

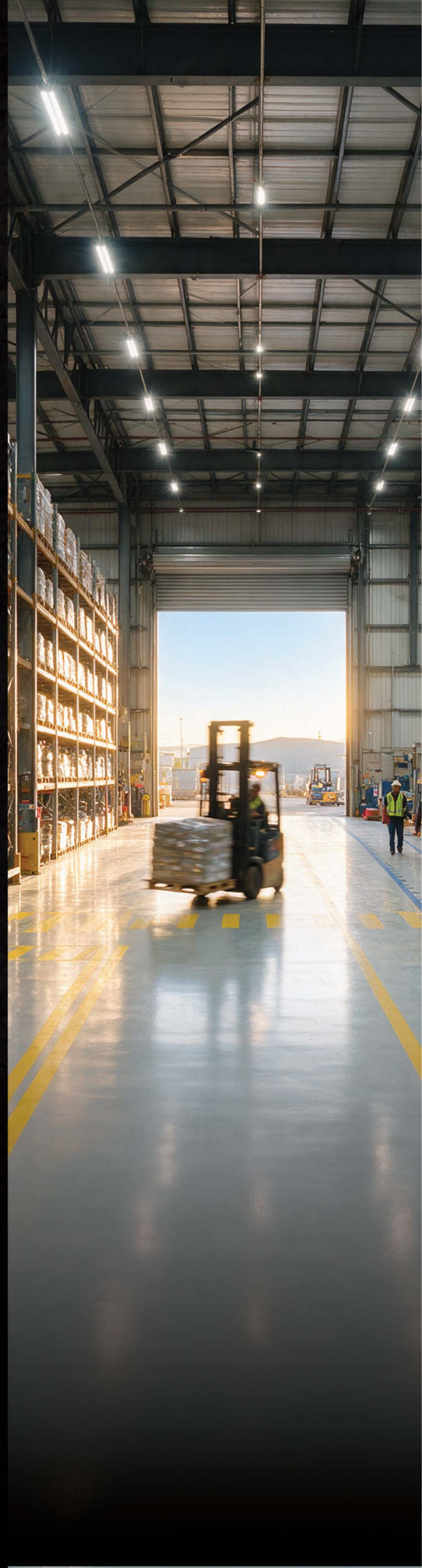
INDUSTRIAL FLOORING SOLUTIONS

Five coating systems for South African industry.

Formulated and made in South Africa

INDUSTRIAL FLOORING

SYSTEMS, BUILDS AND SPECIFICATION



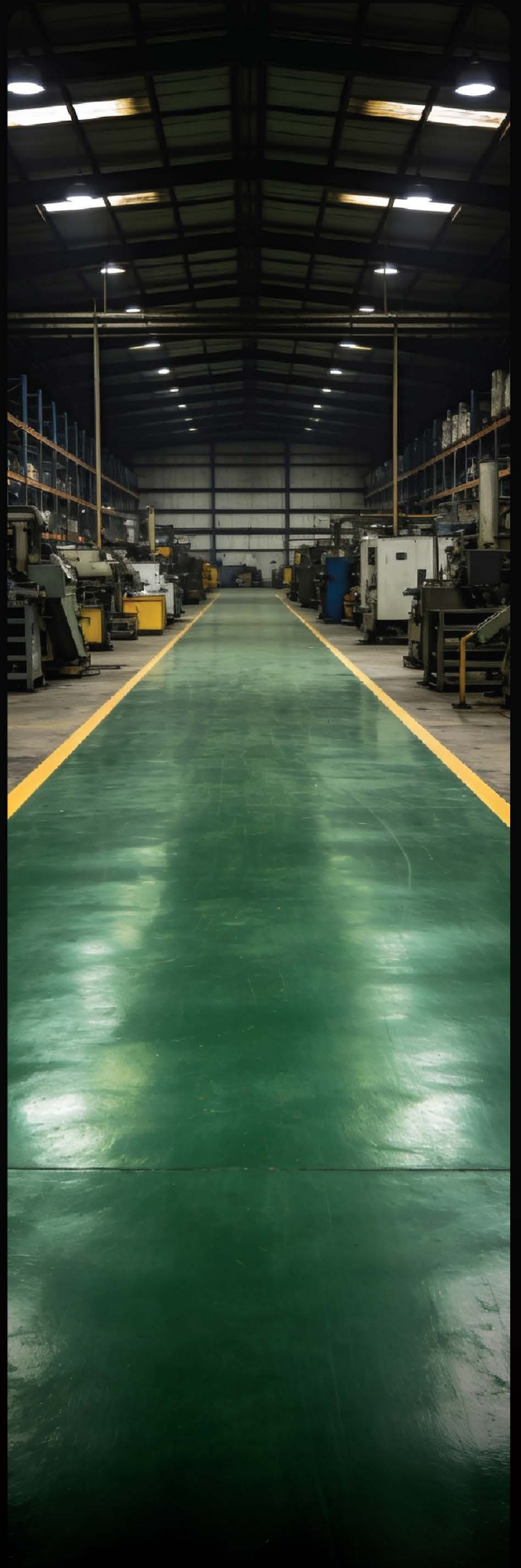
WE MAKE THE FLOOR, NOT JUST THE SPEC

Specialized Coating Systems is a manufacturer. Every product in this book is formulated and produced at our Boksburg plant — twenty-nine years of manufacturing, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 registered — with warehousing in Durban and Cape Town.

When a floor has to meet a condition the catalogue does not cover, the answer comes from the laboratory rather than from a supplier in another country.

Industrial flooring sits inside our Construction Coatings pillar, alongside Architectural & Decorative and Waterproofing. It draws on the same resin chemistry, the same laboratory and the same technical team that support our Industrial & Protective and Road & Line Marking ranges — so a plant floor, its demarcation and the steelwork above it can all be specified from one house.

Five systems follow. Each one opens with what it is and where it belongs, then shows its build drawn as a build-up, with the benefits it is specified for and the figures its data sheet carries.

