



SUBSTRATE PREPARATION AND PRIMER GUIDE for LATICRETE SELF-LEVELING PRODUCTS TDS 230N

Substrate preparation is the most important factor to successful LATICRETE self-leveling and moisture mitigation product installations. While it is not possible to cover all of the conditions that may exist on every project, this guide will cover substrate preparation and primer application for some of the more common conditions found on most projects.

The installer is responsible for ensuring that the substrate is properly prepared and primed prior to installation. Any conditions discovered prior to or during preparation and installation must be brought to the attention of the project construction manager or general contractor immediately to remediate the condition and bring the affected areas into compliance. The project specifications should be consulted for any special substrate preparation or conditions that may apply.

Prior to installation either the permanent building envelope or a temporary building enclosure must be in place to provide a suitable ambient temperature range, as well as protection from weather and direct sunlight. LATICRETE recommends that existing concrete slab core samples be analyzed by an independent lab for contaminants, structural soundness and other deleterious compounds that may act as bond breakers.

I. SUBSTRATE TYPES/GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The installer should receive confirmation from the general contractor that the floors are designed and built in accordance with local codes and industry standards to be structurally sound and able to accommodate the type of finish flooring being installed under all live, dead, concentrated, and impact loads. Use of chemicals to remove contaminants or to create a surface profile is not recommended. Concrete must have a minimum tensile strength of 100 psi (0.7 MPa) for self-leveling product installations and a minimum 200 psi (1.4 MPa) tensile strength for moisture mitigation product installations per ASTM C1583 or ICRI Guideline No. 03739. Additionally, concrete slabs must readily absorb water, be clean, free of oil, wax, grease, sealers, curing compounds, asphalt, paint, deicing agents, dust, dirt, loose surface material and any other contaminant that will act as a bond breaker.

New Concrete: New concrete slabs must be allowed to cure for a minimum of 28 days and have a minimum CSP of 3 prior to installing self-leveling products. Concrete cure/dry time will vary due to atmospheric conditions. Refer to ACI 302.2R-06 “Guide for Concrete Slabs that Receive Moisture Sensitive Flooring” and ASTM F710 “Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring” for more detailed information. Use of curing compounds on new concrete slabs is not recommended. If a curing compound is used on new concrete, the curing compound (including “self-dissipating” and “non-film forming” curing compounds) must be removed by shot blasting, scarifying or other mechanical means to a minimum CSP of 3 per ICRI Guideline No. 03732 then swept and vacuumed clean.

New concrete slabs that have been power troweled, burnished or over troweled must be shot blast, scarified or prepared by other mechanical means to a minimum CSP of 3 then swept and vacuumed clean.

Contaminated Concrete: All potential bond breaking contaminants must be removed down to clean, absorptive, structurally sound concrete by shot blasting, scarifying or other mechanical means to a minimum CSP of 3 then swept and vacuumed clean. Use of a sweeping compound is not recommended as they may contain oil which will act as a bond breaker. Use of chemicals to remove contaminants is not recommended. It is recommended that an independent lab be consulted to determine the full depth of the contamination. In some cases the more aggressive mechanical methods or combination of methods must be used to remove the full depth of contamination. Removal of contamination should always be followed by tensile strength testing per ASTM C1583 or ICRI Guideline No. 03739. Concrete must have a minimum tensile strength of 100 psi (0.7 MPa) for self-leveling product installations and a minimum 200 psi (1.4 MPa) tensile strength for moisture mitigation product installations.

High-Suction Concrete: Highly porous or extremely dry concrete may require two coats of Primer. Refer to **Priming** section for **High-Suction** priming instructions. Concrete slabs that are found to be brittle, weak, frozen or loose due to poor installation conditions, forced drying methods or any other cause must be repaired or replaced followed by tensile strength testing per ASTM C1583 or ICRI Guideline No. 03739 prior to primer application. Concrete must have a minimum tensile strength of 100 psi (0.7 MPa) for self-leveling product installations and a minimum 200 psi (1.4 MPa) tensile strength for moisture mitigation product installations.

Non-Suction Concrete: If water or primer beads up on surface and does not absorb into concrete (See **Water Drop Test below**), the surface may be contaminated or over-troweled and in need of further evaluation and preparation prior to application of Primer. If the concrete has already been shot blast or scarified, the contaminant may have absorbed deep into the concrete or the slab may have become contaminated after shot blasting or scarification has taken place.

