FAQs

How do variations in temperature affect epoxy resin?

Fluctuations in temperature affect epoxy resin's application and curing. Cooler temps result in a thicker material that doesn't flow as smoothly, may have self-leveling issues, and takes longer to cure. Warmer temps make epoxy resin cure more quickly. For best results, use in an environment of ~75 degrees F.

Can more than one coat of epoxy resin be applied? How is this accomplished?

Yes, epoxy resin may be applied in as many coats as a project requires. The key to this process is whether the prior layer has fully cured or not. If the previous coat is still tacky to the touch - another layer may be added directly on top. However, if the prior coat has fully cured, it must be sanded to give the new coat a surface to adhere to.

Can working/pot time be extended when using Marine epoxy resin?

Aside from working with Slow Hardener, working/pot time may be extended (to some degree) by controlling temperature – both of the working environment and the material. Cooler working conditions will extend pot time, keeping the resin cooler by mixing in a wide shallow container will help dissipate heat, thereby delaying the exothermic curing reaction a bit.

More FAQ details may be found on our website: https://support.promarinesupplies.com/hc/en-us

For more information, questions or comments, visit:
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ProMarine supplies

Thank You for choosing ProMarine Supplies Marine Epoxy Resin for your boat restoration and repair!

This guide is designed to help you easily and safely get started on your epoxy resin project.

Complete details, and FAQs may be found on our website: www.promarinesupplies.com.

Featured in this Guide:

Getting Started

Safety First - there are several safety steps that should be taken when working with this material:

- Wear Protective Glasses & Gloves
- Work in a Well-ventilated Area

Surface Area Preparation - Surfaces areas should be clean (free of any contaminants), dry, & sanded smooth for an optimal bond. Remove all dust after sanding. Wax Paper may be used to protect substrate work surfaces if desired.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT OVER OIL-BASED STAINS, PAINTS OR URETHANES.

Epoxy Resin Tools - along with the safety items listed above - you'll need the following:

- Calibrated Pumps (included) - to ensure 5:1 ratio of resin to hardener
- Stir Sticks & Mixing Containers
- Foam Rollers/Brushes - for application
- Repair Material – wood, fiberglass, etc.
- Torch/Heat Gun - to remove bubbles

Optimal Work Environment – Epoxy resin is affected by temperature and humidity. For best results and optimal working and curing conditions, room temperatures of between 60-80 degrees F and humidity levels of no more than 85% are recommended.

Epoxy Resin Steps

Measuring & Mixing – ***Marine*** epoxy resin is mixed in a five-to-one ratio by volume (resin to hardener) by using supplied calibrated pumps. ***NOTE:*** There are two hardeners to be selected from depending upon working time desired and ambient temperature - see Working & Curing Times. Combine hardener and resin in mixing container and mix with stir stick for 1-3 minutes - adding 1 minute for use in cooler temperatures. ***Scrape the sides and bottom during mixing to ensure thorough incorporation of the two parts.***

NOTE: For best results, mix in small batches that may be applied efficiently to optimize working/pot time and resin use.

Pro Tips: Mix only what you think you'll need as leftover epoxy resin can't be saved. Mixing too vigorously or too long will result in the start of the curing process. Use clean, new containers for each batch of epoxy resin mixed.

Be Prepared: Be ready to pour mixed product when you finish mixing. Allowing mixed product to sit in the mixing vessel will accelerate the curing process and could result in the product curing before it can be poured.

Application – Pour, then roll/brush first coat of epoxy resin mixture over prepared area to be repaired. More layers may be applied while prior coat is still tacky (4-10 hours) or after cure if prior layer is lightly sanded for adhesion. Repair materials such as layers of wood (laminating) or fiberglass (wetting out) may be applied before the curing process begins.

If bubbles appear in the epoxy resin, use a torch or heat gun 8" away from the surface in a waving motion before curing begins to remove.

Working & Curing Times – ***Marine*** Epoxy Resin working/pot time will vary depending upon ambient temperature and hardener used. Use Fast Hardener in cooler environs (60 degrees F and below) for ~12 minutes of working time; in warmer temps (60 degrees F and above) use Slow Hardener for about 30 minutes of working time. Curing occurs in 24-72 hours - on the high end of the range for cooler climes.

Clean Up & Disposal – To clean tools and surfaces, acetone, rubbing alcohol or nail polish remover may be used. Once epoxy resin has fully cured, it is inert and may be disposed of as non-hazardous waste in most municipalities.

Storing Unused Resin – Unmixed Marine resin & hardener have a long shelf life of 12 months. Store in original containers in a cool, dry place. Over time, the unused material may yellow/amber as expected with most epoxies.