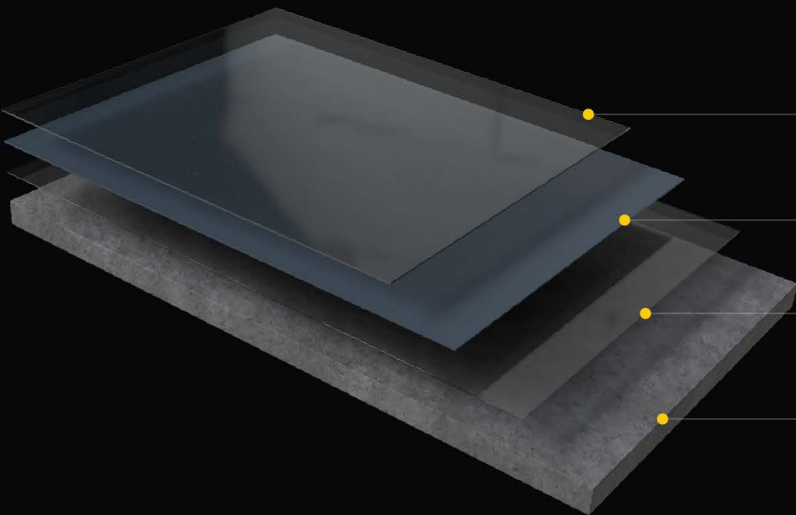


Diversity. Simplicity. Mobility.

Twelve product categories, deeply understood, adapted quickly.
That is how a manufacturer earns the right to be specified.

ANATOMY OF A RESIN FLOOR

Every system in this book is the same four ideas in different proportions.
Understand what each layer is actually for and the specification stops being a catalogue exercise.



- TOPCOAT / SEAL COAT**
Appearance, gloss or matt, UV stability, cleanability, chemical protection
- BODY / BUILD COAT**
The millimetres. Carries the load, the abrasion and the chemical barrier
- PRIMER**
Penetrates, seals against outgassing, and creates the bond to the slab
- PREPARED CONCRETE**
Laitance removed · open profile · within moisture and strength limits

THE PRIMER IS NOT OPTIONAL

On absorbent concrete the primer does three jobs at once: it penetrates and binds the surface, it seals the CO₂ pathways that otherwise outgas and blister the coat above, and it forms the adhesion plane. Omit it on a porous slab and you get pinholes, bubbles and eventual delamination — which is why the primer cannot be omitted in absorbent substrates.

BUILD IS THE VARIABLE

Chemistry decides what the floor resists. Thickness decides how long it resists it. A 175 µm impregnation and a 3 mm self-levelling screed are different chemistries doing different jobs, and the build is most of the difference in service life. DFT discipline is mandatory — a system applied below its specified film thickness will fail early regardless of how many coats went down.

THE TOPCOAT IS A CHOICE

Several systems here work uncoated. A topcoat is specified when you need something the body coat does not give: a dead-matt architectural finish, UV stability that stops an epoxy chalking, a sacrificial layer that can be re-applied without touching the build, or a two-hour return to service.

BUILD THICKNESS AT A GLANCE — NON-LINEAR SCALE

01	SpecFloor® 1K SF Silane Hybrid Coating	100–175 µm
02	Epoxy SB Floors & Walls	180–250 µm
03	FASTLINE® 80 Polyaspartic Coating & Sealer	250–472 µm
04	SpecFloor® Epoxy SF HB GlazeCoat	1.00–2.00 mm
05	SpecFloor® Epoxy SF Self-Levelling	≈2.1–3.1 mm

Bar lengths are compressed for legibility and do not represent a linear thickness scale. Figures are total system dry film thickness across the builds for each system.

CHOOSE YOUR SYSTEM

	01 SpecFloor® 1K SF Silane Hybrid Coating	02 Epoxy SB Floors & Walls	03 FASTLINE® 80 Coating & Sealer	04 SpecFloor® Epoxy SF HB GlazeCoat	05 SpecFloor® Epoxy SF Self-Levelling
CHEMISTRY	1K silane hybrid	2K SB epoxy	2K polyaspartic	2K SF epoxy	3K SF epoxy
FAMILY	Thin-film seal	Thin-film coating	Rapid-cure	Mid-build epoxy	High-build screed
BUILDS IN THIS BOOK	2 — clear, pigmented	2 — concrete, steel	2 — smooth, heavy-duty SCS specifications; slip build on p14	1.0 mm – 2.5 mm	1.05 mm – 3.1 mm
TOTAL BUILD	100–175 µm	180–250 µm	250–472 µm	1.0 mm – 2.5 mm	1.05 mm – 3.1 mm
VOLUME SOLIDS	100%	60%	80% / 82%	100%	100%
VOC	Solvent free	Solvent based	~155–170 g/L indicative	0 g/L	0 g/L
POT LIFE	20 min open @ 25°C	8 h @ 20°C	60–90 min @ 25°C	25 min @ 25°C	≈30 min @ 25°C
FOOT TRAFFIC	24 h @ 25°C	16 h @ 30°C	2 h @ 25°C	24 h @ 20°C	≈24 h @ 25°C
FULL CURE	7 days or MEK rub	14 days or MEK rub	2 days @ 25°C	Not stated	7 days @ 25°C
UV STABLE	UV grade on request	No — chalks	Yes — aliphatic	<5% loss 200h QUV	No — chalks and discolours
SLIP OPTION	On request	Aggregate in wet film	Aggregate in wet film	Aggregate in wet film	On request
BEST FOR	Dust-proofing and stain protection on sound concrete	General duty floors and walls, steel vastrap	Floors that cannot be out of service	Chemical, pharma and food production areas	Heavy forklift traffic and seamless hygiene

