

Medici Floor Process

****Not to be applied at temperature below 50° ****

Not recommended for heavily damaged floors.

Color options should be signed off on by customer before using custom blends.

Reference Technical Data sheets for information on materials being used.

**Take pictures of area being coated before starting. Make sure to include any area where repairs are needed. **

Prep floor

1. Hand grind edges.
 - 1.1. **Be careful to not leave tooling lines as these will show through coating if not repaired.*
2. Grind with large floor grinder. **(DO NOT SHOTBLAST)**
3. Vacuum area fully to see cracks and pits that need repair.
4. Repair larger cracks and pits with Cyclospartic Crack Repair.
 - 4.1. It is recommended that Cyclospartic Crack Repair is used to avoid repairs showing.
 - 4.2. *Write down batch numbers for warranty info.*
 - 4.3. Using Crack Chase blade open large cracks.
 - 4.4. For large pits cut small gouges on edges with chase blade for adhesion.
 - 4.5. Vacuum pits and cracks to remove dust and debris.
 - 4.6. Large deep cracks can be partially filled with silica sand where filler would soak in.
 - 4.7. Mix Cyclospartic Crack Repair in amounts that can be applied quickly.
 - 4.8. Slightly overfill pits and cracks with Cyclospartic Crack Repair.
 - 4.9. Mix in silica sand if necessary to keep from running.
 - 4.10. After filling sprinkle small amounts of silica sand into the filler to help it swell.
 - 4.11. Once Cyclospartic Crack Repair has cured grind to level of concrete.
5. Vacuum entire floor starting with edges using black extension wand.
 - 5.1. Pay attention to corners and areas around garage door tracks.
 - 5.2. Next use vacuum head: take your time and make sure not to miss any areas.
6. Tape or mask off any areas if needed.
7. Repair smaller cracks and pits.
 - 7.1. GF Patch (hairline cracks and small pits).
 - 7.2. Use a few drops of tint to color GF Patch the same as the basecoat.
 - 7.3. Be sure to push GF patch into crack with putty knife.
 - 7.4. Clean any excess product from the floor.
 - 7.5. Look over previously filled cracks and pits and touch up with fast patch if needed.
8. Take pictures of repair work for warranty info.

Base Coat

Prep supplies

1. **Make sure you have the correct product (*Basecoat A and Basecoat B*)**
 - 1.1. *Write down batch numbers for warranty info*
2. Premix each bucket of product separately with separate mix wands
3. Buckets for mixing.
4. Acetone (for mixing in base coat and cleaning any spills)
5. Medici Tint Colors
6. Rags
7. 18" roller (Having an extra roller ready is good practice)
8. 1/8" notched squeegee.
9. Chip brushes
10. Spikes

Make plan

1. Where to start and how to work your way out
2. Double check to make sure everything is ready

Apply Base coat

1. Mix a batch (96oz maximum)
 - 1.1. Mix a batch that can be worked out within a maximum of 20 minutes.
 - 1.2. *Floor, Air, Material temp and Dew point all affect time of workability.*
 - 1.3. Color choice for basecoat should be 50/50 mixture of the Medici tint colors.
2. Pour a ribbon on the floor and cut in 3 to 4 inches from the wall with a brush as far as you think you can get with squeegee and roller spreading basecoat.
3. Using 1/8-inch notched squeegee spread product where the floor has been cut in.
4. Using 18" roller M&W basecoat to remove lines and puddles making it smooth.
5. ***Make sure to clean any product out of saw joints with chip brush.***
6. ***Mix more product as needed being careful to match tint amounts to previous batch.***
7. Continue to cut in, squeegee, and roller until floor is completely coated.
8. Remove tape immediately after base coating to avoid bleeding through or under tape.

After the basecoat is applied you should clean up tools and buckets and get ready for Medici coat. Basecoat should be tack free with no product or color sticking to your hand when pressing down to with light pressure. You have a maximum re-coat window of 12 hours. Make sure to apply Medici coat within that window or a scuff sanding will need be done. If you miss that window, scuff the base coat, vacuum, and solvent wipe. This will prepare the base coat for the Medici coat.

