

Directions for Sealing Rusted Metal with Everbrite™

3 Basic Steps

1. Smooth or Sand 2. Solvent Wipe 3. Apply Coating

PREPARATION

- Sand or smooth rough, rusted metal. Remove any loose, flaking or blooming rust. The
 thicker the rust is, the more coating it will take to seal it. Prep Pads or synthetic steel wool
 pads work well to remove excess rust to smooth the metal.
- 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. <u>Skipping this step will result in poor</u>
 <u>adhesion of the coating</u>. (Solvent not included in kits)
 - Make sure the metal is **completely dry**. Rusted metal is porous and can hold moisture that can interfere with good adhesion. Even when the metal appears dry, it can still hold moisture. Warming the metal with heat gun will help ensure metal is completely dry. Allow metal to cool before coating.
- 3. Apply Coating see back side of instruction sheet.

Thorough preparation is very important. If you try to take shortcuts on preparation, you will likely not achieve the intended results. How the surface looks when clean and wet is how it will look coated. Be sure the item appears the way you want it to look before you apply the coating. The article to be coated must be clean and dry before application of the coating.

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, eye protection & NIOSH respirator is recommended.

APPLICATION OF COATING

Apply the coating to a <u>completely dry</u> surface. Warming the metal with heat gun will 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. Items can also be dipped into the coating and hung to dry. Rusted metal is very porous, it is important to get a good first coat on the metal using a pad, brush or roller (even if you spray subsequent coats).
- Submerge applicator completely into the coating. 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. <u>Do not press hard</u>. 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 chemicals present on the surface can cause separation and need to be removed completely. Once removed, complete Step 3 (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.** Due to the porous nature of rusted metal, at least three (3) coats are recommended. **Once the coating is completely dry, run a clean dry cloth over the coated surface, if any rust is present on the cloth**, additional coating is needed. Apply additional coats until there is no transference of rust onto the cloth.
- 7. 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. You can shorten cure time by gently heating the coating <u>AFTER</u> it is dry to the touch. 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: Suggested cleaners: Windex, mild dish soap and water or similar mild cleaners. Do NOT use solvent based cleaners or abrasives to clean coated metal. Do not use cleaners with "petroleum distillates". Everbrite™ will blend to itself and can be reapplied as needed.

<u>CLEAN UP:</u> 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.

MAINTENANCE & LONGEVITY: Once coated, the coating is easy to maintain. As long as the original coating is still intact, wash the surface with a mild dish soap and water, dry well, and recoat. It is best to recoat before any tarnish or oxidation is seen or at the first sight of slight color change. The longevity of the coating is dependent on proper application of the coating, its environment, and general use and abuse. See Maintenance Instructions on our website.

COATING REMOVAL: Coating can be removed from Anodized Aluminum with a solvent like Xylene or a Xylene substitute. Care needs to be taken when removing coating from painted metal; contact customer service (916) 852-0200.

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.