

# GLAZE COAT®

## Pour-On High Gloss Epoxy Resin

INADEQUATE MIXING IS THE MOST COMMON REASON FOR IMPERFECT RESULTS.  
READ COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

### Important application facts to know before using FAMOWOOD® Glaze Coat®

- Be sure to bring Glaze Coat® up to room temperature prior to using. Bubbles are more likely to occur when product and/or room is cold (under 70 °F).
  - Follow measuring and mixing instructions carefully. Product will not cure properly and will be soft or sticky if directions are not followed precisely. Two mixing steps are required.
  - Most applications require two coats for a deep, beautiful finish. More than two coats can be applied for obtaining a deeper finish. (See "SEAL COATS" in "SURFACE PREPARATION" section.) Wipe surface with alcohol or acetone between coats. See Step 5 for reapplication and cure times.
  - To coat over polyurethane or acrylic finishes, lightly sand the surface and wipe with acetone or alcohol before using Glaze Coat.
  - Glaze Coat is recommended for INDOOR use only.
  - If the surface has been treated with any solvent-based liquids such as varnish or stain, test a separate area first to ensure compatibility with Glaze Coat.
  - It is recommended that you become familiar with Glaze Coat by doing a small project first.
  - Keep dust away for approximately eight hours after coating. This can be accomplished by having a dust cover ready to use after pour to prevent debris from falling on project.
- Note: If the contents in either container appear thick or solid, place containers in hot tap water until contents return to a normal, liquid state. Allow to cool to room temperature before mixing. Glaze Coat is NOT RECOMMENDED for floors because it is not designed for high impact applications and does not contain abrasion-resistant properties.

## Required Tools

- Three or more unwaxed paper or plastic cups or buckets with clearly marked volume measurements with clean, smooth walls and bottom
- Straight edge stir sticks or paint paddles
- Plastic spreader, squeegee or notched trowel
- Disposable brush for coating edges
- Flat, clean dust cover
- Waxed paper, newspaper or plastic drop cloth
- Latex, vinyl or chemical-resistant neoprene gloves
- Protective clothing optional (in case of incidental drips on clothing)
- Masking tape
- Carpenter's level
- Eye protection strongly recommended
- Infrared or disposable thermometer (optional)



## Coverage

Unit Size	Square Feet*
Pint (16 fl oz)	4.5 ft <sup>2</sup>
Quart (32 fl oz)	9.0 ft <sup>2</sup>
Gallon (128 fl oz)	36.0 ft <sup>2</sup>

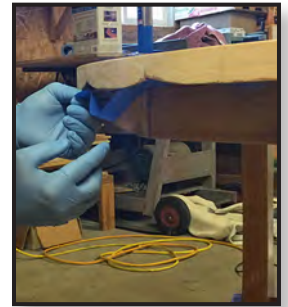
\*based on 1/16" thickness

## Surface Preparation

Surface must be level, dry and free from oil, dust and wax. To catch drips, cover surrounding area with waxed paper, newspaper or drop cloth. Allow drips to flow freely off the sides by elevating area to be coated.



**SEAL COATS:** For porous surfaces a sealer coat is recommended. Certain woods with open grains such as oak and walnut will allow air to escape causing bubbles. Porous fabrics or papers should follow these steps as well. These applications require a thin coat of Glaze Coat prior to the full flood coating. Mix about ¼ the amount normally used for a full flood coat and spread it thinly over entire surface. This will seal air passages. Allow to cure approximately 4-5 hours at 70 °F before applying second coat.



**DRIPS:** Before pouring, protect the sides and edges of the surface area of item being coated with several layers of masking tape. After curing, remove the tape and any drips along with it. Otherwise, drips may be scraped with a putty knife about 30-40 minutes after pouring, or they may be sanded after completely curing.

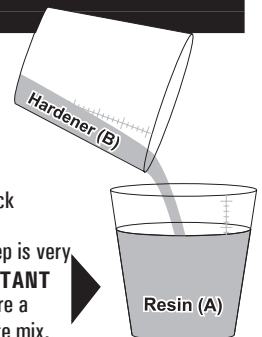
## Step 1: Measure

Pour equal parts each of resin and hardener into separate clean, unwaxed disposable paper or plastic cups or tubs. Mix **MUST** be a one-to-one ratio (by volume), meaning equal parts resin and hardener. If possible, use a calibrated container.



## Step 2: Mix

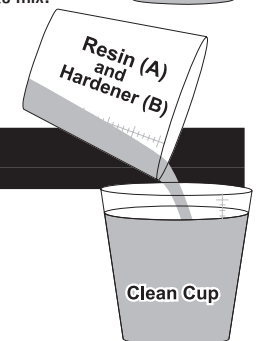
**First mix:** Pour the carefully measured Hardener (Side B) into the container with measured Resin (Side A) and thoroughly mix for six minutes. Mix with a stir stick using vigorous, steady revolutions. With proper mixing, some air bubbles occur naturally and can be removed after the pour (see Step 4). It is very important to scrape all sides and the bottom of the container with your stirring stick as you mix.