No matter the reason, do not continue with application of Primer until the full depth of the issue has been remedied and the slab is absorptive. If contamination is suspected, see **Contaminated Concrete** section for further details.

II. CRITICAL PROJECT FACTORS

There are several critical job site factors and conditions that may exist on job sites. It is important to evaluate and address each condition prior to application of products.

Moisture: Concrete slabs must be tested and measure less than 95% relative humidity (RH) per ASTM F2170 prior to installation of self-leveling products. Do not install when there is standing water or visible moisture on the surface. It is important to note that concrete slabs may be dry enough to successfully install self-leveling products; however concrete slabs may not be dry enough to meet moisture conditions required for finish flooring.

Concrete slabs should also be tested for appropriate moisture conditions in accordance with the finish flooring manufacturer's specifications prior to installing self-leveling products. Primers and self-leveling products are not moisture mitigation systems. If a moisture mitigation system is needed use NXT Vapor Reduction Coating or Vapor Ban Primer ER. Refer to data sheet DS-507.0 or DS-35222 for more detailed information about regarding these products.

Expansion Joints, Control Joints, Movement Joints and Cracks: It is important to honor all types of moving joints and cracks in the substrate up through the underlayment and floor covering. Moving joints or cracks can transfer up through self-leveling, and moisture mitigation products and could cause cracks in the finish flooring. It is also important to evaluate areas around walls, columns, penetrations, and other building elements where movement may be anticipated. Areas where movement is anticipated must be isolated from the self-leveling underlayment pours to allow for building movement against restraining surfaces. To help accommodate this type of movement, prior to application of self-leveling products, attach a temporary compressible isolation strip to the perimeter walls, columns, protrusions, etc. in order to isolate the product from the restraining or moving surfaces. Compressible isolation strip can be fastened in place with staples, masking, duct, or carpet tape and can be removed after the self-leveling product has set firm. Refer to ACI 302.2R-06 and ASTM F710 for more detailed information.

Cracks, like joints, can transfer up through the underlayment and the finished flooring. All cracks should be evaluated and repaired, if necessary, prior to installation of products. Good crack repair techniques depend on knowing the causes and selecting appropriate repair procedures that take these causes into account. Repairing a crack without addressing the cause may only be a temporary fix. Successful long-term repair procedures must address the causes of the cracks as well as the cracks themselves. Refer to ACI 224.1R-07 for guidance on evaluation and repair of cracks in concrete. Self-leveling underlayment product application over active, and/or structural, cracks is not recommended. When installing NXT Vapor Reduction Coating or Vapor Ban Primer ER refer to data sheet DS-507.0 or DS-35222 for more detailed information on preparing cracks.

III. SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

To achieve an ICRI CSP of 3 or for removing bond breaking contaminants from concrete surfaces there are several methods that can be used. Some examples of mechanical cleaning are grinding, shot blasting, scarifying, needle scaling, high pressure water jetting, scabbling, and milling. While all these methods are effective for profiling the substrate surface, not all of them may be suitable for every project. Occupied space adjacent to, above or below the workspace may prevent the use of some methods. The type and depth of surface preparation required may also prevent the use of some methods. Refer to ICRI Guideline No. 03732 for more detailed information regarding suitable concrete surface profile methods.

STRATA_MAT™ and STRATA_HEAT™ Mat: When installing NXT® Level Plus or NXT Level DL over STRATA_MAT or STRATA_HEAT Mat refer to product data sheet DS 026.0 or DS 026.1 for more detailed information regarding the installation of the STRATA_MAT products. Note that **no** primer will be used when installing NXT Level Plus or NXT Level DL over STRATA_MAT or STRATA_HEAT Mat. Allow mats to set firm (typically 12-24 hours at 70°F/21°C) prior to pouring self-leveling product.

Minimum pour thickness over STRATA_MAT:

- Wood Substrate – Minimum ½” (12mm)
- Minimum ¾” (19mm) pour thickness over the top of STRATA_HEAT Mat or STRATA_MAT when NXT Level DL is used as a wear surface.
- Minimum ½” (12mm) pour thickness over the top of STRATA_HEAT Mat or STRATA_MAT when NXT Level DL or NXT Level Plus is used as an underlayment.