UV DECIDES INDOOR FROM OUTDOOR

Epoxy SB and the epoxy primers chalk in sunlight, and Self-Levelling chalks and discolours; that is chemistry, not quality. Where a floor sees direct sun, specify FASTLINE® 80 — specify FASTLINE® 80 — a UV-stable aliphatic crosslinker, non-yellowing and exterior-durable., non-yellowing and exterior-durable. GlazeCoat resists sunlight and holds gloss, under 5% loss after 200 hours QUV. The epoxies can be finished with an aliphatic clear where exposure is

WHEN ENVIRONMENTS MEET IN ONE BUILDING

ZONE IT, DO NOT AVERAGE IT A distribution centre with a battery-charging bay and a wash bay is three environments, not one. Specifying a single system across all of them means either overpaying across the whole floor or under-specifying the bay that fails first. Zone the drawing before you price it.	PLAN THE TRANSITION, NOT JUST THE ZONES Where zones abut, the transition detail matters more than either system. Plan the boundary at a construction joint, a doorway or a demarcation line — not in the middle of a traffic route — and refer the detail to SCS technical before the drawing is issued.	ONE FINISH, DIFFERENT BUILDS The cheapest way to zone a floor is to hold the topcoat constant and vary the build beneath it. The floor reads as one surface, cleans the same way, and the heavy-duty areas get the millimetres they need without the whole slab carrying the cost.
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THE FIVE QUESTIONS THAT DECIDE IT.

1 · What moves across the floor, how heavy and how often?

2 · What is spilled or washed on it, at what concentration and temperature?

3 · What the slab is — age, strength and moisture?

4 · How long the floor can be out of service?

5 · Whether slip resistance, hygiene or appearance governs the finish?

ENTITY NOTE.

Specialized Coating Systems manufactures and supplies these systems and provides technical specification support. Installation is carried out by trained and approved applicators in accordance with the product Technical Data Sheets and the project system specification.

SYSTEM 01 · THIN-FILM · 100-175 µm

SPECFLOOR® 1K SF SILANE HYBRID COATING

SILANE HYBRID IMPREGNATION

A one-component, solvent-free silane hybrid that penetrates deep into the pores of a cement-bound floor, fills them completely and forms a thin, hard film on the surface. Dust-proofing, stain protection and scratch resistance in a single product.

SPECFLOOR® 1K SF SILANE HYBRID COATING

SpecFloor® 1K SF Silane Hybrid is a one component, solvent free, silane hybrid coating based on the latest silane technology for the impregnation of mineral substrates or as a thin layer coating. It cures on contact with moisture and its chemical structure has been optimised to achieve low viscosity — so it penetrates the pores of the floor rather than sitting on top of it.

Two builds. Clear leaves the concrete looking like concrete, the aggregate, the trowel work and the colour variation all still read, but wet, with the depth and sheen of a slab that has just been washed down. Two layers of 50 µm. Pigmented adds colour over a clear impregnating layer, in three layers to 175 µm. The pigmented build comes in both Gloss and SilkMatt, a grade choice, not a different system.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

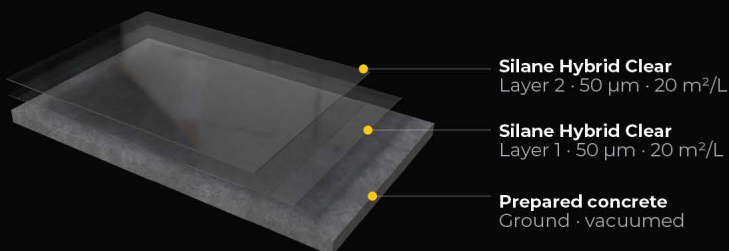
Resistance to a wide range of chemicals and solvents. Impervious to typical cleaning agents. Effective stain protection. A stain-resistant impregnation — coffee, tea, ketchup, orange juice, ink, red wine, household and engine oils. Surfaces exhibit high strength and are exceedingly scratch resistant.

FINISH & COLOUR

Clear is available in Gloss. Pigmented is available in Gloss and in SilkMatt, where the primer layer becomes the Clear SilkMatt grade. Tinted to order. Polishable after 24 hours.

SYSTEM BUILD

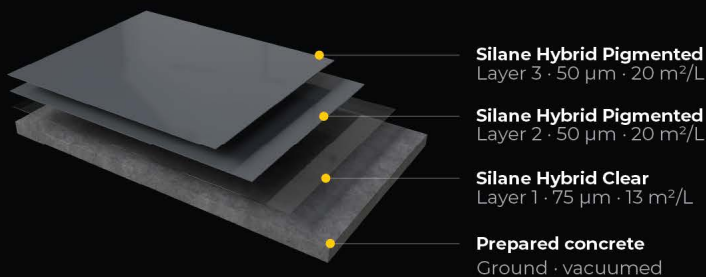
BUILD 01 CLEAR 2 layers · wet look, concrete still reads



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

100 µm

BUILD 02 PIGMENTED 3 layers · wet look, concrete still reads



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

175 µm

WHEN TO SPECIFY WHICH BUILD

01 CLEAR

Where the concrete itself is the finish. The slab reads exactly as it did — aggregate, trowel marks, colour variation — but with a wet look. Showrooms, event space, workshops, restaurants. Seals and hardens the surface and stops the staining, without changing what the floor is.

02 PIGMENTED

Where colour does work — zoning a warehouse, lifting light levels in a dark aisle, hiding an inconsistent slab, or meeting a house colour. The clear layer still goes down first and still does the impregnating.



POLISHABLE



WELDING-SPARK RESISTANT



INCOMBUSTIBLE



STAIN RESISTANT

INTENDED USE

- Warehousing, logistics centres and train stations
- Workshops and car repair shops — resists sparks and heat from welding and angular grinding
- Parking garages and vehicle movement areas
- Showrooms, restaurants, event centres and food production facilities
- Polished or non-polished concrete, paving, clinker, brick and natural stone

AT A GLANCE

Product type: 1K solvent-free silane hybrid · moisture cure

Theoretical coverage: 10 m²/L @ 100 µm · 20 m²/L @ 50 µm

Finish: Gloss · SilkMatt on the pigmented grade

Application area: Concrete, paving, clinker, brick, stone, exterior UV-stable grade available



SYSTEM 02 · THIN-FILM · 180–250 µm

EPOXY SB FLOORS & WALLS

SOLVENT-BASED EPOXY COATING

A two-component, polyamide-cured epoxy applied directly to bare concrete — the first coat thinned to penetrate and seal, the second building the wearing film. Equally at home on steel vastrap and checker plate. Tough, abrasion resistant and resistant to hot tyre pick-up.

