



ARMORTECH PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA
PREMIUM COATINGS INC.

Superior Formulations for Lasting Results

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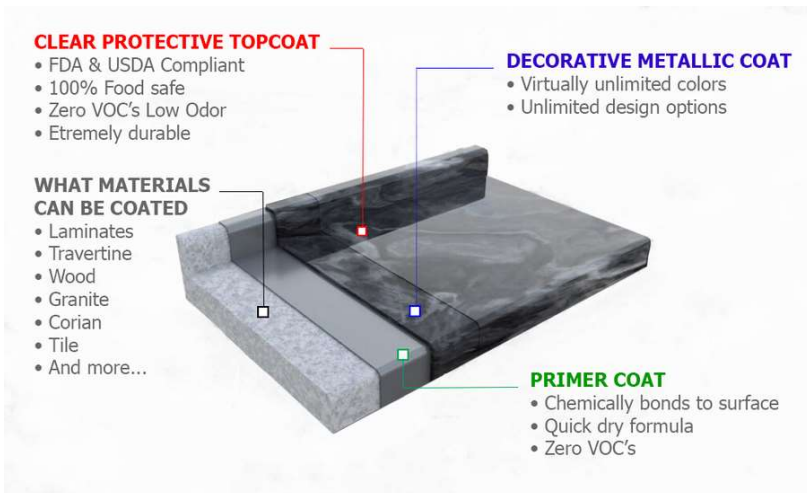
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Bar Top & Countertop Epoxy Instruction Sheet

(Please read carefully before beginning project)

Product Overview: Our commercial grade, premium bar top and countertop epoxy is engineered specifically for coating bar tops, tabletops and countertops. Our advanced formulation, self-leveling, APC 100X epoxy resin boasts the high gloss shine, reflectivity, clarity and optical qualities demanded from professional installers, hobbyists and DIY project enthusiasts.



NEXTECH PRO™ APC 100X is a 100% solids, two component, clear polymer coating with a user friendly easy to use 1 to 1 mix ratio. Each kit contains one bottle of resin and one bottle of hardener. APC 100X 100% is VOC free, virtually odorless and cures to a clear, glass like, high build finish that resists scratching, yellowing and will not distort with age. APC 100X epoxy resin will enhance the natural beauty of any surface or item coated with it and will permanently preserve and protect your surface for years to come.

Our advanced formulation, NEXTECH PRO™ APC 100X epoxy resin is engineered to adhere to virtually any surface and is perfectly suited for coating many types of surfaces or embedding items including: Wood, Laminates, Tile, Concrete, Granite, Formica, Corian, Copper, Stainless Steel, Ceramics, Quartz, Bamboo, Marble, Porcelain, Metals, Cork, Pennies, Bottle Caps, Stickers, Photos, Paper, Labels, Shells, Sand, Rocks, etc...

Metallic color pigments can also be added to APC 100X Epoxy to create a variety of beautiful, 3D effects and pearlescent designs. Temperature resistant up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit (260C), Zero VOC, 100% non-toxic, food safe, anti-bacterial, stain-resistant, scratch-resistant, and UV-resistant. Excellent for bar tops, counter tops, tabletops and more.

Temperature, acclimatization, and restrictions: Product temperature during transit can vary dramatically. Before getting started, and for best results, please acclimatize your epoxy to 70° Fahrenheit upon delivery and prior to use.

Before starting the epoxy application, make sure that the epoxy, the substrate, and the ambient air temperature in the work area are between 70°-75° Fahrenheit (21° - 24° Celsius). It is advised to maintain this temperature for at least the first 24 hours prior to use and during the curing window. Lower temperatures can and will extend curing times. Low or freezing temperatures can also adversely affect the integrity of the epoxy during curing if temperature recommendations are not strictly adhered to.

Surface preparation & cleaning: First and foremost, you must identify the type of surface to be coated. Depending on the type of surface being coated one of several methods will be required to properly prepare the surface for a new epoxy coating.

