



INDUSTRIAL RESIN FLOORING SPECIFICATION GUIDE

The right floor. For your environment.
For your operation. For the long term.

Don't choose a resin floor.

Choose a flooring system designed for your environment.

1 UNDERSTAND YOUR ENVIRONMENT

Start with the environment – not the resin.



Mechanical Demands

- Pedestrian / forklift traffic
- Impact / abrasion
- Heavy machinery
- Point loading
- Dropped objects
- Dragging equipment



Chemical Exposure

- Acids / alkalis
- Oils / fats
- Solvents
- Cleaning chemicals
- Disinfectants
- Process chemicals
- Food acids



Thermal Exposure

- Hot water / steam
- Cold rooms / freezers
- Rapid changes
- Hot spillages
- CIP systems
- Thermal cycling



Hygiene Requirements

- Food production
- Pharmaceutical
- Healthcare
- Cleanrooms
- Wet processing
- Washdown areas



Operational Requirements

- Production hours
- Cleaning schedules
- Shutdown windows
- Access restrictions
- Installation conditions
- Return-to-service time

2 CHOOSE THE RIGHT RESIN TECHNOLOGY

Epoxy or MMA? It depends on your needs.

EPOXY

- ✓ Good mechanical performance
- ✓ Good chemical resistance
- ✓ Strong adhesion
- ✓ Seamless finish
- ✓ Abrasion resistant
- ✓ Range of finishes (smooth / textured)
- ✓ Cost effective for many environments

Best for: Warehouses, workshops, manufacturing, laboratories, plant rooms and more (depending on specification).

MMA / PMMA (Acrylic)

- ✓ Very rapid cure (hours or less)
- ✓ Great for short shutdowns
- ✓ Good chemical resistance
- ✓ High performance systems available

Best for: Food & beverage, breweries, commercial kitchens, retail, cold rooms, night / weekend projects, emergency repairs.

i Neither is automatically right. The correct choice depends on curing requirements, chemical exposure, mechanical loading, temperature, hygiene and downtime.

3 KEY FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Match the system to the actual operating conditions.



3.1 Cure Time

How quickly can you get back into service?



3.2 Chemical Resistance

What chemicals, concentrations, temperatures and exposure times?



3.3 Thermal Shock

What temperature range and rate of change?



3.4 Slip Resistance

What contamination, footwear and cleaning regime?



3.5 Hygiene

Is the area food, pharmaceutical, healthcare or hygiene critical?



3.6 Cleaning Regime

What chemicals, pressure, temperature, frequency?



3.7 Heavy Traffic

What loads, vehicle types, impact and abrasion?



3.8 Expected Lifespan

What performance period and maintenance cycle?



3.9 Repair Considerations

Can it be repaired quickly and easily if damaged?



3.10 Downtime

What is each hour of shutdown worth?

4 USE THE SPECIFICATION CHECKLIST

Ask your flooring supplier the key questions.

- ☒ **01 Environment** – what does the floor experience?
- ☒ **02 Traffic** – pedestrian, pallet truck, forklift, machinery?
- ☒ **03 Impact** – heavy or sharp objects?
- ☒ **04 Chemicals** – what, concentration, temperature?
- ☒ **05 Thermal shock** – temperature range and change rate?
- ☒ **06 Cleaning** – chemicals, pressure, temperature, frequency?
- ☒ **07 Slip resistance** – contamination and footwear?
- ☒ **08 Hygiene** – food, pharma, healthcare or otherwise?
- ☒ **09 Drainage** – where does water go and how quickly?
- ☒ **10 Thickness** – what level of protection is required?
- ☒ **11 Cure** – when can it return to service?
- ☒ **12 Substrate** – preparation and moisture conditions?
- ☒ **13 Maintenance** – what's realistic?
- ☒ **14 Lifespan** – what performance is required?
- ☒ **15 Repair** – how will future damage be fixed?
- ☒ **16 Warranty** – what does it actually cover?
- ☒ **17 Downtime** – what is the cost of shutdown?

7 THE ACRYLICON APPROACH

We look at the whole picture:

Environment • substrate • traffic • chemicals • cleaning regime • temperature • hygiene • slip resistance • maintenance • return-to-service time • cost of downtime

Only then is the appropriate flooring system selected.