**Second mix:** Pour the Resin and Hardener from first mix into a clean mixing container and thoroughly mix for an additional six minutes.

This step is very **IMPORTANT** to ensure a complete mix.

\* It is **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT** to follow Step 1 and Step 2 as described above. DO NOT allow mixture to sit (or it will harden), overheat and become hot to the touch.



## Mixing Time

1st Cup-Hardener into Resin	6 minutes
2nd Cup-Resin & Hardener into new clean container	6 minutes

*When the hardener and resin are first poured together, the initial mixture appears hazy.*

Instructions continued on back

## Mixing Tips

- Do not use a power-driven mixing device under any circumstances, otherwise excessive bubbling occurs and material thickens too quickly.
- To avoid an improperly blended product, do not mix with a shaking motion.
- Mix in small batches. Inexperienced users should not mix in larger than one quart batches; experienced users should not mix in larger than one gallon batches at a time.
- The mixture of resin and hardener produces heat. The larger the batch, the more heat is generated in a relatively short time. This severely restricts your work time.
- Test small areas before use.
- If you have any questions regarding application, please call 800-767-4667 Monday through Friday or visit [famowood.com](http://famowood.com).



## Step 3: Pour

Pour Glaze Coat IMMEDIATELY onto the center of the surface to be covered. Do not allow it to "sit". You have about 15-20 minutes working time before product begins to harden.



**NOTE:** If temperature is above 70 °F, working time decreases. Spread the mixture over the area with a plastic spreader, plastic squeegee, notched trowel or brush. If coating a large surface such as tables, bar tops, etc., a notched squeegee or trowel works well (see Large Area Applications section). Pour mixture on surface and spread evenly using a combing action in one direction over entire surface. Do not persist in re-spreading the mixture as it sets up, otherwise it will not self-level during the curing action.

Do not pour more than 1/8" thick in an application. Mix only as much as you can pour and spread at one time (see photo at top of next page).

## Step 4: Surface Bubbles

At initial pour, air bubbles created during the mixing process will usually rise to the surface by themselves and disappear. However, because Glaze Coat is very thick, it is usually necessary to help this process along immediately after pouring and spreading. Surface bubbles **MUST** be removed when surface is still wet, not once surface begins the curing process or else bubbles will turn into dimples once fully cured. Blow gently on the surface to force bubbles up and away.



For larger areas, use a small, handheld propane torch. Keep flame 6 to 8 inches above surface. Move torch over freshly poured Glaze Coat several times until surface is bubble free. Be sure to use a waving action so the surface is only slightly warmed, allowing remaining air bubbles to disappear. Do not hold flame in one area.



## Step 5: Curing

To achieve best results, apply at temperatures between 70 and 80 °F. Both Glaze Coat and the item to be coated should be approximately the same temperature.

**NOTE:** These curing times are to be used as guidelines only. Warmer temperatures will yield faster cure times.

ROOM TEMP	DUST-FREE	PERIOD BETWEEN EACH ADDITIONAL COAT	FULL CURE
70 °F	8 hours	1 - 2 coats (4 - 5 hours) 3+ coats (24 hours. Not longer than 48 hours.)	72 hours

Allow fresh pours to cure in a warm room (at least 70 °F). If applying in an area where dust or other particles are present, temporary cover or protection may be desired.



## Step 6: Cleanup

Use acetone or alcohol for tool and work area cleanup. Glaze Coat can only be cleaned while it is still in a liquid state. After it has cured, paint remover, heat gun or sanding is required.

**CAUTION:** Always use plenty of soap and water to wash skin.

## Large Area Applications — Table tops, bar tops & large items:

To create better results, the following steps must be taken before applying Glaze Coat to large surface areas.

- It is recommended to have a helper to speed up the mixing and application process for large areas.
- Optimal time to pour is when mix reaches 90 °F (32 °C). An infrared or disposal thermometer can be used to measure temperature.
- If the surface has previously been used and oils, waxes or acids from citrus could be present, it is recommended to strip the finish to bare wood. After Glaze Coat has been applied, these foreign substances can migrate to the surface. This would cause the bond to break down and rippling to occur.
- Large surface area applications require mixing in large batches and should only be applied by a professional who has more in-depth knowledge and prior experience.

As stated before, surface preparation is important. Please read Surface Preparation prior to beginning your project. After the sealer coat has been applied and has had at least 4-5 hours to set up, you can apply subsequent layers of Glaze Coat. The major difference

between small and large applications is knowing how much to cover in one pouring. Determine how much you are going to mix at one time and how large an area it will cover. Remember, one quart covers about 9 square feet, 1/16" thick. Unless highly experienced with Glaze Coat, do not attempt to mix more than one gallon at a time. Mix, pour and spread. Immediately start a new batch. Pour the next section, allowing the sections to flow into each other. Do not put layers on top of each other while they are still wet. This will produce uneven curing of the layers and cause ripples or "alligatoring" on the surface.