- **Wood & Laminates:** For the most common countertop surfaces including plywood, MDF, Formica™ and other laminates a light but thorough sanding with 120-220 grit sandpaper will be sufficient. On a wood surface the purpose of the sanding is to remove any burrs or high spots, while on laminate surfaces the purpose is to de-gloss and roughen the surface slightly to promote proper adhesion.
- **Tile, Stone & Granite:** For harder and smoother surfaces such as tile, stone and granites, acid etching is typically the preferred method of prep. Mild acid etching compounds are available at most local box stores such as Home Depot and Lowes. Be sure to follow product instructions carefully.

If the material, you are coating is not listed please feel free to contact us for additional guidance.

Cleaners such as 409 or similar cleaners can be used to clean most surfaces. Small holes, cracks, and seams can be filled with DAP or body filler (Bondo). When filling surface imperfections be sure not to leave any excess spackling on surfaces to be coated with epoxy. Use an orbital sander or sanding block to smooth any surface repairs. Once completed make sure the entire work area is free of clutter and that the surface to be coated is clean and dust free.

A quick wipe down with an isopropyl spritzed lint free towel or a tack free cloth is excellent for removing any dust particles prior to coating.

Masking, Primer, & Edges: After performing a thorough wipe down, let the countertop dry, then begin masking. Roll plastic onto the floor and under your work area (rolled 6 mil plastic works best). Place the masking material tightly up to and under the toe kicks under the cabinets

and use masking tape to hold in place. Next, run a strip of 2" masking tape along the front edge of your cabinets at the very top, just under the countertop. Then, using a hand masker loaded with tape and masking film, mask off the cabinets (48" masking film works best), allowing it to drape onto the floor which you just masked. This is to allow epoxy to drip off the countertop without coming into contact with your cabinets or floors.

Once everything is thoroughly cleaned, prepped, and masked, you are ready to mix and apply the primer coat.

Although not necessary for every application (i.e., wood), using a primer coat is excellent for covering the printed patterns seen on many laminates. This will ensure the old pattern does not show through the newly finished decorative coat. Our easy to apply epoxy primers come in black, gray, tan, and white. We typically recommend choosing a primer color as close to the final decorative coat color as possible. For example, if you intend to do a white marble countertop, you will choose a white primer; an earth toned countertop, choose a tan primer; and so on. The purpose of this step is to ensure your original substrate does not show through where the epoxy naturally runs thinner due to gravity, especially on the edges and any vertical surfaces.

Mixing epoxy (Part 1): In order to determine how much epoxy to mix you must know your square footage of your project (length x width). When working on large projects it is not necessary to mix the entire amount all at once due to the difficulty in mixing more than two gallons at one time. Mixing multiple batches for one coat is acceptable when they are poured right after each other. Large projects generally require more than one person in order to facilitate proper mixing and pouring within the allotted amount of working time (approximately 45 minutes).

Please note: If you plan on adding a liquid pigment to the final epoxy mix you will need to compensate for the added liquid by subtracting the same volume of Part A Resin from the total of the mix. (For example: if adding 10 ounces of liquid pigment to a 1-gallon batch (64 oz. Part A Resin + 64 oz. Part B Hardener) you will need to subtract 10 oz. from Part A Resin before mixing. Here is a sample formula for a 1-gallon batch: (10 oz. liquid pigment + 54 oz. Part A Resin + 64 oz. Part B Hardener = 128 oz. or 1 mixed gallon). Dry or powdered pigments do not require compensation for volume and can be added and mixed directly into the standard 1 to 1 mix ratio.

Seal Coat/Skim Coat: If applying epoxy over a porous surface such as wood or concrete, a seal or skim coat is necessary before flood coating with epoxy. A thin seal or skim coat as it is sometimes called, will help prevent outgassing and air bubbles from forming in the final flood coat. To apply a seal coat, mix a small amount of clear NEXTECH PRO™ APC 100X according to the guide below. Use a squeegee, brush, or roller to spread a very thin coat over the entire surface, once covered then use a heat gun, torch, or hair dryer to release any bubbles that may be trapped in the applied epoxy. Although no color additive is required for the skim coat, you may wish to add color to the seal coat depending on your project. This seal/skim coat will help to prevent air bubbles during the flood coat stage.

