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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-09670 (November 2003)  
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Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding  
UFGS-09670 (August 2002)

## UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UML dated 22 December 2004

Latest change indicated by CHG tags

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### SECTION 09670

#### FLUID-APPLIED FLOORING 11/03

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NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for trowelled-on industrial resinous flooring, conductive resinous flooring, and decorative resinous flooring except resinous terrazzo.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

On the drawings, show:

1. Location of resinous flooring. If more than one type is to be used, key each to location on the drawings.
2. Details of special items such as coved bases, expansion joints, control joints, stairs, and floor drains.
3. Details for grounding of conductive floors.

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## PART 1 GENERAL

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NOTE: The floor systems covered by this guide specification are primarily intended for use in

biological laboratories, in similar areas which are subject to hard wear or spillage of chemicals and require a high degree of cleanliness, and for explosive and ammunition facilities.

These systems are for use over normal weight concrete and will not be used over lightweight concrete. The selection of a floor system for a location where resistance to specific chemical conditions is important should be based upon the ability of the system to withstand required exposure conditions. For example, polyesters are suitable for use where resistance to detergents is required but should not be used in laboratory or other areas where spillage of sodium hydroxide or similar strong alkaline solution occurs; epoxies should not be used where resistance to oxidizing acids is required or where resistance to temperatures in excess of 54 degrees C (130 degrees F) is required. Each job should be evaluated on its own merits considering exposure conditions, costs, flammability of materials, and local experience with the various systems. All provisions relating to the systems not selected will be deleted.

Check other sections of the specifications to ensure:

1. No vermiculite or perlite aggregates in concrete substrates.
2. No curing compounds or sealers on concrete substrates.
3. New concrete receives single trowelled finish; and no burnished finishes.
4. Vapor barrier is provided under all concrete slabs-on-grade.
5. Only exterior grade plywood on new plywood substrates. No interior grade or interior grade with exterior glue. Plywood is nailed with annular ring or spiral nails only.
6. No dimension lumber substrate in new construction; when existing lumber substrates are to be covered, overlay with 50 by 50 mm (2 by 2 inch) mesh hardware cloth.

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#### 1.1 REFERENCES

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NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

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The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI 503R (1993; R 1998) Use of Epoxy Compounds with Concrete

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C 307 (2003) Tensile Strength of Chemical-Resistant Mortar, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing

ASTM C 413 (2001) Absorption of Chemical-Resistant Mortars, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing and Polymer Concretes

ASTM C 531 (2000) Linear Shrinkage and Coefficient of Thermal Expansion of Chemical-Resistant Mortars, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing, and Polymer Concretes

ASTM C 579 (2001) Compressive Strength of Chemical-Resistant Mortars, Grouts, Monolithic Surfacing, and Polymer Concretes

ASTM C 580 (2002) Flexural Strength and Modulus of Elasticity of Chemical-Resistant Mortars, Grouts, Monolithic Surfacing, and Polymer Concretes

ASTM C 722 (2004) Chemical-Resistant Resin Monolithic Surfacing

ASTM D 1308 (2002e1) Effect of Household Chemicals on Clear and Pigmented Organic Finishes

ASTM D 4060 (2001) Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser

ASTM E 162 (2002a) Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 99 (2002) Health Care Facilities

NATIONAL TERRAZZO & MOSAIC ASSOCIATION (NTMA)

NTMA Info Guide (2000) Terrazzo Information Guide

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910-SUBPART Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances

## 1.2 SUBMITTALS

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NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

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Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.] [for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

### SD-02 Shop Drawings

Flooring[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Drawings indicating the type and layout of the floor system.

### SD-03 Product Data

Sealer and Resin[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Floor Surfacing[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Conductive Sparkproof Flooring[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Mixing[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_\_]]

Flooring manufacturer's descriptive data, mixing, proportioning,

and installation instructions. Maintenance literature for resinous flooring shall be included.

#### SD-04 Samples

Flooring Systems[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_]]

Cured samples of each floor finish or color combination.

#### SD-06 Test Reports

Testing[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_]]

Reports of tests for conductive sparkproof flooring, including analysis and interpretation of test results. Each report shall be properly identified. The test methods used shall be identified and the test results shall be recorded.

#### SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications of Installer[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_]]

A written statement from the floor manufacturer that the installer is acceptable.

#### SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Application[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_]]

Complete instructions for application of flooring system including any precautions or special handling instructions required to comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910-SUBPART Z.

#### SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Flooring Systems[; G][; G, [\_\_\_\_]]

Data Package 1 in accordance with Section 01781 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

### 1.3 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver the materials to the project site in unopened bags and containers clearly labeled with the name of the manufacturer, type of material, batch number, and date of manufacture. Store materials, other than aggregates, away from fire, sparks, or smoking areas. Maintain the storage area between 10 and 32 degrees C 50 and 90 degrees F.

### 1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Maintain the ambient room and floor temperatures at 18 degrees C 65 degrees F, or above, for a period extending from 48 hours before installation until one week after installation. Concrete to receive surfacing shall have cured for at least 28 days and shall have been free of water for at least 7 days. Wood substrates shall have a measured moisture content of between 8 and 10 percent prior to application.

## 1.5 PROTECTION

Protect adjacent surfaces not scheduled to receive the flooring by masking, or by other means, to maintain these surfaces free of the flooring material.

## 1.6 QUALIFICATIONS OF INSTALLER

Installation shall be performed by an applicator approved by the manufacturer of the floor surfacing materials. The Contractor shall furnish a written statement from the manufacturer that the installer is acceptable.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

Materials (except aggregate) used in the flooring shall be the products of a single manufacturer. Industrial resin-based flooring shall be [trowel applied type epoxy finish of 6 mm 1/4 inch thickness with properties and chemical resistance conforming to the requirements specified in NTMA Info Guide.] [trowel or spray applied [1.6 mm 1/6 inch] [3.17 mm 1/8 inch] [6.35 mm 1/4 inch] thick, epoxy, polyester, or other resinous material conforming to ASTM C 722 with [Type A surfacings (chemical resistance and moderate to heavy traffic resistance)] [Type B surfacings (mild chemical resistance and severe thermal shock stability)]]]. Materials shall meet the following requirements:

#### 2.1.1 Primer

Type recommended by the manufacturer to penetrate into the pores of the substrate and bond with the floor surfacing matrix to form a permanent monolithic bond between substrate and surfacing matrix.

#### 2.1.2 Aggregate

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NOTE: Select the desired colors for colored quartz from the following and specify the percentage of each color in the mixture; white, grey, brown, buff, green, and red.

Use first bracketed sentence when industrial resinous and conductive industrial resinous flooring are required (biological laboratories, industrial facilities, clean rooms, laundries, and other areas subject to hard wear or spillage). Use second bracketed sentence when decorative floor is desired and floor is subject to spillage or requires high degree of cleanliness (gang showers, clean rooms, laundries, laboratories, and small kitchens where quarry tile is not economically feasible).

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Aggregate shall be [silica sand, quartz, granite, or other suitable chemical resistant material having a Mohr's hardness of not less than 6.0.] [angular, translucent quartz covered with a colored inorganic coating as [indicated] [selected from manufacturer's standard aggregates].]



### 2.1.3 Binder

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NOTE: Delete unsuitable matrix or matrices in accordance with the following:

Do not use latex or resin emulsion matrices where maximum resistance to solvents, strong acid or alkaline solutions is required; where high stain resistance is required; where maximum resistance to compressive loads and indentation are required; or where colored quartz decorative aggregate is specified.

Do not use epoxy matrix where resistance to strong oxidizing acid solutions is required; where maximum fire resistance is required; where subject to prolonged temperatures in excess of 54 degrees C (130 degrees F); where frequently exposed to steam or boiling liquids; where white or light colored quartz decorative aggregates are specified or where substrate cannot be thoroughly dried.

Do not use polyester matrix where resistance to strong alkaline solutions is required; where maximum fire resistance is required; where maximum slip resistance is required; where building will be occupied during installation; or where food stuffs will be stored within building during installation.

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Binder shall be [synthetic rubber latex or resin emulsion] [thermo-setting epoxy] [or] [medium reactive nonthixotropic modified polyester].

### 2.1.4 Fillers

Fillers, if required, shall be inert silica, quartz or other hard aggregate material as recommended by the flooring manufacturer. Fillers shall be furnished in the quantity necessary to impart the required color and physical characteristics. The filler shall contain sufficient fines to provide an even-textured, nonslip type of surface on the finished topping.

### 2.1.5 Top Coating

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NOTE: Specify clear top coat for decorative aggregate flooring. Top coatings are available in light grey, dark grey, red, blue, tan, brown, dark green, and light green for industrial resinous floors. Conductive resinous floorings are dark grey to black and should be specified with conductive clear top coats only.

