

Glaze Coat™ Pour-On High Gloss Epoxy Coating

Tips for successful projects:

Helpful Supplies	
Clean, unwaxed paper cups or buckets	For measuring and mixing resin (A) and hardener (B)
Stir sticks or paddles	Mixing utensils
Plastic spreader or squeegee	Use to spread mixed product across project
Inexpensive, disposable brush	Use to paint unusual shaped projects
Plastic safety gloves	To protect skin and ease clean-up
Waxed paper, newspapers or plastic drop cloth	Protection for table tops, etc. not part of the project
Painter's or Masking tape	For edges and back of flat surfaces; once Glaze Coat is cured, pull tape off back of project for smooth flat surface.

MIXING

Use clean, unwaxed paper cups or bucket. Whether you are doing a large or small project - mark on side of two different cups a measure line (must be exactly the same line for each cup). Pour resin (A) into one cup up to the pre-marked line. Pour hardener (B) into one cup up to the pre-marked line. Pour hardener (B) into the resin (A) cup, scraping as much product as possible from (B) cup (this will keep your ratio of 1:1 very close). Now mix the combined product for 2 minutes. Pour this mixture into a different clean cup and mix another 2 minutes (by using a different clean cup you will not interfere with the 1:1 ratio).



Measure



Stir



Pour

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE MIXTURE IS OFF (not 1:1 ratio)

Surface will not dry and remains tacky.

If the surface is tacky, this is a result of having more hardener (B) than resin (A) in the mix. The resin is sometimes very difficult to get out of the bottle due to its tar-like consistency. Eclectic recommends carefully warming the resin bottle under a hot water tap (making sure nothing leaks into the bottle or resin). If water gets into the resin the result is a cloudy application. Once heated, measure both parts out in separate containers before mixing. Remember that the 1:1 ratio is very crucial to a successful pour (refer to Mixing above).

Surface is wet.

If the surface is wet, this is a result of having more resin (A) than hardener (B) in the mix. Using a putty knife scrape out the affected area. Before applying another coat - sand the surface area with a fine grit paper, wipe the surface well with a minimal amount of acetone or denatured alcohol on a lint free cloth. Too much of either one will take a long time to dry and it is important to allow this to dry before pouring an additional coat of Glaze Coat. Refer to the Mixing section. Pour the entire project once more.

Dimples in the finish.

This is a result of not applying enough material to cover the entire surface area. Obtain the square footage of your project than apply another coat and use enough material to cover the square footage of the project. Refer to following chart.

UNIT SIZE	SQ. FT.
Pint (16 oz. kit)	4.5 ft ²
Quart (32 oz. kit)	9.0 ft ²
Gallon (64 oz. kit)	36.0 ft ²

Bubbles on the surface.

Air bubbles are created during the mixing process and usually rise to the surface of the pour and disappear. It is a good idea to watch the poured surface and blow gently on the surface to force the bubbles up and away. If you ignore the surface bubbles they could turn into dimples.

For larger areas, use a small, handheld propane torch. Flame should be held 6 to 8 inches above surface. Keep torch moving over poured surface until surface is bubble free. *DO NOT HOLD FLAME IN ONE AREA.*

Second coat.

Allow first coat to dry at least 10 hours. If less than 24 hours, apply the second coat directly over the clean first coat. If more than 24 hours have elapsed since the first coat was applied, sand the surface area with a fine grit paper, wiping the surface well with a minimal amount of acetone or denatured alcohol on a lint free cloth. Too much of either one will take a long time to dry and it is important to allow it to fully dry before re-applying Glaze Coat.

Sanding between coats.

Sanding between coats helps remove imperfections from the first pour, but is not necessary if you do not want to sand between coats. It is recommended that wiping the surface well with a minimal amount of acetone or denatured alcohol on a lint free cloth is helpful in maintaining a clean surface. This process must be completely dry before pouring any additional coats.



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