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CPD SEMINAR CPD-FL-RF-01

Resin Floors: Selecting the System for the Service Conditions

Matching resin floor type, chemistry and substrate preparation to how the floor will be used

1.0 LEU | AIA LU|HSW | 60 MIN | PRACTITIONER

RIBA core curriculum · Design, construction and technology · Health, safety and wellbeing



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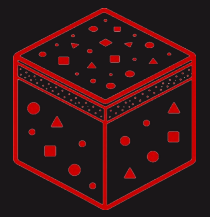
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Why this matters

Most resin floor failures trace back to a system chosen without a clear picture of traffic, chemicals, heat, hygiene and the substrate beneath it.

This seminar explains the main resin floor types and chemistries, shows how to match them to service conditions, sets out the slip, static and hygiene requirements that keep users safe, and covers substrate assessment, application conditions and quality control.

FOR Architects, specifiers, facility owners and flooring contractors



CREDIT

1.0 LEU · AIA LU|HSW

RIBA TOPIC

Design, construction and technology; Health, safety and wellbeing

LEVEL

Practitioner

FORMAT

Live, in-office or self-paced

ASSESSMENT

10 questions, 80% to pass

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this course you will be able to

01

Describe

the types of resin floor, from sealers and coatings to self-smoothing and heavy-duty screeds, and how thickness relates to performance

02

Match

epoxy, polyurethane, polyurethane-cement and methyl methacrylate systems to traffic, chemical, thermal and hygiene demands

HSW

03

Specify

slip resistance, static control and hygiene requirements that make a floor safe in use

HSW

04

Assess

the substrate for moisture, strength, laitance and flatness, and set the application and quality-control requirements

HSW

AGENDA

How the next 60 minutes run

01	Resin floor types and thickness	LO1	11 min
02	Chemistry and service conditions	LO2	12 min
03	Slip, static and hygiene	LO3	11 min
04	Assessing the substrate	LO4	11 min
05	Application and quality control	LO4, LO2	10 min
Q	Knowledge check and summary	LO1–LO4	5 min

01

MODULE 01 · 11 MIN · LO1

Resin floor types and thickness

From thin seals to heavy-duty screeds, and why build thickness matters

WHY SELECTION MATTERS

A resin floor is a system, not a paint

A resin floor is a bonded system of primer, body and finish working with the concrete beneath it. Choose it for the conditions it will face every day, not for the colour chart.



What a resin floor is made of

Every system combines a reactive binder with fillers and finishes chosen for the job.

01

Reactive binder

Two or three-part resins that cure chemically: epoxy, polyurethane, PU-cement or methyl methacrylate.

02

Primer

Penetrates and seals the concrete, improves bond and limits outgassing that causes pinholes.

03

Fillers and aggregates

Graded silica, quartz or other minerals add body, wear resistance and texture.

04

Pigments

Give colour and opacity; light colours help visibility but show soiling more readily.

05

Seal or topcoat

Locks in broadcast aggregate, sets final texture and can add UV or chemical resistance.

Thin systems: types 1 to 4

Type	Description	Approximate thickness	Typical use
1 Floor seal	Thin sealer, often solvent or water-borne	Up to about 150 µm	Dust-proofing, light foot traffic
2 Floor coating	Applied in two or more coats	About 150 to 300 µm	Light to medium duty, stores, plant rooms
3 High-build coating	Thicker coats, solvent-free	About 300 µm to 1 mm	Medium duty, light industry, workshops
4 Multilayer flooring	Coats with aggregate broadcast, then sealed	Typically more than 2 mm	Medium to heavy duty, slip-resistant finishes

Thicknesses are approximate, based on the widely used eight-type industry classification for resin flooring.

Thick systems: types 5 to 8

Type	Description	Approximate thickness	Typical use
5 Flow-applied flooring	Self-smoothing, glossy or matt finish	About 2 to 3 mm	Clean rooms, laboratories, light industry
6 Resin screed flooring	Trowel-applied, heavily filled, often sealed	Typically more than 4 mm	Heavy loads, impact, uneven substrates
7 Heavy-duty flowable	Flowable with a textured or smooth finish	About 4 to 6 mm	Wet processing, food and drink plants
8 Heavy-duty screed	Trowel-applied, high impact and heat tolerance	Typically more than 6 mm	Heavy industry, thermal shock, steam cleaning

Approximate values only. Heavy-duty types 7 and 8 are often polyurethane-cement systems.

