M-535, M-536 KWIK POLY

KWIK POLY USES:
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS ON WOOD, RUSTY METAL, FIBERGLASS,
HOLE REPAIR, FUEL TANKS, MOLDING, COATING, AND PAINTING.

Please read basic mixing instructions before attempting repairs. Wood is considered a quite porous material and will readily absorb the thin Kwik Poly very well. Wood that is deteriorating and becoming soft will actually soak and absorb Kwik Poly much like a sponge. To apply Kwik Poly in this situation, mix as in basic mixing instructions without the use of any fillers. Kwik Poly comes to you in a very thin viscous, watery liquid and will achieve the greatest penetration possible by simply brushing and soaking as long as the Kwik Poly is absorbed and disappears into the wood fiber. Depending upon the wood deterioration and softness, you should continue to apply Kwik Poly for several minutes until it starts to run or puddle off the surface, which then indicates it has penetrated and soaked into the wood as far as possible, and any further application would only be wasteful.

Soft wood will naturally absorb much more Kwik Poly than a new hard wood board being coated for the first time. In a very short time, usually -10 minutes, depending on the ambient temperature, the now treated wood will become very firm and solid, taking on the natural strength of the Kwik Poly and can then be nailed, sawed, drilled, sanded, painted, etc. In all probability, deteriorated wood pieces will still have holes and voids that must now be filled. The voids may be filled in several ways. If it is obvious that the Kwik Poly liquid will be lost or escape through a damaged area, masking tape, window putty, children’s play dough, and most any other paste-like material can be utilized to plug or dam the back side so the Kwik Poly can be poured and retained until it sets in a few minutes.

Another unique feature of Kwik Poly is the ability to use the feel method of application, which reduces the set time to only seconds. After the two components have been combined, just hold the cup or container in hand for a short period until heat buildup is felt; then immediately pour the mix and it will set almost instantly, which in many cases would reduce the risk of the liquid finding an escape route and running out. The heat felt by the hand is only a mild warming sensation. Because Kwik Poly is such a low viscosity, watery liquid, it can be easily fed into hard-to-get-at areas by using appropriate size drilled holes for tunnels, then pouring Kwik Poly or injecting it through hoses, tubes, or eye droppers, or whatever the problem dictates. The important item to remember is that the wood must first be stabilized and rebuilt by saturating with the very thin Kwik Poly. Then do any filling of missing wood, holes, voids, etc. on the second application. When filling is required on vertical or uneven surfaces, follow mixing instructions for using fillers whereby the mix can be thickened to any consistency necessary to apply (with a knife or spatula) into desired areas.

FIBERGLASS. Please read basic mixing instructions before attempting repairs. Kwik Poly can be used to repair fiberglass parts and also as a replacement for the fiberglass resin in fabricating parts. Kwik Poly is easier to work with than the regular fiberglass resin due to Kwik Poly’s thin viscosity. This thin viscosity permits Kwik Poly to wick through the fiberglass mat, reducing air bubble problems. Kwik Poly has an advantage over some fiberglass resins due to its quick cure time. These resins require hours to cure, preventing any rework of the repair area. With Kwik Poly, the repair area may be reworked within 10 minutes. Kwik Poly may also be used for the gel coat (final top coat) over reworked fiberglass to produce a smooth finish. If there are large voids or holes needing filling, Kwik Poly may be used with a filler material supplied with the kit to form any consistency (from a molasses syrup to a thick putty) needed for that particular job. Any type of dry filler will work such as silica (included in kit) or ground-up fiberglass.

RUST AND SHEET METAL. Please read basic mixing instructions before attempting repairs. A rust surface is very similar to wood in that it is quite rough and porous. Kwik Poly being a very thin, low viscosity fluid acts similarly to water or thinners on a rugged surface. It soaks and saturates through the rust into the Kwik Poly solution. Once treated, the surface is impervious to atmosphere, moisture, fuels, oils, water, thinners, most acids, and just about anything else. As Kwik Poly has less than 1% shrink rate, the outer perimeter edges do not tend to shrink, lift and pull away allowing atmosphere and moisture to work under it as do other fillers and coatings.

The success of totally locking up the rust comes from the saturation of the surface with Kwik Poly. The preparation for this in most cases requires only a light wire brushing, then generously applying the very think Kwik Poly mix by brushing, pouring, and soaking the rusted area. As Kwik Poly sets quickly, the treated piece will be available for continued work in 10 minutes or so, depending upon the ambient temperature. Heavy scale and flaking rust found on some steel and iron must be more thoroughly brushed and sanded, as even the very low viscosity of Kwik Poly might not completely penetrate through the heavier rust scale material and lock it up for a substantial time; for complete success the Kwik Poly must totally penetrate through the rust to the base metal and not just coat the rusty surface as most deterrents try to accomplish.

