

## Preparation:

- Product must be blended thoroughly with industrial mixer or reticulating system prior to use, but avoid whipping or forcing air into the solution.
- Ideal air pressure as tested for air compressor is 50 – 55 psi.
- Apply in well ventilated area, proper protective barriers to catch overspray.
- To obtain a specific viscosity, the solution can be thinned by adding de-ionized or distilled water only. Tap water will cause salt and other mineral deposits to be present and visible in the coating in the form of a foreign particle.

## Substrate Cleanliness:

- Like any high quality surface coating, the cleanliness of the substrate is extremely critical for adhesion to take place. Glass substrate should be clean and free of anything that might impair or affect the adhesion of the coating. Substrate surface must be clean. Dirt, dust, oil and the presence of other coatings on glass substrate can cause surface defects or performance problems.

## Curing:

- The surface temperature of the glass substrate must reach 400° Fahrenheit for a full cure.
- Inline Production – Please note that precise curing temperature required will vary depending on production processes and proper testing must be done in order to establish an exact specification.
- Post-Production - Please note that each heating sources' thermal capabilities will vary and proper curing temperatures must be evaluated by the surface temperature of the glass rather than by the heating devices' temperature.
- Allow coating and glass substrate to reach ambient room temperature before handling.

## Full Cure Evaluation:

- If coating feels sticky or is easily scuffed after heating, increase heating temperature.
- If coating appears to yellow, peel or crack after heating or when applied, the substrate has been cured too long or too much heat has been applied.