FREE TECHNICAL FLOORING ASSESSMENT

TALK TO AN ACRYLICON FLOORING SPECIALIST

8 QUICK RECOMMENDATIONS

Requirement	Acrylicon system	See
Heavy wet processing	Décor	5.1
Food manufacturing	Décor	5.1
Heavy engineering	Décor / Industry	5.1
Extreme industrial loading	Industry	5.1
Smooth industrial finish	Variant	5.1
Labs / clean environments	Variant	5.1
External pedestrian areas	Multi-Grip	5.1
Mezzanine decks	Multi-Grip	5.1
Warehouses	Multi-Grip ID / Variant	5.1/5.3
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Heavy-duty local repairs	Industry Repair Kit	5.5
External pothole repair	Asphalt Repair Mortar	5.5
Terrazzo refurbishment	Terrazzo Repair System	5.5

6 THE EPOXY VS MMA AT A GLANCE

Requirement	Epoxy	MMA / Acrylic
General industrial use	✓	✓
Heavy traffic	✓	✓
Chemical resistance	✓	✓
Rapid cure	Depends on system	✓ Very short shutdown windows
Seamless finish	✓	✓
Slip-resistant finishes	✓	✓
Hygienic / clean environments	✓	✓
Thermal shock	System dependent	System dependent
Long-term durability	✓	✓
Fast repairs	Depends on system	✓ Strong option
Weekend / night installation	Possible	✓ Possible

* Performance depends on the complete system specification and actual exposure conditions.

5 THE ACRYLICON FLOORING SYSTEMS

Match your environment to the right system.

1 5.1 INDUSTRIAL FLOOR SCREEDS

Décor System

- 4mm, quartz-filled, trowel applied
- Wet / heavy use, slip resistance

Suggested:

Food factories, kitchens, breweries, engineering, workshops

Variant System

- 1–3mm, self-levelling, mono-colour
- Smooth, easy clean, RAL colours

Suggested:

Laboratories, cleanrooms, pharma, electronics, engineering

Multi-Grip

- 2–4mm, semi-flexible, external use
- In-built slip resistance

Suggested:

Car parks, walkways, balconies, mezzanines, external routes

Industry System

- 4mm+, very high compressive strength
- Offshore / extreme use

Suggested:

Ship decks, heavy engineering, crane bays, freezers

2 5.2 COMMERCIAL FLOORING SYSTEMS

Flake System

- 2–3mm, decorative, durable
- Wide colour range

Suggested:

Retail, schools, hospitals, shopping centres, transport

Composite Terrazzo

- 8mm, terrazzo style, sealed
- Non-porous, rapid installation

Suggested:

Airports, hotels, shopping centres, galleries, museums

3 5.3 INDUSTRIAL COATINGS

Multi-Grip ID

- 1.5–2mm, slip resistant
- Protects concrete from dusting

Suggested:

Warehouses, storage, packaging, pedestrian zones

Variant Paint System

- Approx. 0.5mm, roller applied
- Mono-colour, economical

Suggested:

Light engineering, internal car parks, plant rooms

Lacquer System

- <0.2mm, concrete sealer
- Prevents dusting

Suggested:

Low-traffic storage, data centres, bunds, tank linings

4 5.4 WALL SYSTEMS

Acrylicon Wall System

- 0.7–1.2mm, non-porous
- Seamless with the floor, ~2hr cure

Suggested:

Food areas, kitchens, wet rooms, showers, toilets, bund walls

5 5.5 REPAIR / LEVELLING SYSTEMS

Levelling Screed

- Variable thickness, rapid cure
- Levels, falls to drains, repairs

Suggested:

Fast-track levelling and remedial work

Industry Repair Kit

- Two-component mortar
- Heavy-duty concrete repairs

Suggested:

Holes, broken areas, emergency repairs

Asphalt Repair Mortar

- External potholes and damage

Suggested:

Car parks, roadways, traffic routes

Terrazzo Repair System

- Rapid cure, overnight repairs
- Joints and worn surfaces

Suggested:

