



Method Statement

Ref. #: DCP10/05-0018-B-2026



Strongcoat SL2

(Epoxy self-leveling topping for floor surfaces)



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Section A: General Comments

General Notes:

The information below is a detailed overview for the application of DCP's **Strongcoat SL2** flooring system and should be read in conjunction with the relevant technical data sheet prior to application. All DCP Products should be applied by experienced specialist contractors.

All the points below assume correct preparation of the relevant surface.

High-Temperature Working:

Application temperature ranges from 10°C - 35°C and the substrate's relative humidity must not exceed 80%. It is suggested that, for temperatures above 35°C, the following guidelines are adopted as good working practice:

- i. Unmixed materials and equipment should be stored in a cool place and away from direct sunlight.
- ii. Avoid application during peak temperature of the day.
- iii. Plan for enough materials, tools and labour to ensure continuous applicator process.
- iv. Avoid applying the material if the ambient temperature is around 35°C and rising.

Low-Temperature Working:

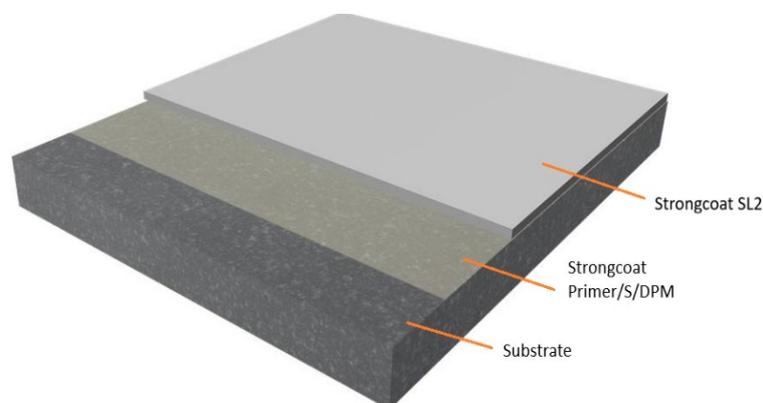
It is suggested that, for temperatures below 10°C, the following guidelines are adopted as good working practice:

- i. Unmixed materials should be stored in a warm area.
- ii. Cold temperatures will affect the properties of the material.
- iii. Avoid applying the material if the temperature is around 10°C and falling.

System Products:

Primer: **Strongcoat Primer/S, Strongcoat DPM.**

Floor topping: **Strongcoat SL2.**



Tools and Equipment:

It is suggested that the following list of equipment are adopted as a minimum requirement

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Personal protection</i> | : | <i>Protective overalls</i> |  |
| | : | <i>Goggles or a face mask</i> | |
| | : | <i>Good quality gloves</i> | |
| | : | <i>Safety shoes</i> | |
| | : | <i>Safety helmet</i> | |
| <i>Preparation equipment</i> | : | <i>Concrete vacuum (Fig.1)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Grit blasting machine (Fig.2)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Brush (Fig.3)</i> | |
| <i>Application equipment</i> | : | <i>Power-whisk fitted in a heavy-duty slow speed electric drill (Fig.4)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Empty bucket (25 litre) (Fig.5)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Roller (Fig.6)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Rubber spike shoes (Fig.7)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Masking tape (Fig.8)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Casco or creteangle type mixer (Fig.9)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Pin rake (Fig.10)</i> | |
| | : | <i>Spike roller (Fig.11)</i> | |



Fig.1: Concrete vacuum



Fig.2: Grit blasting machine



Fig.3: Brush



Fig.4: Power-whisk fitted in a heavy-duty slow speed electric drill



Fig.5: Empty bucket



Fig.6: Roller



Fig.7: Rubber spike shoes

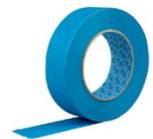


Fig.8: Masking tape



Fig.9: Casco or creteangle type mixer



Fig.10: Pin rake



Fig.11: Spike roller

Section B: Application

1.0 Substrate Preparation

- 1.1 Concrete substrates should be fully cured and achieve a minimum compressive strength of 25 N/mm² and a minimum pull-off strength of 1.5 N/mm².
- 1.2 The concrete substrate should be below 80% RH and have less than 4% moisture content, for concrete of 28 days old or more. Alternatively, **Strongcoat DPM** should be applied according to the priming section.
- 1.3 Perform relative humidity test using in situ devices (i.e. hygrometer) according to ASTM F2170.A close-up photograph showing a person's hand holding a handheld digital hygrometer against a light-colored concrete surface. The device has a small screen and several buttons.
- 1.4 Oil and grease contamination must be completely removed using degreasing products, hot compressed air, torching or any other suitable method which assures the surface is free from any oil traces.A photograph of a concrete floor with several dark, circular stains, likely from oil or grease, illustrating the need for cleaning.
- 1.5 Ensure that all pinholes and grooves in the prepared substrate are properly filled using suitable epoxy putty materials prior to the application of subsequent layers. This is crucial to prevent pinhole reflection and to achieve a smooth, seamless finish.
- 1.6 Excess laitance, old coating, or surface treatments are best removed mechanically using abrasive blast cleaning such as grinding, light sand/grit blasting, scarifying.A photograph of a blue and white industrial grinding machine with a large grinding wheel and a hopper for dust collection, used for surface preparation.
- 1.7 Surfaces should be sound and with no irregularities as they can affect the finish of the applied product.
- 1.8 When applied over cement screeds, shot blasting is recommended to remove any laitance followed by vacuuming.
- 1.9 Non-porous substrates must be mechanically abraded to create a profiled surface for bonding.
- 1.10 All cracks and spalled concrete should be repaired before starting the application to prevent material from flowing into them and producing air bubbles. Consult the DCP Technical Department for specific recommendations.