- See Steps 4, 5 and 6 regarding surface bubbles, curing, and cleanup.



**LIMITED WARRANTY:** The manufacturer will not accept liability for more than product replacement.

## Technical Support

For technical support, contact our Technical Service Department by mail, email, or phone Monday through Friday. Please visit [www.famowood.com/glazecoat.htm](http://www.famowood.com/glazecoat.htm) for instructions in English & Spanish.

Mail: Eclectic Products, Inc.  
Attention: Technical Service  
101 Dixie Mae Drive, Pineville LA, 71360-3993  
Email: [info@eclecticproducts.com](mailto:info@eclecticproducts.com)  
Phone: (800) 767-4667

To request a MSDS, please send email to: [msds@eclecticproducts.com](mailto:msds@eclecticproducts.com)

## Follow Up

- **Surface Care:** Once Glaze Coat is thoroughly cured, any wax or polish may be applied to restore fresh, new luster and help hide minor blemishes. Test small area. If surface is marred (deep scratches, cigarette burns, etc.), lightly sand entire surface ensuring all discoloration is removed. Wipe clean with a dry cloth or cloth with a small amount of alcohol or acetone. Do not use a tack cloth, as it will leave a film. After surface is ready, re-coat with Glaze Coat. Glaze Coat is recommended for interior use only and should not be used on hot surfaces such as ash trays or cookware. Do not use bleach to clean surface.
- **Heat Resistance** – A surface temperature of 120 °F can be applied without any problems. Otherwise, distortion may occur. Always use a coaster or hot pad on surfaces with Glaze Coat. Never use Glaze Coat to line ashtrays or cookware.
- **Glaze Coat is pliable.** It may dent if something is left on it for an extended period. Once the item is removed, the dent will gradually disappear.
- **Product Storage** – Glaze Coat should not be allowed to freeze. Be sure to bring Glaze Coat up to room temperature prior to using. Shelf life is about one year.

## Suggestions for:

- **Embedding Items** – Pictures, fabric, coins, shells... almost anything can be encased in Glaze Coat. You can attach the item with a good grade white glue, making certain the entire surface is covered to ensure it will not try to float. You can also embed on the initial sealer coat. While the surface is still tacky, position the item and push it into place, making sure it is not going to move. After it has cured, a second coat can be applied to smooth the entire surface. Another method for photographs is to first laminate the photograph before attaching to surface. Please note: When embedding items that are important to you, make a copy and use that. Very old pictures or newspaper articles can be damaged. Not recommended for applications on cardboard.
- **Creating a Satin Finish** – To remove some of the gloss from your surface area after the Glaze Coat has completely cured, lightly sand the surface with 0000 steel wool or #600 sandpaper. Clean the surface and then apply a mixture of oil (linseed, crude, or polishing) and a carnauba-based wax. Allow to dry, rub clean, and then buff again with a carnauba-based wax.

## WARNING/CAUTIONS: UNITED STATES

Side A Resin Contains: Epoxy Resin

Side B Hardener Contains: Nonyl Phenol and Alkyl Diamine Resin

### WARNING:

CAUSES SEVERE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CAN CAUSE NOSE AND THROAT IRRITATION. MAY PRODUCE ALLERGIC REACTION BY SKIN CONTACT. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin. Do not take internally. Do not breathe the vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. First Aid: In case of eye contact, flush with water for 15 minutes, call a physician. For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult and symptoms persist, get medical attention. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting, call a physician or poison control center. Keep out of reach of children.

La resina (lado A) contiene: Resina de epóxida

El endurecedor (lado B) contiene: Nonilfenol y resina alquildiamina

### ADVERTENCIA:

CAUSA IRRITACIÓN GRAVE EN LA PIEL Y LOS OJOS. PUEDE CAUSAR IRRITACIÓN EN LA NARIZ Y EN LA GARGANTA. PUEDE PRODUCIR UNA REACCIÓN ALÉRGICA POR CONTACTO CON LA PIEL. PUEDE SER NOCIVO SI SE INGIERE.

Evite el contacto con los ojos y el contacto prolongado con la piel. No lo ingiera. No respire los vapores. Utilice únicamente con ventilación suficiente. Lávese cuidadosamente después de manipular el producto. Primeros auxilios: En caso de contacto con los ojos, enjuague con agua durante 15 minutos y llame a un médico. Si entra en contacto con la piel, lávela cuidadosamente con agua y jabón. Si se inhala, salga a respirar aire fresco. Si tiene dificultad para respirar y los síntomas persisten, busque asistencia médica. Si se ingiere, no induzca el vómito, llame a un médico o al centro de control de envenenamientos. Mantenga alejado del alcance de los niños.

VOC 29 g/L as mixed

COV 29 g/L al mezclarse

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