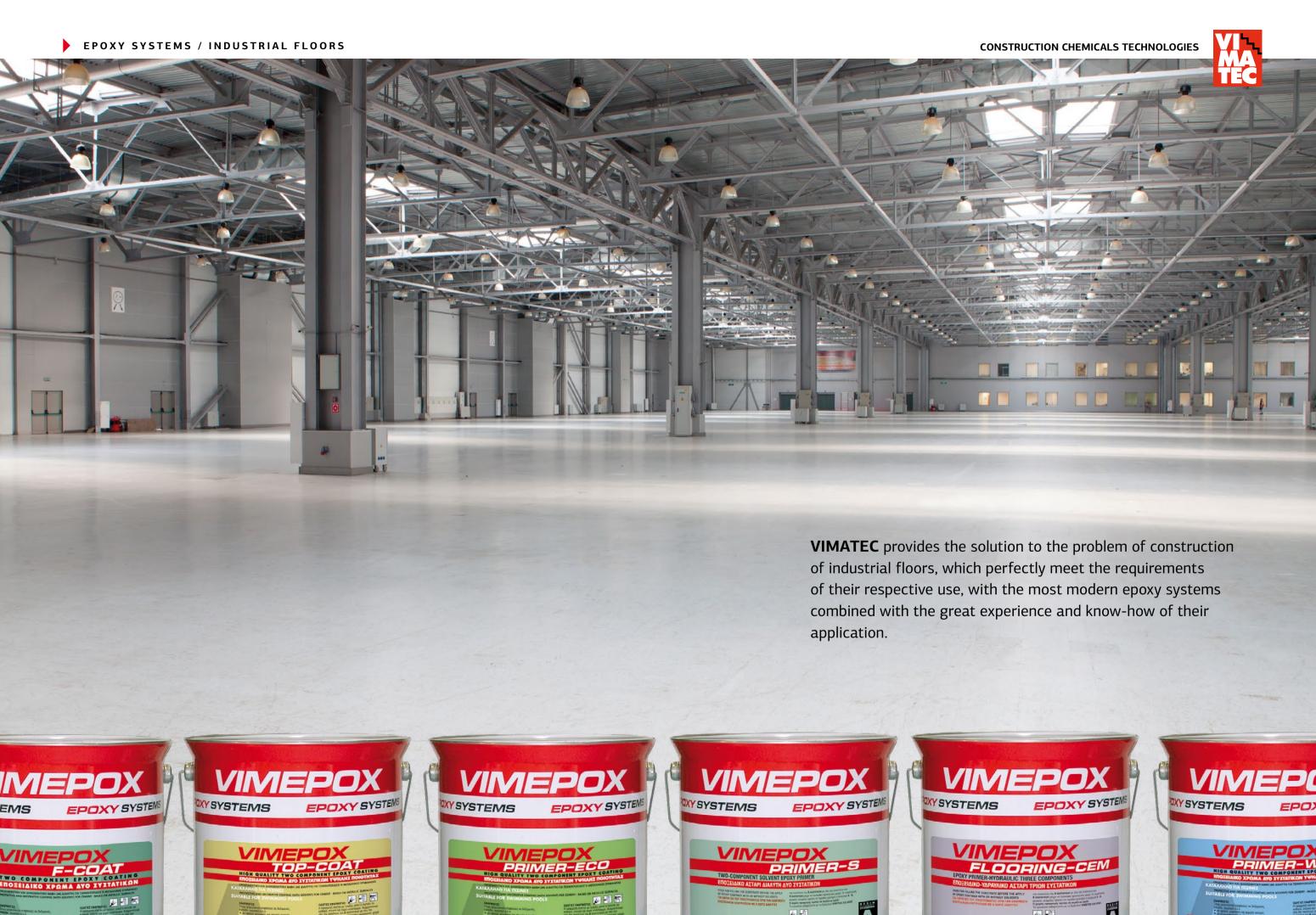
# EPOXY SYSTEMS INDUSTRIAL FLOORS









### **REQUIREMENTS**

Classical industrial floors, that is to say, slabs of reinforced concrete that have been smoothed to their surface by a "helicopter" (power trowel), only meet the basic requirements of an industrial or storage facilities floor:

- 1. Receiving static and dynamic loads of mechanical equipment and any kind of pedestrian and vehicle traffic
- 2. Smooth, flat surface
- 3. Surface hardness, more or less satisfactory

However, the requirements of industrial floors are clearly more. E.g. for floors as well as for food business walls, Regulation (EC) 852/2004 on food hygiene prescribes the application of materials that are

- non-toxic
- **waterproof**
- non-absorbent

so that the surfaces can be easily washed and disinfected.