Supermarkets, shopping centres, public buildings

Environment / Industry

- ✓ Food & Beverage
- ✓ Brewing
- ✓ Healthcare
- ✓ Car Parks / External
- ✓ Heavy Engineering
- ✓ Laboratories / Cleanrooms
- ✓ Bakery
- ✓ Pharmaceutical
- ✓ Retail & Leisure
- ✓ Cold Rooms / Freezers
- ✓ Marine / Offshore
- ✓ Warehousing / Storage

The Bottom Line

- ✓ Performance
- ✓ Hygiene
- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Durability
- ✓ Chemical resistance
- ✓ Thermal performance
- ✓ Maintenance
- ✓ Installation time
- ✓ Downtime
- ✓ Whole-life cost

Because the cheapest floor to buy isn't necessarily the cheapest floor to own.

Contents

This guide is the companion to the Acrylicon Specification Flow Chart. Each numbered section below expands on the matching numbered panel of the chart, so you can go straight to the detail you need.

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How to choose the right resin flooring system

for demanding environments

Choosing an industrial resin floor is not simply a question of epoxy vs MMA or the lowest cost per square metre. The right flooring system needs to be selected around the environment in which it will operate.

The questions that matter

- How quickly does it need to cure?
- What chemicals will it encounter?
- How severe is the thermal shock?
- How much traffic and impact will it take?
- What level of slip resistance is required?
- How will it be cleaned?
- How long does the floor need to perform?
- And, critically, how much downtime can the business afford?

A floor that looks suitable on paper can fail prematurely if the system has not been matched to the actual operating conditions.

This guide explains the key considerations when specifying industrial resin flooring and introduces the Acrylicon systems available for different environments — helping you balance performance, durability, hygiene, installation speed and whole-life value.

The quick decision guide

Before selecting a resin system, start with the environment rather than the resin. What does your floor need to withstand?

Heavy traffic or impact?	→	Consider a high-build industrial screed.
Wet processing or aggressive washdown?	→	Consider a slip-resistant, chemically resistant industrial system.
Large area requiring a smooth finish?	→	Consider a self-levelling system.
Very short shutdown window?	→	Consider a rapid-cure Acrylicon system.
Light traffic / concrete dusting?	→	Consider an industrial coating.
External or flexible substrate?	→	Consider a semi-flexible system.
Hygiene-critical walls and floors?	→	Consider seamless resin flooring with an integrated wall system.
Damaged, uneven or poorly levelled substrate?	→	Consider a rapid-cure repair or levelling system before installing the final floor.

1

UNDERSTAND YOUR ENVIRONMENT

Start with the environment – not the resin.

Before choosing a resin type, understand what the floor will actually experience. A proper flooring specification should consider five key areas.

1.1 Mechanical demands

- Pedestrian traffic
- Forklift traffic
- Pallet trucks
- Heavy machinery
- Point loading
- Impact
- Abrasion
- Dropped objects
- Dragging equipment

1.2 Chemical exposure

- Acids
- Alkalis
- Oils and fats
- Solvents
- Cleaning chemicals
- Disinfectants
- Food acids
- Process chemicals

1.3 Thermal exposure

- Hot water
- Steam
- Cold rooms
- Freezers
- Rapid temperature changes
- Hot spillages
- CIP cleaning systems
- Repeated thermal cycling

1.4 Hygiene requirements

- Food production
- Pharmaceutical environments
- Healthcare
- Cleanrooms
- Wet processing
- Washdown areas

1.5 Operational requirements

- Production hours
- Cleaning schedules
- Shutdown windows
- Access restrictions
- Installation conditions
- Required return-to-service time



The more demanding the environment, the more important it becomes to specify the complete flooring system, rather than simply selecting a resin type.

2

CHOOSE THE RIGHT RESIN TECHNOLOGY

Epoxy or MMA? It depends on your needs.

Epoxy and MMA/PMMA acrylic are two widely used resin technologies, but neither is automatically right for every application. The correct choice depends on the combination of:

Curing requirements + chemical exposure + mechanical loading + temperature + hygiene + downtime

EPOXY

Epoxy systems can provide

- ✓ Good mechanical performance
- ✓ Good chemical resistance
- ✓ Strong adhesion
- ✓ Seamless surfaces
- ✓ Abrasion resistance
- ✓ A wide range of finishes
- ✓ Smooth or textured surfaces

Depending on formulation, appropriate for

- Warehouses
- Workshops
- Manufacturing areas
- Laboratories
- Plant rooms
- Assembly areas
- Light-to-medium industrial environments

Conventional epoxy systems can have longer curing windows than rapid-cure MMA systems. Suitability for aggressive chemicals or thermal shock must always be assessed against the specific formulation and operating conditions.

