Product overview

Product description

ALKACRETE 300 is a two-component polymer-modified cementitious resurfacing system for sound concrete. It creates a new decorative wearing appearance using an approved base, texture or stencil process. The finished surface is protected with the nominated compatible sealer and detailed around joints and edges.

Key advantages

- Resurfaces suitable existing concrete without treating the coating as structural repair.
- Texture and stencil options provide decorative flexibility.
- Cementitious build is suited to compatible mineral substrates.
- The sealer can be selected to suit appearance and service requirements.

Recommended uses

- Decorative resurfacing of approved concrete driveways and paths.
- Patios and external concrete areas within an approved system.
- Stencil or textured concrete finishes.
- Refurbishment of sound concrete where bond and moisture conditions are acceptable.

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

Two-component, polymer-modified cementitious decorative resurfacing system

Decorative resurfacing of sound concrete using an approved base, texture or stencil build and compatible sealer.

Where this product fits

SYSTEM POSITION — CONCEPT ONLY	SELECTION / CONTROL
Compatible sealer / finish	Approved colour enhancement and slip behaviour
Decorative base / texture layer	Powder-liquid recipe and build to be confirmed
Primed prepared concrete	Sound substrate; moving joints carried through

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

Decorative resurfacing is not a structural repair, waterproofing membrane or correction of moving cracks.

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
Chemistry	Cementitious powder plus liquid polymer modifier
Supply	Web lists 20 kg powder and 20 L modifier; this is not a mixing ratio
Mix ratio / water addition	Approved powder-to-liquid recipe and any water allowance required
Density	Web 1.25 kg/L; unclear whether liquid modifier or mixed material
Working time / thickness	Product-specific validated limits required
Drying reference	Web 2–4 hours; temperature and meaning of dry not specified
Coverage	Web 5–15 m²; denominator and build not given
Shelf life	Web 24 months; confirm separately for powder and liquid
Finish	Texture, stencil pattern and colour to approved sample
Sealer	Compatible ALKA sealer and cure-to-seal interval to be nominated

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.

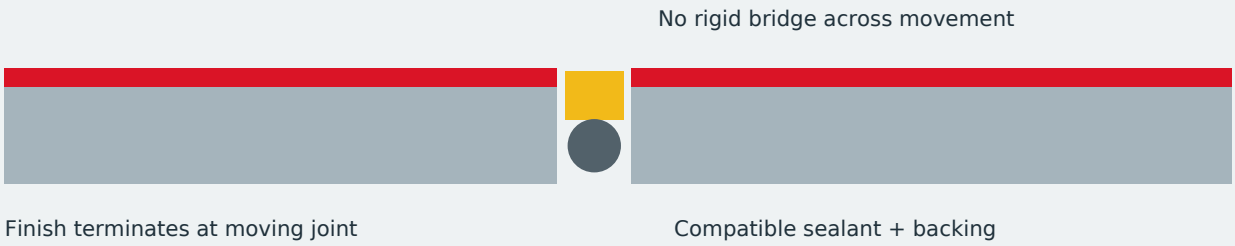
Representative trial

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	Assess slab integrity, previous sealers, oil, joints and moisture before resurfacing. Mechanically remove weak material and incompatible coatings; establish a sound, open surface.
02	Batch the approved powder/liquid recipe precisely. Do not treat the two pack sizes as one complete mix and do not add unapproved extra water to restore workability.
03	Apply the specified base and texture/stencil layers with controlled thickness and consistent timing. Keep moving joints through the resurfacing finish.
04	Allow the approved cure before cleaning or sealing. Demonstrate the sealer, colour enhancement, texture and wet slip behaviour on the mock-up.

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.

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

- Track powder/liquid batches, spread rate and weather.
- Inspect thickness, cracking, texture and bond before sealing.
- Accept the complete sealed finish and required slip performance.

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

Clean using a method compatible with the sealer. Inspect moving joints and local chips; address substrate movement before patching. Plan resealing around wear and exposure, verifying compatibility and retained slip performance.

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.