

**Section**

<b>Name</b>	Application – Jaxxon Non-slip Flooring.
<b>Last Updated</b>	11/14
<b>Aim</b>	Document recommended application for Jaxxon non-slip flooring.
<b>Scope</b>	Covers non-slip flooring application using Jaxxon products.
<b>References</b>	Application – Jaxxon 1500 Series.

## Application – Jaxxon Non-slip Flooring

While non-slip floors appear easy, they're difficult to do well and not as simple as tossing any old sand onto a film. To get an even level of non-slip and produce a long-lasting floor, you need to stick to a few basics closely.

### 1 Planning

As per Application – Jaxxon 1500 Series notes.

### 2 Basecoat Application

As per Application – Jaxxon 1500 Series notes.

### 3 Aggregate Application

The Jaxxon non-slip flooring systems use HD Agg for the aggregate, which is supplied in 20kg buckets and consists of 30-grit white aluminium oxide.

Broadcast the aggregate immediately after basecoat application. If masking strips have been used to mark the area, it should be removed prior to broadcast or immediately after. If these are left on too long, the product can harden and stick to the tape, which could result in tearing of the film. The removal of the tape should expose clean, sharp edges around the coated area.

It is recommended to wear spiked shoes during aggregate broadcast as they enable the contractor to walk around on the freshly laid epoxy without leaving prints. For best results, use the full amount of aggregate supplied (20kg) to saturate the film. A technique similar to "chicken feeding" is most effective when broadcasting. Grab a "knuckle full" (as opposed to a "hand full") and slowly sprinkle over the top. Careful spreading in this manner will ensure there is enough aggregate for the floor and will also improve the final finish. It's possible to hold a large tin in one arm while seeding, however this can get tiring and it will be easier to work from smaller quantities, e.g. 5kg/11lb.

The goal is to have the aggregate settle into the epoxy and become thoroughly embedded in the film. There should be sufficient aggregate covering the basecoat so that it appears "dry" during the curing process.

Uneven coating thickness due to floor unevenness, sloppy spreading/rolling can result in pronounced hills and ridges after the aggregate has been broadcast. To minimise effects of this, check the seeding

application regularly for 20 minutes or so to ensure that no shiny spots are showing through and correct by broadcasting more aggregate if necessary. If sprinkling is deemed the best approach instead, the success of the floor will be determined by how evenly the aggregate is broadcast and it can be tricky to achieve.

As a rough guide to consumption, fully saturated floors based on 2 x 250-micron/2 x 10 mils coats typically use anywhere between 1-1.5kg per m<sup>2</sup>/0.2-0.3lb per ft<sup>2</sup> of aggregate, while light sprinkling can be as little as 50-100g per m<sup>2</sup>/0.16-0.32oz per ft<sup>2</sup>.

If there are no spiked shoes available, the basecoat and aggregate will need to be applied together in small sections rather than one after the other. In these circumstances, only mix and roll out enough basecoat so that the entire area is still accessible to broadcast the aggregate. The same good practices should be followed, such as checking the seeding for shiny spots, however the application is split into smaller sections.

Allow to cure overnight or until floor is hard enough to walk on and then sweep or vacuum off excess aggregate. Clean aggregate can be retained for future use if so desired.

## 4 Topcoat Application

A roller tray is the best option with the topcoat as the non-slip aggregate makes it difficult to roll out evenly using a pour, spread and backroll approach. Mix topcoat, pour into roller tray and apply as evenly as possible using lint-free or Mohair roller. Using this method will provide better results, however it will be slower and pot life can become an issue if too much product is mixed at once. With this in mind, work with smaller quantities to avoid significant volumes sitting in the mix bucket for too long.

Be aware, a fully saturated layer will use about twice as much product to coat because of all the extra surface area between the particles. This means if 4m<sup>2</sup> per L/163ft<sup>2</sup> per gallon was applied in the basecoat, 2m<sup>2</sup> per L/80ft<sup>2</sup> per gallon will be the expected coverage in the topcoat.

Once the topcoat has been put down evenly over the aggregate, another backroll will help achieve the best possible finish; haphazard, multi-directional strokes used to wet out the aggregate will show up if they are not smoothed. It's best to start at the far edge of the floor and use long, uniform, parallel backward strokes, trying to get the product sounding the same each time. This will give the floor the best chance to settle evenly and avoid visible ridges and patterns in the finish.

After the product has been applied, the masking strips delineating the area should once again be removed.

Allow to cure overnight before returning to light service, with the floor achieving maximum properties 7 days after topcoat application.

## 5 Labour Requirements

- 1 man to mix, pour and backroll.
- 1 man to broadcast aggregate.

- 1 technical advisor to supervise application and troubleshoot should the need arise (on large areas only).

If area is less than 45m<sup>2</sup>/480ft<sup>2</sup>, then one man should be capable of performing the task.

## **6 Equipment Requirements**

- 1 x HD Roller Frame (270mm/11" cage).
- 2 x Lint-free or Budget Roller (270mm/11" cover, 12mm/0.5" nap).
- 1 x HD Roller Tray (re-usable).
- 2 x Standard Brush.
- 1 x Extension Pole.