MMA / PMMA (ACRYLIC)

MMA systems are particularly attractive where

- ✓ Rapid return to service is a major requirement
- ✓ Extended shutdowns are difficult to accommodate
- ✓ Very rapid cure (hours or less) is needed
- ✓ Good chemical resistance is required
- ✓ High-performance systems are needed

They can be particularly valuable in

- Food manufacturing
- Breweries
- Commercial kitchens
- Manufacturing
- Cold rooms
- Warehousing
- Retail
- Emergency repairs
- Night and weekend refurbishment
- Facilities where production cannot stop for several days

MMA — methyl methacrylate — systems can cure extremely quickly, depending on the system, substrate and installation conditions.

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Neither is automatically right. The correct choice depends on curing requirements, chemical exposure, mechanical loading, temperature, hygiene and downtime.

The major consideration? Downtime.

When every hour of lost production has a measurable cost, cure time becomes part of the flooring business case. See Section 3.1 (Cure Time) and Section 3.10 (Downtime), and the side-by-side comparison in Section 6.

3

KEY FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Match the system to the actual operating conditions.

The ten factors below correspond to the ten rows of panel 3 on the flow chart. Each one should be answered for the real operating conditions — not assumed.

3.1

Cure Time

How quickly can you get back into service?

Don't simply ask "How quickly does the resin cure?" Ask: **"When can the area safely return to service?"**

The overall programme may include: preparation, repairs, priming, base coat, aggregate/broadcast, topcoat, final curing, inspection, cleaning and return to service. A rapid-cure resin can significantly reduce the shutdown window, but the complete system and installation sequence must be considered.

Consider a typical weekend shutdown

Traditional approach	Rapid-cure approach
› Friday – production stops › Saturday – preparation › Sunday – installation › Monday – curing / waiting › Monday or Tuesday – return to production	› Friday evening – preparation and installation › Saturday – return to service

The exact programme will depend on the system, substrate, preparation requirements, temperature and site conditions. But the principle is simple: **less downtime can mean less disruption and faster return to production.**

3.2

Chemical Resistance

What chemicals, concentrations, temperatures and exposure times?

"Chemical resistant" is not enough information for a flooring specification. The flooring should be assessed against the actual chemical, concentration, temperature and exposure time.

Consider

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning agents • Caustic solutions • Acids • Disinfectants • Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fats • Solvents • Food acids • Process chemicals |
|--|---|

Ask

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What chemical? • What concentration? • What temperature? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How frequently? • How long can it remain on the floor? • Will it be cleaned or washed away? |
|--|---|

The flooring manufacturer should confirm suitability against the expected exposure.

3.3
Thermal Shock
What temperature range and rate of change?

Thermal shock is not simply operating at a high or low temperature. It occurs when the floor experiences **rapid changes** in temperature. For example:

Cold production environment → Hot water washdown → Rapid cooling → Repeated cycle

Food and beverage facilities can experience significant thermal cycling from hot water, steam, CIP processes, cooking operations, refrigeration, freezers and hot spillages. Repeated thermal shock can contribute to cracking or delamination if the flooring system has not been appropriately designed.

Specify the thermal environment – ask

- What is the lowest temperature?
- What is the highest?
- How quickly does the temperature change?
- How frequently does this happen?
- Is hot water discharged directly onto the floor?
- Is steam cleaning used?
- Are freezers or cold rooms involved?

3.4
Slip Resistance
What contamination, footwear and cleaning regime?

More slip resistance is not automatically better. A heavily textured floor may provide greater grip but can also make cleaning more difficult. The correct finish needs to balance:

Slip resistance + contamination + cleaning + footwear + drainage + operating conditions

Consider

- Wet or dry conditions
- Oil or grease
- Food contamination
- Footwear
- Forklift traffic
- Slopes
- Cleaning methods
- Drainage

The objective is a floor that is **safe and cleanable**, rather than simply as rough as possible.