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Furnish [clear] [[\_\_\_\_\_] color] coating of type recommended by the manufacturer.

## 2.2 FLOORING SYSTEMS

The complete systems, after curing, shall have the following properties when tested in accordance with the test methods listed for each property.

### 2.2.1 Latex or Resinous Emulsion Matrix Floor Surfacing

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NOTE: Resistance to reagents specified in item j.  
is required to withstand cleaning agents and  
spillage associated with normal use. Where  
resistance to specific chemicals associated with  
laboratories, plating shops, etc., is required,  
these chemical solutions and concentrations should  
be added to the lists. Manufacturer's literature  
should be checked to assure that the matrix is  
capable of resistance to these chemicals.  
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- a. Compressive Strength: ASTM C 579, 31 MPa 4500 psi minimum at 7 days.
- b. Tensile Strength: ASTM C 307, 4.2 MPa 600 psi minimum at 7 days.
- c. Flexural Strength: ASTM C 580, 5.6 MPa 800 psi minimum at 7 days.
- d. Thermal Coefficient of Expansion: ASTM C 531;  $5.5 \times 10^{-4}$  mm per 100 mm 0.01 mil per inch per degree C F maximum.
- e. Bond Strength: ACI 503R, 1.4 MPa 200 psi minimum with 100 percent concrete failure.
- f. Flame Spread Index: ASTM E 162, 4.0 maximum.
- g. Smoke Developed: ASTM E 162, 0.4 gm maximum.
- h. Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060; 30 mg weight loss.
- i. Moisture Absorption: ASTM C 413; 3.5 percent maximum.
- j. Chemical Resistance: ASTM D 1308; no effect when exposed to the following reagents for 7 days:

Acetic Acid: 5 percent solution  
Ammonium Hydroxide: 10 percent solution  
Citric Acid: 5 percent solution  
Coffee  
Coca-Cola Syrup  
Isopropyl Alcohol  
Mineral Oil  
Sodium Hydroxide: 5 percent solution  
Tri-Sodium Phosphate: 5 percent solution  
Urea: 6.6 percent solution

### 2.2.2 Epoxy Matrix Floor Surfacing

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NOTE: The first set of figures in brackets for  
items b. and c. represents epoxy and polyester  
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matrix containing more fillers and extenders and are suitable for most installations. The second set of figures in brackets represents high resin content epoxy and polyester matrices and should be specified only when higher strengths or increased chemical resistance is required.

Resistance to reagents specified in item k. is required to withstand cleaning agents and spillage associated with normal use. Where resistance to specific chemicals associated with laboratories, plating shops, etc., is required, these chemical solutions and concentrations should be added to the lists. Manufacturer's literature should be checked to assure that the matrix is capable of resistance to these chemicals.

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- a. Compressive Strength: ASTM C 579; 64 MPa 10,000 psi minimum at 7 days.
- b. Tensile Strength: ASTM C 307; [4.2] [10.3] MPa [600] [1500] psi minimum at 7 days.
- c. Flexural Modulus of Elasticity: ASTM C 580; [1610] [3215] MPa [250,000] [500,000] psi minimum at 7 days.
- d. Thermal Coefficient of Expansion: ASTM C 531; 22 by 10<sup>-4</sup> mm per 100 mm 0.00004 inches per inch per degree C F maximum.
- e. Shrinkage: ASTM C 531; 0.5 percent maximum.
- f. Bond Strength: ACI 503R, 1.9 MPa 300 psi minimum with 100 percent concrete failure (16 MPa 2500 psi Compressive Strength Concrete).
- g. Flame Spread Index: ASTM E 162; 25 maximum.
- h. Smoke Deposited: ASTM E 162; 4 mg maximum.
- i. Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060; 15 mg maximum weight loss.
- j. Moisture Absorption: ASTM C 413; 1.0 percent maximum.
- k. Chemical Resistance: ASTM D 1308; no effect when exposed to the following reagents for 7 days:

Acetic acid: 5 percent solution  
Ammonium Hydroxide: 10 percent solution  
Citric Acid: 5 percent solution  
Coffee  
Coca Cola Syrup  
Isopropyl Alcohol  
Mineral Oil  
Sodium Hydroxide: 5 percent solution  
Tri-Sodium Phosphate: 5 percent solution  
Urea: 6.6 percent solution

### 2.2.3 Polyester Matrix Floor Surfacing

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NOTE: The first set of figures in brackets for items a., b., c., and e. represents epoxy and polyester matrix containing more fillers and extenders and are suitable for most installations. The second set of figures in brackets represents high resin content epoxy and polyester matrices and should be specified only when higher strengths or increased chemical resistance is required.

