerful drill. Sturdy mixing blade attachments must be used. Mixing by hand is not sufficient and will result in areas of material that do not cure properly. **DO NOT** attempt to mix by hand. Unmixed material will not cure properly. Pot life begins from the moment the material is mixed.

Important! **YOU MUST** pour entire contents of the mixed Part A/Part B into a separate large mixing container large enough to accommodate the mixed coating and any thickening agents or aggregates. Unlike paint or other coatings, the components of Ultracoat do not readily blend all materials clinging to the sides of the container. Edges of the container should be scraped into a third container to ensure proper mixing. The separate mixing container may be re-used.

Choose your application: For standard Ultracoat, add acetone to mixed material (12-14 oz. per gallon). (Use only acetone. Do not use other solvents.) **Mix again for about 1 minute.** This step ensures thorough mixing and is **REQUIRED**.

For thickened Ultracoat, mix Part A and Part B components thoroughly (1 minute) and transfer to a mixing container. Blend in thickening agent to create the desired consistency. Trowel onto the surface if necessary.

Acetone is added to allow easier application and extend potlife. Smaller and larger amounts of solvent or thinner may be added as desired during the initial mix only. **DO NOT** add solvent or thinner after the potlife has progressed. (Re-thinned material may look acceptable, but will result in a coating that bubbles.)

In cool temperatures, components should be kept in a warm area at least 24 hours before mixing and application. Components that are cold are more difficult to mix and apply. In warm temperatures, we recommend that the component be stored in cooler temperatures, out of direct sun. It may be helpful to place components on ice in very warm temperatures.

Do not over mix. The potlife begins as soon as Part A and Part B are mixed together. Over mixing may also accelerate the potlife.

It is best to dispose of empty cans immediately to avoid any spills or drips on deck areas. Wipe up spatters and spills immediately.

DO NOT recap any containers of A/B mixture. Careful! A/B mix may become warm or hot as it approaches the end of the potlife.

## **APPLICATION**

Apply an even roller coat of mixed material to a thoroughly clean and dry project area. Coating must be applied within 30 minutes of mixing Part A and Part B. Brushes or squeegees or other tools may be used.

There is a potlife (workable time) of approximately 30 minutes at 70° F. Warmer temperatures reduce the potlife. There is no “waiting time” – mixed material must be applied immediately.

If heavy coverage on vertical surfaces is required, you may thicken the coating before application or apply more than one layer of standard mix coating.

Where non-slip areas are desired, broadcast an aggregate over uncured coating to create a textured surface. We recommend fine grade aluminum oxide; however, the type of aggregate used is a decision to be made by the installer/decision maker based on acceptable appearance and grade. Ultra Polymers, Inc. is not responsible for advising applicators of areas that require a non-slip surface.

## **CLEAN-UP**

Clean equipment using acetone or other solvent or thinner BEFORE the coating cures.

Warning! Once coating has cured it is extremely difficult to remove. Clean any spatters or spills *immediately*. Cured material may require grinding or mechanical wire brush grinding for removal.

Discard cans, roller covers, brushes, rags etc. The material is not regulated as hazardous waste,

DO NOT re-cap containers of A+B mixture!

## **CURE TIME**

Curing time is a minimum of 24 hours and depends on ambient and surface temperatures. Heat will accelerate the cure time, cooler temperatures slow cure time. Cure time ranges from overnight (steady, warm temperatures) to 2-3 days (cool temperatures).

Ultracoat that is completely hardened and resists indentation from pressure is cured. Water or other liquids may not be added until the surface is cured. Doing so will cause the coating to delaminate or discolor.

## **STORING and HANDLING**

Avoid extreme conditions that may destroy or damage the containers. Do not store in freezing temperatures or in temperatures above 90°F. Components that have been subjected to extreme temperatures may be used once they have returned to room temperature (70°F range). Shelf life is at least two years. Shelf life past two years has not yet been determined. Contents may settle during storage.

Do not use opened containers or containers that have been contaminated with water or any other debris. Do not use components from containers that have leaked.