3.5
Hygiene
Is the area food, pharmaceutical, healthcare or hygiene critical?

For food, beverage, pharmaceutical, healthcare and other hygiene-critical environments, flooring forms part of the wider hygiene strategy. Important characteristics can include:

Characteristic	Why it matters
Seamless construction	Fewer joints and interfaces can reduce areas where contamination and moisture can accumulate.
Non-porous surface	A dense surface can help prevent liquid penetration and support effective cleaning.
Hygienic detailing	Floor-to-wall junctions, coving, drainage and penetrations all need consideration.
Cleanability	Surface texture must be compatible with the required cleaning regime.
Chemical resistance	The floor needs to withstand the cleaning products actually used.

A hygienic floor is not simply a smooth floor. **It needs to be designed around how the facility is actually cleaned and operated.**

3.6
Cleaning Regime
What chemicals, pressure, temperature, frequency?

Cleaning can be one of the most aggressive processes a floor experiences.

Consider

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| • Frequency | • Contact time |
| • Water temperature | • Mechanical scrubbing |
| • Pressure | • Steam |
| • Chemicals | • Drainage |
| • Concentration | • Drying |

The important question isn't simply "Can the floor be cleaned?" It is: **"Can the floor withstand being cleaned this way, every day, for years?"**

3.7
Heavy Traffic
What loads, vehicle types, impact and abrasion?

A pedestrian warehouse and a forklift loading area may look similar on a plan, but the flooring requirements can be very different.

Consider

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Number of vehicle movements | • Point loads |
| • Vehicle weight | • Impact |
| • Wheel type | • Abrasion |
| • Wheel loads | • Pallet drops |
| • Turning areas | • Frequency of use |

Avoid vague descriptions such as "heavy duty" without defining the actual operating conditions.

3.8
Expected Lifespan
What performance period and maintenance cycle?

There is no single lifespan figure that applies to every resin floor. Performance depends on:

Performance factors

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| • System specification | • Chemicals |
| • Thickness | • Temperature |
| • Substrate | • Cleaning |
| • Installation quality | • Maintenance |
| • Traffic | • Operational conditions |

A floor in a lightly trafficked commercial environment will experience very different wear from one in a food factory with constant pallet-truck traffic and aggressive washdown.

The cheapest initial system is not necessarily the lowest-cost solution over its lifetime. Consider:

Initial cost + installation + maintenance + repairs + downtime + replacement

rather than simply £ per m².

3.9

Repair Considerations

Can it be repaired quickly and easily if damaged?

A good specification should consider what happens when the floor eventually needs repair.

Ask

- Can damaged areas be locally repaired?
- Can repairs be completed quickly?
- Can the existing floor be overcoated?
- Is the substrate suitable?
- Can repairs be completed outside production hours?
- What caused the original failure?

Never simply repair the symptom. Possible causes of premature failure include:

- Poor substrate preparation
- Moisture
- Contamination
- Incorrect system selection
- Excessive loading
- Chemical attack
- Thermal shock
- Inadequate thickness
- Poor detailing
- Installation problems

The correct repair starts by understanding the failure mechanism.

3.10

Downtime

What is each hour of shutdown worth?

The cost of a flooring project isn't simply the installation cost. It can also include:

- Lost production
- Lost sales
- Labour
- Overtime
- Cleaning
- Temporary facilities
- Delayed deliveries
- Operational disruption

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Example: if a production line generates £10,000 of contribution per hour, an additional 24-hour shutdown could represent **£240,000 of lost contribution**. *Illustrative calculation only – actual financial impact will depend on the individual business.*

This is why cure time can have a significant financial value. The question shouldn't simply be "What is the cheapest floor?" It should be: "**What is the appropriate whole-life flooring solution for our operation?**"

4

USE THE SPECIFICATION CHECKLIST

Ask your flooring supplier the key questions.

Before approving an industrial resin flooring system, work through every item below. Each one links back to a factor in Section 3.