Resistance to reagents specified in item q. is required to withstand cleaning agents and spillage associated with normal use. Where resistance to specific chemicals associated with laboratories, plating shops, etc., is required, these chemical solutions and concentrations should be added to the lists. Manufacturer's literature should be checked to assure that the matrix is capable of resistance to these chemicals.

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- a. Compressive Strength: ASTM C 579; [51] [64] MPa [8000] [10,000] psi minimum at 7 days.
- b. Tensile Strength: ASTM C 307; [3.8] [10.3] MPa [600] [1500] psi minimum at 7 days.
- c. Flexural Modulus of Elasticity: ASTM C 580; [3215] [6430] MPa [500,000] [1,000,000] psi minimum at 7 days.
- d. Thermal Coefficient of Expansion: ASTM C 531; 22 by 10<sup>-4</sup> mm per 100 mm 0.00004 inches per inch per degree C F maximum.
- e. Shrinkage: ASTM C 531; [0.6] [1.0] percent maximum.
- f. Bond Strength: ACI 503R, 1.9 MPa 300 psi minimum with 100 percent concrete failure.
- g. Flame Spread Index: ASTM E 162; 25 maximum.
- h. Smoke Deposited: ASTM E 162; 4 gm maximum.
- i. Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060; no more than 0.025 mm 1.0 mil loss of thickness.
- j. Porosity: ASTM D 4060; no more than 8 percent gain in weight and no evidence of cracking, peeling, blistering, or loss of adhesion.
- k. Impact Resistance: ASTM D 4060; no evidence of cracking, spalling, or loss of adhesion.
- l. Fungistatic and Bacteriostatic Resistance: ASTM D 4060; no support for growth of fungus or bacteria.
- m. Ultraviolet Light Resistance: ASTM D 4060; no evidence of chalking, cracking, peeling, blistering, or loss of adhesion.

- n. Thermal Shock Resistance: ASTM D 4060; no evidence of cracking, peeling, blistering, spalling, or loss of adhesion.
- o. Stain Resistance: ASTM D 4060; no permanent staining.
- p. Adhesion: ASTM D 4060; 90 percent failure of concrete substrate.
- q. Chemical Resistance: ASTM D 1308; no effect when exposed to the following reagents for 7 days.
  - (1) Acetic Acid: 5 percent solution
  - (2) Ammonium Hydroxide: 10 percent solution
  - (3) Citric Acid: 5 percent solution
  - (4) Coffee
  - (5) Coca Cola Syrup
  - (6) Isopropyl Alcohol
  - (7) Mineral Oil
  - (8) Sodium Hydroxide: 5 percent solution
  - (9) Tri-Sodium Phosphate: 5 percent solution
  - (10) Urea: 6.6 percent solution

## 2.3 CONDUCTIVE SPARKPROOF FLOORING

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NOTE: Conductive floors will be used at operations where explosives having an electrostatic sensitivity of 0.1 joule or less such as primer, detonator, igniter, and incendiary mixtures are exposed. Conductive floors are also required where the following are performed:

- a. Loose unpacked ammo with electric primers.
- b. Exposed electro-explosive devices.
- c. Electrically initiated items with exposed electric circuitry.
- d. Hazardous materials that could be ignited by static discharge from humans.

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Conductive sparkproof industrial resin-based flooring system shall be trowel or spray applied [1.6 mm 1/16 inch] [3 mm 1/8 inch] [6 mm 1/4 inch] thick, epoxy, polyester, or other resinous material conforming to ASTM C 722 with [Type A surfacings (chemical resistance and moderate to heavy traffic resistance)] [Type B surfacings (mild chemical resistance and severe thermal shock stability)]. Conductive flooring shall be grounded and shall conform to the requirements for conductive flooring of NFPA 99.

## 2.4 SEALER AND RESIN

Sealer shall be a product recommended by the industrial resin-based

flooring manufacturer; when applied to the resin topping and dry, it shall be nonslip and resistant to staining. Resin shall be suitable for the type application indicated.