Thickness buys durability and tolerance

0.15 mm

Typical upper limit for a floor seal: dust-proofing only

2–3 mm

Typical self-smoothing floor: smooth, seamless, medium duty

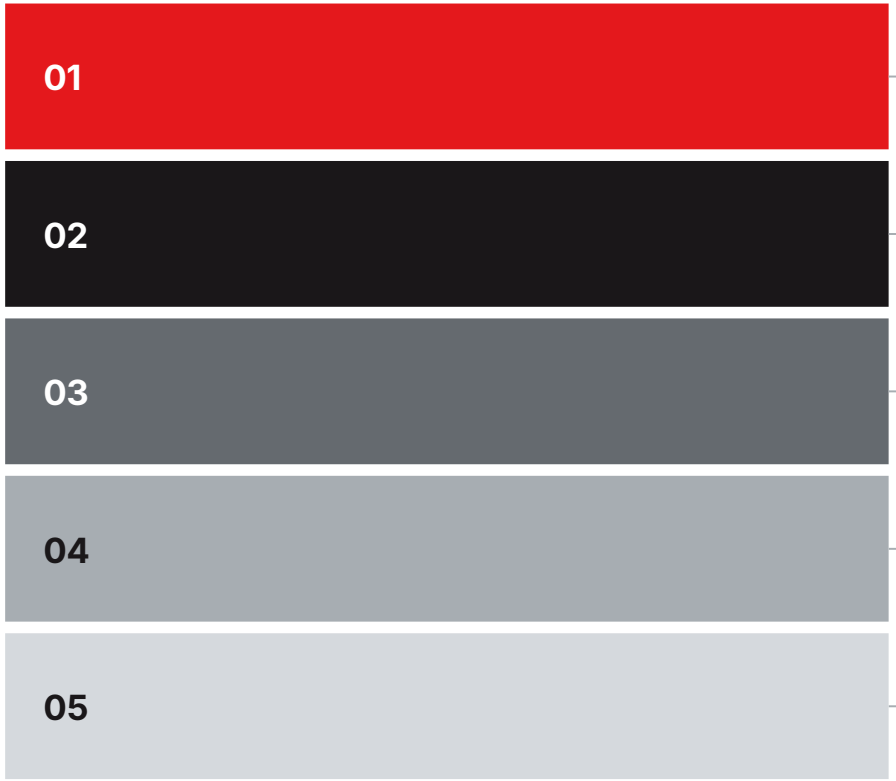
6–9 mm

Typical heavy-duty screed: impact, heat and long wear life

Greater thickness generally improves impact resistance, wear life, thermal tolerance and the ability to bridge minor substrate defects.

TYPICAL BUILD-UP

Broadcast multilayer floor build-up



Seal coat
Pigmented resin locks in aggregate and sets final texture and cleanability

Broadcast aggregate
Graded quartz or silica broadcast to excess into the wet body coat

Body coat
Filled resin layer giving thickness, load spreading and wear resistance

Primer
Penetrates and seals pores, provides bond; may be sand-scattered for key

Prepared concrete
Sound, dry, laitance-free slab, mechanically prepared to an open texture

Repeating the body coat and broadcast stages increases thickness and wear life.

Reading an EN 13813 resin screed designation

01	**SR: synthetic resin**	Identifies the binder type as synthetic resin screed material under EN 13813.
02	**B: bond strength**	Minimum bond to the substrate in N/mm², for example B1,5 for at least 1.5 N/mm².
03	**AR: abrasion resistance**	Wear depth class from abrasion testing; a lower number means a more wear-resistant surface.
04	**IR: impact resistance**	Impact energy in newton metres the material withstands, for example IR4 or IR10.

A warehouse slab needs a floor that resists forklift impact and hides minor surface irregularities. Which type is most suitable?

