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Ultra-Glo Instruction Sheet

An easy-to-use, pour-on finish. One coat for a deep glass-like finish! Ultra-Glo is waterproof, heat and alcohol resistant.

Ultra-Glo Is Easy to Use . . . Simply Measure, Mix, and Pour

Measure • Accurate measuring is very important. Pour equal amounts of resin and hardener into a clean, straight-sided mixing container. Do not empty both bottles into a container and assume you have the required one-to-one ratio necessary for a proper cure. Mixing Containers should be clean with straight lines and a flat bottom (not wax lined). TAP supplies 16 oz disposable plastic measuring cups that are graduated in 1/2 oz. increments, proper stir sticks and disposable brushes. DO NOT use coffee cans, food jars, etc. as mixing containers. Although tools and equipment can be cleaned with acetone or rubbing alcohol, disposable cups and brushes are recommended.

Mix • Stir vigorously with a clean stir stick as if scrambling eggs. Stir for approximately two minutes, continually scraping sides and bottom of mixing container. To insure proper mixing and a uniform coating, pour mixed Ultra-Glo into a second clean container and stir again, for approximately thirty seconds. Mix enough Ultra-Glo to cover the entire surface to be coated at one time. An incomplete coating will require a repour of the entire surface.

Pour • Surface to be coated must be level, dry and free from dust. Prop the object to be coated on level supports 2" to 4" above a protected work area. For best results, pour Ultra-Glo in a spiral pattern around the perimeter of the object being coated and work toward the center. Excess material left in the mixing container for more than 15 to 20 minutes will become hot and will harden rapidly. Do not return mixed material to their original containers. Ultra-Glo will self-level and flow on its own to a great degree. Use a still card, such as an index card or a business card, to help spread the Ultra-Glo to uncoated areas. Use a stiff, disposable brush to coat edges when necessary. When coating several items from the same 'mix' or batch, pour them all quickly then go back and spread the Ultra-Glo where necessary. Ultra-Glo's pot life is limited to 15 to 20 minutes.

Bubble Release • Bubbles are removed from your project by exhaling, not blowing, gently on the coated surface. The heat and carbon dioxide from your breath expand and pop the bubbles. For larger surfaces and stubborn bubbles, a lighted propane torch is very effective. Do not pass the lighted torch closer than 6 inches to the plaque surface. Keep the torch moving. Ultra-Glo is not flammable, but the object you are coating may be. Large bubbles, dust, spots or impurities may be removed with a sharp object, such as a toothpick. Extremely porous areas, such as end grain, should be sealed prior to coating to prevent excessive air bubbles. To seal, use a thin coat of Ultra-Glo or Ultra-Seal (see 'Porous Surface' tips). Ultra-Seal is a sealer, glue and satin-finish quick decoupage material.

Curing • Freshly 'poured' projects should be covered to prevent dust from settling on the wet surface. A clean cardboard box or a stiff piece of cardboard propped above the surface will insure a perfect, dust-free coating. Cure time will vary depending on temperature and humidity. For best results, pour Ultra-Glo when humidity is below 40% or 50% and the temperature is between 68° and 80°F.

Cure Time

Dust-Free Surface	Complete Cure
5 hours at 70°F	72 hours at 70°F
4 hours at 80°F	60 hours at 80°F
3 hours at 90°F	48 hours at 90°F

Ultra-Glo coatings may be handled in approximately 24 hours and put to use in 48 to 72 hours.

Note • Due to the purity of the Ultra-Glo resin, a clouding or setting of the resin may occur in extremely cold conditions. Should this clouding occur, place resin container in hot tap water until resin clears. Allow to cool to room temperature before combining with hardener.

Ultra-Glo is recommended for indoor use only. Ultra-violet light rays are weathering and can cause discoloration (yellowing) of the coating. Excessive heat and cold cycles cause extreme expansion and contraction of the sub-surface, often resulting in delamination or cracking of the finish.

Ultra-Glo may be applied confidently over these surfaces...

Wood	Sea Shells	Painted Surfaces	Paper*	Dried Flowers	Transfers
Decals	Beans	Seeds	Oil Paints	Bread Dough	Figurines
Pine Cones	Straw Flowers	Styrofoam	Rocks	Metal	Plaster*
Bisque*	Models	Fabric*	...and most other surfaces that are clean, dry, and wax-free.		

*Preseal porous objects with Ultra-Seal.

Coverage • Coverage will vary depending on surface texture, smoothness and method of application. Before coating a major project, familiarize yourself with Ultra-Glo by coating a small trial project.