☐	01	Environment	What will the floor actually experience?
☐	02	Traffic	Pedestrian, pallet truck, forklift or heavy machinery?
☐	03	Impact	Are heavy or sharp objects dropped?
☐	04	Chemicals	What chemicals, concentrations and temperatures are involved?
☐	05	Thermal shock	What temperature changes will occur?
☐	06	Cleaning	What chemicals, pressure, temperature and frequency are involved?
☐	07	Slip resistance	What contamination, footwear and drainage conditions exist?
☐	08	Hygiene	Is the area food, pharmaceutical, healthcare or otherwise hygiene-critical?
☐	09	Drainage	Where does water go and how quickly?
☐	10	Thickness	What thickness is required and why?
☐	11	Cure	When can the area safely return to service?
☐	12	Substrate	What preparation and moisture conditions are required?
☐	13	Maintenance	What cleaning products and methods should be used?
☐	14	Lifespan	What performance can reasonably be expected under the actual operating conditions?
☐	15	Repair	How can future damage be addressed?
☐	16	Warranty	What does the warranty actually cover?
☐	17	Downtime	What is the cost of shutdown?



If the answers aren't clear, the specification isn't finished.

5

THE ACRYLICON FLOORING SYSTEMS

Match your environment to the right system.

Acrylicon flooring systems are categorised into five main areas, matching the five sub-panels on the flow chart:

5.1	Industrial Floor Screeds	High-performance, hard-wearing systems for demanding environments.
5.2	Commercial Flooring Systems	Industrial resin technology combined with decorative finishes for commercial environments.
5.3	Industrial Coatings	Lower-build systems for areas with lighter traffic or lower performance requirements.
5.4	Wall Systems	Seamless resin protection for walls and floor-to-wall interfaces.
5.5	Repair & Levelling Systems	Rapid-cure systems for substrate repair, levelling, falls and localised remedial work.

5.1 INDUSTRIAL FLOOR SCREEDS

Acrylicon Décor System		4mm Trowel applied Quartz filled Slip resistant
The Décor System is a true industrial flooring system, combining coloured quartz with a high-performance resin matrix. Key characteristics • 4mm thick • Trowel applied • High mechanical performance • Suitable for wet areas • Slip resistance can be incorporated • Colour provided by the quartz within the bodycoat		Typical applications • Food factories • Kitchens • Breweries • Bakeries • Dairies • Heavy engineering • Mechanical workshops • Automotive workshops
Consider where: a hard-wearing industrial floor is required in wet or heavily used areas.		

Acrylicon Variant System		1–3mm Self-levelling Smooth finish RAL colours
Variant is Acrylicon's self-levelling industrial system. The thickness can be selected according to the required level of impact resistance. Key characteristics • 1–3mm thick • Self-levelling • High compressive strength • Smooth, easy-clean finish • Mono-colour • Available in RAL colours • Faster installation than trowel-applied systems		Typical applications • Laboratories • Cleanrooms • Pharmaceutical facilities • Engineering manufacture • Testing areas • Electronics assembly • Heavy industry • Clean environments
Consider where: a smooth, mono-colour industrial floor is required over a larger area.		

Acrylicon Multi-Grip		2–4mm Semi-flexible Slip resistant Internal / external
Multi-Grip is a semi-flexible system designed for areas where substrate movement or external exposure needs to be considered. Key characteristics • 2–4mm thick • Semi-flexible • In-built slip resistance • Suitable for selected external applications • Available in RAL colours		Typical applications • Parking decks • External walkways • Balconies • Roof terraces • Mezzanine gantries • External pedestrian routes • Selected forklift routes
Consider where: movement, weather exposure or slip resistance is more important than maximum compressive strength.		

Acrylicon Industry System		4mm+ High-performance mortar Extreme-duty applications
The Industry System is a heavy-duty mortar system for particularly demanding environments. Key characteristics • Very high compressive strength • High durability • Available at substantial thicknesses where required • Quartz, flake or mono-colour finishes available		Typical applications • Offshore facilities • Ship decks • Heavy engineering • Crane / welding bays • Bunker floors • Freezers • Extreme industrial environments
Consider where: the operational demands justify a very high-performance system.		

5.2 COMMERCIAL FLOORING SYSTEMS

Acrylicon Flake System

2–3mm | Decorative | Hard wearing | Easy to clean

The Flake System combines a resin floor with decorative flakes and seal coats to create a durable, decorative surface.

