Product overview

Product description

ALKA Pave is a single-component paving finish for suitable concrete and other approved mineral surfaces. It is used to refresh the appearance of prepared paving as part of a defined primer-and-finish schedule. Substrate condition, moisture, traffic and the required surface texture determine suitability.

Key advantages

- One-component format simplifies coating preparation.
- Decorative finish refreshes suitable paving surfaces.
- A coating system allows colour and appearance to be coordinated.
- Maintenance repainting is possible after the existing surface is assessed and prepared.

Recommended uses

- Approved concrete paving and pedestrian areas.
- Decorative refresh of sound mineral surfaces.
- Previously coated paving where compatibility is established.
- Project-specific exterior applications subject to ALKA approval of traffic and exposure.

Product and system selection

Use this overview with the technical data, preparation, application and limitations in the following pages. Confirm the complete build with ALKA for the actual substrate and service conditions.

Product & system selection

Single-component paving paint — proposed acrylic finish

Decorative coating of suitable prepared concrete paving and other approved mineral surfaces.

Where this product fits

SYSTEM POSITION — CONCEPT ONLY	SELECTION / CONTROL
Selected sealer / paving finish	Approved opacity, gloss and slip treatment
Prepared existing finish, if retained	Demonstrated adhesion and chemical compatibility
Sound concrete / paving	Moisture accepted; drainage and joints maintained

Specify the complete application

DECISION	SELECTION TO RECORD
Substrate	Exact substrate, condition, moisture and existing coating.
Duty	Traffic, weather, water, chemicals, temperature and cleaning as relevant.
Finish / interface	Required colour, sheen, texture and compatible adjacent layers.
Acceptance	Nominate the inspection, test method and release conditions before work.

Limits of use

No roof, immersion, structural waterproofing or vehicle-duty approval is established.

Product selection

A single-component acrylic paving finish is proposed as a plausible product class. Comparator sealer and exterior acrylic are functional references, not exact paving-paint equivalents.

Technical data

Typical data and application conditions are listed below. Contact ALKA Technical Support for fields requiring confirmation before specification or use.

PROPERTY	VALUE / CONDITION
Development status	Proposed TDS content prepared for owner technical review; catalogue/system identity only
Component identity	See proposed description; confirm formulation and component labels
Appearance / pack	Confirm colour, sheen, component sizes and commercial supply
Solids / density	Product-specific laboratory or approved formulation data required
Mixing / working time	Confirm ratio and pot life where reactive; do not borrow benchmark values
Film build / coverage	Define nominal/minimum/maximum build and yield for the intended system
Application / recoat	Validate substrate, temperature, humidity and minimum/maximum windows
Service release	Define handling, traffic, water/chemical exposure and full cure separately
Storage / shelf life	Confirm against stability data and current label
Performance / SDS	Supply product-specific test reports and current SDS before publication

Interpreting the data

Values depend on the stated temperature, humidity, film build, test method and substrate. Typical laboratory figures are not automatic project acceptance criteria. Changes to colour, thinner, aggregate, mix proportion or layer build can change performance.

Units and test basis

Keep mass and volume mixing ratios distinct. State whether solids are by mass or volume and whether thickness is WFT (wet film), DFT (dry film) or total system build. Coverage is theoretical unless an actual site yield is stated.

Substrate & work preparation

PREPARATION STAGE	REQUIRED APPROACH
Survey the slab	Identify concrete condition, old coatings, cracks, joints, falls and contamination. Record the intended load, cleaning and exposure before choosing the complete build.
Mechanical preparation	Remove weak concrete, laitance and incompatible coatings to a sound, open surface. Degrease contamination before mechanical work and use suitable dust extraction.
Moisture and condensation	Use the specified quantitative moisture test and acceptance limit. Record air/substrate temperature, humidity and condensation risk; a plastic-sheet check alone is not a quantitative acceptance test.
Repairs and movement	Repair static defects with the nominated material. Preserve structural and movement joints through the finished floor; investigate moving cracks instead of rigidly bridging them.
Existing finishes	Determine adhesion, chemistry and contamination. Prepare and test the complete proposed build on a representative area; appearance alone cannot prove compatibility.

Establish the application release point

The applicator and responsible technical reviewer should accept the substrate, repairs, environmental conditions, material identity and system schedule before work starts. Record the moisture method and readings, substrate/air temperatures, humidity and condensation assessment where relevant.

Materials and equipment

Check labels, component pairing, batch numbers, expiry and storage history. Provide suitable mixing, application and inspection equipment, clean containers and calibrated measuring tools. Keep contaminated tools and residues away from fresh material.