1.11 All blowholes and minor imperfections should be repaired by epoxy paste using **Quickmast 341**.



1.12 Before **Strongcoat SL2** application, make sure the substrate is completely flat. A leveling tool should be used to evaluate the flatness of the application area depending on its size. Height markings network separated every (1.5 x 1.5 m) is recommended to make it easier to apply the material.



1.13 Apply the product on a small test area before actual application to check for any problems with the surface preparation.

*Note: The temperature of the floor must be maintained above 10°C throughout the application and drying of the **Strongcoat SL2**.*

Joints and moving cracks:

- **Strongcoat SL2** shouldn't be installed over any non-filled/sealed joints or any moving cracks.
- Open up and clean the existing joints in between the concrete slab and vacuum thoroughly.
- All dust, loose and friable material must be removed from all joint voids before application of any joint sealant.
- All existing joints such as (expansion, isolation, construction, and control joints) as well as all moving cracks, must be sealed using a proper sealing compound specifically designed for use in joints.
- It is advisable to reflect any existing joints in the same width, direction, and location on the surface of the finished screed.

2.0 Priming

Priming is done to seal the substrate in order to prevent pin holing caused by the release of air from the substrate. Adequate evaluation of the substrate conditions will determine the type of priming required, reducing the risk of failures. The choice of primer depends on the substrate surface.

2.1 **Strongcoat Primer/S** [For application onto porous and impervious substrates].

- 2.1.1 Stir individual components of **Strongcoat Primer/S** and ensure that bottom and sides are thoroughly scraped.
- 2.1.2 Transfer the entire content of the hardener into the base and mix for 2 - 3 minutes using a slow-speed mixer fitted with a suitable paddle.
- 2.1.3 Using a brush or short hair lambswool roller, apply the mixed **Strongcoat Primer/S** evenly over the prepared surface.
- 2.1.4 **Strongcoat Primer** should be applied at a rate of 0.2 kg/m² per coat to achieve a dry film thickness of 200 microns per coat. **Strongcoat Primer S** should be applied at a rate of 0.2 kg/m² per coat to achieve a dry film thickness of 175 microns per coat.
- 2.1.5 If a second coat is required, apply it within the specified overcoating time.

Note: Avoid any primer ponding on the floor.

- 2.1.6 Allow drying for 24 hours before applying **Strongcoat SL2**.
- 2.1.7 The primer should be protected from damp, condensation, and water for at least 24 hours.



2.2 **Strongcoat DPM** [For application onto surfaces with a relative humidity above 75%].

- 2.2.1 Stir individual components of **Strongcoat DPM** and ensure that the bottom and sides are thoroughly scraped.
- 2.2.2 Transfer the entire content of the hardener into the base and mix for 2 - 3 minutes using a slow-speed mixer fitted with a suitable paddle.
- 2.2.3 Using a brush or short hair lambswool roller, apply the mixed **Strongcoat DPM** evenly over the prepared surface.
- 2.2.4 **Strongcoat DPM** can be applied at a rate of 3.5 to 3.7 m²/kg to achieve a dry film thickness of 200 microns per coat.

Notes:

- *Coverage figures will vary according to the texture, porosity, and evenness of the surface on which the **Strongcoat DPM** is being applied.*
- *One coat of **Strongcoat DPM** is required where the relative humidity level of the screed is between 75% and 85%. For RH levels between 86% and 98%, apply 2 coats*

- 2.2.5 Allow drying for 24 hours before applying **Strongcoat SL2**.



3.0 Mixing

- 3.1 Stir individual components of **Strongcoat SL2** thoroughly and ensure that the bottom and sides are thoroughly scraped before mixing.
- 3.2 Use a Jiffy-type mixer attached to a slow-running electrical drill to mix the Base and Hardener components of **Strongcoat SL2**.
- 3.3 Place the mixer as near to the working area as possible.
- 3.4 Pour the entire content of the Hardener and the base components into a separate mixing container.
- 3.5 Start mixing for approximately 2 minutes until a uniform consistency is achieved.
- 3.6 Once the Hardener and Base have been mixed, transfer all the mixed material into a Casco or Creteangle-type mixer.
- 3.7 Ensure that the bottom and sides are thoroughly scraped.
- 3.8 Start the mixer and transfer to it the entire contents of the **Strongcoat SL2** Filler container gradually.
- 3.9 Continue mixing until a smooth, lumps free consistency is achieved. Total mixing time not to be less than 2 minutes.