Exterior Glue Plywood Substrate:

The installer should receive confirmation from the general contractor that the wood substrate is stable and structurally sound enough to support total anticipated live, dead and impact loads. Wood substrate must be clean and free of any contaminants. Substrate can be sanded, if necessary, then swept, vacuumed and properly primed. After primer application, fasten galvanized diamond metal lath over entire wood substrate using corrosion resistant fasteners every 6” (15 cm) overlapping lath seams by 1” (2.5 cm).

Cutback Adhesives: Never install moisture vapor mitigation epoxy over cutback adhesive or any other adhesive or residue. Mechanical removal of cutback adhesives can be hazardous as it may contain asbestos. Consult with adhesive manufacturer and proper governmental agencies regarding the proper removal of cutback adhesives containing asbestos. Refer to ASTM F710 and the Resilient Floor Covering Institute for recommended practices for removal of existing resilient floor coverings.

In order to achieve maximum bond possible between substrate and self-leveling underlayment, best practice is to mechanically remove non-water-soluble cutback adhesives that do not contain asbestos by shot blasting, grinding or other mechanical means down to clean, structurally sound concrete. However, in some cases self-leveling underlayment can be installed over a thin, translucent residue of non-water-soluble cutback adhesive. Non-water soluble adhesives that do not contain asbestos can be removed by razor scraping to a thin, translucent residue, then thoroughly swept and vacuumed. Once clean, conduct tensile/bond strength tests per ASTM C1583 or ICRI Guideline No. 03739. If the tensile/bond strength is 100 psi (0.7 MPa) or greater, self-leveling may be installed. Prime using **Non-Suction** method in **Primer** section below. If the tensile strength is below 100 psi (0.7 MPa) or the adhesive is water soluble, the floor must be shot blast to a minimum ICRI CSP of 3 then swept and vacuumed clean. All water-soluble adhesives, carpet adhesives or epoxy adhesives must be completely removed down to bare substrate prior to priming.

Moisture Mitigation Systems: When a moisture mitigation system is needed use VAPOR BAN Primer ER or NXT Vapor Reduction Coating. See data sheets DS-35222 or DS-507.0 for more detailed installation information.

Non-Suction Substrates: Non-porous/non-suction substrates such as cement terrazzo, epoxy terrazzo, ceramic tile, quarry tile, VCT and VAT must be solid, well bonded, clean and free of any contaminants, glazes, wax, sealers and any other potentially bond inhibiting substance. Most non-suction surfaces must be mechanically abraded (NXT Vapor Reduction Coating, Vapor Ban Primer ER and VAT should not be abraded) and cleaned

followed by tensile strength testing per ASTM C1583 or ICRI Guideline No. 03739. A minimum of 100 psi (0.7MPa) tensile strength is required prior to installation of self-leveling products and 200 psi (1.4 MPa) for moisture mitigation products. Any areas that are loose, broken or do not meet a minimum tensile strength must be removed and repaired. Once repaired and clean, the surface must be properly primed prior to installing self-leveling products. Not all non-suction/non-porous substrates are suitable substrates for self-leveling product installations. See **PRIMING** section for more detailed instructions.

IV. PRIMING

Note: When installing **LATICRETE Wear Surface (e.g. NXT LEVEL DL, NXT LEVEL SP, SUPERCAP SC650 MC)** use **NXT Epoxy Primer, VAPOR BAN Primer ER** or **NXT Moisture Reduction Coating** with sand broadcast. Refer to **Section V** for more detailed Epoxy Primer information.

General Priming Information: Most surfaces must be primed prior to the installation of NXT self-leveling underlayments. NXT Primer is a concentrate and must be diluted with clean potable water prior to application. Dilution ratio and application methods vary depending on substrate. Always stir or shake NXT Primer concentrate prior to diluting. Mix primer with clean potable water according to the **NXT Primer DILUTION / APPROXIMATE COVERAGE** chart below. Water must always be carefully measured in order to ensure proper dilution. Use a mixing paddle to thoroughly combine primer and water. NXT Primer can be broom, roller, mop, or spray applied. Substrate temperature must be a minimum 40°F (4°C) during primer application and throughout drying time. Additionally, air temperature must be maintained between 50–90°F (10–32°C) during primer application and throughout drying time. The primed surface must also be protected from weather, water and direct sunlight.