## 2.5 ANTIMICROBIAL

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**NOTE: Include the requirement for this item only on projects where this additional feature is needed.**  
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Industrial resin-based flooring shall be treated to be resistant to fungi and bacteria.

## 2.6 WALL BASE

### 2.6.1 Resilient Base

Base shall be [Type I (rubber)] [or] [Type II (vinyl)] Style B, (coved). Base shall be [100] [150] mm [4] [6] inches high and a minimum 3 mm 1/8 inch thick. [Preformed outside] [Job formed] corners shall be furnished.

### 2.6.2 Self-Coving

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**NOTE: Self-coving will be used when highest standard of cleanliness is required.**  
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Self-coving shall consist of industrial resin-based flooring coved up at the base as shown. Coved base shall be the same thickness as the flooring.

## 2.7 COLOR

Color shall be [in accordance with Section 09915 COLOR SCHEDULE] [\_\_\_\_\_].

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

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**NOTE: Resinous floor systems should not be installed over existing resilient tile or sheet flooring. If existing concrete substrates are badly cracked, crumbling, punky, or deeply contaminated with oil or fat, a new concrete topping of proper thickness and strength should be shown and specified. Wood floors that are poorly supported, badly worn, splinter, grease or oil soaked should be renovated prior to application of resinous flooring.**  
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[Completely remove existing resilient flooring and adhesive by scraping.]  
[Remove all dirt, dust, debris, and other loose particles by sweeping or vacuum cleaning.]

#### 3.1.1 Concrete Surfaces

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NOTE: Proper preparation of substrate is essential for satisfactory performance of resinous floor systems. Existing concrete floors should be carefully inspected to determine condition. Based on inspection, select most suitable surface treatment:

<u>Surface Condition</u>	<u>Surface Preparation Required</u>
New Concrete:	Acid Etching and Air Drying
Old Concrete:	
Acid contaminated	Neutralize with hot alkaline cleaner, acid etching, and air drying.
Oil, fat or wax contaminated	Mechanical cleaning or steam cleaning.
Alkali contaminated	Acid etching and air drying.
Painted	Mechanical cleaning or paint stripping.
Adhesive or asphalt contaminated	Mechanical cleaning.
Dust and dirt contaminated	Mechanical cleaning.
Form oil, sealer or curing compound contaminated	Mechanical cleaning.

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NOTE: Select the applicable paragraph(s) from the following:

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#### 3.1.1.1 Mechanical Cleaning

Completely remove dirt, wax, paint, laitance, and [\_\_\_\_\_] by grinding with a terrazzo machine, sanding with coarse open grid sandpaper, sand blasting, chipping, bush hammering, or wire brushing.

#### 3.1.1.2 Steam Cleaning

Completely remove all animal fats, grease, oil, wax, and [\_\_\_\_\_] using a high pressure steam cleaner equipped with a soap injection system. Scrape the surface to remove any build-up of debris. Then thoroughly saturate the surface with hot caustic solution. Allow the solution to remain on the floor for 15 to 20 minutes. Apply steam, with caustic, over the presoaked area until all contamination is removed. Leach the caustic residue from the surface using one or more applications of steam without caustic. Flush the floor with warm water.

#### 3.1.1.3 Paint Stripping

Brush or spray on a paint stripping material that has been demonstrated to effectively remove the paint. Leave the stripping material on the surface until the paint has softened or blistered. Remove paint by scraping, brushing, or wiping. Rinse the surface in accordance with the stripping material manufacturer's recommendations. Avoid strippers containing toxic methylene chloride.

#### 3.1.1.4 Acid Etching

Apply a 10 percent solution of muriatic acid at a rate of one liter per square meter one quart per each 10 square feet of concrete surface. Allow the solution to stand until it stops bubbling but not less than 5 minutes. Remove the acid and wash the surfaces several times, as required, to remove all traces of the acid. Always dilute acid by pouring into water. Use face shield rubber gloves, and other safety equipment when using acids, alkalies, or solvents.

#### 3.1.1.5 Air Drying

After cleaning, allow concrete surface to air dry thoroughly prior to application of surfacing. Blowers or oil free compressed air may be used. Do not use flame-drying methods. Prior to application of surfacing, test concrete surface for excessive moisture in at least two locations. Place rubber mats at each location with smooth side against concrete and place weight on top of mat to hold in position and ensure contact with concrete. Polyethylene with all edges taped may be used in lieu of mats. After 8 hours remove mat or sheeting and examine floor surface for moisture accumulation. If tests indicate accumulation of moisture at either location, additional air drying shall be undertaken until additional tests show no moisture accumulation.

