

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

COLD CURE GLAZE

DESCRIPTION

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

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 12 hours at room temperature.

Mixing ratio 3 parts clear or white glaze to 1 part hardener.

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 Base and hardener. The base should be activated with the hardener at a ratio of 3:1 The base 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 fast or slow 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 60% of either thinner (fast or slow) 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.

Blending The overspray halo left around the edges of your final coat can easily be blended into the original glaze by the use of the fast 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 10 minutes of spraying your glaze coat.

Drying and curing Using the fast thinner both white and clear will be touch dry within 2 minutes. Subsequent coats will not bleed into previous coats. To extend the touch dry time or to allow colours to bleed slow thinners 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 1 hour. 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 in 2 4 hours and completely cured in 7 to 10 days. This curing time can be reduced by using an oven to heat the object. The glazed object can be heated up to 120 degrees C without any deterioration in its performance. Heating the object to 60 degrees will cure the glaze in around 1 hour. 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 Fast or slow thinner can be used to clean airbrushes or other equipment. IPA (isopropyl alcohol) or 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.