NXT Primer Dilution & APPROXIMATE COVERAGE		
SUITABLE SUBSTRATES	Dilution Ratio = Primer : Water	Approximate Coverage Per Gallon Diluted with Water
Normal Suction: Concrete	1:3	100 ft ² (9 m ²)
High-Suction: Highly Porous Dry Concrete LATICRETE SLU Cement Mortar Beds	1 st Coat: 1:5 2 nd Coat: 1:3	50 ft ² (5 m ²)
Exterior Glue Plywood	1:1	100 ft ² (9 m ²)
Non-Suction: Ceramic, Stone, Quarry Tile, VCT, Sheet Vinyl, Terrazzo	1:1 with Slurry	100 ft ² (9 m ²)
NXT Vapor Reduction Coating or Vapor Ban Primer ER	1:1 with slurry	100 ft ² (9 m ²)
STRATA_MAT™ STRATA_HEAT™ Mat	n/a	n/a

WATER DROP TEST

To help determine the appropriate primer dilution, properly prepare slab in accordance with this guide then apply several dime to quarter size drops of water to properly prepared surface and observe.

- **High-Suction** = Water completely absorbs into surface within 15 seconds; surface may appear dark and wet with no visible water remaining on surface
- **Normal-Suction** = Water absorbs or partially absorbs within 30 seconds but not less than 15 seconds; bead of water may slowly shrink as it absorbs while dark, wet spot on surface slowly expands
- **Non-Suction** = Water beads up and does not absorb at all within 30 seconds; bead of water does not shrink or absorb, wet spot on surface does not expand

* Do not use primer over STRATA_MAT or STRATA_HEAT Mat

Normal Suction Concrete: Dilute NXT Primer 1:3 (1 part primer to 3 parts water). Apply a single coat of diluted Primer/water mix to the point of refusal so that the substrate is completely covered and small puddles form in low spots. While NXT Primer is still wet use a push broom to work primer into the substrate so that puddles are spread evenly over the surface, absorbed and a uniform film has been applied. Remove any remaining puddles by brooming and spreading over the surface. Or use PRIME-N-BOND. See instructions in PRIME-N-BOND section below on this document. Then proceed below to the **All Suitable Substrates** and **Protect Primer Application** sections.

High-Suction Concrete: Apply two coats of NXT Primer allowing adequate time to dry between coats. For the first coat, dilute NXT Primer 1:5 (1 part primer to 5 parts water). Apply first coat of diluted primer/water mix to the point of refusal so that the substrate is completely covered and small puddles form in low spots. While primer is still wet use a push broom to work primer into the substrate so that puddles are spread evenly over the surface,

allowed to absorb and a uniform film remains on the surface. Remove any remaining puddles by brooming and spreading over the surface. Allow the primer to dry. The first coat is considered dry when a minimum of 3 hours dry time has elapsed, the primer turns from milky white to clear, is dry to the touch, and there is no release of primer from the substrate. First coat must not be opened to trade traffic prior to installation of second coat. If the primed floor becomes contaminated by trade traffic, construction dust, debris, or any other bond inhibiting substance, or is exposed to water/excessive moisture prior to second coat application, the contaminated first coat of Primer must be completely removed by shot blasting, scarification or other mechanical means, properly re-primed and allowed to dry.

For the second coat, dilute NXT® Primer 1:3 (1 part primer to 3 parts water). Apply second coat of diluted primer/water mix to the point of refusal so that the substrate is completely covered and small puddles form in low spots. While second coat of primer is still wet use a push broom to work primer into the substrate so that puddles are spread evenly over the surface and a uniform film has been applied. Or use PRIME-N-BOND. See instructions in PRIME-N-BOND section below on this document. Then follow the **All Suitable Substrates** and **Protect Primer Application** sections.

Exterior Glue Plywood: Dilute NXT Primer 1:1 Using a sprayer or broom, apply a single coat of diluted primer/water mix so that the substrate is completely covered, and a uniform film has been applied. Or use PRIME-N-BOND. See instructions in PRIME-N-BOND section below on this document. Fasten galvanized diamond metal lath over entire exterior glue plywood substrate using corrosion resistant fasteners every 6" (15 cm) overlapping lath seams by 1" (2.5 cm) and follow **All Suitable Substrates** and **Protect Primer Application** section.