EPOXY SB FLOORS & WALLS

Epoxy SB Floors & Walls is a two component, solvent-based polyamide cured epoxy pigmented floor coating for light to medium duty application on floors. On sound concrete it is self-priming — the first coat is thinned 10% with SA65 Thinner to enhance penetration and sealing, and the second builds the wearing film.

It is equally suitable for steel vastrap and checker plate flooring, stair treads and walkways, over an abrasive blast to Sa 2½ with a 50–70 µm angular profile. Non-slip aggregate can be cast into the wet film, and the same product is used as a highly abrasion resistant traffic safety marking for indoor car parks, factory and warehouse walkways, lines and demarcation.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

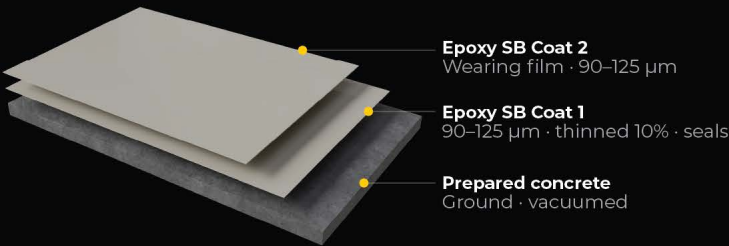
Resistant to abrasion, solvents and chemicals, fats and oils. Water resistant and resistant to normal household cleaning chemicals. Not resistant to strong acids and alkalis.

FINISH & COLOUR

Satin, tintable to a wide range of colours. Non-slip aggregate cast into the wet film renders the floor slip resistant. The film chalks on prolonged sunlight exposure — where the floor is UV-exposed, finish with an aliphatic clear.

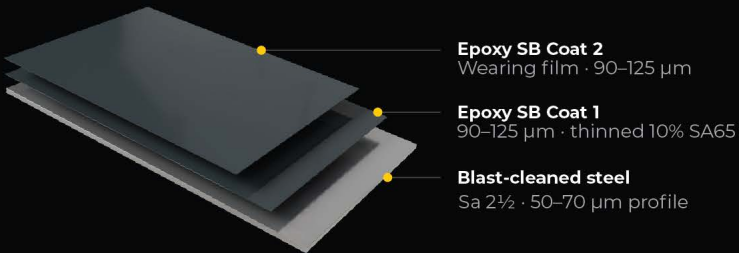
SYSTEM BUILD

BUILD 01 CONCRETE 2 coats · self-priming



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM 180–250 µm

BUILD 02 STEEL 2 coats · vastrap and checker plate



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM 180–250 µm

WHEN TO SPECIFY WHICH BUILD

01 · CONCRETE

The standard build, and the reason the product exists. Sound interior concrete, self-primed by thinning the first coat 10% so it penetrates and seals rather than sitting on the surface. Warehouses, production halls, plant rooms, vehicle areas.

02 · STEEL

Vastrap and checker plate flooring, stair treads, walkways and platforms. The film is identical; what changes is the preparation — an abrasive blast to Sa 2½ with a 50–70 µm angular profile, coated before oxidation returns.



HOT-TYRE RESISTANT



SELF-PRIMING ON CONCRETE



FLOOR AND WALL



TINTABLE

INTENDED USE

- Warehouses, high traffic areas and general production facilities
- Chemical manufacturing plants
- Aircraft hangars and maintenance areas
- Battery, generator, transmission and pump rooms
- Food and beverage production areas
- Vehicle movement areas, indoor car parks, lines and demarcation

AT A GLANCE

Product type: 2K solvent-based polyamide-cured epoxy

Theoretical coverage: 2.4 m²/L @ 250 µm — two coats

Finish: Satin

Application area: Interior as standard — the film chalks in sunlight



SYSTEM 03 · RAPID-CURE · 265–520 μm

FASTLINE® 80 POLYASPARTIC COATING & SEALER

RAPID-CURE UV-STABLE POLYASPARTIC

Where the floor cannot be out of service. Advanced polyaspartic chemistry takes foot traffic in about two hours at 25°C and full chemical cure in two days, with an aliphatic crosslinker that does not yellow. Finished with the crystal-clear Sealer for added protection and chemical resistance.

FASTLINE® 80 POLYASPARTIC COATING & SEALER

FASTLINE® 80 Polyaspartic Coating is a two-component, solvent-borne, high-solids, rapid-cure polyaspartic for line marking, walkways, demarcation zones and decorative industrial flooring. FASTLINE® 80 Polyaspartic Sealer is its crystal-clear, non-yellowing partner — 82% volume solids at 80–120 µm per coat, laid over the coloured film for added protection and chemical resistance.

Both builds are the same three layer types — primer, colour, clear. Interior smooth is the default at 150–200 µm of colour; heavy-duty vehicular takes two primer coats and 200–300 µm where loaded vehicles turn under power. Watch the recoat window on both — 2 to 24 hours at 25°C, after which the coat below has to be abraded. Both build-ups are SCS specifications assembled.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Excellent chemical and abrasion resistance. Hot-tyre pick-up resistant; withstands forklift, pallet-truck and pedestrian wear. Not designed for permanent immersion or standing water.

