



How To Use Gelcote™ Paste Patch

Clean area thoroughly to remove oils and waxes. This should be done before sanding, using acetone. Use paper towels, changing often, to prevent contamination

CAUTION: "Acetone is highly flammable, use careful Dispose of paper towels properly."

Place a small portion of patch paste in waxed paper cup and add M.E.K.P catalyst at approximately 12-15 drops per ounce of patch paste (2% by volume). Take care to mix thoroughly to assure an even surface and to minimize air entrapment.

Covering the Repair:

- *Gelcote will not fully cure without adding a plastic mylar sheet on the surface or a surfacing agent {air dry} (1/2 ounce per pint) or over spraying with PVA before Gelcote® reaches its gel stage.*
- For best results; wait 24 Hours:
- Remove the Mylar before sanding.
- If using the PVA; wash off the PVA with water.
- If using Air Dry you can start sanding the surface once it is fully cured.
- Tape one edge of the plastic to the surface just beyond the repair, then smooth the plastic onto the Gelcote® and tape down the remaining sides.

Sanding & Polishing:

After 24 hours, the amount of sanding required will depend on how smoothly you have applied the Gelcote®.

A 5 1/2-inch length of 1 x 2 makes a convenient sanding block for a scratch repair. Wrap the block with a quarter sheet of 150-grit paper, and use the edge of the block to confine your sanding to the new Gelcote® Use short strokes, taking care that the paper is sanding only the patch and not the surrounding surface. Never do this initial sanding without a block backing the paper.

When the new Gelcote® is flush, put 220-grit wet-or-dry paper on your block and wet sand the repair, this time with your block flat. Use a circular motion and keep a trickle of water running on the sanding area. Feather the repair into the old Gelcote® until your



fingertips cannot detect a ridge. If the hull is curved, take care not to sand the repair flat.

Abandon the block and switch to 400-grit wet-or-dry paper. Wet sand the surface until the repair area has a uniform appearance. Follow this with 600-grit wet-or dry. Wear cloth garden gloves-the kind with the hard dots-to save the tips of your fingers.

Dry the area and use rubbing compound to give the Gelcote a high gloss. Swirl a soft, folded cloth over the surface of the compound to load the cloth, then rub the compound onto the repair area. Buff it with a circular motion, using heavy pressure initially, then progressively reduce the pressure until the surface becomes glassy.

If the Gelcote shows swirl marks, buff them out with a very fine finishing compound.

Finish the job by giving the repair area a fresh coat of wax. If your color match is reasonably good, the repair will be virtually undetectable.

For more information call 877-435-2683
or visit www.gelcote.com