




STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

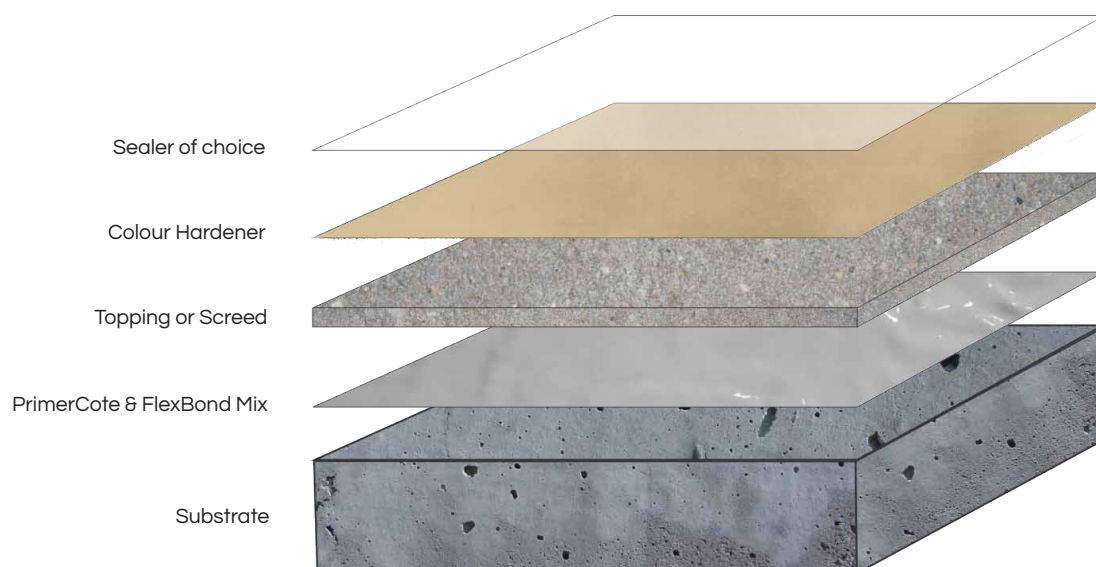
Colour Hardener - Smooth Application



What do you need:

 Tools	 Products	 Difficulty
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broom or Vacuum• Screed Mixer or Spade• Mechanical Mixer• Block Brush• Rake• Screed Stamper• 2m Straight Edge• Spirit Level• Plastic Float• Steel Trowel• Jointing Tool• Mist Sprayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PrimerCote & FlexBond Mix• Suitable Topping or Screed Mix• Colour Hardener• Colour Hardener Sealer	★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The system:



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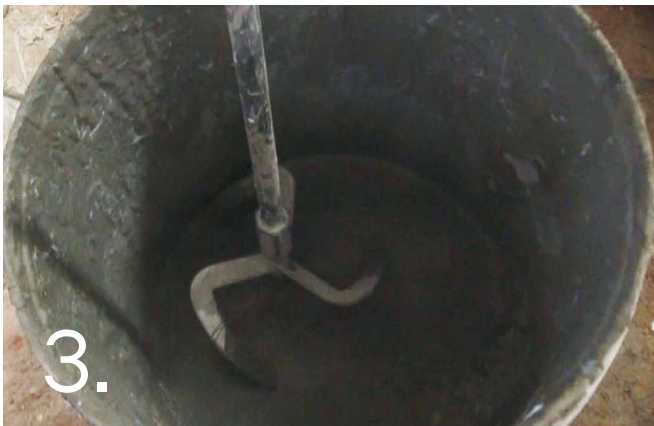
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1. Clean floor thoroughly with a broom or vacuum.



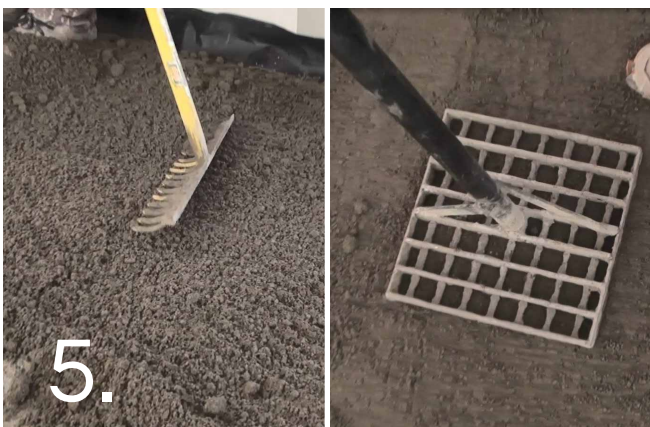
2. For the screed or topping mix please follow the guidelines as set out by the Concrete Institute in their sand, cement, screed brochure. Click here for the guidelines or use this link bit.ly/2Gu5iAG.



3. Mix 1 volume of FlexBond with 2 volumes of water. Use this liquid to mix 3 volumes of PrimerCote powder with 2 volumes of the liquid mix. Dampen down floor prior to applying the PrimerCote slurry to prevent rapid drying. Do not leave puddles.



