

## Sparta-MICA Chip™

Simulated Terrazzo MICA-Chip Broadcast Commercial Floor Coating

### FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY!

HP Spartacote® floor coating systems are required to be installed by licensed coating contractors only. Please read application instructions in their entirety prior to installation and contact HP Spartacote® with any questions before you begin any coating project.

Sparta-MICA Chip™ is a 4-coat MICA chip broadcast polyaspartic coating system which consists of a pigmented primer coat, clear broadcast coat and clear top-coat(s).

### MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1) Sparta-Flex® Pigment Base & Sparta-Flex® Pigment Pack
- 2) Sparta-Flex® Clear
- 3) Blended Mica Chip Media
- 4) Spartacote® Fast-Fix™ Crack Repair (optional)
- 5) Hydro-Shield™ Moisture Primer (optional)

### Coverage:

- 1) Pigmented Prime Coat: 330 ft<sup>2</sup>/gal.
- 2) Clear Second / Broadcast Coat: 330 ft<sup>2</sup>/gal.
- 3) MICA Chip Broadcast: 400 ft<sup>2</sup>/box
- 4) Initial Clear Top-Coat: 160 ft<sup>2</sup>/gal
- 5) Final Clear Top-Coat: 300 ft<sup>2</sup>/gal

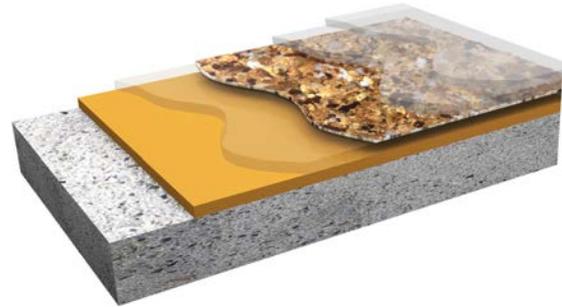
### SURFACE PREPARATION

Concrete to be mechanically ground with metal bond diamonds to an ICRI CSP-2 profile (equivalent of 30-80 grit sandpaper). Grinder marks should be minimal so they do not telegraph through the final surface. All cracks should be repaired prior to application with Spartacote® Fast-Fix™ concrete repair material.

### MOISTURE IN CONCRETE:

Moisture vapor transmission should be measured prior to installation and should not exceed 3 lbs./1000 ft<sup>2</sup> or 75% relative humidity. For higher moisture floors, a base primer coat of Hydro-Shield SL™ moisture primer should be installed prior to system application.

### CONTAMINATED CONCRETE:



Concrete slabs contaminated with oil and grease must be treated prior to application. Concrete may be treated with professional strength degreasers or organic oil emulsification materials to properly mitigate contaminated areas.

### MIXING:

#### Pigmenting Coatings:

Disperse a 1-qt pigment pack into Sparta-Flex® Part A Pigment Base (short-filled). Mix pigment into part A with a slow drill mixer for approximately 2 minutes until pigment is properly dispersed. Failure to do so will result in a potentially uneven finish.

#### Mixing Part A with Part B:

Do not mix until ready for immediate use. Elevated temperature and humidity levels will reduce product pot-life and working time. In a separate mixing vessel combine newly pigmented Part A with Part B in equal 1:1 amounts by volume for 1 minute with a wooden stir stick, making sure to scrape sides and bottom of bucket. Avoid creating a vortex, which will induce air.

### APPLICATION METHODS:

All methods require the use of 18" 3/8 nap soft woven roller covers, 6" weenie rollers and/or 3" chip brushes. All methods described below will incorporate a "cut-in" around the perimeter. The cut-in should stay just ahead of the main floor application. Product should be dry to the touch in 1-2 hours following application. Material may be applied using one of the following techniques:

#### Dip & Roll:

The dip and roll technique will incorporate the use of an 18" roller and pan. After pouring your already mixed material into

# APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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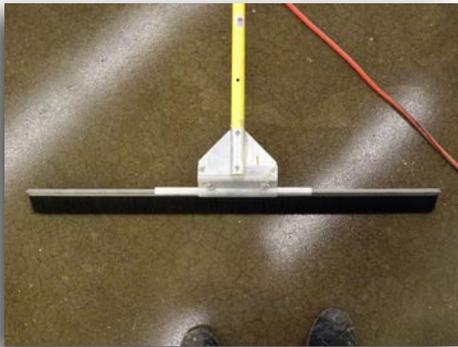
your roller pan, fully saturate the roller. Apply the material in one direction followed by a perpendicular back roll in the opposite direction. This method works well if your working in sections that stop at a control joint of saw cut. \*\*Apply material in a uniform direction, avoiding a “W” pattern, which will increase the probability for an uneven finish.

## Ribbon & Roll:

To ribbon and roll: pour the material out in a “ribbon” approximately 8-12” wide by the length of the area to be coated. While standing over the ribbon spread the material using an 18” roller working an area approximately eight feet wide (ribbon should be placed in the center of the area you are working) moving your way down the length of the ribbon while ensuring an even, uniform application of the material. The next ribbon should be placed in the center of the next 8’ section or four feet from the “wet edge” of your previous application and spread out 4’ in each direction overlapping into the first section. Once the first ribbon is rolled out, a second person (on spikes) should immediately begin the finish back roll using a saturated 18” roller moving in the opposite direction of the initial application. The finish roll should start at the back wall and work its way across the entire section in 18” paths moving toward the individual(s) applying the material. Each pass should overlap the first by approximately 1”. Ideally the person completing the back roll should work at a pace even to that of the initial application, remaining careful to never catch up to the initial application, thereby causing the finish back-roll to stop. To re-iterate: the finish back-roll should always remain constant once it begins and never stop. This process should be continued across the floor creating an even “streak free” finish.

