

# How to Brush-Applly Geltint Brush Flowcoat – Video

## Transcript

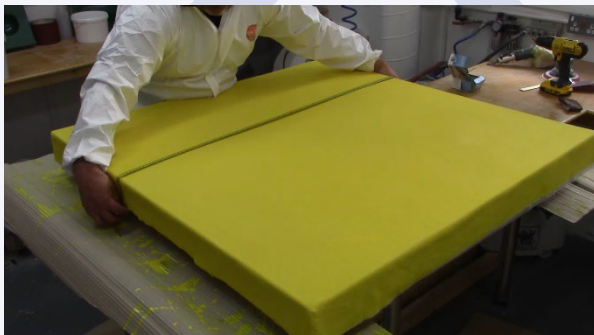
### Step 1.

First of all, sand down the cured Laminate then wipe down with acetone, this will bring back a lot of the chemical bond. The below panel has been laid with 450g chopped strand matting and also a layer of surface tissue to hide the chopped strand's rough fibrous finish and give a better finished surface for the flowcoat.



### Step 2.

The next thing you need to do is work out how much flowcoat you're going to need. The coverage of brush flowcoat is **approximately 1.6 square meters to the kilo.**

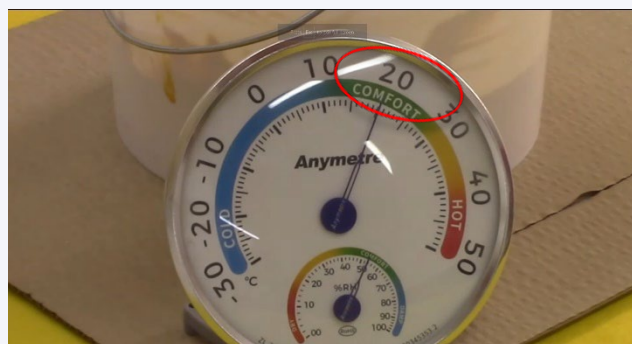


### Example-

Here we've got a panel measuring **1.3 x 1.3 mtr** which works out at **1.69 sqr mtr.** we divide that figure by 1.6 which we know is the approximate square meter per kilo coverage rate. So, 1.69 divided by 1.6 = **1056g** of resin we need to cover this area.

### Working environment.

Before applying flowcoat, working and curing temperatures ideally need to be between **15 and 20 degrees.** when applying the flowcoat, **avoid applying it in Direct in sunlight** the UV exposure will accelerate the Cure and you'll find the product will just be going off and creating jelly like lumps while you're applying it. If it is a sunny day, simply create a shade or cast a shadow over the project if possible. If not just wait for an overcast, but dry day. It's a good idea to keep the panel out of the sun and moisture for a few weeks after it has cured to go through a post cure process. Also **be careful of rain or moisture levels** when applying the flowcoat, If the flow coat gets wet before it cures, you'll have no other choice but to strip it off and start again.



**Flowcoat Preparation.** It is highly important that when you get the tin you mix it well before decanting from it. Do not transfer the product straight into your bucket without mixing it, if you do, you're not going to have enough wax in that first coat to do its job properly.

Flowcoat is a gel coat which has a wax added to it. That's what helps it to cure without any tackiness. Although we mix the product thoroughly at our end it only takes a matter of hours before the wax starts to rise to the top half of the product. So, during a 24 hour delivery that product will already have most of its wax suspended at the top of the tin by the time you receive it. If you just simply pour out a batch, without mixing it well, you're going to have inconsistencies in your coat, and it will cure tacky in places. We'd advise using a mechanical mixer on a drill and give it a really good 10-minute mix.



So, once you have your flowcoat all pre-mixed, then you can start weighing out what you need into your bucket.

#### Step 4.

Next, we're ready to add the catalyst. The usual dosage of catalyst is 2%, for a kilo of product that would be 20 ml of hardener/ catalyst.



This is a Brush flowcoat so we are going to use a good quality brush like the plastic handle ones we supply <https://www.ecfibreglasssupplies.co.uk/deluxe-plastic-handle-brushes>, don't use an economy or low budget brush, otherwise you'll lose bristles into your flow coat. before you use, even a good quality brush, make sure any loose bristles from the manufacture process are tapped off to prevent bristle transfer in your flowcoat.



**Tip.** If you use a different colour base resin to your flowcoat, always make sure it's lighter and not darker. Ideally use the same colour so that if the flowcoat chips, you're not going to see the damage as easy. However, using a slightly lighter colour definitely helps so you can see where you're applying the flowcoat.

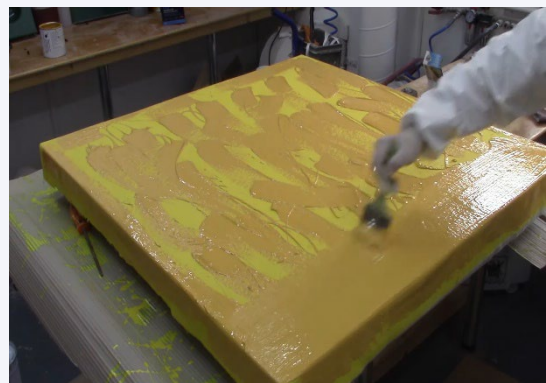
### Step 5.