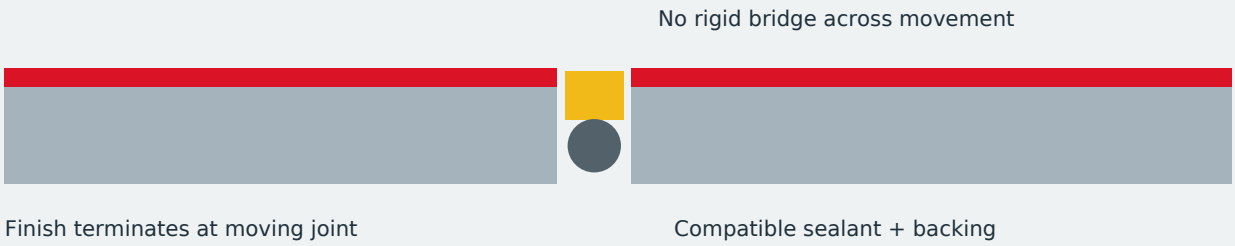
Representative trial

Where condition or compatibility is uncertain, trial the complete proposed preparation and coating sequence. Agree the sample location, cure time, appearance and adhesion assessment before extending the work.

Mixing & application

STEP	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC PROCEDURE
01	Identify the paver/concrete type, previous sealers and moisture condition. Degrease, remove incompatible films and prepare the surface for reliable adhesion.
02	The proposed binder family is acrylic, inferred from the one-pack paving use; confirm whether the actual formulation is water- or solvent-based before specifying dilution or clean-up.
03	Stir thoroughly and apply the validated coating sequence evenly. Retain movement joints, drainage and falls; prevent pooling in textured paving.
04	Approve colour, opacity, wet slip behaviour and tyre-marking resistance on a sample area. Reopen only after the validated vehicle/foot-traffic cure.

MOVEMENT JOINT / CONCEPT SECTION



Concept drawing only; no dimensions, tested build, product compatibility or engineering approval are implied. Follow the approved project details.

Continuity and stopping points

Plan work to natural breaks and maintain a consistent application method. Do not stretch material beyond the approved coverage. Check intermediate surfaces before covering them; remove contamination and rectify defects using an approved repair procedure.

Out-of-window or interrupted work

When the permitted interval is exceeded, or rain, dust, condensation or site damage affects the surface, assess the condition before continuing. Use the validated cleaning, abrasion, re-priming or repair method; an apparently dry surface is not proof of intercoat adhesion.

Quantity, cure & sequencing

Set the accepted consumption and coat count before ordering. Measure actual area, include surface-profile demand, repairs and losses, and round reactive material to complete matched kits.

QUANTITY CONTROL	METHOD
Mass-rated product	Net kg = area (m²) × kg/m² per coat × number of coats. Add a documented allowance.
Volume-rated product	Net L = area (m²) × L/m² per coat × number of coats.
Film-forming coating	Theoretical m²/L = 1,000 × volume-solids fraction / DFT (µm). Mass solids cannot replace volume solids.
Kits and losses	Order complete kits. State the basis of any waste allowance; profile, texture and application method affect practical yield.

Project quantities

A numerical ALKA ordering example has not been supplied where rate, density, solids or product identity is unresolved. Approve those inputs before finalising a project estimate.

Source timing / release references

STAGE	TIME / CONDITION
Application / recoat	Validate substrate, temperature, humidity and minimum/maximum windows
Service release	Define handling, traffic, water/chemical exposure and full cure separately

Plan around actual conditions

Temperature, humidity, ventilation, substrate absorption and thickness affect drying and cure. Pot life, open time, touch dry, overcoat time and service release describe different conditions. Record when reactive components are combined; do not extend working life with unapproved water or solvent.

Release to service

Use the technically approved schedule for the actual load or exposure. Chemical immersion, vehicle loading, water testing, stacking and washing may require different release points where those duties are specified. Do not infer readiness from surface appearance alone.

Inspection, safety & handover

HOLD POINT	RECORD / VERIFY
Before work	Accepted substrate and details; material/version; approved colour/build; environmental conditions and trial result.
During application	Component/tint batches; proportions; mixing and placement times; measured area, quantity and thickness; coat count and interruptions.
Before next layer	Surface condition; permitted interval; defects and repairs; primer/receiving-layer compatibility.
Before service	Cure conditions and elapsed time; final inspections; approved test results; repairs completed and rechecked.

Product-specific checks

- Approve colour darkening or hiding on a test area.
- Check bubbles, whitening, puddles and adhesion.
- Validate access, wet slip and vehicle duty for the selected system.

Investigate defects before covering them

Softness or delayed drying calls for a review of identity, proportioning, conditions and thickness. Bubbles or pinholes call for a review of moisture, porosity, air entrainment and application rate. Loss of adhesion requires locating the failure plane and correcting preparation or interface problems. Isolate affected areas; do not conceal uncured or unsound material.

Safe handling and cleaning

Read the current SDS for the actual product and every component, thinner and cleaner. Use the specified ventilation, personal protection and site controls. Spray, abrasive preparation and confined-space work need competent planning. Do not assume water-based, low odour, cured appearance or high solids means non-hazardous.

Use only the product-approved cleaner before material cures; keep cleaning solvent separate from coating thinner. Collect residues and protect drains. Cured material normally needs an appropriate mechanical removal method; avoid damaging the sound substrate.

Maintenance and handover

Remove grit, oils and leaf stains promptly using compatible cleaners. Inspect traffic wear, whitening and lifting before resealing. Remove incompatible or unsound old film; do not repeatedly build heavy coats over a failing sealer.

Retain the installed system, batch and application records, inspection results, repair details and agreed cleaning/reopening instructions. The approved TDS and current SDS should be available to the applicator and owner.