

## POLYESTER RESIN

### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Please familiarise yourself with the Material Safety Data Sheets before starting. Personal Protection should be worn at all times, safety goggles, gloves, apron and overalls. If you have any queries please contact us on 028 41753738.

### **MATERIALS**

Resin Kits are supplied with the following materials

1. Resin
2. Catalyst / Hardener

### **WORKING AREA**

Laminating should be done at warm temperatures ideally around 20°C, as this ensures the resin will cure correctly. Resin will not cure adequately below 15°C, and at temperatures above 30°C, they will cure too quickly.

### **MIXING CATALYST**

All resins require the addition of catalyst (hardener) to initiate the curing process. Use a safety dispenser to add 20ml of catalyst per kilo of resin. Stir thoroughly. The hardening process begins immediately, so only add catalyst to a working quantity.

Once catalysed the resin gradually cures, taking on a jelly-like consistency in about 10-20 minutes before becoming hard in about 30-40 minutes at room temperature (about 20°C). The curing process generates heat within the resins. Too much catalyst or large volumes of resins increases this heat. Over catalysing the resin can cause the material to overheat and sometimes cause a fire.

Thorough mixing of catalyst into resins is very important. Also the correct quantities should be used for the best results. Dispensers are advised for accuracy. 1% catalyst is considered a slow mix, 2% is ideal, 3% is a fast mix.

The higher the temperature the faster the cure. As a general guide 2% addition at 20°C gives 15-20 minutes pot life.

### **APPLYING THE LAMINATE**

Mix a maximum of 2kgs at a time, enough for between 1 and 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> of fibreglass.

If using the kit to repair a surface ensure that the surface is dry, clean, free from rust etc. It is advisable to sand the old surface as this will ensure better adhesion for the resin.

The number of layers of Glass required will vary depending on the application. This can vary from one layer to multiple layers.

Paint on a coat of catalyzed resin to the surface and then lay on the first section of fibreglass, apply more resin to “wet out” (saturate) the fibreglass. Then apply the next layer, which should be cut slightly smaller to create a built in staggered overlap and again apply more resin. Once the fibreglass has been ‘wetted out’ it is necessary to consolidate the two layers of fibreglass and this is done using a metal roller. The roller when used forces the two layers of fibreglass together and removes any trapped air, this appears in a laminate as a white blister, and care must be taken to ensure that this is done.

Having completed this section start on to the next layer. Do not wrap fibreglass around sharp corners, lay into right angled bends butt jointing the fibreglass.

Since there will be a butt joint at the corner it is then recommended that a strip of fibreglass approx 200mm is cut with the edges frayed out and then applied as a tape would be into the corner. Once the fibreglass has been “wetted out” it is easier to work into corners and around more complicated and compound shapes. For this purpose a brush is used.

Apply as many layers as necessary.