



## Application

This floor primer, designed for dry surfaces with a certain amount of porosity, can be applied to raw concrete, screed, cement, anhydrite, metal, or wood. The surface must be clean and free of grease. In some cases, prior mechanical preparation is necessary.

For smooth surfaces, such as polished concrete, tiles and similar products, we have another primer available, the RESION

## Products

The epoxy floor primer consists of the following products:

- FS101 Epoxy Floor Primer Base OR FS101W Epoxy Floor Primer Base White
- FS111 Epoxy Floor Primer Hardener

Mixing ratio: 100 parts by weight of base (component A) to 50 parts by weight of hardener (component B).

The epoxy floor primer for dry surfaces is always supplied in the correct proportions.

The white version can be useful when a thin and light colored coating is applied after, such as the RESION Epoxy Floor Coating in RAL 7035, which is a popular product. The white primer prevents the dark concrete from shining through.

## Technical data

Base:	Bisphenol A, reactively diluted
Viscosity:	600-700 mPa·s <sup>-1</sup> at 25°C
Gardner Color:	max. 1
EEG:	190-210 g/eq
Density:	1.15 g/ml
Flash Point:	> 100°C

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## Instructions for Use

It is essential to mix the floor primer in the correct proportions. If you are not preparing the entire quantity, always mix by weight using a scale. Place an empty mixing container on the scale and zero it. Add the two components in the proportions indicated.

Once both components have been weighed, mix them thoroughly and for a long time. It is recommended to mix well for at least 3 minutes and to carefully scrape the bottom and sides of the mixing container or bucket. Mix thoroughly but not too vigorously, as this will create too many air bubbles.

Mix using a mechanical stirrer or a propeller mixer. Set the drill speed between 400 and 600 rpm.

Preparing a large quantity of primer at once is not recommended if you will not use it quickly, as the mass stored in a bucket reduces the pot life due to the exothermic reaction of the resin and hardener. Epoxy floor primer can be easily spread using a squeegee. Then, smooth it by overlapping strokes with a velvet roller.

## Adhesion Test

The epoxy floor primer for dry substrates is suitable for dry surfaces such as concrete, screed, cement, metal, stone, and wood. In some cases, mechanical pretreatment of the substrate is necessary. Therefore, it is always recommended to perform an adhesion test beforehand to check if the primer is suitable for the substrate.

Prepare a small quantity using the correct mixing ratios and apply it to a small section of the floor. For good adhesion, the floor must be clean and free of grease and oil.

After hardening, check for sufficient adhesion. If in doubt, contact customer service.



## Troubleshooting

Proper preparation is essential for a satisfactory result. We have listed some solutions below for common problems.

### **The epoxy primer is not spreading evenly (cratering)**

In many cases, this can have two possible causes. The substrate is contaminated with grease, oil, or a silicone-based substance, causing the resin's cohesion to exceed its adhesion. In other words, the resin clumps and adheres less well to the substrate. The solution is to sand the floor (for example, with a floor sander) with coarse grit, then degrease it and apply a new coat of epoxy primer.

Another possible cause is that the substrate was too smooth. This occurs on polished concrete or tiled floors. The solution is to apply a new coat of epoxy primer. If the previous coat was applied more than 48 hours ago, sanding and degreasing are necessary to ensure good adhesion.

Sanding can be done with 180 grit sandpaper and degreasing with acetone or water and ammonia.

### **The epoxy primer is starting to smoke or is lumpy.**

This is caused by an exothermic reaction that intensifies due to the ambient temperature and the amount of epoxy. It is advisable to pour the epoxy mixture onto the floor immediately after mixing. The working time in the bucket is very short. Pouring it extends the working time.

The factors that play a significant role in the working time are the amount of epoxy and the temperature. If your primer is lumpy or smoking, stop using it immediately! Secure the mixture (for example, outdoors or in a well-ventilated area) and allow it to harden. You can then dispose of it as residual waste. Be sure to use large quantities in a timely manner. Consider working with others.



Read the instructions in this technical datasheet carefully.  
If you have any questions, please contact us.

### **In several places, the floor is still sticky and the epoxy does not appear to have hardened properly.**

This is usually due to the mixing ratio and/or the mixing process. It is important to strictly adhere to the specified mixing ratio. It is also important to thoroughly mix all the components. To do this, use a propeller mixer attached to a drill. Mix for at least 3 minutes and scrape the sides and bottom of the container well. In many cases, the epoxy is not properly mixed at the sides and bottom of the container, which can lead to sticky areas.

To avoid any risk, pour any remaining primer into a fresh batch of epoxy floor primer that you prepare immediately.

If you notice any sticky areas, we recommend cleaning them with acetone and applying a fresh coat of epoxy primer.

### **Greasy film on the surface**

When curing at low temperatures or on cold surfaces, a thin, oily layer, known as amine blue, may form on the surface of the epoxy. This oily layer must be removed before applying the next coat. Cleaning can be done with acetone, water and ammonia, or household vinegar, then the surface should be lightly sanded with 180-grit sandpaper.

## **Curing**

At 10-12°C: minimum 30 hours, maximum 3 days  
At 20-23°C: minimum 18 hours, maximum 2 days  
At +30°C: minimum 16 hours, maximum 1 day

The working time depends on the temperature and the amount of epoxy mixed:

Higher temperature:	faster curing
Lower temperature:	slower curing
Larger quantity:	faster curing
Lower quantity or thin coat application:	slower curing

Complete curing takes at least 7 days. Increasing the ambient temperature accelerates curing. Be careful when using epoxy at high temperatures.



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## Shelf Life

Store in a dry place at a temperature between 5°C and 25°C. Reseal containers tightly after opening to prevent absorption of moisture and CO<sub>2</sub>.

Under these conditions, the shelf life is at least 1 year.

Low temperatures can cause a significant increase in viscosity, opacity of the product, and the formation of crystals. To reverse this process, it is advisable to warm the epoxy to room temperature before use.