A Type 1 floor seal

B Type 2 floor coating

C Type 6 trowelled resin screed

D Type 3 high-build coating

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WHY Trowelled resin screeds are typically more than 4 mm thick and heavily filled, so they spread impact loads and tolerate minor substrate unevenness that thin coatings would mirror.

02

MODULE 02 · 12 MIN · LO2

Chemistry and service conditions

Matching epoxy, polyurethane, PU-cement and MMA to how the floor is used

Four chemistries, four personalities

01

Epoxy

Hard, strong bond, good general chemical resistance. Rigid; softens with heat; aromatic grades yellow in UV.

02

Polyurethane

Tougher and more flexible; better impact and crack-bridging. Aliphatic grades are UV-stable topcoats.

03

Polyurethane-cement

Hybrid of PU and cement. Excellent heat, thermal shock and food-acid resistance; tolerant of moisture.

04

Methyl methacrylate

Very fast cure, even at low temperature. Strong odour during application needs careful management.

Epoxy, PU-cement and MMA compared

Epoxy

- Excellent adhesion and compressive strength
- Wide range of finishes, smooth to textured
- Softens at elevated temperature
- Needs a dry substrate or a moisture barrier primer

Polyurethane-cement

- Resists thermal shock and steam cleaning
- Strong resistance to lactic, citric, acetic acids
- More tolerant of residual moisture
- Matt, functional finish; may yellow in UV

Methyl methacrylate

- Cures in hours, enabling overnight work
- Can be applied in cold rooms and freezers
- Strong odour; isolate food and occupied areas
- Highly sensitive to correct mixing and ventilation

Properties vary by formulation. Always confirm performance against the supplier's test data.

SERVICE CONDITION MATRIX

Matching chemistry to demand

Demand	Epoxy	PU-cement	MMA
Heavy traffic and impact	Good as thick screed; rigid	Very good at 6 to 9 mm	Good; check filled build
Food acids	Limited at higher concentrations	Very good	Moderate; check data
Thermal shock, hot washdown	Poor; softens with heat	Very good at heavier thickness	Moderate
UV exposure	Aromatic grades yellow	May discolour; use UV topcoat	Good colour stability
Cure time, cold rooms	Slow below about 10 °C	Moderate	Very fast, even sub-zero
Damp substrate	Needs moisture barrier primer	More tolerant	Needs dry substrate

Generalised guide only. Performance depends on formulation, thickness and exposure.

Traffic: what really loads the floor

01	**Foot traffic**	Low loads; coatings or self-smoothing floors usually suffice if abrasion is moderate.
02	**Trolleys and pallet trucks**	Concentrated rolling loads and scuffing; choose at least a high-build or self-smoothing floor.
03	**Forklifts on PU wheels**	Higher loads with turning shear; flowable or screed systems of several millimetres.
04	**Steel or hard nylon wheels**	Very high point loads and impact; heavy-duty screeds, typically 6 mm or more.

TEMPERATURE

Heat and thermal shock change the answer

~50 °C

Around where many ambient-cure epoxies typically begin to soften

6–9 mm

Typical PU-cement thickness for hot washdown and thermal shock

Hot spills, steam cleaning and cold-to-hot cycling stress the bond line. Thicker PU-cement systems resist this; check stated temperature limits.

Defining chemical exposure properly

01

Acids

Mineral acids such as sulfuric or hydrochloric; resistance depends strongly on concentration.

02

Alkalis

Caustic cleaning agents are common in washdown; most resins resist them well when cured.

03

Solvents

Aggressive solvents can soften or swell some resins; check resistance tables for each one.

04

Food acids

Lactic, citric and acetic acids attack many epoxies over time; PU-cement resists them well.

05

Exposure pattern

Define concentration, temperature, contact time and cleaning frequency, not just the chemical.

UV, cure time and moisture

01	**Ultraviolet light**	Aromatic epoxies yellow and chalk near glazing; specify an aliphatic polyurethane topcoat.
02	**Cure time and downtime**	MMA returns floors to use in hours; epoxies typically need one to several days.
03	**Odour and occupation**	MMA odour needs ventilation and isolation from food and occupied spaces.
04	**Residual moisture**	PU-cement tolerates more; epoxy needs a dry slab or a moisture barrier primer.