Seal Coat Coverage Guide (48 sq. ft. per gallon)

Area to cover	Total volume of epoxy (resin + hardener)
1 sq. ft.	3 oz. total = (1 ½ oz. resin + 1 ½ oz. hardener)
4 sq. ft.	11 oz. total = (5 ½ oz. resin + 5 ½ oz. hardener)
10 sq. ft.	26 oz. total = (13 ½ oz. resin + 1 ½ oz. hardener)
16 sq. ft.	42 oz. total = (21 oz. resin + 21 oz. hardener)
24 sq. ft.	64 oz. total = (32 oz. resin + 32 oz. hardener)

For larger projects: Use the formula of 48 sq. ft. per gallon (½ gallon resin + ½ gallon hardener)

Wait a minimum of 4 hours after skim coating before applying the flood coat.

In this step, it is extremely important to measure the epoxy accurately and mix thoroughly, with clean buckets and clean mixing sticks. Hardener (Part B) should always be poured into the mixing bucket first, followed by the resin (Part A) in an exact one-to-one ratio. Mix well with the stirring stick for 7 minutes (you may also use a drill and mixing paddle to mix this product, set the drill for low speed and avoid lifting the paddle in and out of the epoxy mix as this can introduce excessive air and bubbles into the mix). Be sure to scrape the sides and bottom of the bucket often to pull any unmixed part A or B off the container walls. During mixing the product will turn cloudy white and you must continue to mix until all signs of haziness and white streaks in the mixture have turned back to a completely transparent color. Most problems that are encountered are because of a failure to follow these instructions or failure to have your ambient air temperature, countertop, and epoxy at the required temperature before starting.

Mixing epoxy (Part 2): This step is equally important, and still necessary even if you are only completing a clear coat. Take the already mixed epoxy and transfer all the contents into a second clean container. Then add your powdered mica pigments the mixture (not necessary for clear coats) and stir for an additional 1-3 minutes. As soon as you are finished mixing, immediately pour the majority of the product out onto the countertop surface.

Please note: If your project has vertical edges, it is a good idea to leave enough mixed resin in the container to coat these with a foam roller. By applying a thin coat of epoxy over the edges before you begin you will break the surface tension and allow the flood coat that is poured onto the flat countertop surface to roll over and cover the edges much more easily and more evenly.

Flood coat:

Flood Coat Coverage Guide (16 sq. ft. per gallon)

Area to cover	Total volume of epoxy (resin + hardener)
1 sq. ft.	8 oz. total = (4 oz. resin + 4 oz. hardener)
4 sq. ft.	32 oz. total = (16 oz. resin + 16 oz. hardener)
10 sq. ft.	80 oz. total = (40 oz. resin + 40 oz. hardener)
16 sq. ft.	128 oz. total = (64 oz. resin + 64 oz. hardener)
24 sq. ft.	192 oz. total = (96 oz. resin + 96 oz. hardener)

For larger projects: Use the formula of 16 sq. ft. per gallon (½ gallon resin + ½ gallon hardener)

Wait a minimum of 4-10 hours after initial coating before applying another coat.

Spread the epoxy mixture that you just poured onto the countertop with a squeegee or foam roller, and coat the entire surface evenly and thoroughly, right up to the edges. At this point, the product will start dripping over the edge. Don't try to prevent this by stopping short of the edge. It is vital that you allow product to flow over the edge to obtain a smooth edge finish.

Please note: You will waste a little epoxy here, but it is not worth saving material by coating too thinly over the edges. All product that is wasted over the edge is incorporated into the coverage amounts and don't worry about the drips that form; you will take care of them later on.

Pro tip: If you are planning on adding accent veining to your project, mix the clear epoxy batch thoroughly and then separate the required amounts of mixed epoxy into separate containers, add dry pigments and mix again for a minimum of 1-3 minutes until evenly dispersed.