HOLE • MISSING METAL • DAMAGE In general most holes and damage will be large enough to require some form of backing or blocking material. Kwik Poly being a very low viscosity fluid will penetrate through all forms of accepted backing quickly and thoroughly. In cases where strength is a concern such as fenders, floor boards, and some body panels, fiberglass cloth is probably the best backing. However, muslin cloth used in bed sheets and even paper napkins may be utilized as a backing on fuel tanks, trim panels, ductwork, and fairings. Simply cut the backing to the desired size and shape, hold in place and brush on a good, wet coat of Kwik Poly. The very thin Kwik Poly will penetrate totally and lock the material down in minutes. If the cloth repaired coat is to be sanded and finished off, it must be built up somewhat more. Following mixing instructions for adding fillers and thicken the succeeding coats to a heavy, smooth primer-like consistency which when brushed on will fill and provide a good build-up for adequate sanding and feathering edges. Usually (2) more coats would be needed although it really depends upon how thick the Kwik Poly is mixed. Remember, it can be mixed to any consistency the job requires. When the problem is only mild pinholing and thin metal, a brush coat of thickened Kwik Poly, the consistency of heavy syrup for example, will easily fill small holes. When slightly larger holes are encountered, a piece of masking tape on the back side of the sheet prevents Kwik Poly from coming through, and may be easily removed a few minutes later when Kwik Poly has set.

When building up patched areas and to gain the utmost strength, several coats of thickened Kwik Poly will be required. It is usually advisable to sand between coats and rough up the surface so the succeeding coat will get the best adhesion. In some cases you may want to add a different filler such as milled or shredded fiberglass or glass beads to gain even more strength. Or you may just want to experiment by mixing in different material. Remember Kwik Poly will accept just about any filler as long as it is dry and free of oil.
TANK REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS. Please read basic mixing instructions before attempting repairs. Kwik Poly is totally impervious to fuels, oil, most acids, and other liquids. Because it sets up in only minutes, repairs can be done quickly, and downtime to tank repairs is kept to a minimum. Kwik Poly is a very thin, low viscosity liquid and makes a wonderful tank sloshing material. An average tank will require only a small amount (6-8 ounces), and when shaken and rolled, the very watery mix will penetrate the interior tank surface rust, soak into all corners and seams, absorb loose dirt and dust, and provide a new interior lining in only minutes.

To repair leaking seams, pinholes, and minor damage, simply apply masking tape over holes on outer surface prior to sloshing with Kwik Poly. Shake and roll tank so liquid covers all interior surfaces, then place tank with taped up holes in lowest position. Excess Kwik Poly in tank will drain into the low area and cure, forming an entirely new bottom within the tank itself. Masking tape can be easily removed. Where larger holes exist, apply backing using fiberglass, cloth, or muslin. (Follow instructions under repairs to sheet metal.)

COATING AND PAINTING. Refer to basic mixing instructions before attempting repairs. Kwik Poly can be brushed and poured onto just about any surface. It is initially a very thin fluid which, when brushed on wood, concrete, cardboard, cloth, paper, leather, etc., will penetrate much deeper than most other heavier bodied paints and sealers, thus giving a much greater sealing thickness, wall, or protection.

It is also impervious to water, gas, oils, most acids, and other liquids. When coating, filling pits, or protecting steel or porous material, add fillers in any amount to create the consistency or thickness of the mix you desire to fill pits, or just to apply a heavy bodied coating for protection.

NOTE: When Kwik Poly is applied over old paint or other coatings, it will remain on only as long as the original coating it is applied to. Kwik Poly will not attack or penetrate through other materials except items made of styrofoam.

MOLDING AND FABRICATING. Refer to basic mixing instruction before proceeding. Kwik Poly is a natural molding material. It is a very thin, low viscosity fluid and can be flowed or poured into any type mold or container. It sets in 3-5 minutes at 70°F, so set time is at a bare minimum. Kwik Poly has less than 1% shrink rate and will transpose the most minute details.

For example, to reproduce an antique radio knob, fill a small Dixie cup full of silicone windshield sealer (available in most auto stores). Embed the original knob to be reproduced into this mix and allow silicone mold to cure (usually takes 48 hrs). Carefully remove the knob. Mix Kwik Poly to basic instructions (without fillers) and pour into cavity. Kwik Poly will set up in minutes reproducing the exact original. The mold can be reused hundreds of times.

COLORING
Coloring is usually essential when molding finished parts. Any color may be permanently cast into the Kwik Poly as it is mixed. (Refer to basic mixing instructions.) Powdered coloring may be added and stirred into the Kwik Poly just like the fillers. After the two base Kwik Poly liquids have been measured out in their individual containers, just add a small amount of powdered coloring to each, stirring well to eliminate lumps and settings.

NOTE: Always use powdered colors, never a liquid color. Kwik Poly will accept any type of mixing material as long as it is dry. When ready to use, combine the two base liquids, stir quickly, then pour into mold. When pouring Kwik Poly into a mold other than silicone, a mold release agent must be used. When rebuilding or repairing broken tabs, ears, parts, and pieces on just about any material, you may use materials such as window putty, play dough, masking tape, and many other paste-like materials to form temporary dams, molds, or reservoirs as ways of retaining and controlling the Kwik Poly liquid.