Non-Suction Substrates and epoxy moisture mitigation products: Non-Suction substrate primer dilution and application instructions are intended for ceramic tile, stone, quarry tile, VCT, VAT, sheet vinyl, and NXT Vapor Reduction Coating that have been properly prepared in accordance with this guide and moisture mitigation manufacturer's instructions. Concrete slabs that are considered Non-Suction will require additional preparation prior to primer application. See **Non-Suction Concrete** in the **Substrate Types/General Requirements** section for more information.

Dilute NXT Primer 1:1 (1 part Primer to 1 part water). Apply a single coat of diluted primer/water mix to the point of refusal so that the substrate is completely and evenly covered. While primer is still wet and white, immediately lightly scatter NXT self-leveling dry powder (one 55 lb. [25kg] bag lightly scattered should cover 2000 – 3000 ft² [186 – 279 m²]) into the wet primer. Using a push broom, work the dry powder into the wet primer/water mixture forming a slurry. Continue to broom so that puddles are spread evenly over the surface and a uniform film has been applied. For more information on this method contact the Technical Service Department. Or use PRIME-N-BOND. See instructions in PRIME-N-BOND section below on this document. Then follow **All Suitable Substrates** and **Protect Primer Application** instructions in this document.

STRATA_MAT™ and STRATA_HEAT™ Mat: Do not use primer when installing NXT Level Plus or NXT Level DL over STRATA_MAT or STRATA_HEAT Mat. Refer to product data sheet DS 026.0 or DS 026.1 respectively for more detailed information regarding the proper installation of these products when installing NXT Level Plus

NXT Vapor Reduction Coating: Ensure that NXT Vapor Reduction Coating has been installed according to installation instructions on data sheet DS 507.0. Apply NXT Primer in accordance with the **Non-Suction Substrates Priming** instructions. Or use PRIME-N-BOND. See instructions in PRIME-N-BOND section below on this document.

LATICRETE Underlayments and other **Cement Mortar Beds:** Follow **High-Suction** priming instructions for priming on top of NXT underlayments and cement mortar beds. Or use PRIME-N-BOND. See instructions in PRIME-N-BOND section below on this document.

All Suitable Substrates: Remove any remaining puddles by broom or paint roller and spreading evenly over the surface. Allow the Primer to completely dry for a minimum of 3 – 5 hours at 70°F (21°C) and 50% Relative Humidity. Primer coat is considered dry when a minimum of 3 hours dry time has elapsed, is dry to the touch, and there is no release of primer from the substrate. Surface may feel slightly tacky. Drying time will vary depending

on surface and ambient air conditions. Substrate temperature must be a minimum 40°F (4°C) during primer application and throughout drying time. Additionally, air temperature must be maintained between 50–90°F (10–32°C) during primer application and throughout drying time. Primer must also be protected from weather and direct sunlight. Temperatures below 70°F (21°C) and/or relative humidity above 50% will increase drying time. Insufficient drying or poor film formation will result in pinholes and poor bond strength and may cause self-leveling products to debond. If primer dries within 30 minutes or if a 24 hour period is exceeded after primer application, the surface must be primed again.

PRIME-N-BOND: All suitable substrates mentioned above may be primed with LATICRETE PRIME-N-BOND in lieu of NXT Primer. Follow all surface preparation instructions for each substrate mentioned in this document. Stir PRIME-N-BOND before use to ensure that settling has not occurred during shipment and storage. Do not dilute as product is ready-to-use. Apply PRIME-N-BOND with a 3/8" (9mm) nap paint roller evenly to a thin, uniform film. Do not allow to puddle. Remove puddles with a broom or paint roller. Allow to dry for 3-5 hours depending on job site conditions. If PRIME-N-BOND dries for more than 72 hours before application of the self-leveling product, clean the surface, re-apply an additional coat of PRIME-N-BOND, allow to dry for 3-5 hours and install the self-leveling product within 72 hours.

Protect All Primer Application: When walking over new primer application prior to installation of a self-leveling products, shoes must be protected with clean, slip-on type booties (i.e. Tyvek). Primed floor must not be opened to trade traffic prior to installation of self-leveling products. If the primed floor becomes contaminated by trade traffic, construction dust, debris, or any other bond inhibiting substance, or is exposed to water/excessive moisture prior installing self-leveling product, the contaminated primer must be thoroughly cleaned or completely removed by shot blasting, scarification or other mechanical means, properly re-primed and allowed to dry.