A cheese factory floor sees lactic acid spills, hot water washdown and pallet trucks. Which chemistry should head the shortlist?

A Standard epoxy coating

B Polyurethane-cement at 6 to 9 mm

C Thin polyurethane floor seal

D Unsealed aromatic epoxy screed

QUICK CHECK · LO2 · ANSWER

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WHY PU-cement at heavier thickness resists food acids, thermal shock from hot washdown and rolling loads, conditions under which standard epoxies tend to degrade or soften.

03

MODULE 03 · 11 MIN · LO3

Slip, static and hygiene

Specifying the requirements that make a resin floor safe in use

A hard floor can still be an unsafe floor

A floor that is slippery when wet, discharges static into sensitive equipment or harbours bacteria in its joints has failed, however strong it is. Specify safety as a measurable requirement.

How slip resistance is measured

01	**Pendulum test**	BS 7976 / EN 13036-4 type pendulum gives a pendulum test value (PTV), dry and wet.
02	**Ramp test**	DIN 51130 rates shod-foot slip resistance from R9 (lowest) to R13 (highest) in the lab.
03	**Surface roughness**	Roughness (Rz) measurements support pendulum results and help monitor wear over time.
04	**Site verification**	Test the installed floor in the contaminated condition it will actually see.

SLIP RESISTANCE TARGETS

Numbers to put in the specification

PTV 36+

Low slip potential in widely used guidance, tested wet

R9–R13

DIN 51130 ramp classes; wet process areas often need R11 or higher

Set the target for the worst likely contaminant, such as water, oil or fat, and require testing of the installed floor, not only the product sample.

Slip resistance versus cleanability

01

Aggregate size

Coarser broadcast aggregate raises slip resistance but holds more dirt and wears mops.

02

Seal coat thickness

A heavier seal rounds off aggregate peaks, easing cleaning but reducing grip.

03

Zoning

Use more texture in wet or greasy zones and smoother finishes in dry circulation areas.

04

Cleaning regime

Agree the cleaning method early; textured floors need scrubbing machines, not mops.

05

Sample panels

Approve a site sample for both slip value and cleanability before full installation.

STATIC CONTROL

Static control floors

$<1\times10^{9}\ \Omega$

Typical maximum floor resistance to ground for ESD control areas

$1\times10^{6}\ \Omega$

Approximate boundary between conductive and dissipative floors

Static control floors work as a system with footwear and grounding. Specify the resistance range, test method and the earthing connections.



Conductive, dissipative and insulative floors

Category	Typical resistance range	Typical application
Conductive	Commonly about 2.5×10^{4} to 1×10^{6} Ω	Explosive atmospheres, some legacy healthcare classes
Static dissipative	About 1×10^{6} to 1×10^{9} Ω	Electronics assembly, data centres, laboratories
Insulative	Above about 1×10^{9} Ω	General areas with no static control requirement
Test methods	IEC 61340-4-1 floor resistance; ANSI/ESD S20.20 programme	Test at handover and periodically in service

Ranges are typical; the governing standard and facility requirements set the exact limits.

Designing a hygienic resin floor

01	**Seamless surface**	Continuous, impervious floor with no open joints or crevices where bacteria can grow.
02	**Integral coving**	Resin cove at wall junctions, typically 25 mm radius or more, to allow easy cleaning.
03	**Falls to drains**	Typically 1:40 to 1:80 in wet areas so water clears quickly without ponding.
04	**Detailing at drains**	Hygienic drains with flanges bonded into the floor; seal joints with suitable sealants.
05	**Cleaning compatibility**	Confirm resistance to the actual cleaning chemicals, temperatures and frequency.

A smooth resin floor in a commercial kitchen tests at PTV 45 dry and PTV 22 wet. What does this mean for the specification?

A The floor meets low slip potential as tested

B Only the dry value matters for kitchens

C The floor has high slip potential when wet

D The ramp test result will override the pendulum

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WHY Kitchens are routinely wet and greasy. A wet PTV of 22 is well below the 36 threshold for low slip potential, so a more textured finish is needed.