## Broom & Roll:

For larger square footage installations, applicators may find it advantageous to incorporate an asphalt seal-coat broom. Pour a ribbon of material at the back wall or starting point, spread the material using the broom (exactly as you would with a notch squeegee and epoxy).



Once the broom is 8-10’ from the starting point begin a perpendicular back roll over that section followed by the finish back roll (as described above) in the same direction as the broom. Additional ribbons of material should be poured into or added to the existing ribbon of material before it runs dry thus causing the broom to stop. Be certain to always maintain the wet edge. Continue this process across the entire floor.

## Squeegee & Roll:

Incorporating a flat foam squeegee, the squeegee and roll technique works best when applying a top-coat over a chip or quartz broadcast floor. The squeegee allows the installer to effectively wipe or pull the material across the floor prior to the back-roll process. To squeegee and roll: pour the material out in a “ribbon” approximately 8-12” wide by the length of the area to be coated. Walk next to the ribbon using the foam squeegee to pull the material across the floor. Once the squeegee is 8-10’ from the starting point begin a perpendicular back roll over that section followed by the finish back roll (as described above) in the same direction as the squeegee. Additional ribbons of material should be poured into or added to the existing ribbon of material before it runs dry thus causing the squeegee to stop. Be certain to always maintain the wet edge. Continue this process across the entire floor.

## APPLICATION OF PRIMER COAT:

Following surface preparation, be certain that the substrate is free of any excessive concrete dust, moisture or other contaminants. A coat of Sparta-Flex® pigmented should be installed at a rate of 330 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon using one of the application methods mentioned above.

## APPLICATION OF BROADCAST COAT:

Broadcast coat application may begin once the pigmented base coat is dry to the touch (1-2 hours). Broadcast coat will consist of a single coat of Sparta-Flex® clear applied at a rate of 330 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon AND the broadcast of blended MICA chip media into the wet resin as follows:

1. A coat of Sparta-Flex® Clear should be installed at a rate of 330 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon using one of the application methods mentioned above.
2. Immediately following the finish back roll a third person on spikes will broadcast the chip media into the wet resin to refusal or rejection. Coverage rate for the chip media is approximately 400 ft<sup>2</sup> per 25 pound box (16 ft<sup>2</sup> per lb.). (It is recommended that extra media be on hand to avoid running short).

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3. **\*\*IMPORTANT:** MICA-Chip broadcast should stay 3-4' back from the finish back roller at all times so chip does not get thrown into resin that has not yet been back rolled. It's critical that the initial application of the resin, the finish back roll and the chip broadcast move across the floor in a consistent manner in order to obtain a uniform finish. (Don't get too close or too far from one another). Continue this process across the entire floor.

## CHIP CLEAN AND SCRAPE:

Once the broadcast coat is dry to the touch, begin the clean and scrape process. Verify that material is dry using a "thumb test". Gently brush aside excess chip, place your thumb on the surface and gently twist. If your thumb moves the chip then you are not ready. If your thumb moves across the surface without moving the chip then you are ready to proceed. **\*\*Note.** The floor is dry and can be walked on but is not "cured" at this point. Walk cautiously do not run or twist your feet on the surface.

1. Walk out onto floor with an electric leaf blower and proceed to blow all excess/non-adhered chip into piles or toward a corner. Carefully clean up the excess chip and re-box it as it can be used again on future projects.
2. Using a 12-14" metal floor scraper proceed to scrape the surface in 2 opposing directions (north/south, east/west, diagonal) ensuring the entire floor receives a uniform scrape. This procedure is critical to a quality finished floor. A poor scrape will result in an uneven finished texture and over-scraping may result in "bald" spots on the floor. **\*\*Note**-round off the sharp corners of the scraper to avoid gouging the surface during the scrape process.
3. Clean up all the chip debris by blowing it into piles with the leaf blower. Clean up the debris and dispose of it in the trash. (The scraped chip cannot be re-used on the next job). Blow the floor a second time to ensure all remaining chip debris is off the floor and surface is clean and ready for the top coat.

## TOP-COAT PROCESS:

The top-coat process will consist of two coats of Sparta-Flex® clear applied at a rate of 160 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon and 300 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon respectively. While Sparta-Flex® top coat material can be applied using the squeegee and roll, dip and roll or ribbon and roll methods described above. The squeegee and roll method tends to work best.

1. Apply initial top-coat over scraped surface at a rate of 160 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon.

2. Following the initial top-coat, it is recommended that the surface be sanded with an orbital floor machine equipped with a BLACK pad / 100-grit screen. This process will help knock down any remnant MICA chips that are standing up in the floor, ensuring a smooth surface.
3. Following sanding, broom or blow off excess material from surface. Installers may also elect to wipe the floor with solvent to clean the surface prior to final top-coating. Do NOT use alcohol at any point to clean the surface. Xylene or Acetone are acceptable solvent wipe agents.
4. Finally, apply the final Top-Coat at a rate of 300 ft<sup>2</sup> / gallon.

## CURE / POST COMPLETION:

The floor should be monitored for two hours to prevented foot traffic and should remain out of service for 24 hrs before returning the normal use.

## MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING:

Please visit [www.hpspartacote.com](http://www.hpspartacote.com) for comprehensive cleaning instructions. HP Spartacote polyaspartic floor coating systems are nonporous, causing dirt and contaminants to remain on the surface. However, these contaminants can act as abrasives and if not removed regularly can mar the finish on the floor over time.

## CLEANING AGENTS:

Do not use actual soap as it may leave a film that attracts dirt while causing the floor to be slippery. A PH-neutral cleaner such as Simple Green™, diluted with water is recommended. Rayon mops are recommended for floors with traction additive. A soft bristle brush may be used to remove more difficult stains. Foam Squeegee may be used to remove excess water.

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