Typical applications

- Supermarkets
- Shopping centres
- Hospital corridors
- Schools
- Sports stadiums
- Train stations
- Commercial buildings
- Public areas

Consider where: aesthetics, durability and cleanability are all important.

Acrylicon Composite Terrazzo

8mm | Decorative aggregates | Non-porous | Rapid installation

Composite Terrazzo combines decorative aggregates, glass and stone with resin technology. It provides a terrazzo-style appearance without the installation requirements associated with traditional terrazzo systems.

Key characteristics

- 8mm screed
- Decorative aggregate
- Fully sealed
- Non-porous
- Easy to clean
- Four pre-blended colour options
- Designed for rapid installation

Typical applications

- Hospitals
- Airports
- Shopping centres
- Retail
- Museums
- Train stations
- Art galleries
- Public spaces
- Hotel foyers
- Commercial entrances

5.3 INDUSTRIAL COATINGS

Multi-Grip ID

1.5–2mm | Indoor | Slip resistant | Fast installation

Multi-Grip ID was developed for areas such as warehouses and storage facilities where the main requirement is protecting concrete from dusting and wear.

Typical applications

- Warehouses
- Storage areas
- Packaging areas
- Indoor pedestrian zones
- Areas with forklift traffic

Variant Paint System		Approx. 0.5mm Roller applied Entry-level system
The Variant Paint System provides a fast, economical resin coating for lighter-duty environments.		Typical applications • Light engineering • Internal car parks • Plant rooms • Electronics assembly • Internal walkways • Storage areas
Consider where: the requirement is primarily to improve appearance, reduce concrete dusting and provide basic surface protection.		

Lacquer System		<0.2mm Concrete sealer Basic protection
The Lacquer System is Acryliccon's simplest floor protection system.		Typical applications • Low-traffic storage areas • Data centres with limited traffic • Plant room bunds • Internal concrete tank linings
Consider where: basic sealing and dust suppression are required rather than high mechanical performance.		

5.4 WALL SYSTEMS

Acryliccon Wall System		0.7–1.2mm Non-porous Seamless Rapid cure
Acryliccon Wall System applies resin technology vertically to provide hygienic protection for walls and floor-to-wall interfaces. Key characteristics • Non-porous • Easy to clean • Seamless connection to Acryliccon flooring • Can be finished with quartz, flake or pigment • Approximately 2-hour cure under appropriate conditions		Typical applications • Food processing areas • Kitchens • Breweries • Bakeries • Changing rooms • Showers • Wet rooms • Toilets • Bund walls • Curbing • Public areas

5.5 REPAIR & LEVELLING SYSTEMS

Acryliccon Levelling Screed

Variable thickness | Rapid cure | Levelling and falls

The Levelling Screed can be installed at varying thicknesses. Its rapid cure can allow remedial work to be completed within short shutdown windows, subject to site conditions and system specification.

Typical applications

- Level floors
- Create falls to drains
- Repair damaged areas
- Pack around drains
- Correct localised substrate defects

Industry Repair Kit

Two-component mortar | Heavy-duty concrete repairs

A two-component repair mortar designed for heavy-duty concrete repairs. It can help prevent a small substrate defect from delaying the wider flooring installation.

Typical applications

- Holes
- Localised concrete damage
- Broken areas discovered during preparation
- Emergency repairs

Asphalt Repair Mortar

External | Potholes and localised damage

Designed for repairing potholes and localised damage in external areas.

Typical applications

- Car parks
- Roadways
- Traffic routes

Terrazzo Repair System

Rapid cure | Terrazzo joints and surfaces

A rapid-cure repair solution for damaged or worn terrazzo joints and surfaces. Repairs can potentially be completed during overnight shutdowns, subject to site conditions, allowing the area to return to use quickly.

Typical applications

- Supermarkets
- Shopping centres
- Retail environments
- Public buildings

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EPOXY VS MMA AT A GLANCE

A side-by-side summary of the two resin technologies.