04

MODULE 04 · 11 MIN · LO4

Assessing the substrate

Strength, moisture, laitance, flatness and joints before any resin goes down

What to check before specifying

01

Strength

Compressive and surface tensile strength must exceed the stresses the floor will transfer.

02

Moisture

Residual or rising moisture causes osmotic blistering under impermeable resin floors.

03

Laitance and contamination

Weak surface layers, curing compounds, oils and old coatings all prevent bond.

04

Flatness and levels

Resin floors follow the slab; thin systems will not correct poor levels.

05

Joints and cracks

Movement joints must be carried through; static cracks repaired before coating.

06

Temperature

Substrate and air temperatures govern cure, bond and condensation risk.

SUBSTRATE BENCHMARKS

Typical substrate acceptance values

25 MPa

Typical minimum concrete compressive strength for resin flooring

1.5 MPa

Typical minimum pull-off tensile strength of the prepared surface

75% RH

Typical hygrometer limit for standard epoxy, per BS 8203/8204 practice

These are typical benchmarks. Heavy-duty or specialist systems may set different limits; the system supplier's requirements govern.

Methods for measuring slab moisture

Method	What it measures	Notes
In-situ RH probes	Relative humidity within the slab at set depth (ASTM F2170)	Best indicator of moisture that will equilibrate under the floor
Surface hygrometer	RH in an insulated hood sealed to the slab (BS 8203/8204)	Typically 75% RH limit for standard epoxy; allow time to equilibrate
Calcium chloride test	Moisture vapour emission rate from the surface (ASTM F1869)	Reflects only the top layer; sensitive to site conditions
Electronic meters	Relative comparison of surface moisture	Screening only; use to map areas for formal testing

Above the limit: allow further drying, use a moisture barrier primer, or select a moisture-tolerant system.

Preparing concrete to receive resin

01

Survey and test

Map moisture, strength, contamination and existing coatings before starting.

02

Remove contaminants

Strip old coatings, degrease oil-soaked areas and remove curing compounds.

03

Mechanical preparation

Shot blast or diamond grind to remove laitance and achieve the specified CSP.

04

Repair and detail

Fill voids, treat cracks, cut anchor grooves at edges, drains and day joints.

05

Clean and verify

Vacuum thoroughly, then confirm pull-off strength and moisture before priming.

Concrete surface profiles (CSP 1 to 10) are defined in ICRI guideline 310.2R; thicker systems need coarser profiles.

Flatness: the floor follows the slab

01 **SR1, SR2, SR3 classes**

BS 8204 surface regularity: max gap under a 2 m straightedge of 3, 5 and 10 mm.

02 **FF and FL numbers**

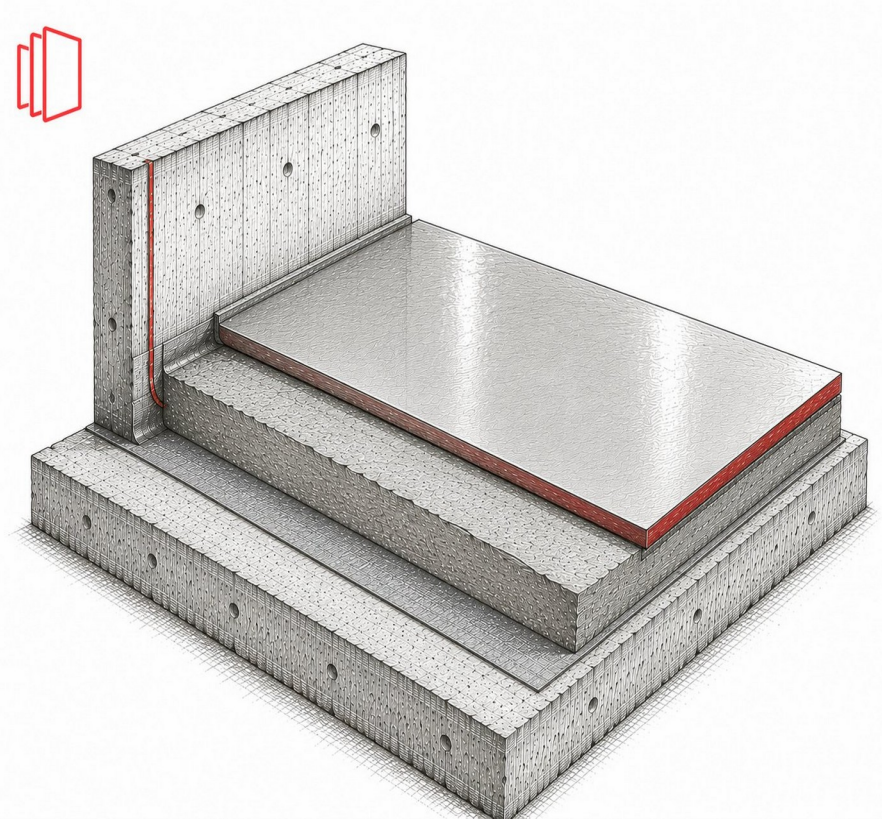
ASTM E1155 flatness and levelness numbers, common in North American specifications.