Releasing air bubbles: After you finish spreading out the flood coat, it is time to heat the surface to help level the epoxy and release air bubbles. For this you may use a heat gun, a propane torch, or even a hair dryer. In our opinion, a heat gun is the safest and most effective method to achieve this. Never let the heat gun stay in one place too long, keep it moving in even, overlapping passes covering the entire surface. If you stay in one place too long the surface can wrinkle or burn. This step not only levels the epoxy and releases small air bubbles, it can also be used to give the finished product a marbled effect by turning up the blower fan setting on the heat gun and slightly moving the pigmented epoxy.

Creating veins, marbling, and other effects: This is your chance to be creative and have fun. It's never a bad idea to have a few photos handy of other epoxy counters or photos of natural stone that you like on hand for inspiration.

For solid or bold accent veining, after you level the flood coat, you can start adding the mixed and pigmented accent colors into the flood coat to suit your taste and desired final look.

Accent colors and veining can also be added to the flood coat by adding metallic pigments to a spray bottle of 91% isopropyl alcohol. The ratio of isopropyl to metallic powder is not critical since the alcohol will evaporate and leave just the metallic powder behind. Shake the spray bottle often before and during application to keep the colors suspended in the mix. Use this mixture to create veins, marbling, granularity, and contrast. Accent colors can be layered on top of each other or applied alongside each other in random patterns. For veins, use a paint stick to drag accent colors through the surface, or create swirls by mixing two colors layered on top of each other. To create granular effects, stand back from your work and spray from a distance, adjusting the spray nozzle from coarse to fine. Experiment off your countertop, spraying on the masking film or a piece of cardboard. Try spraying more heavily in certain areas and lighter in others.

Always start and finish strokes by spraying off the countertop and moving across your piece, so you don't end up with a large puddle of color where you don't want it.

Allow a few minutes for colors to blend and move after spraying to get a better idea of the finished look. If you happen to have an area you don't like the look (for example, if an area is too dark you can always add a contrasting color to the area can help subdue or lighten the area). You can also spray clear isopropyl over the entire surface. This will help to further blend and subdue colors and create an even more natural, stone like finish. It will also help to release any remaining air bubbles that rise to the surface from mixing process.

Keep a timer on hand and avoid spraying alcohol after the first 45 minutes of working time has passed, as it can leave divots and depressions. If there are depressions or divots present, simply touching the area with your gloved finger will help to break any surface tension and will usually fill right back in.

Finally, examine the surface carefully using a flashlight or hand-held light reflected on the surface to help identify any missed bubbles, uneven areas or debris that may have found its way into the piece. If any are found run your heat gun as discussed earlier until gone. Any debris in the mix should be removed using your fingers or tweezers.

WARNING: Isopropyl alcohol, while not as volatile as other solvents, is still highly flammable. NEVER have open flames while spraying isopropyl and be especially careful if using a propane torch to release bubbles, be sure to wait until alcohol has fully evaporated before torching.

PRO TIPS

1. Measuring: It is extremely important that the product be measured accurately and mixed thoroughly. Clean graduated cups or tubs should be used for measuring. Measure 1 part RESIN to 1 part HARDENER. Do NOT vary this ratio, epoxies are formulated to cure at a certain mixing proportion and any variances can cause the product to never fully cure. We recommend always pouring the HARDENER into your mixing container first, followed by the RESIN. This will help the two components mix more thoroughly.

2. Mixing: Combine the two components together into a larger container. The mixing container should be about 30% bigger than the amount of product you are mixing so that thorough mixing can be accomplished without spillage over the container lip. Mixing of the product should be done by drill and paddle on a low-speed setting, or by hand with a clean stir stick. The more product you are mixing the longer it will take to achieve a complete mixture. Beginners should generally only mix 2 quarts per batch; this should take about 4 to 5 minutes of mixing. Typically, one gallon of mixture takes approx. 5 to 7 minutes of mixing. Two gallons of mixture take approx. 6-8 minutes of mixing. Only experienced users should ever attempt mixing more than two gallons per batch. Timing this with a watch is a good idea. The process of mixing is long and will make your wrist tired, but it is the most important part of the project. As you begin to mix, the resins will almost immediately turn a cloudy white color. This represents the two separate components starting to blend. As you continue to mix the level of whiteness will begin to turn more transparent with the end result being a completely transparent mixture in which you can see to the bottom of the mixing container. Mixing must continue until all signs of cloudiness and hazy lines have completely disappeared. Some air bubbles are normal in the mixture, however, do not whip the mixture. Whipping the mix will result in numerous tiny air bubbles which will