Notes:

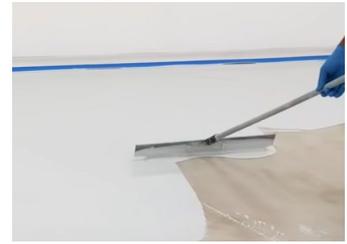
- *Ensure that the filler part of **Strongcoat SL2** is completely dry and lump-free.*
- *Never mix **Strongcoat SL2** by hand as this could lead to areas of uncured material.*
- *Never add the water to the mix.*
- *Ensure that sufficient labor is available to enable continuous mixing and pouring.*
- *After mixing ensure that the mix is free from segregation and lumps.*
- *Do not mix part of packs under any condition, as this will change the mixing ratio between the powder and the liquid polymer which will affect the material performance.*
- *In certain cases, the Base of the product can be supplied uncoloured and needs the addition of a colour pack. In such cases, mix the components of the Base, Hardener, and colour pack using the same procedure above, then add the filler component accordingly.*

4.0 Application

- 4.1 Each independent area of application should have sufficient materials, equipment, and labour.
- 4.2 Avoid contact to vertical structures by masking off edges with tape which is then removed while **Strongcoat SL2** is still wet.



- 4.3 Once mixing is completed, pour and spread **Strongcoat SL2** to the primed surface (typically at 1500 - 3500 microns (DFT) per layer) starting in one corner in a continuous stream along one edge of the area.
- 4.4 Even out using a pin rake adjusted to give the required thickness with the aid of pin leveler.
- 4.5 Care should be taken when joining the lanes, to achieve a smooth connection.
- 4.6 The coverage of the mixed material must be constantly checked to ensure correct thickness application.
- 4.7 Keep a continuous supply of mixed material flowing and place efficiently to maintain a “wet edge” which will reduce the differences between mixes where the material has already started to dry and set.
- 4.8 **Immediately** after spreading **Strongcoat SL2**, thoroughly roll the surface by using a spike roller to release any entrapped air and to get a smooth finish.
- 4.9 Allow the material to cure for 24 - 72 hours before subjecting to foot traffic depending on ambient temperature.



Notes:

- *For best results, pouring and leveling should be done in a continuous process.*
- *For hot climate conditions (temperature > 35°C), special procedures should be conducted.*
- **Strongcoat SL2** should not be used on new concrete less than 14 days old or floors where rising damp is valid unless a suitable primer is used.
- *Freshly laid **Strongcoat SL2** should be protected from moisture for 4-6 hours after application. Moisture may whiten the surface and make it sticky. It may also disturb hardening.*
- *Faded or sticky parts of the surface should be removed by grinding or milling and laid again.*

5.0 Cleaning

- 5.1 All tools used with **Strongcoat SL2**, **Strongcoat Primer/S** or **Strongcoat DPM** should be cleaned with **DCP Solvent** while the material is still wet. Dried **Strongcoat SL2**, **Strongcoat Primer/S** or **Strongcoat DPM** may be removed mechanically.



6.0 Limitations

- 6.1 Avoid exposure of freshly applied material to rain, frost, wind, or direct heat that may impair setting.
- 6.2 Do not apply in thicknesses exceeding 3.5 mm or less than 1.5 mm.
- 6.3 Epoxy working time decreases as ambient temperature increases.
- 6.4 Bonding between successive layers may be affected by moisture or dirt.
- 6.5 Avoid significant temperature variations during application and curing.
- 6.6 Store materials in a shaded area, protected from extreme temperatures, for at least 24 hours prior to application.
- 6.7 Do not apply if ambient or substrate temperature is below 10°C.
- 6.8 Do not apply **Strongcoat SL2** where ambient relative humidity exceeds 80%.
- 6.9 Do not apply onto surfaces affected by rising damp.
- 6.10 Lighter colour shades may yellow over time, even indoors, especially when exposed to heat from strong lighting.

Section C: Cautions

Health and safety

Strongcoat SL2 should not come into contact with skin or eyes. In case of accidental contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes and seek medical advice if necessary. Apply in well-ventilated areas.

Fire:

Strongcoat SL2, Strongcoat Primer and **Strongcoat DPM** are nonflammable.

Strongcoat Primer S and **DCP Solvent** are flammable. Do not use near a naked flame and do not smoke during use.

For further information on refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Section D: Approval and Variations

This method statement is offered by DCP as a 'standard proposal' for the application of **Strongcoat SL2**. It remains the responsibility of the Engineer to determine the correct method for any given application. Where alternative methods are to be used, these must be submitted to DCP for approval, in writing, prior to commencement of any work. DCP will not accept responsibility or liability for variations to the above method statement under any other condition.