

UV Poxy

Key Features:

- 100% Solids
- Crystal Clear, high build finish
- Self-Leveling, High Gloss
- Extremely Durable
- U.V. Resistant
- Excellent Air Release Qualities
- Excellent Color Stability
- Impact Resistant
- Improves Surface Appearance
- Tough Water Resistant Finish
- Eliminates Craters, Crawling and Fish Eyes
- Will not blush or sweat under high humidity
- Maintains integrity over sharpe edges
- Wets out substrates well
- Will not yellow or distort with age.
- Scratch Resilient & Maintenance Free

RECOMENDATIONS:

Intended Use:

Electronics Encapsulation, Bar, Counter & Table Tops, Imbedding, Art Work, Jewelry, Crafts, or other applications requiring a crystal clear see through plastic coating.

Surfaces:

Plastic, Fiberglass, Carbon Fiber, Kevlar, Foam, Wood, Metal, Concrete, Granite, Copper, Stainless Steel, Laminate, Formica, Bamboo, Leather, Ceramic, Fiberglass, Artwork, Photos, Rocks, Sea Shells, Fabrics, Paper, Dried Plants and much more.

Description:



UV Poxy is a 100% solids epoxy adhesive that can be used for electrical encapsulation to enhance the performance of potted electronic devices and extend life cycles with high impact resistance. It can be spread easily in thin films that is transparent after curing and provides good mechanical and electrical properties. **UV Poxy** is suitable for applications ranging from electrical potting to jewelry assembly and composite parts.

UV Poxy is a high performance epoxy also used for bar tops and table tops which produces a high build crystal clear durable finish that will never yellow, fade, or crack over time. **UV Poxy** is perfect for embedding mementos such as coins, photos or other memorabilia, it is also commonly used for see through encapsulation, the making of jewelry and much more. **UV Poxy** has an easy to use 1 to 1 by volume mix ratio, wets out substrates well, maintains its integrity over sharp corners, it has excellent air release qualities, and a relatively fast set time which may be accelerated by mild heat to 160F

Working Conditions:

For best results UV Poxy must be used at temperatures from 70-80 degrees F. The room which you are working in should be clean, dry, dust and insect free. Settling dust can often cause blemishes on the glossy surface.

Mix Ratio: 1:1 by volume

Work Time: 20 minutes depending on ambient temperature

Cure Time: 48 hours depending on ambient temperature, humidity and thickness.

Set to touch: 4-8 hours

Minimum Recoat Time: 4-8 hours

Maximum Recoat Time: 24 hours

Clean Up: De Natured Alcohol

Recommended Storage: 55 degrees F. through 85 degrees F. with tightly sealed lids.

Application:

UV Poxy should be applied in two stages. The first stage is referred to as the seal coat. The seal coat is brushed on in a thin layer and is used to seal any pores in the surface and prevents air bubbles from forming in the following flood coats. This stage is followed by the flood coat, which will flow and self-level, foam brushes or squeegees can be used to help spread **UV Poxy**. Flood coats are applied in 1/8" layers at a time, as many as desired can be applied, however one to three coats is average for most table or bar coatings.

Minimum Recoat Time:



This is the amount of time after the epoxy is applied in a thin film that it will arrive at a gel state, still wet, but no longer a liquid. To recoat without sanding between coats you must reapply after this point but before the drying time has completed. Recoating can usually be done within 4 to 8 hours. If re-coated within this time period no sanding is necessary between layers.

Imbedding Pictures:

Objects, such as pictures, maps etc. can be imbedded in **UV Poxy** during the pours. Most photo quality paper does not require any special preparation however sometimes thin paper objects must first be sealed. Use a solution of 4 parts white glue and 1 part water. This will prevent thin paper objects from becoming translucent, this may be done with a brush. Two coats of sealer is advised. Wait 4-8 hours before pouring **UV Poxy**.

Imbedding Solid Objects:

(wood, rocks, shells, etc.) All porous materials should first have a seal coat of **UV Poxy** applied. This will prevent air bubbles from occurring in subsequent flood coats. Usually the objects can be set in place before sealing.

Note:

If 24 hours elapsed from time of application/coating, then additional preparation is required. Lightly sand entire surface with 220 grit sand paper until a light powdery residue appears and gloss finish has been removed to provide a profile for optimum bonding. Remove all sanding dust and wipe down entire surface with de natured alcohol to remove contaminants. At this point the epoxy has reached about 90% of its cured hardness. **UV Poxy** still might remain a bit flexible at this point but will complete 100% curing over the following 2-3 days. If ambient temperature drops below 60 degrees, cure times can double from the times shown.

Exterior Applications:

Please note that although this product has been UV stabilized and will resist yellowing better than other epoxies it is NOT 100% UV resistant. Continuous outdoor UV exposure over months or years will cause the finish to lose its gloss, cause gradual changes in color and possibly warp.

UV Poxy produces professional results when used correctly, so take your time and make yourself aware of these common problems often encountered by first time users.



1. Always make sure that your mixing container is clean and your measuring device is accurate, this product **REQUIRES** that you mix at a 1 to 1 ratio by weight or volume, any variances from this can cause the epoxy to stay soft and not fully cure.
2. **UV Poxy** requires a **THOROUGH** mixing, typically 4-5 minutes of solid mixing without excessive whipping of the mixture (whipping will put lots of air bubbles into the epoxy). Mixing one gallon at a time can require up to 6 to 7 minutes of mixing. Beginners should never attempt to mix more than one gallon total per batch, 1 quart per batch is suggested until you feel comfortable with how **UV Poxy** works.
3. After the two components are poured together and stirring begins the mixture will turn a cloudy white color, this represents areas in which **UV Poxy** has not fully combined. You must continue to mix until all signs of cloudiness and tiny white lines have completely disappeared.
4. Always scrape the sides of your mixing container and also the stick during those 4-5 minutes. If **UNMIXED** epoxy remains on the side of the container or the stick it will cause wet spots on your finished product. Note: While pouring your epoxy onto the surface **NEVER** scrape the container to remove every last drop, because no matter how thorough you mix there will always be an unmixed drop on the side of the container that will leave a wet spot.

Use of heat if bubbles appear after applying resin to a surface,

To remove small bubbles when resin is wet, apply heat directly above the bubbles and it will vent out and fill with resin. This can be done with a low-intensity flame such as a cigarette lighter, a propane torch or heat gun. Using a propane torch also lowers the viscosity of the surface and flattens it out a bit. Breathing or blowing gently through a straw above the areas that have bubbles is another method that can be employed.

For slightly larger bubbles, a pin or needle can be used. While the resin is still wet, push the pin or needle into the bubble, then wobble it back and forth to allow the bubble to reach the surface. It should vent out and the bubble will disappear as it fills with resin.

UVPoxy - A simple math equation will tell you how much epoxy you need when casting.

- There are 1600 mils in a gallon
- There are 1000 mils in an inch
- Multiply Length X Width = Total Square feet.
- Multiply Total Square Feet X desired mils thickness = Total Mils

Divide Total Mils by 1600 = TOTAL GALLONS