turn the epoxy completely white with bubbles, this can result in air bubbles remaining in the cured product. Be certain that you scrape the sides of the bucket and the stick while you are mixing. It may be helpful to use a bright light next to the container to ensure the mixture is combined thoroughly. After you are confident there are no more thin hazy lines remaining in your mix it is time to pour. If you don't want to take any chances of under-mixing you can wait until the mixing container starts to become slightly warm to the touch which usually assures a long enough mix. However, this also reduces your working time especially when mixing 1 gallon or more. **Pour quickly after complete mixing. Do not leave large amounts of mixed material in your bucket, this will cause an accelerated chemical reaction due to the heat being generated and your batch can start smoking due to this excess heat.**

ALL OF OUR PRODUCTS ARE REGULARLY TESTED FOR HARDENING PROPERTIES. IMPROPER HARDENING OR FAILURE TO CURE IS NOT COVERED UNDER THE WARRANTY AS THE ONLY THING THAT CAN CAUSE THIS IS IMPROPER MIX RATIOS OR IMPROPER MIXING.

3. Pouring: When pouring the mixed epoxy onto the surface NEVER scrape or brush out from the container you were just mixing from. Just dump the epoxy out and leave the remaining material in the container.

Pouring the seal coat: The seal coat is designed to penetrate and cover any porous surfaces you will be working with. The seal coat will cut off any potential air pockets in the wood that will release air bubbles. The best way to apply a seal coat is to start on one end and pour the resin all the length of the surface. Set the container down and then use a rubber squeegee or a foam brush to drag the resin across the entire surface and achieve an even coat. Please bear in mind you do not want to achieve any buildup with this coat, it is meant only to cover up the grains of the wood or substrate. Usually only one seal coat is required. However, sometimes extremely porous wood or knots in the wood need multiple coats in order to fully seal the surface. You should wait a minimum of 4 hours before proceeding to apply a flood coat.

Dense Wood: Care must be taken with dense wood to avoid too much build-up in the seal coat. If you find yourself in this situation you should reduce the amount of epoxy being applied, either by reducing the amount of epoxy you mix up for the seal coat or squeegeeing off the excess epoxy after you have poured it on. If your seal coat goes on too thick, you can end up with air bubbles staying trapped in the cured epoxy.

Pouring a flood coat: Each flood coat self-levels approximately 1/8" thick. If depths thicker than 1/8" are desired multiple coats are necessary. You must, however, wait at least 4 hours between flood coats. The best way to apply the flood coat is: For Tables: Pour the epoxy in the middle and allow the epoxy to flow out. For Bars: Start on one end and pour the epoxy the entire length. After you are finished pouring, set the container down. Do NOT try to scrape anything else out of the bucket. Because you are pouring about three times the amount of product you did with the seal coat the material will immediately start to flow out. However, you will still want to use a rubber squeegee, foam brush, or foam roller to help guide the material around. The less you use the brush the better. Dragging too hard on the brush will put hundreds of air bubbles into the surface which are impossible to fully remove. Once you have sufficiently covered the entire surface you will then begin the process of releasing air bubbles. The best tool for removing

bubbles is an electric heat gun. By holding the heat source approximately 6 to 10 inches away from the surface and quickly sweeping across you will immediately see the bubbles start to pop. It is a good idea to stand by the project for at least 30 minutes after pouring in order to pop any air bubbles that may suddenly appear.