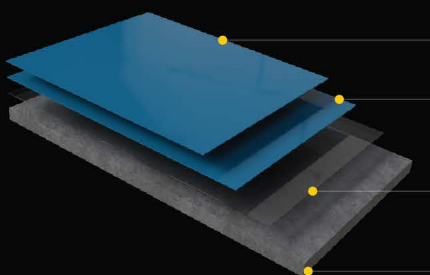
FINISH & COLOUR

High gloss as standard, matt on request. Wide RAL colour range, pigmented via a colourant pack supplied per kit — 500 ml with the 4.5 L kit, 2 L with the 18 L kit. The clear Sealer carries the same gloss and is non-yellowing, so the finish specified is the finish that stays.

SYSTEM BUILD

BUILD 01 INTERIOR SMOOTH warehouse marking, walkways, demarcation

BUILD 02 HEAVY-DUTY 2 primer coats · vastrap and checker plate



FASTLINE® 80 Sealer (OPTIONAL)
Clear · 80–120 µm · 10.2 / 6.8 m²/L

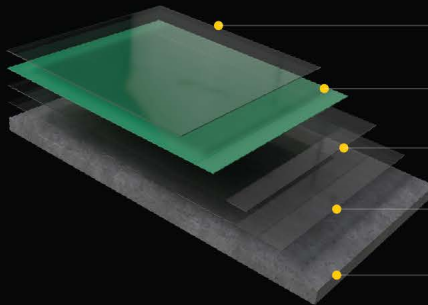
FASTLINE® 80 Coating
150–200 µm · 5.3 / 4.0 m²/L

PLASTILINE® Dust Fixing & Concrete Primer SB
Methacrylate · 20–26 µm

Prepared concrete
Ground · vacuumed

TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

265–370 µm



FASTLINE® 80 Sealer (OPTIONAL)
Clear · 80–120 µm · 10.2 / 6.8 m²/L

FASTLINE® 80 Coating
200–300 µm · 4.0 / 2.7 m²/L

PLASTILINE® Dust Fixing & Concrete Primer SB
2nd coat · Methacrylate · 20–26 µm

PLASTILINE® Dust Fixing & Concrete Primer SB
1st coat · Methacrylate · 20–26 µm

Prepared concrete
Ground · vacuumed

TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

350–520 µm

WHEN TO SPECIFY WHICH BUILD

01 · INTERIOR SMOOTH

Sound interior concrete, dry and already flat. Demarcation, aisle marking, walkways and coloured floor zones, sealed with the clear for added protection and chemical resistance. The default build and the cheapest to lay.

02 · HEAVY-DUTY VEHICULAR

Truck bays, stop streets and anywhere loaded vehicles turn under power. Two primer coats and 200–300 µm of colour instead of 150–200 µm, under the same clear sealer.



UV STABLE · NON-YELLOWING



FOOT TRAFFIC IN 2 HOURS



60–90 MIN POT LIFE



EXCELLENT CHEMICAL & ABRASION

INTENDED USE

- Warehouse line demarcation, aisle markings and bay outlines
- Pedestrian walkways and BRT, bus and cycle lanes
- Loading docks, ramps and truck bays
- Coloured floor zones — safety colour-coding, picking zones, hazard areas
- Parking bays, parkades and decorative coloured floors in showrooms

AT A GLANCE

Product type: **2K solvent-borne polyaspartic · aliphatic**

Theoretical coverage: Coating 5.3 m²/L @ 150 µm · Sealer 10.2 @ 80 µm

Finish: **High gloss · matt on request**

Application area: Interior and exterior — UV stable, non-yellowing



SYSTEM 03 · RAPID-CURE · 250–472 μm

SPECFLOOR® EPOXY SF HB GLAZE COAT

HIGH-BUILD SELF-LEVELLING EPOXY

A new-generation modified-amine epoxy that flows level to a bubble-free gloss and holds it — less than 5% gloss loss after 200 hours QUV exposure, against up to 60% for a standard epoxy. Solvent free, zero VOC, and it cures down to 0°C.

SPECFLOOR® EPOXY SF HB GLAZE COAT

SpecFloor® Epoxy SF HB GlazeCoat is a two-component, pigmented or clear, solvent-free modified cycloaliphatic amine-cured epoxy floor coating designed to be applied from 0.20 to 1.50 mm in a single layer. High build in one pass means fewer coats, fewer curing windows and a faster installation.

The builds shown follow SCS's GlazeCoat system sheet, primed with SpecFloor SF Primer UltraClear. Coat one is broadcast with AFS 55 aggregate at 300 g/m² for a mechanical key; coat two seals it. The current GlazeCoat data sheet instead specifies Epoxy WB Concrete Primer, or Epoxy SF Primer Fast Cure on damp substrates — confirm the primer with SCS technical for the project.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

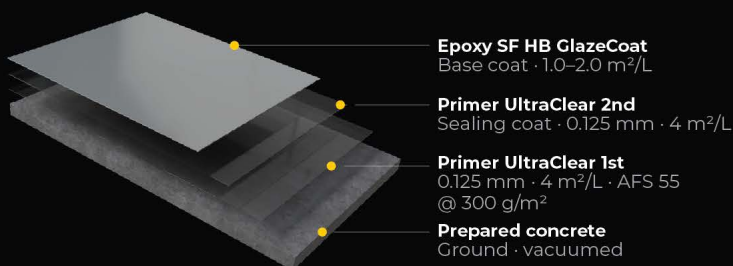
Chemical and abrasion resistance. Resists fuels, oils, lubricants, grease and general contamination. Excellent abrasion, chemical and wear resistance.

FINISH, COLOUR & SLIP

Gloss, pigmented or clear. For matt or satin, overcoat with SpecAqua® 2K PU Topcoat DeadMatt; for gloss with rapid return to service, SpecQuick® Polyaspartic Clear Coat or FASTLINE® 80 Polyaspartic Sealer. Broadcast graded aggregate into the wet film for an anti-skid finish.

