



EVERDURE PRIMER AND SEALER

International technology has developed a high performance two part epoxy timber sealer for use in construction and for repair work, which effectively seals out dry rot and densifies the timber. Just as International Epoxy sheathing systems will prevent marine organisms from entering the hull from the outside, so Everdure will protect timber fibres from attack in the boat's interior and other exposed wood surfaces. Everdure is blended from selected epoxy resins to allow maximum penetration and migration into the timber. This seals out moisture, hardens the surface and densifies the timber.

WHEN TO USE EVERDURE

Everdure should be used on all new boatbuilding construction and is ideally suited for repair work. It is compatible with all International glues, resins and fillers whether they are used in either pre or post-treated situations. Before gluing, the cured Everdure must be well sanded and abraded to provide a good surface key.

Everdure is also an ideal base before the application of a clear varnish on either the interior or the exterior. It provides a clear coating on its own when used as a multiple coating system for the interior only of wooden hulls.

HOW TO MIX AND APPLY EVERDURE TIMBER, PRIMER & SEALER

- 1 Everdure Concentrate (Part A) should be mixed with an equal volume of Everdure Activator (Part B).
- 2 To assist penetration, the timber should be as dry as possible.
- 3 The mixed Everdure should be diluted with International Epoxy Thinners #7 (up to 50% by volume) before use, for maximum penetration of the first coat.
- 4 As succeeding coats are applied, the thinner content should be decreased to 20% then 10% per coat.
- 5 Everdure should be applied in multiple coats where full saturation and sealing are required, using 'coat on coat' applications.
- 6 Allow enough time between coats for 'wet on tacky' application procedure. Leaving a coat to fully cure and dry will prevent the successive coat becoming an integral part of the system.
- 7 Full saturation and sealing should be achieved by the fourth (unthinned) application, even on low density timbers and in end grain situations.



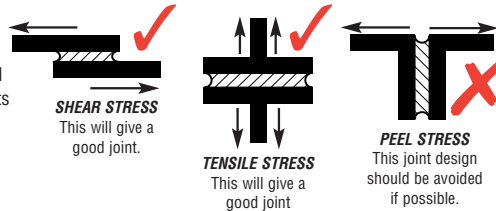
WARNING: WHEN USING EVERDURE, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT SKIN CONTACT. ACCIDENTAL SPLASHES SHOULD BE WASHED OFF IMMEDIATELY WITH SOAP AND WATER. USE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREAS.

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR SUCCESSFUL BONDING

- 1 Prepare the surface thoroughly.
- 2 Ensure joint surfaces are sanded/degreased/free of surface residues and contamination, and are pre-treated as required.
- 3 When using Epiglass® HT9000®, Extenders are kept dry and thoroughly mixed into resin and hardener mix.
- 4 Ensure the resin and hardener are correctly proportioned and thoroughly mixed together.
- 5 Apply glue to both surfaces to be bonded.
- 6 When using adhesives, high clamping pressures should be avoided, as excessive glue squeeze out will result in starved glue joints and possible joint failure.
- 7 Allow adequate curing before releasing clamping pressure. Longer is always better than shorter.
- 8 If temperatures are below 10°C, use Epiglass® HT9000® Fast Hardener or Epiglu® in pop-top pack.
- 9 It is important to remember that the temperatures of the substrate affects cure time of the glue, not the air temperature. Once the joint is made, air is sealed out and the substrate temperature determines the cure rate.

JOINT DESIGN:

The basis of good joints and successful gluing is for joints designed to have 'shear' or 'tensile' stress, not a 'peel' stress.



SEALING & PRIMING TIMBER

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR TYPES OF TIMBER BREAKDOWN

- 1 The most easily recognised is attack by insects or marine organisms such as borer or teredo worm. Both leave distinctive holes which are immediately apparent, even to the untrained eye.
- 2 The second type, dry rot, is much more insidious and is more difficult to recognise. It is often misunderstood, because the name itself implies the exact opposite of the conditions required for the organisms to breed. Dry rot will only occur when sufficient moisture is present to raise the moisture content of the wood above 20% and maintain it for lengthy periods. Dry rot is a fungus which attacks the timber fibres, causing them to disintegrate and leave the timber soft, powdery and spongy.

FOUR SIMULTANEOUS FACTORS ARE INVOLVED FOR IT TO BREED AND MULTIPLY

- Low light values (sunlight will kill spores)
- High humidity (moist warm air)
- Inadequate air movement (lack of internal ventilation)
- Unprotected timber (food for the spores)