4. Apply PrimerCote slurry to small sections at a time, cover with screed mix and repeat. Do not apply too thin and do not allow to dry prior to covering with new screed mix. Immediately place screed mix onto wet slurry.



5. Spread screed mix evenly and compact. Do not compact screed that is too thick in one go. Compact in multiple stages depending on the thickness of the screed.



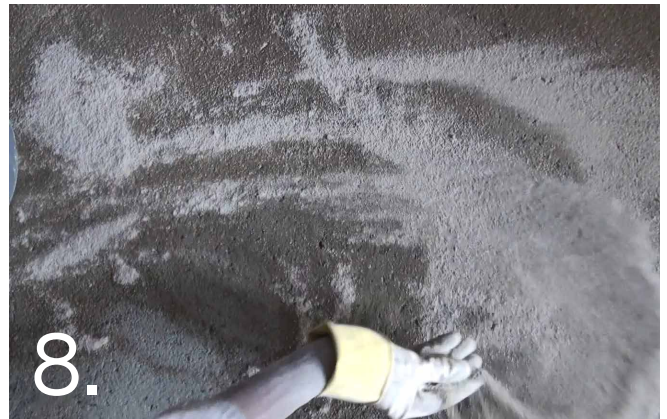
6. Strike level.

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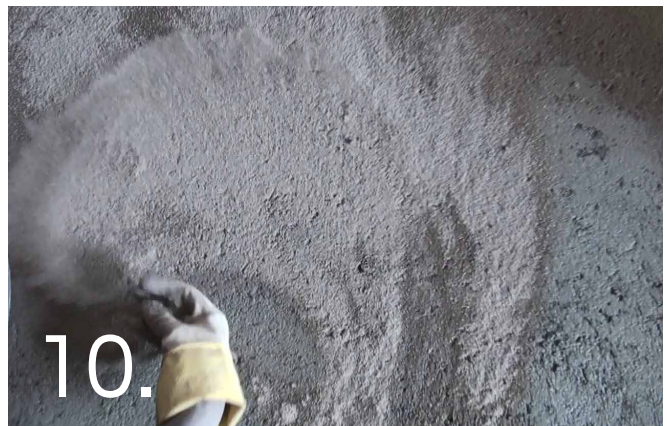
Float with a plastic float and fill in low spots. If it is necessary to add water dip the plastic float in a bucket of water, do not use a block brush to flick water onto the screed.



Apply first addition of Colour Hardener powder. Apply at a rate max of $2\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$. It is best to use a plastic container with 3mm holes drilled in the bottom to ensure an even spread.



Allow powder to draw moisture from the screed until damp, then plastic float. If it is necessary to add water dip the plastic float in a bucket of clean water, do not use a block brush to flick water onto the Colour Hardener powder.



Apply second addition of Colour Hardener powder at a max rate of $3\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$.



Allow powder to draw moisture from the screed until damp, then plastic float. Again if it is necessary to add water dip the plastic float in a bucket of clean water, do not use a block brush to flick water onto the Colour Hardener powder.



Then do a final steel trowel to get smooth.

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Cut in expansion/control joints using a straight edge and jointing tool. The depth of the joint should be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the thickness of your screed. Panel sizes should be as symmetrical as is possible and should not exceed 9m². See note 2 below if you prefer to cut the expansion/control joints in after 6-12 hours.

Curing instructions:

- Leave to air cure for 1 day after completion. Damp down with water twice daily for 7 days. This hardening period is to avoid premature drying of the concrete which will reduce the final strength. Allow to cure for a minimum of 14 days before sealing. (Do not use boots at any time prior to sealing). Do not let the mist water "pool" on the surface.
- Check the moisture of the floor 14 days after it was laid to see if the sealing can take place. In cold damp weather the moisture levels will remain higher for longer. See note 4 below.

Sealing instructions:

- Cemcrete manufacture a wide range of sealers designed for various purposes. Please contact your local representative for the best solution to meet your needs.

Notes / tips:

1. The addition of the Colour Hardener powder needs to be done while the screed is wet. In other words place, strike off and float about 2 meters of screed and start the addition of the colour, while the screeding team continues behind you to place the screed. You cannot wait until the entire screed is finished to start with the colour, the screed will be too dry and hard.
2. If you are cutting joints in hot weather, the concrete might crack if joints are not cut within 6-12 hours after finishing concrete. Cut joints as soon as the concrete is hard enough that the edges abutting the cut don't chip from the saw blade. There are many other methods of creating joints like wood, tile and polystyrene inlays and the use of form-work.
3. When curing use a pump up sprayer and mist cure, do not flood the floor and do not leave puddles in low spots. Do not cover with plastic so as to prevent water stains.
4. When using a moisture meter check an area adjacent to the floor that you know is dry for a relative reading. You want that same reading on the new screed prior to sealing. If sealing is done prematurely moisture will be trapped underneath causing white marks.