Other flood coat issues: Bar rails and edges: the flood coat can be allowed to run over the sides which will create a coating on the vertical edges. These edges will not create as thick a coating as flat surfaces so you must do your best with a foam roller to keep the material even. Underneath edge: Drips will form underneath the bar-rail or edge, these drips can be sanded off once the epoxy has cured. If you catch the epoxy at just the right moment in the curing process (3-6 hours, depending on temperature) a razor or putty knife can be used to cut the drips off.

4. Re-Coating: When re-coating within a 4-to-10-hour window no surface preparation is needed. The layers will bond together as one (a chemical bond). If you allow the previous layer to fully dry, a light sanding is necessary with some 120-180 grit sandpaper. After lightly sanding, you should wipe down the surface with a solvent such as isopropyl alcohol, acetone. Do NOT use paint thinner, aka mineral spirits or lacquer thinners. The wipe down process with the solvent should be done with a clean rag that will not leave any lint on the surface. Continue cleaning until all sanding dust has been completely removed. Once the solvent has evaporated you are now ready to re-coat. Don't worry about the sanding scratches. The next pour will fill in the scratches and it will look like glass again.

5. Curing: After applying your final coat, the product should be kept in as clean and dust-free an environment as possible. At 80° F degrees, the product takes approximately 12-14 hours to dry to the touch. However, the product should not be put into any type of use for at least 2-3 days which will allow it to achieve sufficient hardness. At temperatures below 80 F, the product will take longer to cure. The first couple weeks after curing the surface is more prone to scratching, so we recommend the use of coasters and placemats whenever possible for the first 30 days. As the product ages its hardness will increase.

6. Cleaning of Cured Surface: When the product becomes dirty from daily use, we recommend cleaning with a solution of mild anti-bacterial soap and water. Using harsh kitchen chemicals not meant for plastics can cause epoxy to soften or become tacky.

Advanced Techniques: After becoming familiar with the proper application procedures, these techniques can be attempted.

Imbedding Pictures: Objects such as pictures, articles and maps may be imbedded in this product. Some thin paper such as newsprint and magazines must first be sealed with a white glue or similar product. This prevents the epoxy from penetrating the paper and causing a translucent effect. Alternatively, you can laminate thin paper in a plastic to keep the epoxy from coming into direct contact with it. Most photo quality paper does not require these extra steps. Once the papers are properly sealed, they can be placed onto your project surface. Make sure your paper will lay flat before placing it. You should generally wait at least one hour after applying your seal coat of epoxy before placing the objects. Subsequent flood coats will then

cover and imbed these objects.

Imbedding Solid Objects: Wood, rocks, shells, bottle caps, coins, etc. may be imbedded with this product also. All porous objects must be sealed first; either with the epoxy itself or another type of sealer such as shellac, lacquer, or polyurethane. If the objects are not properly sealed, they will release tiny air bubbles which will form around the object during the flood coats. Placement of these objects may be done before you apply the first seal coat, or they can be placed into a previously applied seal coat which has been allowed to set for 30 minutes. Lightweight items such as bottle caps should be glued down to prevent floating.

Thick Build-Ups: This product can be used to build up unlimited depths. Each flood coat should not exceed 3/16". Attempting to pour thicker can cause the epoxy to generate excessive heat which in turn will cause more air bubbles, possibly cracking and shrinkage. It is advisable to wait at least 4 hours between pours to allow sufficient curing and cooling. While this product is considered clear by epoxy standards, it does have a very slight amber tone. This color is virtually unnoticeable in depths up to 1/2" thick. The color of the epoxy can however become noticeable in greater depths especially over light-colored surfaces.