03 **Coatings mirror defects**

Thin systems reproduce every ridge and dip; lighting can make them obvious.

04 **Self-smoothing limits**

Flow-applied floors smooth texture locally but do not correct falls or levels.



Treating joints and cracks correctly

Movement joints

- Carry through the resin floor at the same position
- Fill with a flexible sealant compatible with use
- Use joint nosings where heavy traffic crosses
- Never bridge with rigid resin

Static cracks

- Confirm the crack is no longer moving
- Rout out and fill with rigid resin
- Bridge with the floor system once cured
- Monitor through the defects period

Live cracks

- Treat as a movement joint
- Form a sealant joint along the crack line
- Or use a flexible crack-bridging membrane
- Investigate the structural cause first

Pull-off tests on a prepared slab average 0.8 MPa, failing just below the surface. What is the most likely issue?

A Weak laitance or poor surface concrete

B The primer was applied too thickly

C The concrete is too strong to bond

D The test should be repeated on the resin

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WHY A low pull-off value with failure just below the surface indicates a weak surface layer. Further preparation or repair is needed before any resin is applied.

05

MODULE 05 · 10 MIN · LO4, LO2

Application and quality control

Site conditions, installation sequence, testing and selection in practice

APPLICATION CONDITIONS

Site conditions that make or break the cure

3 °C

Minimum margin of substrate temperature above the dew point

10 °C

Typical minimum substrate temperature for many epoxy systems

85%

Typical maximum ambient relative humidity during application

Record temperatures, humidity and dew point before and during work. Cold, humid conditions cause slow cure, amine blush and poor bond.

From primer to handover

01

Confirm conditions

Check moisture, temperature, dew point and preparation against the specification.

02

Prime

Apply primer at the stated rate; scatter sand if required for key.

03

Apply body or screed

Mix full units, apply to stated thickness, broadcast aggregate if specified.

04

Seal and detail

Apply seal coats, form coving, finish around drains and joints.

05

Cure and protect

Keep traffic, water and chemicals off until full cure is reached.

06

Test and hand over

Carry out thickness, adhesion, slip and continuity checks before acceptance.

Tests that prove the floor meets the brief

Check	Typical method	Typical acceptance
Thickness	Wet film gauge, consumption records, cores if needed	Meets the stated system thickness
Adhesion	Pull-off test, for example EN 1542 or ASTM D7234	Typically 1.5 MPa or failure in the concrete
Pinholes and continuity	Visual and high-voltage spark testing (ASTM D4787)	No holidays where a continuous lining is critical
Cure	Hardness checks and time and temperature records	Full cure before traffic or chemical exposure
Slip resistance	Pendulum test on the installed floor, wet	Meets the specified PTV, for example 36 or more
Static control	Floor resistance to IEC 61340-4-1	Within the specified resistance range

Set tests, frequencies and acceptance values in the specification so they are priced and planned.

