

SURFACE REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Specifics will vary depending on type of substrate; please consult an SPI product technician.

PREPARATION OF SUBSTRATE

EXPOSED STEEL:

1. Remove any loose edges of substrate with a utility knife.
2. Abrade with 36 grit sandpaper until any existing rust is gone and metal is rough.
3. Clean, dry, and wipe exposed steel with acetone when possible.

EXISTING POLYUREA:

1. Identify existing area(s) of polyurea in need of repair.
2. Remove all existing non-adhering pieces of polyurea.
3. Using an abrasive pad on a mechanical grinder or 36 grit sandpaper on a sanding block; abrade identified area of existing polyurea. Oxidized surfaces need to be power washed with 2500 – 3500 psi water pressure, using a 25° tip on the spray wand, held at approximately 18” away from surface. This will help to ensure optimum adhesion.
4. If there is a possibility of surface contamination, scrub with a solution of ¼ teaspoon Dawn detergent plus one tablespoon of Vinegar per one gallon of warm water, followed by a thorough water rinse. Allow water to evaporate.

REPAIR EXISTING POLYUREA WITH FABRIC

1. Ensure all surface contaminants are removed from the surface including oils, oxidation, and dust. Soften existing polyurea to promote adhesion, wipe entire abraded area thoroughly with SPI Prep Wipe™. Apply Prep Wipe™ with wet rag, short nap roller, or Hudson sprayer. Do not allow Prep Wipe™ to puddle. Allow SPI Prep Wipe™ to evaporate.
2. Cut a piece of geotextile fabric 6” longer and wider than the area to be repaired.
3. Make a pass of the polyurea over the area to be repaired and press the membrane firmly onto the polyurea, insuring there are no wrinkles and the geotextile is fully adhered to the existing polyurea.
4. Spray geotextile with appropriate millage extending 2” – 4” beyond the edge of the geotextile.

REPAIR EXISTING POLYUREA WITH EPL-8™, EPL-4™ or EPL-9™ REPAIR KIT

NOTE: The numerical designation is indicative of the amount of working time prior to the gel stage.

CONTENTS:

Gloves Side	“A” and side “B” of product	Roller Pan	Clear Mixing Cups	Stir Sticks	Paint Brush
Short Nap Rollers	Roller Handle	36 grit Sandpaper	Notched Trowel		

SURFACE REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Follow “Preparation of Substrate” instructions on page one.

NOTE: Assess the size of the area in need of repair and choose a repair kit accordingly. The amount of material needed to cover various sizes of areas in need of repair depends largely on the substrate one is repairing, i.e., replacing worn non-skid is not going to take as much product as will filling divots or going over old epoxy.

- Using two of the clear mixing cups, open container marked “B”.
- Using a stir stick, pre-mix side “B” to disperse the pigment.
- After mixing side “B” open the container marked “A” (do not leave the “A” side exposed to air any longer than absolutely necessary. Exposure to moisture will compromise product).
- In clearly marked containers measure out equal amounts of both “A” and “B” products. (mix only the amount you can apply within given pot life to avoid waste)

BE ADVISED:

Heated substrate and/or warm ambient temperatures will expedite the crosslinking reaction and shorten your pot life. In these circumstances you should decrease the amount of product you apply at a time so that your decreased working time does not become a problem.

- If the SPI Prep Wipe™ has been evaporated off the prepared area of polyurea for more than 10 minutes, wipe the identified surface again and allow to evaporate.
- Pour “A” side into “B” side and mix well for no longer than two minutes. Scrape the bottom and sides of the container as you mix.
- Drizzle/Pour EPL - 8™, EPL - 4™, or EPL - 9™ onto existing prepared polyurea and membrane in an overlapping figure 8 pattern to allow for even distribution and brush or trowel (notched type) over the area to be repaired. Multiple coats may be required to achieve desired final thickness.
- This product is exothermic, as a result the more it is mixed the more heat is produced and the pot life decreases. Pot life will also be shortened if an electric (power) mixer is used.

NOTE: Don't spread this product too thin. This product is self-leveling and will continue to self-level until dry. Light traffic allowable on repaired substrate after approximately twelve hours.

ADDING AGGREGATE

- Thickness needs to be enough to secure aggregate.
- Scatter Aggregate evenly over freshly applied coating.
- If after aggregate is scattered you observe that the coating has dried to the point that it is not accepting the aggregate, you have the option of lightly rolling over the aggregate with the hard roller to further press it into the coating. About 70% of the granule should be securely anchored in the coating.
- Allow to dry 2 hours before sweeping the loose aggregate away.
- Dispose of all mixed product and used tools as non-hazardous material.
- If desired, apply thin coat of top coat over the newly applied patch to improve color retention and renew gloss.