A concrete surface does **not** offer:

- Long lasting resistance to abrasion: The floor over time is rubbed and creates dust
- **Resistance to chemical stresses:** Concrete does not withstand acids, alkalis, fats, mineral oils, solvents, cleaning and disinfection materials.
- Fluid impermeability due to porous structure and unavoidable cracks: This creates a hygienic problem due to the growth of microorganisms but also a risk of disintegration of the concrete due to ice in freezing chambers (ice fatigue).

#### **ADVANTAGES**

### Epoxy floors ensure:

- High mechanical strengths, greater than those of concrete, to carry the loads smoothly on the substrate (which must have the required durability) and to withstand traffic abrasion
- ▶ Adequate elasticity to overcome cracks, reduce joint demand and withstand impacts
- **Excellent monolithic adhesion** to the substrate provided they follow the rules of application: preparation concrete treatment, substrate and ambient humidity and temperature, pot life and hardening times, etc.
- ▶ **High chemical resistance** to organic and inorganic acids, alkalis, salts, mineral oils, oils, solvents. Concentration of chemicals, duration of chemical stress and ambient temperature and humidity conditions should be checked where appropriate.
- Creating a glossy, matte and non-slip surface (more or less) for dry or wet environments
- **Color scheme** adapted to space requirements
- No emission of fumes or migration of hazardous substances because they are systems that do not contain toxic ingredients.
- ▶ Fast construction and delivery to use
- **Economically tolerable** solution due to their long life



#### **APPLICATIONS**

Epoxy industrial floors are suitable for applications in:

- ▶ Food and beverage industries
- ▶ Pharmaceutical and chemical industries
- ▶ Repair shops, workshops of all kinds
- ▶ Craftsmanship and storage areas
- Car stations
- ▶ Department stores, hypermarkets and showrooms













#### **TYPES OF EPOXY FLOORS**

NAME	THICKNESS	PROPERTIES
<b>Impregnation</b> of concrete surfaces (Priming)	< 50 µm = 0,05 mm	Lightweight filling of pores, creation of thin, transparent, durable film. It gives surface strength for small-medium stresses, impermeability and mainly stabilization to prevent dust build-up. This treatment is also the first coating (primer) for any subsequent epoxy coating. One or two coatings are applied.
Sealing Spread (Coating)	0,1 – 0,3 mm	Overall filling of pores, creates a transparent film resistant to moderate mechanical and chemical stress. Two or three spreads are applied. And this coating can act as a primer for subsequent epoxy coating on very porous substrates.
Brushable coating (Paint)	0,3 – 1,0 mm	Colored coating in two to three spreads after priming. Suitable for more than moderate chemical or mechanical stresses.
Self levelling resin mortar of one layer (Coating)	1,0 – 3,0 mm	Colored, pourable, self-leveling glossy coating, matte or slightly non-slip for large chemical or mechanical stresses.
Self levelling resin mortar of multiple layers (Multilayer flooring)	3,0 – 6,0 mm	Combination of pourable self-leveling coating, sand blasting of coarse-grained quartz sand and finishing of colored, self-leveling (or brushable) coating. To create a smooth (or non-slip) floor, with very high chemical, mechanical or temperature stresses.
Resin mortar rich in aggregates	> 6,0 mm	Coatings with high resistance to mechanical stress. They lack in chemical resistance and waterproofing due to low epoxy resin content.

Figured representation **Concrete impregnation** 



Figured representation **Concrete coating** 





## OTHER APPLICATIONS OF EPOXY SYSTEMS **APART FROM FLOORS**

Epoxy systems have many other construction applications besides floors:

- 1. **Brushable wall coatings** according to the requirements of hygiene rules, which create an enamel surface and can replace porcelain tiles.
- 2. **Brushable coatings of concrete or steel surfaces** requiring anticorrosion protection in
- Food and beverage industries (buckets, tanks or drinking water tanks, juices, wine, jams, etc.)
- Chemical industries (storage areas of acid or alkaline solutions)
- Agricultural facilities (silos, grain warehouses, animal feed, etc.)
- Water treatment facilities (aqueducts, desalination, biological treatment)
- 3. **Bonding and jointing of ceramic tiles in areas** with high chemical, mechanical or temperature stresses.
- 4. Repair of concrete elements
  - 4.1 **Surface restoration of concrete damage** with epoxy resin mortar, such as cracks, craters, beam edges, columns, steps, etc.
    4.2 **Bonding of concrete elements,** stabilization of cracked rocks, filling gaps under concrete slabs, floor slabs, etc. with thin epoxy resin injection systems.
- Fastening-bonding of concrete and steel.
   Adhesion of plates on concrete for static reinforcement, implantation of reinforcing concrete beams, fixing-folding of machines with epoxy paste.
- 6. **Waterproofing of concrete surfaces** for positive or negative water pressures, mainly before the application of epoxy coatings on wet surfaces, with epoxy-hydraulic mortar of three components.
- 7. Bonding of new-old concrete surfaces.









