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Directions for CrobialCoat™ or ProtectaClear® on Stainless Steel

4 Basic Steps

1. Clean and Polish if Necessary
2. Neutralize if Acid is Used
3. Solvent Wipe
4. Apply Coating

PREPARATION

NEW or CLEAN STAINLESS STEEL

Skip to “Solvent wipe” step below. Even new stainless can have oils or residue that must be removed.

RUSTED or OXIDIZED STAINLESS STEEL

All coatings, silicone cleaners, waxes and oxides must be removed. The stainless steel to be coated must be completely clean and dry before coating.

1. **Passivate or clean** rusty stainless steel to remove excess carbon. The Stainless Steel Rust Remover can be used to remove rust. **Synthetic** steel wool can also be used. *Do not use regular steel wool to clean stainless – it will create more rust.* Rusty stainless can also be wet sanded with very fine sandpaper (600–2000) grit. Clean and sand **WITH** the grain. Do not use abrasives or sand highly polished or mirror finishes.
2. **Neutralize.** THIS STEP CAN BE SKIPPED IF USING POLISHES THAT ARE NOT ACID BASED. Midas Touch does not contain acid, however many polishes do, check ingredient list for any type of acid. If you are unsure, complete this step. Use EZ Prep™ Cleaner & Neutralizer in a 1:4 solution with water. Wash the metal with a cloth saturated with the neutralizing solution. Rinse with clean water. Dry with a clean cloth to prevent spotting.
3. **Solvent wipe** the metal with xylene or denatured alcohol to remove any traces of residue. This step needs to be done immediately before coating. Do NOT dilute or rinse the solvent. This step will ensure a completely clean and dry surface. Skipping this step will result in poor adhesion of the coating. *(Solvent not included in kits)*

The surface to be coated must be scrupulously clean. Thorough preparation is very important. If you try to take shortcuts on preparation, you will likely not achieve the intended results and may need to remove the coating and start again. Everbrite Coatings can be removed with solvents like xylene.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Everbrite™ protective coating
- Applicator: clear-coat applicator, foam brush, microfiber roller or a natural bristled paint brush.
- Metal or glass pan-: a metal paint pan or disposable mini loaf pans work well.
- Personal Protection: Nitrile or chemical protective gloves to protect your hands. *(Rubber gloves will get sticky)*
- If spraying any coating, a NIOSH respirator is recommended.

APPLICATION OF COATING

Apply the coating to a completely dry surface. Warming the metal with heat gun will also help ensure metal is dry. Allow metal to cool before coating.

1. Pour the coating into clean, dry, metal or glass pan. *Do not use plastic as the solvent can melt plastic.*
DO NOT DILUTE COATING.
2. For application, use a clear-coat applicator, microfiber roller, natural-bristled paintbrush, clean dry lint-free white cloth, aerosol can or paint sprayer with a fine-finish tip. If using a cloth, fold it into a pad
3. Submerge applicator completely into the coating. Gently squeeze out just the excess. Applicator should be saturated but not dripping. This is important as dry areas in the applicator can cause streaks.
4. Apply the coating to the surface letting the applicator “glide” across the surface. Do not press hard. Applicator should glide smoothly. When it starts showing resistance, dip the applicator again. If you get drips, simply smooth them out before the coating starts to dry.

Observe the coating while applying: if the coating separates or does not look completely smooth, **STOP** and re-clean the surface. Other substances present on the surface can cause separation and need to be removed completely. Silicone is a common coating agent which can be removed with mineral spirits (available at hardware stores). Once contaminants are removed, solvent wipe again.

5. Let the coating dry completely. It will self-level as it dries. If you see an area you missed, let it dry and then coat over the missed area. Everbrite coatings are self-annealing; meaning the second coat will become part of the first coat. Wait at least one hour between coats or until the previous coat is completely dry.
6. **CURE TIME:** Under normal circumstances & with good ventilation, the coating will be fully cured after 4-5 days. The coating will be delicate until it is fully cured. Coating **MUST** be cured before prolonged contact with other surfaces, for example, packaging, allowing water to sit on the coated surface, immersing in water or filling fountains, etc. In most cases, dew or rain does not hurt the coating once it is dry to the touch.

AFTER CARE: Do NOT use solvent based cleaners or abrasives to clean coated metal. Do not use cleaners with “petroleum distillates”. Suggested cleaners: Windex, mild dish soap and water or similar mild cleaners.

CLEAN UP: Roller covers, sponge brushes and applicator pads are discarded after use, but they will last for a short while between coats if they are wrapped in aluminum foil. Brushes and spray tips are cleaned up with xylene or lacquer thinner.

HOW TO REMOVE THE COATING: The coatings can be removed from **unpainted** metals with solvents like xylene or a xylene substitute or they can be removed mechanically by sanding on **unpainted** metal for larger areas like copper roofs.

Wear personal protection. Wet a cloth or paper towels with the solvent completely. Move the wet cloth over the coated metal with light pressure. Rubbing hard is not advised. When the coating begins to “melt”, wipe it up and off of the surface. Repeat until the coating is gone.

SHELF LIFE OF COATING: Coating has an indefinite shelf life when stored in the closed, original container. Keep any extra coating for touch ups. We recommend cleaning the threads of the container before reattaching the lid to avoid sticking.