



23 Elm St., Peterborough, NH 03458  
Tel: (800) 543-3458 (603) 924-9481  
Fax: (603) 924-9482  
Web site: [www.cimindustries.com](http://www.cimindustries.com)

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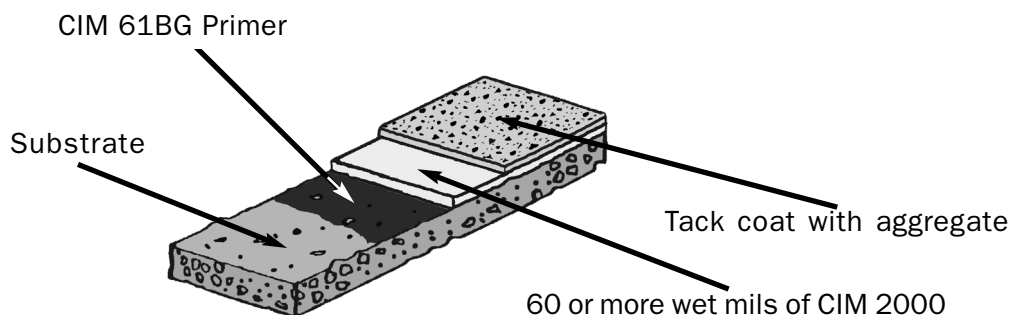
## Instruction Guide APPLYING TOPCOATS OVER CIM 2000

Topcoats over CIM 2000 coatings are used for a variety of reasons. Topcoats can be used to offer additional chemical or UV protection, create non-skid surfaces, add color or a combination of the three. There are two different types of topcoats applied over CIM 2000 coatings: aggregates and coatings. If applying CIM 2000 as a topcoat over black CIM there will be bleed through.

### 1.0 AGGREGATES

There are many reasons for using an aggregate on top of CIM 2000 coatings.

1. Protection
  - Lowers deck temperature, which reduces air conditioning loads and extends the life of the CIM 2000 coating.
2. Non-skid surfaces
  - For foot traffic
  - For automotive and other traffic
  - Exit areas for pond or containment area sloped surfaces
3. Color
  - Gray is not always the desired color on certain applications.
  - CIM 2000 will darken when exposed to UV light. Aggregate will limit the extent of this change.



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**NOTES:****1.1 What Kind of Aggregate To Use**

In all cases, the aggregate must be kiln dried, bagged material that is absolutely dry. No wet, damp or used material should be used. The aggregate size depends upon use. Typical examples are:

*Vertical and Sloped Surfaces*

- Fine and light aggregate (60 mesh or smaller)

*Roofs*

- Roofing granules up to a 1/4 inch
- Playsand

*Decks*

- 30/60 colored aggregate for parking decks
- Finer aggregate may be used for pedestrian decks

**1.2 Application of Aggregate Topcoat**

Aggregate should never be broadcast into the initial base coat of CIM 2000. It should always be put into a tack coat of CIM 2000, which is applied over the base layer. Here are the steps:

1. Apply full base/lining thickness of CIM 2000 (60 wet mils minimum).
2. Approximately 48 hours after applying the base layer of CIM 2000 apply a tack coat of CIM 2000. Tack coat thickness will range from 10 mils for fine aggregates to 20 mils for 30/60 mesh aggregates. Aggregates as large as 1/4 of an inch may require up to a 120 mil tack coat. The size of the aggregate will determine the thickness of the tack coat.
3. **IMMEDIATELY** broadcast dry, clean aggregate into tack coat until refusal. Application rates vary with the thickness of the tack coat and size of the aggregate but generally fall into the range of 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per square foot.
4. Allow the completed system to cure a minimum of 24 hours at 70°F. After the elapsed cure time, sweep off and dispose of any excess aggregate (do not reuse aggregate).
5. Wait 72 hours before exposing to vehicular traffic.

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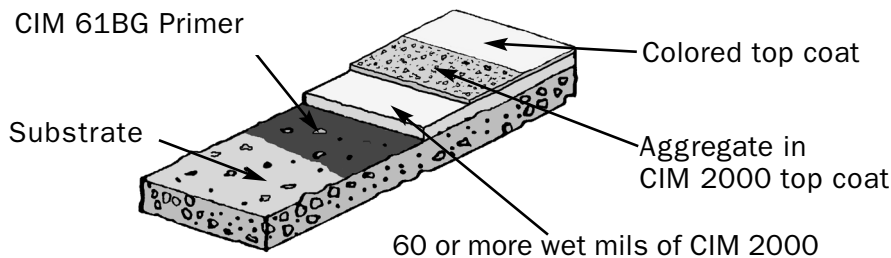
**NOTES:****2.0 COATINGS**

There are also topcoats that can be applied over CIM 2000 coatings if a different or specific color is desired. They may also be used for chemical resistance.

Coatings should be tested for adhesion when used over CIM 2000 coatings. Using aggregate will typically increase adhesion. All coatings over CIM 2000 shall be considered maintenance coatings.

**2.2 Aliphatic Urethanes**

Aliphatic urethanes may be used as a decorative topcoat where gloss retention and UV stability are important. Test patches should be applied to check for adhesion. Use only in conditions listed as appropriate by the manufacturer.

**2.3 Novolac and Other Epoxies**

Novolac and other epoxies can be used as a topcoat for resistance to acids in high concentrations. Epoxies are generally brittle and will crack in time. Applying an aggregate layer between the CIM and Epoxy will typically increase adhesion and reduce cracking.

**3.0 GENERAL LIMITATIONS**

In all applications it is important to know the type of environment to which the coating will be exposed including temperature, traffic load/abrasion, UV exposure, and chemical exposures. Not all systems work in all environments. Test patches should be performed when applying topcoats.