One mistake that everybody makes when applying flowcoat is that they treat it like paint, and they will start trying to apply it too thin, as if they were painting an interior house door for example. Flowcoat has to be applied in one good liberal coat, you can also have curing issues if you apply it too thin as you will be reducing the wax content in the coat.



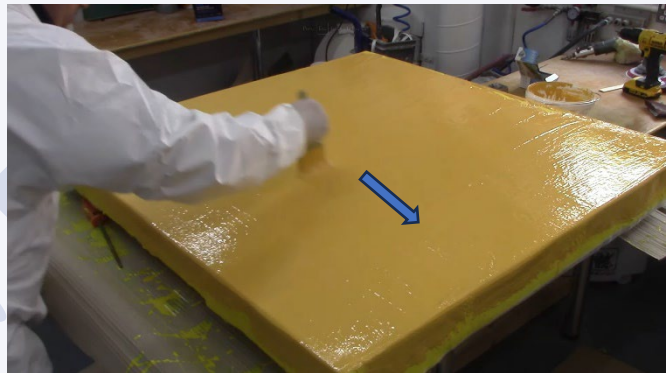
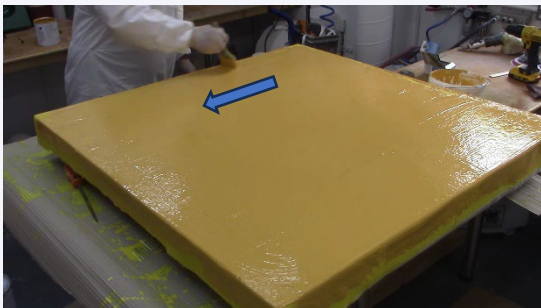
Also remember you have just catalysed the product so the flowcoat is going through a chemical reaction and curing. It will cure quicker whilst it is in a large mass in the bucket.

Instead, you should apply like shown below, just dot and dap, transferring out of the bucket evenly over your area as quick as possible.



It will cure slower when not in a large mass and spread out on the surface of the project.

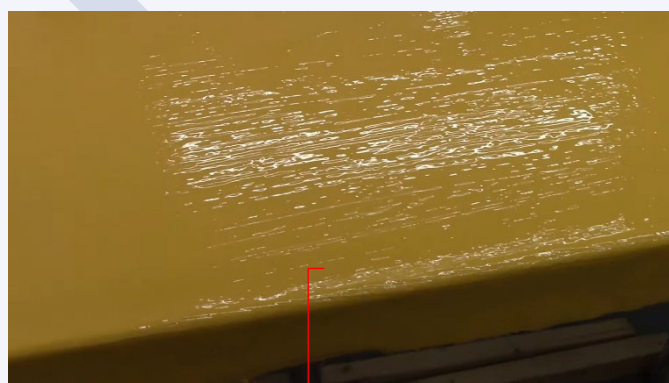
Brush your flowcoat in one direction, then start brushing in the opposite direction which will give you a good even coating.



Always finish off in a uniform pattern in one direction to slightly improve that surface. If applying on a vertical surface finish with an up and down stroke to reduce sagging.

You will at best, get a slightly brush lined finish with brush flowcoat, but it will be weather protection for the fiberglass, it'll be easier to wash down and it's a lot harder than a paint finish.

Only use this for sealing freshly laid fiberglass like chop strand mat which has been applied with polyester resin for the best chemical bond. This product is not recommended for protecting other materials.



Brush line finish

Use flowcoat ideally for the inside of engine Bays, the inside of anchor lockers, the non-cosmetics inside of the hull and anywhere where you want to protect the fiberglass from water Ingress and dirt where an exterior cosmetic finish isn't important.

Following these steps will give you a fast coverage over a 1.6 sq mtr area with approx. 1kg of flowcoat by brush.

Bigger areas can be done in stages by just breaking the area up into manageable sections. If covering a large area always finish with a straight line so you don't have to overlap, flowcoat does not bond well to a cured flowcoat so any overlaps could peel off.

You can also request us to add more wax to allow you to roll on the flowcoat to speed up application but still try to apply it liberally when rolling it on.

There are things you can do with flowcoat such as thin them down a little bit with styrene, you can also add some resin to thin it down. Always make sure you add more pigment though to compensate for the resin that you've put in there and also more wax to compensate for the extra resin. Some users add for example three parts flowcoat to one part resin to make a thinner levelling topcoat, but it's not something we advise on, it's something that you would have to research and experiment yourself with, but this guide is purely to demonstrated brush flowcoat as it is, and how it should be used.



Now you have the rough side of the fiberglass all protected with a good hard coating that's also easy to wash down.

