

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

2k Glaze

DESCRIPTION

A two part solvent based acrylic resin coating formulated for the restoration of antique ceramics.

Offers outstanding properties including rapid drying and curing at room temperature

Application by spray or brush.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Flashpoint Between 22 and 32 degrees centigrade.

Storage Approximately 12 months in original sealed containers.

Pot life Up to 5 hours at room temperature.

Mixing ratio 2 parts clear or white glaze to 1 part hardener.

Contains Isocyanate, for professional use only. Read MSDS before use.

APPLICATION AND USAGE

Preparation

The surface to be coated must be dry and free from grease or dust. The clear glaze can be used as a glaze over water based paints such as artist's acrylics but it is essential that this type of base coat is thoroughly dry first.

Mixing

Both clear and white glaze come as a glaze and hardener. The glaze must be activated with the hardener at a ratio of 2:1 The glaze and hardener should be mixed together prior to adding any thinner. It is also recommended that the mixed and thinned material is left to stand for at least 10 minutes before use.

Thinning

Only the thinner supplied by us should be used. There are no hard and fast rules as to how much thinner should be used. Application temperatures, nozzle sizes, etc. etc will have a bearing on the amount of thinners needed. Tests have shown that up to 30% of either thinner can be used with little detrimental effect to the gloss or adhesive properties of the glaze.

Tinting

Both clear and white can be intermixed and tinted with artist's oil or alkyd paints. This type of artists colourant contains oils and resins that may discolour or if used in large amounts can prevent the glaze from fully curing. Therefore it is recommended that if you wish to use artist's pigments they are in the dry-ground form. Commercial paint tints (such as those we sell) have much stronger tinting power, are much more finely ground giving a finer spray and will not contaminate the glaze with oils or non-lightfast resins.

Overcoating

Can be overcoated at any time during the curing process. After stoving or once the coating is fully cured the glaze must be abraded to ensure subsequent coats will adhere.

Blending

The overspray halo left around the edges of your final coat can be blended into the original glaze by the use of the thinner. A very fine mist coat of pure thinner should first be sprayed onto the halo, this first spray may only soften the halo, a further heavier spray should eliminate the halo completely.

This blending should be done within 5 minutes of spraying your glaze coat.

Drying and curing

Both white and clear will be touch dry within 5 minutes. Subsequent coats will not bleed into previous coats. To extend the touch dry time or to allow colours to bleed slow thinner should be added to the mix.

Unless an excessive amount of glaze has been applied or the application temperature is too low the object can be handled within 30 minutes.

Thick layers and low application temperatures have a severe effect on the curing of the glaze. Coats should be built up slowly allowing sufficient time for solvents to evaporate.

At room temperature the glaze will be hard dry and completely cured in 7 days. This curing time can be reduced by using an oven to heat the object. The glaze can be heated up to 150 degrees c without any deterioration in its performance. Heating the object to 60 degrees will cure the glaze in around 30 minutes. Lower temperatures over a longer period will also speed up the curing process dramatically. It is recommended to leave the object in the oven until it is cool, this not only eliminates the risk of thermal shock but also fully cures the glaze.

Cleanup

Thinner can be used to clean airbrushes or other equipment. Acetone, standard cellulose thinner or gunwash can also be used for cleaning. Once the coating is fully cured only a commercial paint stripper such as Nitromors will remove the coating.