SYSTEM BUILD

BUILD 01 STANDARD industrial, commercial, showrooms

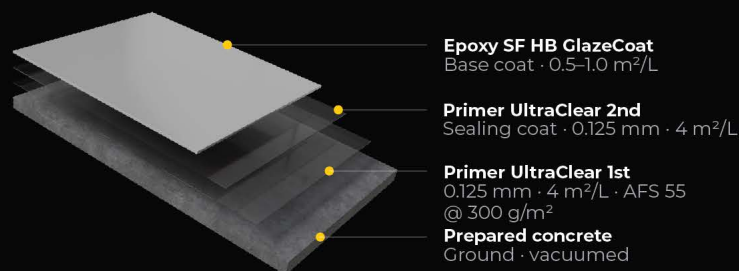


TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

1.0–1.5 mm

BUILD 02 HEAVY DUTY

within the 0.2–1.5 mm single-layer range · chemical, pharma, food



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

1.5–2.5 mm

WHEN TO SPECIFY WHICH BUILD

01 · STANDARD 1.00 MM

General industrial and commercial duty. Showrooms, warehouses, production areas, vehicle movement. One millimetre of build is enough where the load is traffic and abrasion rather than chemical attack or impact.

02 · HEAVY DUTY 2.00 MM

Chemical manufacturing, pharmaceutical, medical and food and beverage production. Three times the body coat, still laid in a single pass — more film between the process and the slab, and more to lose before the substrate is reached.



GLOSS RETENTION



SELF-LEVELLING



ZERO VOC



CURES DOWN TO 0°C

INTENDED USE

- General industrial, commercial and residential floor coatings
- Warehouses, high-traffic areas and general production facilities
- Chemical manufacturing, pharmaceutical and medical production areas
- Food and beverage production areas
- Aircraft hangars and maintenance areas
- Showrooms, vehicle movement areas, battery and pump rooms

AT A GLANCE

Product type: 2K solvent-free modified cycloaliphatic amine epoxy

Theoretical coverage: 2 m²/L @ 0.50 mm

Finish: Gloss · matt or satin by topcoat

Application area: Interior and exterior — resists sunlight, <5% gloss loss 200 h QUV



SYSTEM 05 · HIGH-BUILD · 1.05–3.1 mm

SPECFLOOR® EPOXY SF SELF-LEVELLING

SEAMLESS SELF-LEVELLING EPOXY

A 100% solids, three-component, solvent-free amine-cured epoxy supplied as a pre-matched kit — factory-tinted resin, activator and graded silica filler. Poured and raked to a seamless, level, bubble-free floor from 1.05–3.1 mm. No joints to harbour soiling.

SPECFLOOR® EPOXY SF SELF-LEVELLING

SpecFloor® Epoxy SF Self-Levelling is a 100% solids, three-component, solvent-free amine-cured epoxy self-levelling floor. Supplied as a pre-matched kit — factory-tinted resin, activator and graded silica filler — with no site batching of filler ratios and no colour mixing on site.

Two builds, same system, different thickness. 2 mm is the standard industrial and commercial floor and the base layer of the STRATA SOLID architectural system; 3 mm is specified where loading, impact or wear is severe. Both are primed on dry concrete with Epoxy WB Concrete Primer, 50–100 µm in two coats to a pinhole-free surface. On damp concrete this becomes Epoxy SF Primer Fast Cure at over 400 µm in two coats.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

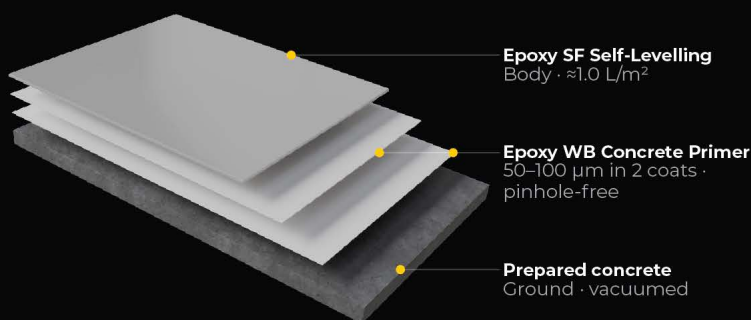
Good resistance to inorganic acids, alkalis and common cleaning agents.

FINISH, COLOUR & TOPCOATS

Not UV stable — it chalks and discolours in sunlight, so specify for interiors or refer an exposed floor to SCS technical. Pigmented to order; gloss uncoated. For matt or satin, overcoat with SpecAqua® 2K PU Topcoat DeadMatt or GlazeTek® — at 2 mm under DeadMatt Colour and Clear this is the STRATA SOLID base layer. On metal or tile, prime with Epoxy Multi Prime 100 µm or Epoxy WB GP Primer 50 µm.

SYSTEM BUILD

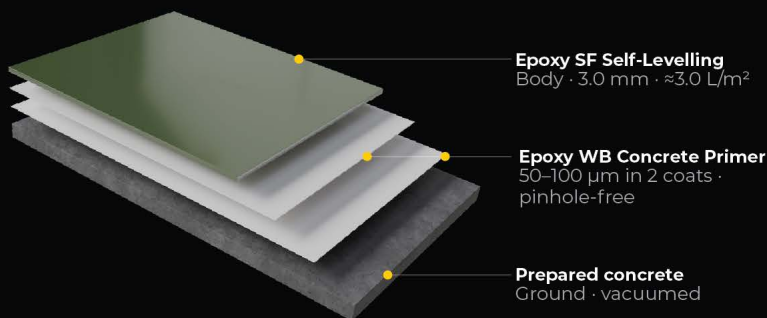
BUILD 01 STANDARD Industrial, commercial, STRATA SOLID base



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

1.05 - 1.1 mm

BUILD 02 HEAVY DUTY Severe loading, impact and wear



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM

3.05 - 3.1 mm

WHEN TO SPECIFY WHICH BUILD

01 · STANDARD 2 MM

The general industrial and commercial floor — warehousing with forklift traffic, distribution, workshops, food and pharmaceutical interiors, retail and healthcare. Also the base layer of the STRATA SOLID architectural system at exactly this build.

02 · HEAVY DUTY 3 MM

Heavy engineering and plant floors where loading, impact and wear are severe. Same kit, same pour, one more millimetre — and roughly 50% more material, so price it against the service life you need.