#### 3.1.2 Plywood

New plywood substrates shall be exterior grade plywood with exterior grade glue and nailed with annular ring or spiral nails. Sand the plywood to remove all latent contaminants. Sweep or vacuum surfaces to remove all sanding debris. Tape joints with 100 mm 4 inch wide glass fiber reinforced tape.

#### 3.1.3 Ceramic Tile

Remove all fats, oils, grease, or soap scum using a caustic solution of one kg one pound of caustic soda to 8.3 L one gallon of water. Allow the solution to stand on the surface for at least one hour then scrub with steel brushes or steel wool. Mop up the caustic solution, neutralize it with a 10 percent muriatic acid solution, and thoroughly rinse the residue from the surface. Glazed tile shall be treated with a deglazing agent as recommended by the flooring manufacturer and sanded or acid etched to roughen the surface sufficiently to obtain a good bond. Sweep or vacuum surfaces to remove all sanding debris. Use face shield, rubber gloves, and other safety equipment when using acids, alkalies, or solvents.

#### 3.1.4 Filling Cracks, Spalls, Joints, and Other Depressions

Fill all cracks, joints, spalls, and other depressions in the substrate with a latex underlayment, as recommended by the manufacturer compatible



with the floor surfacing material.

### 3.2 MIXING

Proportion and mix the floor surfacing components in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

### 3.3 APPLICATION

Apply primer, floor surfacing, and seal coat in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the following requirements.

#### 3.3.1 Primer

Apply primer uniformly over the entire area to receive floor surfacing using clean rubber squeegees or clean steel trowels. Do not allow primer to collect in depressions. Allow primer to dry thoroughly before the next coat is applied. Reprime porous areas or areas where primer has dried.

#### 3.3.2 Floor Surfacing

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NOTE: Specify desired thickness of resinous flooring. Latex and resinous emulsion matrix flooring should be installed 6, 10 and 13 mm (1/4, 3/8, and 1/2 inch) thick for light, medium, and heavy duty traffic. Epoxy and polyester matrix flooring should be installed 3, 5 and 6 mm (1/8, 3/16, and 1/4 inch) thick for light, medium, and heavy duty traffic.

Use first bracketed option requiring continuous floor installation only if structural floor control joints have been located out of floor area.

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Apply mixed surfacing material to provide a finish floor surfacing not less than [\_\_\_\_\_] mm inch thick. The entire surfacing in any one room or area shall be [placed in one continuous operation without use of cold joints or divider strips] [one continuous operation except for placement of divider strips at structural floor control joints or as indicated]. All surfaces shall be flush, true to plane and line, and level within 2 mm in one meter 1/4 inch in 10 feet.

#### 3.3.3 Seal Coat

Apply seal coat uniformly covering all surfaces after floor surfacing has cured and as recommended by the supplier.

### 3.4 TESTING

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NOTE: For explosive and ammunition facilities and other facilities requiring conductive sparkproof industrial resinous flooring, edit the following paragraphs. Omit when not required.

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#### 3.4.1 Electrical Resistance

Between 30 and 45 days after flooring installation is completed, and prior to its use, the flooring shall be tested in accordance with paragraph 12-4.1.3.8(b)(7) of NFPA 99. The resistance of the floor at any one location shall be more than 5,000 ohms in areas with 110 volts service, more than 10,000 ohms in areas with 220 volt service, and average less than 1,000,000 ohms and more than 25,000 ohms in all areas. Tests shall be made by a technician experienced in such work.

#### 3.4.2 Spark Resistance

The floor shall be tested for spark resistance by stroking the floor vigorously with a 300 mm 12 inch hardened steel file in a 914.4 mm 3 foot arc. The test shall be performed for each 7.43 square meters 80 square feet of floor area. Tests shall be made in a darkened space and only when the relative humidity of the atmosphere within the space does not exceed 50 percent. The floor shall not produce a spark when tested under these conditions.

#### 3.5 PROTECTION

Surfacing shall set for a minimum period of 48 hours before traffic is allowed on the floor. Finished flooring shall be protected from traffic by covering with 13.5 kg 30 pound building paper or other equally effective means until final acceptance of the project.

-- End of Section --