V. Priming with NXT Epoxy Primer, VAPOR BAN Primer ER or NXT Vapor Reduction Coating

Surface Prep: Follow substrate preparation guidelines as described above. Note that minimum surface tensile pull strength of 217 psi (1.5 MPa) is required for LATICRETE Decorative Wear Surface products. Also note that substrate temperature must be maintained at a minimum 50°F (10°C) during epoxy primer application and throughout drying time. Air temperature must be maintained between 60–90°F (16–32°C) during epoxy primer application and drying time. Do not install primer when there is standing or visible water on the substrate. Protect primer from direct sunlight and weather during primer application and throughout drying time.

Mixing: Mix NXT Epoxy Primer, VAPOR BAN Primer ER, or NXT Vapor Reduction Coating components according to the mixing instructions in the product data sheets (DS 048.0, DS 35222, or DS 056.0).

Application: Apply NXT Epoxy Primer, VAPOR BAN Primer ER, or NXT Vapor Reduction Coating by pouring ribbons onto the prepared concrete and spread using appropriate round or square notch squeegee, or a SPARTACOTE Coating Broom that is designed to apply the desired mil thickness in a single coat. Apply an even coat making sure to cover all areas thoroughly. Immediately following, while epoxy is still wet, use a high quality 3/8" (9 mm) nap non-shedding paint roller to back-roll at 90° from the squeegee direction to help ensure full coverage and uniform thickness.

NOTE: When using **VAPOR BAN Primer ER** with LATICRETE self-leveling underlayment no sand broadcast is needed if self-leveling product is installed within the 24 hour recoat window. When installing LATICRETE wear surfaced products a sand broadcast is required.

Working in small sections immediately broadcast clean, dry play sand (00 sand grain size: less than 1/50" or pass 98.5% sieve size #35) into the wet, freshly applied epoxy (approximately 1-2 of sand lbs. per square foot) to the point of refusal completely covering the wet epoxy with sand. Continue this process maintaining a wet edge until entire area is covered. If epoxy dries prior to sand broadcast apply additional epoxy and immediately broadcast sand. Once sanded avoid walking on floor for a minimum 6 hours. Allow sanded epoxy to cure for a minimum of 16 hours then sweep and thoroughly vacuum until all loose sand and dust is completely removed from the surface. Any loose sand on the surface may appear in the finished decorative wear surface.

Protect Epoxy Primer Application: When walking over sanded epoxy primer application prior to installation of LATICRETE Decorative Wear Surface products, shoes must be protected with clean, slip-on type booties (i.e.

Tyvek). Primed floor must not be opened to trade traffic prior to installation of LATICRETE Decorative Wear Surface products. If primed floor becomes contaminated by trade traffic, construction dust, debris, flooded or any other substance prior to LATICRETE Decorative Wear Surface installation, the contaminated epoxy must be completely removed by shot blasting, scarification or other mechanical means, properly re-primed and allowed to dry prior to LATICRETE Decorative Wear Surface installation.

VI. Notes:

Level Pegs: When required, survey the floor surface using a digital or electronic leveling device and place level pegs after primer has been allowed to dry to the touch. Shoes must be protected with clean, slip-on type booties during survey and level peg placement. See **Protect Primer Application** in this guide.

Mock-Up: The purpose of a mock-up is to determine the acceptability to all parties of the performance, appearance, and applicability of all materials and methods planned to be used. It is always recommended that the underlayment installer and the flooring contractor test performance, suitability and compatibility of NXT® underlayments and finished floor system. On site mock-ups should be installed and tested for intended use and appearance. Always refer to finished floor manufacturer's recommendations regarding surface preparation, moisture requirements, installation instructions, restrictions and compatibility with underlayment. Mock-ups should be installed using all surface preparation and system components intended for use on the finished project including moisture mitigation (when applicable), primer, underlayment poured at the intended depth, finish flooring and any other applicable system components. When the finish flooring is unknown, the mock-ups should be conducted using just the NXT underlayment to ensure compatibility with the substrate. When flooring is specified after the NXT underlayment has already been installed, the flooring contractor should install finish flooring over a section of properly prepared NXT underlayment and test in accordance with flooring manufacturer instructions. It is important to note that since many jobsites will exhibit several conditions that require different types of surface preparation, finish flooring and other unknown conditions, it may be necessary to conduct several mock-ups to test each condition separately.



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