Damming the Edges: We generally recommend allowing the epoxy to run over the edges of your surface as it will self-level at approximately 1/8" at a time. If your application calls for a temporary dam to be constructed it must be done with great care to insure it can be removed after the epoxy is cured. Ideally a smooth, soft or flexible plastic strip should be used because the epoxy will not stick to it. Alternatively, wooden trim can be used but only if it is first covered with a 4-6 mil plastic sheeting. We recommend using a spray applied craft adhesive to coat the wood trim and then applying the plastic to the wood trim. Lining the wood trim with the plastic and tacking it to the edge should prevent the epoxy from running in between the edge and the plastic and sticking to the trim piece. Testing on a small mock-up should be done to ensure no leakage or problems will occur with your damming technique.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Entire Surface Is Soft, Wet or Sticky after 48 hours:

1. Product was under-mixed. Unfortunately, as much as we stress this as the most important part of the project, it can still occur and is the most common cause of this problem. If you do not mix long enough or do not scrape the sides and bottom of the container while mixing you may find under-cured epoxy.
2. Product was inaccurately measured. You must follow the strict 1 to 1 ratio by volume. Do not guess or eyeball these measurements. Just dumping the product from their original containers is not a proper measurement. The product **MUST** be measured with precise accuracy using a graduated container.

Solutions:

1. If the surface is hard but only slightly tacky, a new flood coat can be applied over the entire surface and the new product will dry hard assuming mixing procedures have been properly followed.

2. If the surface is wet and soft, then as much of the material as possible must be removed with a paint scraper or knife. Use denatured alcohol or acetone when necessary, to help remove the wet epoxy. Remix and apply a new flood coat. The new coat will cover up almost all effects of the previous error. Be certain to follow the proper mixing procedures.

Sticky or Soft Spots: The most common cause of this is scraping or brushing from the side or bottom of the mixing container while pouring. It is natural to want to use up every last drop you have mixed. However, when you pour onto the surface you should just dump it out and set the container aside. If you use a stick or a brush to try and remove every drop you will very likely end up with sticky spots.

Solution:

1. If the sticky spots are hard but only have a slight tackiness on the surface then you can re-pour over the entire surface and the new product with dry hard assuming correct pour procedures have been followed.
2. If these spots are soft and wet you will need to scrape or cut out as much of the soft material as possible using a paint scraper or knife. Use denatured alcohol or acetone when necessary, to help remove the wet epoxy. If you are left with deep depressions as a result, your first re-coat should be used just to fill in the areas in which you scraped. After this pour has set for at least 4 hours a full re-coat can be completed. This will hide the imperfections and leave you with a hard glass-like surface.

Air Bubbles: There are many types and causes for excessive air bubbles. We have listed a few below.

1. Air bubbles across the entire surface.
 - a. No bubble removal technique was used.
 - b. Improperly applied or no seal coat was used.
 - c. Wood surface below was extremely porous and seal coat was not thick enough to cover. (Very common in aged wood).
 - d. Product was whipped or stirred excessively putting so many bubbles in the mix that they could not be removed with the flame/heat technique. Very common for users employing a drill mixer in their mixing technique or stirred the product too aggressively.
 - e. Dragging too hard with a brush on the epoxy while spreading. These tiny bubbles sometimes appear in cloudy streaks where the brushing technique was used. Consider using a rubber squeegee instead for spreading.
2. Air bubbles in just one spot.
 - a. Knot, cracks or holes in wood were not properly sealed and air bubbles continually rise throughout curing.
 - b. Missed a spot during the seal coat.

Solution: Usually, the bubbles are not noticeable enough to warrant any further work. If, however, you desire, you may sand or grind the surface to remove as much of the air bubbles as possible and re-coat the entire surface.

Surface Cures Uneven with Ripples, Waves, or Dimples:

- a. Wooden surface had too much warping or imperfections and one coat of epoxy was not enough to cover these issues.
- b. Applying flood coat too thin. This product needs to be applied in full 1/8" flood coats to properly self-level. Spreading this product too thinly can result in dimples, waves, and/or ripples.
- c. Applying too much heat during your bubble removal techniques will cause a ripple effect. The heat gun or torch should be swept across the surface rapidly without holding it in one place.

Solution: Applying another flood coat in sufficient thickness should hide virtually all signs of the waves or ripples from the previous coat.

If you have questions regarding the proper use of this product, please feel free to call us and speak to a knowledgeable sales rep. or installer.

FIRST AID: For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. In case of contact with eyes, flush with warm water and immediately contact a physician or go to the emergency room of your local medical center or hospital. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Contact a physician and the poison control center.

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REV. 12/23

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