WORKED EXAMPLE

Selecting a floor for a dairy process hall

THE BRIEF

Use

Milk processing hall with daily hot water and caustic washdown

Traffic

Pallet trucks and forklifts on polyurethane tyres

Exposure

Lactic acid spills, cleaning at about 80 °C, cold product spills

Substrate

New slab, in-situ RH above the limit for standard epoxy

Programme

Five-day shutdown window for installation

01 **Choose chemistry**

PU-cement for food acids, thermal shock and moisture tolerance.

02 **Set thickness**

Heavy-duty build of about 9 mm where hot washdown and forklifts concentrate.

03 **Specify safety**

Textured finish with wet PTV of 36 or more; integral coving and falls to drains.

04 **Prepare substrate**

Shot blast, pull-off test, anchor grooves at edges, drains and joints.

05 **Define QC**

Record conditions, check thickness, adhesion and wet slip before handover.

Common failures and their causes

01

Osmotic blistering

Moisture in the slab under an impermeable floor; test moisture and use barrier primers.

02

Delamination

Laitance, contamination or poor preparation; verify with pull-off tests.

03

Amine blush

Epoxy cured in cold, humid air; control conditions and remove blush before recoating.

04

Reflective cracking

Movement joints or live cracks bridged with rigid resin; honour all joints.

05

Yellowing and chalking

Aromatic resins exposed to UV; specify a UV-stable aliphatic topcoat.

06

Pinholes

Air escaping from porous concrete; prime well and apply when temperatures are falling.

What a robust resin floor specification includes

01	**Service conditions**	Traffic, chemicals, temperatures, hygiene and UV, defined with real values.
02	**Performance requirements**	Type, thickness, EN 13813 designation, slip, static and hygiene targets.
03	**Substrate criteria**	Strength, pull-off, moisture limits, flatness class and joint treatment.
04	**Application controls**	Temperature, humidity, dew point, cure times and protection.
05	**Testing and records**	QC tests, frequencies, acceptance values and handover documents.

KEY MESSAGE

Start with the service conditions

Define how the floor will be used, select the chemistry and thickness that meet it, specify safety as measurable targets, and prove the substrate and the installation by testing.

Epoxy is due to be applied at dawn. The slab is 9 °C and the dew point is 8 °C. What should the specifier expect the contractor to do?

A Proceed, as the slab is above the dew point

B Apply a thicker primer coat to compensate

C Proceed but extend the curing time

D Delay until conditions meet the specified limits

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WHY The slab is only 1 °C above the dew point, not the minimum 3 °C, and below the typical 10 °C minimum for epoxy. Work should wait until conditions comply.

SUMMARY

Four things to take away

LO1 Resin floors range from thin seals to heavy-duty screeds; thickness drives wear, impact and heat tolerance

LO2 Match chemistry to demand: epoxy for general duty, PU-cement for heat and food acids, MMA for fast cure

LO3 Specify wet slip resistance, static control ranges and hygienic detailing as measurable, tested targets

LO4 Test strength, moisture and flatness, prepare mechanically, control site conditions and verify by QC tests

EARN YOUR CREDIT

Complete the online assessment

10

questions drawn at random from the four objectives

80%

to pass; two attempts, reshuffled each time

1.0

LEU and AIA LU|HSW on your certificate

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Sign in to SpecWorld, open the course and take the assessment. Your certificate is issued on passing and kept in your Workdesk under CPD & Certificates.

Standards and references

BS 8204-6

Screeds, bases and in situ floorings. Synthetic resin floorings. Code of practice

EN 13813

Screed material and floor screeds. Screed material. Properties and requirements

BS 7976

Pendulum testers (parts 1 to 3): specification, method of operation and calibration

DIN 51130

Testing of floor coverings. Determination of the anti-slip property. Walking method, ramp test

IEC 61340-4-1

Electrostatics. Standard test methods for specific applications. Electrical resistance of floor coverings

ASTM F2170

Standard test method for determining relative humidity in concrete floor slabs using in situ probes

ICRI 310.2R

Selecting and specifying concrete surface preparation for sealers, coatings, polymer overlays and repair

ANSI/ESD S20.20

Protection of electrical and electronic parts, assemblies and equipment: ESD control programme

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THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

Questions?

Kashif Aijaz
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This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems course.