SEAMLESS · NO JOINTS



FORKLIFT RATED



ZERO VOC



FACTORY TINTED

INTENDED USE

- Industrial and commercial floors, interior dry or wet areas
- Warehousing with forklift traffic, distribution centres, workshops
- Food processing, bakeries, beverage and pharmaceutical (interior)
- Retail, showrooms, offices, schools, gyms and healthcare
- STRATA SOLID base layer at 2 mm on primed concrete
- Heavy engineering and plant floors at 3 mm

AT A GLANCE

Product type: **3K solvent-free amine-cured epoxy · silica filled**

Theoretical coverage: **≈1.0 L/m²** of mixed material per mm of build

Finish: **Gloss · matt or satin by topcoat**

Application area: **Interior — dry or wet areas**

SLIP RESISTANCE

Slip resistance is not a property of a coating. It is a texture — graded aggregate broadcast into wet film and locked in under a seal coat. Most of the systems in this book will carry it. What changes is the aggregate, the rate, and the coat that holds it down.



THE AGGREGATE — TYPE, GRADE AND RATE

Aggregate	Grade	Particle Size	Broadcast Rate	Character and where it belongs
Aluminium oxide	F60 mesh	0.25–0.35 mm	0.8–1.2 kg/m ²	Aggressive, hard, durable — heavy-traffic walkways, loading docks, ramps and slip-critical industrial floors. The two meshes differ only in particle size: F60 the coarser profile, F80 the finer.
Aluminium oxide	F80 mesh	0.18–0.25 mm	0.8–1.2 kg/m ²	
Crushed anti-slip glass	No. 2 grade	0.4–0.8 mm	0.6–1.0 kg/m ²	Moderate, lower-profile aesthetic — decorative walkways, retail and commercial floors, light-traffic slip protection. No. 2 is the coarser of the two grades, No. 3 the finer.
Crushed anti-slip glass	No. 3 grade	0.2–0.4 mm	0.6–1.0 kg/m ²	

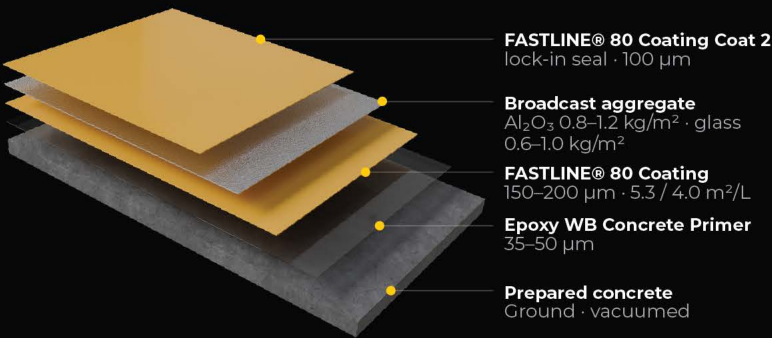
HOW IT GOES DOWN — THE FASTLINE® 80 METHOD

- 01 · LAY THE COLOUR**
Apply the coloured coat at its specified wet and dry film thickness over a primed substrate. Work to a wet edge — the broadcast has to land in wet film.
- 02 · BROADCAST TO REFUSAL**
Within 5–10 minutes of laying the coat, broadcast the aggregate evenly until the surface will take no more. Under-broadcasting leaves bald patches that read as hazards.
- 03 · CURE, SWEEP, SEAL**
Allow a minimum 24 hours cure, then sweep and vacuum every loose grain — loose aggregate under a seal coat is a delamination point. Then seal at 100 µm, within the 80–120 µm the method allows. That seal coat is a second coat of the Coating, not the clear Sealer.

Epoxy SB and GlazeCoat state only that aggregate may be cast into the wet film — refer their broadcast rate, cure interval and seal coat to SCS technical.

EXAMPLE BUILD

FASTLINE® 80 SLIP-RESISTANT
Walkways, BRT lanes, ramps, loading bays



TOTAL NOMINAL DRY FILM **285–350 µm**

Do not drown the texture.
A seal coat above its stated DFT fills the aggregate profile and defeats the anti-slip system. Broadcast to refusal, seal at 100 µm in the build shown, and sweep out every loose grain first.

WHICH SYSTEMS TAKE IT

- 01 — FASTLINE® 80 Polyaspartic Coating** — FASTLINE® 80 Polyaspartic Coating — a build in its own right, shown left: primer, colour coat
- 02 — Epoxy SB Floors & Walls** — non-slip aggregate can be cast into the wet applied product to render it non-slip.
- 03 — SpecFloor® Epoxy SF HB GlazeCoat** — graded aggregate may be broadcast into the wet film for an anti-skid finish.

SPECIFYING A RATING. A DIN 51130 slip rating for a specified FASTLINE® 80 build is available on request. No R-value is printed on the current data sheets, so a project that must hit a stated classification should be referred to SCS technical before the system is fixed.

TEXTURE WEARS BEFORE IT LOOKS WORN. Slip resistance is the first property a trafficked floor loses, and it goes long before the coating looks tired. Check it underfoot in wet areas quarterly, and plan the re-seal on a shutdown rather than after an incident.

SURFACE PREPARATION

The examination, assessment and preparation of the substrate are critical to the long-term performance of the flooring system.

Resin flooring is not intended to compensate for inadequate substrate strength or significant deviations in level.

WHAT THE SLAB HAS TO BE BEFORE ANYTHING OPENS

Acceptance criteria differ by system and are set out in the project specification, but these are the four checks to run — and not every data sheet states every one of them.

AGE — where it is stated: 28 days for FASTLINE® 80, 4 to 6 weeks for Self-Levelling, 7 days for the epoxy primers.

Strength — where it is stated: at least 25 MPa compressive and 1.5 MPa tensile (ASTM C39/C1583).

Moisture — measured by CM method, not judged by eye: below 4% for FASTLINE® 80, below 3–4% for Self-Levelling, not more than 7% water moisture for Epoxy SB, and a dry substrate for GlazeCoat.