Requirement	Epoxy	MMA / Acrylic
General industrial use	✓	✓
Heavy traffic	✓	✓
Chemical resistance	✓	✓
Rapid cure	Depends on system	✓ Very short shutdown windows
Seamless finish	✓	✓
Slip-resistant finishes	✓	✓
Hygienic / clean environments	✓	✓
Thermal shock	System dependent	System dependent
Long-term durability	✓	✓
Fast repairs	Depends on system	✓ Strong option
Weekend / night installation	Possible	✓ Possible

* Performance depends on the complete system specification and actual exposure conditions. Read alongside Section 2.

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THE ACRYLICON APPROACH

We look at the whole picture.

At Acrylicon, we believe industrial flooring should be specified around the operation, not simply the product. We consider:

What we look at

- The environment
- The substrate
- The traffic
- The chemicals
- The cleaning regime
- The temperature
- The hygiene requirements
- The slip resistance
- The maintenance programme
- The required return-to-service time
- The cost of downtime

Only then can the appropriate flooring system be selected.

Acrylicon rapid-cure systems can provide a combination of rapid return to service, mechanical performance, chemical resistance and long-term durability, subject to the specific system, substrate and application.

Free Technical Flooring Assessment

Acrylicon UK can assess the environment, operational requirements and existing substrate to help identify an appropriate flooring solution. We'll help you determine what your floor actually needs.

**REQUEST YOUR FREE
TECHNICAL FLOORING
ASSESSMENT**

8
QUICK RECOMMENDATIONS

Common requirements – the Acrylicon systems to consider.

Use this matrix as a starting point, then confirm the detail in Section 5.

Requirement	Potential Acrylicon system	See
Heavy wet processing	Décor	5.1
Food manufacturing	Décor	5.1
Heavy engineering	Décor / Industry	5.1
Extreme industrial loading	Industry	5.1
Smooth industrial finish	Variant	5.1
Laboratories / clean environments	Variant	5.1
External pedestrian areas	Multi-Grip	5.1
Mezzanine decks	Multi-Grip	5.1
Warehouses	Multi-Grip ID / Variant	5.1 / 5.3
Light industrial areas	Variant Paint	5.3
Concrete dust suppression	Lacquer / Variant Paint	5.3
Commercial decorative flooring	Flake	5.2
Terrazzo appearance	Composite Terrazzo	5.2
Hygienic wall protection	Wall System	5.4
Levelling / falls to drains	Levelling Screed	5.5
Heavy-duty local repairs	Industry Repair Kit	5.5
External pothole repair	Asphalt Repair Mortar	5.5
Terrazzo refurbishment	Terrazzo Repair System	5.5

Important: this table is a starting point only. Final system selection should always be based on the substrate, environment, exposure, loading, cleaning regime and required performance.

ENVIRONMENT / INDUSTRY – WHERE ACRYLICON SYSTEMS ARE USED

✓ Food & Beverage	✓ Bakery	✓ Brewing
✓ Pharmaceutical	✓ Healthcare	✓ Retail & Leisure
✓ Car Parks / External	✓ Cold Rooms / Freezers	✓ Heavy Engineering
✓ Marine / Offshore	✓ Laboratories / Cleanrooms	✓ Warehousing / Storage

The bottom line

Don't choose a resin floor. Choose a flooring system designed for the environment.

The right industrial flooring specification balances:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ✓ PERFORMANCE | ✓ HYGIENE |
| ✓ SAFETY | ✓ DURABILITY |
| ✓ CHEMICAL RESISTANCE | ✓ THERMAL PERFORMANCE |
| ✓ MAINTENANCE | ✓ INSTALLATION TIME |
| ✓ DOWNTIME | ✓ WHOLE-LIFE COST |

£

Because the cheapest floor to buy isn't necessarily the cheapest floor to own. And sometimes the biggest cost isn't the floor itself. It's the cost of keeping the business closed.

Need help specifying the right flooring system?

Talk to an Acrylicon flooring specialist. Acrylicon UK can assess the environment, operational requirements and existing substrate to help identify an appropriate flooring solution.

**REQUEST YOUR FREE TECHNICAL
FLOORING ASSESSMENT**

**TALK TO AN ACRYLICON FLOORING
SPECIALIST**

About Acrylicon

Acrylicon has been developing high-performance resin flooring systems since 1978, providing specialist flooring solutions for demanding industrial and commercial environments.

Rapid cure. High performance. Minimal disruption.

Acrylicon UK