Ultra-Glo Coverage Chart

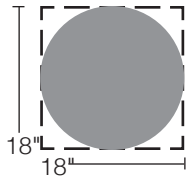
1 oz covers approximately 40 square inches

Kit Size	Square Inches	Square Feet
8-oz Kit	324	2
16-oz Kit	650	4
32-oz Kit	1,300	8

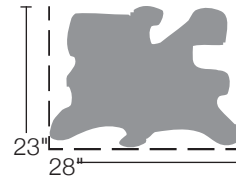
Estimating Surface Area

Squares, Rectangles, Circles & Ovals

Irregular (Burl)



18" x 18" = 324 sq in. Requires 8 fl oz



23" x 28" = 644 sq in. Requires 16 fl oz

Tips For Successful Ultra-Glo Coatings

- Ultra-Glo works best at room temperatures— 68° and 80°F. The item to be coated and the Ultra-Glo should also be at room temperature.
- Higher room temperatures and larger batches shorten the working time of Ultra-Glo.
- Item to be coated should be clean, free of oil, wax or dust.
- Porous surfaces should be sealed with one to two coats of Ultra Seal or a 'brush coat' of Ultra-Glo.
- Elevate project and level surface before coating to avoid excessive run-off. Protect work surface with paper or plastic film.
- Poor mixing may result in uncured 'sticky' spots and require a repour of the entire surface. These spots may be scraped from the otherwise normally cured surface. The entire surface will then need to be repoured after a thorough scrubbing with acetone or rubbing alcohol.
- When pouring large objects, be sure you have the appropriate mixing containers (straight sides, flat bottom, non-waxed) and mix, if possible, the entire amount required. For large tables and bar tops requiring several batches, have one person mix while another one pours and spreads the Ultra-Glo. This continuous supply of Ultra-Glo should blend into a beautiful 'group effort' pour.
- To protect large objects (bar tops, etc.) from dust during cure, a temporary cover can be made from polyethylene film. Stretch a 'clothesline' cord above the object and drape with polyethylene film, creating a dust-proof tent. Avoid contact of the film with the coated surface.

Special Techniques

Figurines • Ultra-Glo can be used on vertical objects, such as figurines. Pour Ultra-Glo slowly, starting at the highest point of the figurine. As the Ultra-Glo flows downward, use a stiff brush and spread the coating to cover the entire surface.

Porous Surfaces • Porous surfaces should have a 'seal coat'. Either Ultra-Glo or Ultra-Seal may be used to seal easily and efficiently. Sealing with Ultra-Glo is recommended when you want to intensify woodtone and give vibrant grain contrast. Mix approximately one-third the amount of Ultra-Glo required to pour the entire area of your project. Pour this small amount of Ultra-Glo on the surface and spread evenly with a brush or clean, stiff cardboard. Be sure to coat all areas, paying special attention to knot holes, soft grain, rough edges and cracks. The seal coat of Ultra-Glo will be ready for the finishing pour coat in 4 to 6 hours (up to 72 hours without sanding). If necessary, sand sealed surfaces lightly, after cured, where fibers protrude through the seal coat. Ultra-Seal is an ideal surface sealer for wood, plaster, paper, photos and fabric. For best results, brush on Ultra-Seal in one or two thin coats. Porous objects presealed with Ultra-Seal will not wet-out or darken when finished with Ultra-Glo. On wood, Ultra-Seal will prevent 'dry spots' and air bubbles caused by soft grain absorption of Ultra-Glo.

Drips • Excess Ultra-Glo will run off and form drips on the backside of the poured object. The back edges of an item may be coated with a thin coat of paste wax, or covered with masking tape, to ease the removal of drips when fully cured. Drips can be easily removed from a wax coating. Use caution and keep wax off surface to be coated. Peel masking tape approximately 12 to 24 hours after pour is made. If the back edges were not taped or waxed prior to pouring, wait 48 to 72 hours for the Ultra-Glo to fully cure before sanding off the drips.

Satin Finish • It is easy to obtain a soft, satin finish with Ultra-Glo surface (using a sanding block) with No. 600 "Wet-Dry" sandpaper (wet) until a dull surface is achieved. Polish with No. 0000 wool and linseed oil or paste wax, until a satin finish is produced. Rub with the grain of the wood, or in a circular motion. When paste wax is dry, polish with a soft cloth.

Surface Care • An occasional coat of carnauba wax furniture polish will give surface protection. Clean surface with sponge, using a mild soap and water; buff dry with a soft cloth. Avoid sharp objects that may scratch the Ultra-Glo surface.

Table Tops • Ultra-Glo may incur a slight surface indentation when heavy objects are allowed to remain on the table or bar top for a long period of time. This condition is normal and necessary to achieve the high impact-resistant characteristics of the coating. The indentation will disappear a day or two after the removal of the object.

Precautions

Avoid inhalation, ingestion, eye and skin contact. Wear protective gloves and goggles. Use window exhaust fan or other suitable equipment for a well ventilated work area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. **Keep out of the reach of children.**

Hardener contains Nonyl Phenol, polyoxyalkyleneamines, and N-Aminoethylpiperazine. Resin contains Bisphenol A/epichlorhydrin resin and allphastic and aromatic glycidyl ethers. Contact a poison center for more health information. Contact with hardener may cause permanent eye damage. May be harmful by skin contact or breathing vapors or mists. Contact with resin may produce allergic reaction by ingestion, inhalation or skin contact. Contact may cause eye/skin irritation.

First Aid • Oral: If resin is swallowed, induce vomiting. If hardener is swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call physician immediately!

Eyes: Severe irritant to eyes. In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

Skin: Wash immediately with soap and rinse thoroughly with water. Do not use solvents or alcohol to remove product from skin.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. If not breathing, administer CPR. If breathing is difficult, get medical attention.

Disclaimer • Because we have no control over working conditions or methods, products should be tested to establish suitability for your individual application. Our liability is limited to the price of the product.

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