Flatness — the Silane Hybrid data sheet requires a flat surface, with irregularities ground down or filled; and resin flooring is not a levelling compound, so a self-levelling pour costs a millimetre of material for every millimetre of deviation.

WHAT MUST COME OFF

Substrates shall be sound, structurally stable and free from laitance, weak surface layers, curing compounds, oils, grease, waxes, sealers, contamination and loose material. Mechanical preparation achieves an open-textured, absorbent surface capable of providing adequate mechanical key and adhesion.

Mechanical preparation produces dust. Vacuum thoroughly before application — do not blow-clean with compressed air alone. Where deep oil contamination cannot be fully removed mechanically, prime those areas with Epoxy WB General Purpose Primer first.

CRACKS, JOINTS, DETAILS

Cracks, joints, voids and defects shall be identified prior to installation. Structural or movement joints shall be carried through the flooring system and shall not be bridged. Shrinkage cracks and minor defects may be repaired with compatible materials. The cause of cracking shall be investigated and resolved first.

THE METHODS, AND WHEN EACH IS RIGHT

DIAMOND GRINDING

The default for interiors. Removes laitance and light contamination, leaves a controlled even profile, and produces a floor flat enough for a self-levelling pour. Always vacuum-shrouded.

SCARIFYING & MILLING

For heavy removal — thick old coatings, contaminated layers, levelling a deviation. It leaves grooves that must be ground or filled. Never the final step on its own.

SHOT BLASTING

Fastest over open areas and the most open profile — the right choice under a high-build or self-levelling system. Coarser, so a thin film over it will telegraph the pattern.

ABRASIVE BLASTING — STEEL

Sa 2½, angular profile — 50–70 µm for Epoxy SB (ISO 8501-1:2007 / SSPC-SP10), 50–75 µm for FASTLINE® 80 (ISO 8501-1), primed within 4 hours. If flash rust appears, re-blast.

MOISTURE — THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF FAILURE

Substrate moisture shall be assessed prior to application. Systems that act as vapour barriers are susceptible to failure where rising damp or moisture ingress is present. Where moisture exceeds permissible limits, mitigation or a moisture-tolerant primer must be built into the design.

Damp concrete has an answer. Epoxy SF Primer Fast Cure may be applied to damp — not wet — concrete, cures down to 0°C, and seals the CO₂ pathways that cause outgassing bubbles under a self-levelling floor. Work it vigorously into the substrate to maximise penetration.

ADHESION VERIFICATION

Adhesion or compatibility test areas may be carried out on representative prepared substrates before full installation. Successful adhesion is demonstrated by cohesive failure within the substrate, not adhesive failure at the interface.

Preparation is most of the cost and all of the risk. Every system here performs to its data sheet on a correctly prepared slab, and none performs on a bad one. Note that where a data sheet permits chemical etching or high-pressure water blasting to remove laitance, that is still not a substitute for a mechanical profile on a power-floated slab. Where a floor is retro-fitted over an existing coating, budget a trial area before the tender price is fixed.

MAINTENANCE & SPECIFICATION

The flooring shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Regular cleaning appropriate to the service environment maintains hygiene, slip resistance and appearance.

Mechanical damage shall be repaired at the earliest opportunity to prevent progressive failure.

IN-SERVICE CARE

BEFORE THE FIRST CLEAN

Do not wash, scrub or chemically clean a new floor before it has reached full cure — return to service and full cure are two different dates. A floor that takes foot traffic at 24 hours may not be chemically cured for seven days. Cleaning inside that window is one of the most common causes of early surface damage.

SPILLAGE

Spillages, particularly of aggressive chemicals, shall be removed promptly. No coating in this range is specified for permanent immersion or standing water. A puddle left overnight is an immersion test the system was never specified for — and it is where failures start.

DEMARCATATION

Line marking and safety colour-coding wear before the floor does, because they take the same traffic on a thinner film. Plan re-marking as a maintenance item on its own cycle. FASTLINE® 80 goes back down with a two-hour return to foot traffic, so a re-mark rarely needs a shutdown.



AN INSPECTION ROUTINE THAT COSTS NOTHING

MONTHLY — WALK IT

- Chips and impact damage at door thresholds, column bases and rack legs
- Wheel tracking and burnishing along the main forklift routes
- Standing water or spillage anywhere it should not be
- Demarcation legibility — faded lines are a safety item before they are cosmetic

QUARTERLY — LOOK CLOSER

- Coving, upstands and floor-to-wall junctions for hairline separation
- Movement joints — the sealant, not the floor either side of it
- Slip resistance underfoot in wet areas; texture wears before it looks worn

ANNUALLY — DECIDE

- Measure remaining film where you can — worn zones against an unworn reference area
- Book the re-seal or re-coat on the next planned shutdown rather than the next failure
- Review the cleaning regime against what is actually being used on the floor

SEND US THESE AND WE CAN SPECIFY IT

We issue a project-specific System Specification for every floor — the document your contractor prices against and your applicator works to. Five answers are normally enough for us to write it.

01 TRAFFIC

What moves across it, how heavy, how often, and on what wheels.

02 CHEMISTRY

What is spilled or washed on it — substance, concentration, temperature and frequency. State the cleaning regime separately.

03 SUBSTRATE

Age, strength, moisture reading, existing coating and its condition, and whether there is a damp-proof membrane.

04 TIME

Length of the available shutdown, and the date the floor has to carry traffic again.

05 FINISH

Gloss or matt, colour, slip rating, hygiene standard, and any client or auditor requirement that governs.

NO SUBSTITUTION. All materials shall be supplied as part of a complete, compatible system. No substitution of components shall be permitted without prior written approval. Mixing a primer from one house with a body coat from another is not a system — it is two products sharing a floor.

One number for the whole floor

The same technical desk specifies the floor, its demarcation and the structural steel above it — SCS manufactures all three ranges.



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