

### APPLICATION

**UV Poxy** should be applied in two stages. The first stage is referred to as the seal coat. The seal coat is brushed on in a thin layer and is used to seal any pores in the surface and prevents air bubbles from forming in the following flood coats. This stage is followed by the flood coat, which will flow and self-level, foam brushes or squeegees can be used to help spread **UV Poxy**. Flood coats are applied in 1/8" layers at a time, as many as desired can be applied, however one to three coats is average for most table or bar coatings.

**Minimum Recoat Time:**

This is the amount of time after the epoxy is applied in a thin film that it will arrive at a gel state, still wet, but no longer a liquid. To recoat without sanding between coats you must reapply after this point but before the drying time has completed. Recoating can usually be done within 4 to 8 hours. If re-coated within this time period no sanding is necessary between layers.

**Imbedding Pictures:**

Objects, such as pictures, maps etc. can be imbedded in **UV Poxy** during the pours. Most photo quality paper does not require any special preparation however sometimes thin paper objects must first be sealed. Use a solution of 4 parts white glue and 1 part water. This will prevent thin paper objects from becoming translucent, this may be done with a brush. Two coats of sealer is advised. Wait 4-8 hours before pouring **UV Poxy**.

**Imbedding Solid Objects:**

(wood, rocks, shells, etc.) All porous materials should first have a seal coat of **UV Poxy** applied. This will prevent air bubbles from occurring in subsequent flood coats. Usually the objects can be set in place before sealing.

**Note:**

If 24 hours elapsed from time of application/coating, then additional preparation is required. Lightly sand entire surface with 220 grit sand paper until a light powdery residue appears and gloss finish has been removed to provide a profile for optimum bonding. Remove all sanding dust and wipe down entire surface with denatured alcohol

### RECOMMENDATIONS

**Intended Use:**

Electronics Encapsulation, Bar, Counter & Table Tops, Imbedding, Art Work, Jewelry, Crafts, or other applications requiring a crystal clear see through plastic coating.

**Surfaces:**

Plastic, Fiberglass, Carbon Fiber, Kevlar, Foam, Wood, Metal, Concrete, Granite, Copper, Stainless Steel, Laminate, Formica, Bamboo, Leather, Ceramic, Fiberglass, Artwork, Photos, Rocks, Sea Shells, Fabrics, Paper, Dried Plants and much more.

### WORKING CONDITIONS

For best results UV Poxy must be used at temperatures from 70-80 degrees F. The room which you are working in should be clean, dry, dust and insect free. Settling dust can often cause blemishes on the glossy surface.

**Mix Ratio:** 1:1 by volume

**Work Time:** 20 minutes depending on ambient temperature

**Cure Time:** 48 hours depending on ambient temperature, humidity and thickness.

**Set to touch:** 4-8 hours

**Minimum Recoat Time:** 4-8 hours

**Maximum Recoat Time:** 24 hours

**Clean Up:** Denatured Alcohol

**Recommended Storage:** 55 degrees F. through 85 degrees F. with tightly sealed lids.

## APPLICATION (CONTINUED)

to remove contaminants. At this point the epoxy has reached about 90% of its cured hardness. **UV Poxy** still might remain a bit flexible at this point but will complete 100% curing over the following 2-3 days. If ambient temperature drops below 60 degrees, cure times can double from the times shown.

### Exterior Applications:

Please note that although this product has been UV stabilized and will resist yellowing better than other epoxies it is NOT 100% UV resistant. Continuous outdoor UV exposure over months or years will cause the finish to lose its gloss, cause gradual changes in color and possibly warp.

UV Poxy produces professional results when used correctly, so take your time and make yourself aware of these common problems often encountered by first time users.

1. Always make sure that your mixing container is clean and your measuring device is accurate, this product **REQUIRES** that you mix at a 1 to 1 ratio by volume or, 1 to 0.83 ratio by weight, any variances from this can cause the epoxy to stay soft and not fully cure.
2. **UV Poxy** requires a **THOROUGH** mixing, typically 4-5 minutes of solid mixing without excessive whipping of the mixture (whipping will put lots of air bubbles into the epoxy). Mixing one gallon at a time can require up to 6 to 7 minutes of mixing. Beginners should never attempt to mix more than one gallon total per batch, 1 quart per batch is suggested until you feel comfortable with how **UV Poxy** works.
3. After the two components are poured together and stirring begins the mixture will turn a cloudy white color, this represents areas in which **UV Poxy** has not fully combined. You must continue to mix until all signs of cloudiness and tiny white lines have completely disappeared.
4. Always scrape the sides of your mixing container and also the stick during those 4-5 minutes. If **UNMIXED** epoxy remains on the side of the container or the stick it will cause wet spots on your finished product. Note: While pouring your epoxy onto the surface **NEVER** scrape the container to remove every last drop, because no matter how thorough you mix there will always be an unmixed drop on the side of the container that will leave a wet spot.

### Use of heat if bubbles appear after applying resin to a surface:

To remove small bubbles when resin is wet, apply heat directly above the bubbles and it will vent out and fill with resin. This can be done with a low-intensity flame such as a cigarette lighter, a propane torch or heat gun. Using a propane torch also lowers the viscosity of the surface and flattens it out a bit. Breathing or blowing gently through a straw above the areas that have bubbles is another method that can be employed.

For slightly larger bubbles, a pin or needle can be used. While the resin is still wet, push the pin or needle into the bubble, then wobble it back and forth to allow the bubble to reach the surface. It should vent out and the bubble will disappear as it fills with resin.

**UVPoxy** - A simple math equation will tell you how much epoxy you need when casting.

- o There are 1600 mils in a gallon
- o There are 1000 mils in an inch
- o Multiply Length X Width = Total Square feet.
- o Multiply Total Square Feet X desired mils thickness = Total Mils

Divide Total Mils by 1600 = TOTAL GALLONS