

APPLICATION OF DUNLOP FLOOR SMOOTHING CE-MENTS – TYPICAL SITE WITH CONCRETE FLOORS

INTRODUCTION & SCOPE

This bulletin discusses the mixing and general applications principles for laying DUNLOP flooring smoothing cements including DUNLOP MULTI-PURPOSE FLOOR LEVELLER and DUNLOP ARDIT FLOOR LEVELLER. The application discussed is smoothing over concrete substrates using hand methods, but other surfaces can be topped; advice on these specialist procedures is available from DUNLOP's Technical Assistance hotline or email inquiry service via the DUNLOP DIY website.

The specific details for each product are explained in the relevant Product Technical Datasheet, and other special instructions are explained in the Technical Bulletins.

PRIMING

After the surface has been mechanically prepared and vacuumed clean of any dust or residues, priming is required (refer to Dunlop Technical Bulleting DTB041 for details). This both provides a mechanical and chemical key for the levelling cement and eliminates the risk of ant holing of the surface.

The primer for porous concrete is DUNLOP PRIMER AND ADDITIVE which is diluted with water, the ratio depending on the concrete porosity.

The preferred application method is by bristle broom as this helps the primer to penetrate into all the holes and cavities in the surface.

Puddles are brushed out and the surface allowed to dry before application of the levelling cement.



Applying primer with a push-broom onto a concrete surface.

MIXING & APPLICATION

These products must be laid by working to a wet edge of the floor smoothing cement, so a production line approach needs to be adopted with the mixing. A mixing station is set up which then feeds a constant supply of mixed product to the applicators.

The following is a list of equipment and materials required.

Mixing paddle



Hand trowels for flooring (~400mm wide straight edged steel trowels)



Thickness rake (this tool is height adjustable and is available from flooring distributors; it is an Ardex tool).



Smoothing spreader (this is available from floor distributors and is an Ardex tool).



Heavy duty electric drill for mixing (minimum speed ~650rpm)

A calibrated water measuring jug or bucket; up to 5 litres

20 litre mixing buckets

60 – 100 litre bulk water vessel for holding bulk quantities of water

Plastic ground sheeting (for mixing on)

Rubber studded boots (football boots)

Electrical safety cut out device for use with mixer (recommended where the site has no RCD fitted to circuits).

The area to be used for mixing should be arranged and tools prepared as follows-

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- Work area needs to be set up with bags lined up and cut open
- Water vessel full of drinkable cool water (15 to 20°c. in the summer this can be cooled with melted ice, or warmed slightly in winter)
- Water gauging bucket cut to correct delivery quantity
- Multiple mixing containers lined up
- Drill and mixing paddle placed in drill and connected to electrical safety device
- Plastic laid out to protect sub floor
- Waste bin for disposal of empty bags
- Sufficient labour for mixing, carrying of mixed product, and spreading of materials
- Clean hardened floor levelling cement off studded boots
- Set height for thickness rake, typically 3-4mm
- Ensure smoothing spreader is straight
- Trolley for conveying mixed material to work face
- Team has necessary personal protective equipment
- Area is well ventilated.

Take the water gauging jug/bucket and immerse it in the large water container. When full draw the bucket up, keeping the sides vertical and allow the water to run out of the side cut out till the desired level is reached. Tilt the bucket slightly away from the cut out side and pour the gauged water into the mixing bucket.

Take a bag of the floor leveling cement and pour it into the mixing bucket whilst at the same time commencing to mix with the power stirrer. Note that hand mixing is not satisfactory and will not mix the product properly.



By cutting the bag to produce a flap, it is possible to minimise the amount of dust produced during the pouring and mixing process.

It is recommended that the first 75% of the bag is added, then mixed for one minute, and then the remaining 25% added.



The material shall be mixed for two minutes in total and the paddle should be scraped around the sides to break up any adhering dry material.



After mixing the smoothing cement should be smooth and free flowing. Note – Do not add water in excess of the recommended amounts as this can seriously effect the performance of the material.

Wearing studded boots to allow walking in the wet material, apply the fluid Ardex FLC to an even layer and pour out in a line and working to a wet straight edge leaving no gaps or islands.

Working to the wet edge is especially important when it comes to using thin layers 2-3mm thick. It is usually good practice to pour the first couple of buckets together to get started. The material should be poured in such a way that only minimal spreading and smoothing is required to achieve a smooth flat finish.

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Pour the smoothing cement whilst walking along, and always apply to the wet working edge.

The thickness rake is used when leveling over tiles or surfaces that do not have significant relief (for example already flat or only lightly ground). Drag the rake at 90 degrees to the direction that the material was poured on the floor. Keep the head main bar vertical to obtain the correct thickness when dragging the rake. Overlap each pass by approximately 30%.



The floor spreading tool is used to smooth out the surface after it has been raked, or spreading the poured cement if the surface is too irregular to use the thickess rake

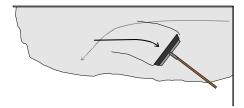
The spreader blade is drawn at 90 degrees to the direction that the rake was dragged. The blade is started parallel to a wall, and then after starting to move, change the blade angle to act in a similar fashion to that of a grader blade.



The blade should be at an angle of about 30° to 40° to the surface and held well behind the body. Walk at a brisk pace so that the smoothing spreader glides over the surface with only moderate downward pressure on the trowel. A bow wave is produced and should be no more than ½ the thickness of the depth of material. Each pass of the smoothing spreader should be half the width of the trowel overlapped on the previous pass.

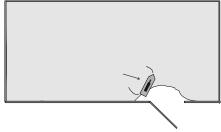


As the end of each run is reached the spreader is turned in a shallow arc for 90 degrees, and the subsequent pass is run in the opposite direction to overlap the turn.



The last pass against a door or wall is done by pulling the tool along and walking backwards to the exit point, which is then finished with hand trowels.





Note: Do not overwork the material as this causes fines to rise to the surface and results in a soft surface. Also do not work, or walk onto material that has been previously laid for more than about 5 minutes.

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Clean up is done in water.

Once the material has been laid, allow to cure prior to laying the floor covering.

Subsequent coats of FLC, such as over bulk fills require re-priming prior to application of the smoothing cement.

Note -

The application of DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER is the same except that a Latex Liquid is used instead of water and the surface can be finished with a spiked roller after trowelling where carpet or timber is to be laid.

THINGS TO WATCH OUT FOR

Surface preparation is vital to achieve a good long lasting installation. Poor surface preparation of the subfloor is the main source of problems in these installations. Concrete surfaces need to be open and porous, and free of all contaminants, coatings, old adhesives, weak concrete layers or dust and dirt. Refer to DUNLOP Technical Bulletin DTB041 for more information.

Always prime the surface as failure to do so will result in ant holing and possible poor adhesion.

Over-watering the product does not make it flow better, but does result in slower drying, poor strength development and weak surfaces.

Do not lay material at temperatures below 10°C and above 35°C. Refer to DUNLOP Technical Bulletin DTB097 for more information.

Notes

Always refer to the product data sheets for specific usage details.

The information contained herein is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate.

No warranty is implied or given as to

its completeness or accuracy in describing the performance or suitability of the product application.

Users are asked to check that the literature in their possession is the latest issue.

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