Medici Coat (500-600 sq/ft per gallon)

When applying the Medici coat be aware of the variable recoat window of Cyclo1 which starts at the time of mixing the product. It is best practice to time your application so the final topcoat can be applied within the recoat window of the Medici coat to avoid scuff sanding.

Prep Supplies

1. Make sure you have the correct product (Cyclo1)
2. Stabilizer shot (One shot per bag of Cyclo1).
3. 2 colors of tint
4. Buckets for mixing
5. Rags
6. 9" Dually Roller (having an extra roller ready is good practice)
7. 9" Dually Paint Tray
8. Chip brushes
9. Clean Spikes

Make plan

1. Where to start and how to work your way out.
2. Double check to make sure everything is ready before mixing product.

Apply Medici Coat

1. Tape off any areas as needed
2. Mix as much product as the entire project calls for.
 - 2.1. Its beneficial to mix more product than needed to avoid color variations that can occur with a second mix.
3. Fill both sides of tray each with one of the colors being careful to not overfill past the middle separator causing mixed colors in the tray.
 - 3.1. Cover remainder of product in the bucket until needed.
4. Cut in with chip brush 3 to 4 inches from the walls using both colors from the tray.
 - 4.1. Use a dabbing motion while rotating the brush to blend the colors.
 - 4.2. Blend enough so it doesn't appear as a boarder.
 - 4.3. Be careful not to over blend the two colors causing unwanted blurring.
5. Once an area is cut in apply the Medici colors with dually roller.
 - 5.1. Make note of what side of the roller is being used for each color and try to continue with the same to avoid unwanted blending.
6. Starting with M&W pattern using little down pressure roll out product in a 4' x 4' area.
 - 6.1. Rotate 90 degrees from the M&W and roll opposite of the first roll.
7. Using 3" to 6" strokes roll out the area from all different directions flipping roller head often to blend and completely cover base coat. Be careful to not over blend.
 - 7.1. One dip of the roller should cover an area approximately 4'x 4'

- 7.2. For larger areas have one person lay out product and another blending.
- 7.3. Running the roller lightly along the cut in area will help to blend the areas together.
- 7.4. Continue this process until entire area is covered.
8. Remove tape to avoid product bleeding through or under tape.
9. Allow Medici Coat to cure for at least 4 hours. At colder temperatures this may be longer.

Topcoat (500-600 sq/ft per gallon)

When applying the Medici coat be aware of the variable recoat window of AlphaCoat which starts at the time of mixing the product. It is best to time your application of topcoat so the recoat window has not elapsed to avoid the need to scuff sand the Medici coat.

- Before top coating check to make sure spikes will not leave marks on the floor and no color comes up on your fingers when touched.
- Maximum re-coat window is 12 hours. *This time starts when you open theCyclo1.*
 - This may be shorter in high heat.
- Be sure to have the topcoat finished within the re-coat window or aggressive sanding or grinding, vacuuming and solvent wipe will need to be completed prior to applying topcoat.

Prep Supplies

1. Make sure you have the correct product (Cyclo1)
 - 1.1. *Write down batch numbers for warranty info*
2. Stabilizer shot (One shot per bag of Cyclo1).
3. Abrasion Resistance Powder - One bag per gallon recommended.
4. Rags
5. 18" Roller
6. Roller tray
7. Chip brushes
8. Spikes

Make plan

1. Where to start and how to work your way out
2. Double check to make sure everything is ready

Apply Top Coat

1. Mix product to be used with stabilizer shot.
2. Add the amount of Abrasion Resistance Powder to achieve the required finish that was customer approved.
3. Pour product into roller pan tray
4. Using a roller apply material with an M&W pattern in a 4'x5' area.
 - 4.1. The coating must be applied at 500 to 600 sq ft per gallon
 - 4.2. Continue to work the product until roller lines disappear then move to the next area.
5. If cross rolling is needed it should be done within 10 minutes of initial application of the completed section.
 - 5.1. Overlap half the roller each time across the floor.
 - 5.2. Can do multiple back rolls if need to achieve a smooth finish.
6. Continue this process until the entire area is completed
7. Clean up tools and area.
8. Take pictures of completed floor.