

? Call Everbrite, Inc. (916) 852-0200 or visit RenewMetal.com



! For Maintenance of all Everbrite Coatings, see our Maintenance Instructions on our website.

**EVERBRITE
COATINGS**

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www.RenewMetal.com

**EVERBRITE
COATINGS**



Superior Protection

Antioxidants to protect against tarnish, oxidation, & corrosion.

UV Stable

The coating will not degrade due to UV exposure.

Thin, Lightweight & Flexible

Won't crack, peel, or yellow.

Easy to Apply & Maintain

One-part coatings, self-leveling & self-annealing.

Helps Keep Surfaces Clean

Reduces adherence and build-up of dirt, fingerprints, algae, marine growth and more. Easily clean-up with soap and water on a coated surface.

Temperature Resistant

Withstands temperatures up to 500° F.

Non-conductive

Reduces static electricity. Prevents damage from electrolysis.

Economical

1 gallon covers 1000 sf with single coat coverage.

INSTRUCTIONS

EVERBRITE™

PROTECTA *clear*®



OUR COATINGS

EVERBRITE™

PROTECTA^{Clear}®



Rusted, Painted, Powder Coated, Anodized, Architectural Metal, Fiberglass, & Hard Plastics

Suggested Uses

Copper roofs, garage doors, front doors, window frames, siding, buildings, roofs, storefronts, curtain walls, sheds, trailers, patio furniture, mailboxes, signs, bronze sculptures, storefronts & more. Hard plastics like car trim and fiberglass furniture.

Key Features

Strong UV blockers to protect colors from fading. Anti-oxidants to prevent oxidation & tarnish. Helps protect metals from corrosion.

Restores original color and luster to properly cleaned painted, powder coated, or anodized surfaces.

Recommended for architectural metals (except Stainless) and porous metals like Rusted Metal or Steel.

Graffiti resistance – acts as sacrificial coating to protect painted and other surfaces.

*Also, projects where ProtectaClear® or CrobialCoat™ are not required.

Stainless Steel, Highly Polished or High Use & Abuse*

Suggested Uses

Stainless BBQs, stainless appliances, stainless railings, polished brass, silver platters, silver tea & coffee sets, airstream trailers, wheels, jewelry, sinks, countertops, hardware and other high-touch surfaces.

Key Features

Practically invisible on polished metals. Unique blend of resins create a thin, hard, scratch resistant surface. Lightweight and 4x harder than many lacquers.

Excellent adhesion to highly polished metals and Stainless Steel.

UV Stable with Antioxidants to help prevent oxidation and protect against corrosion.

*These surfaces can also use CrobialCoat if an anti-microbial is desired.

High Touch Surfaces where cleanliness matters

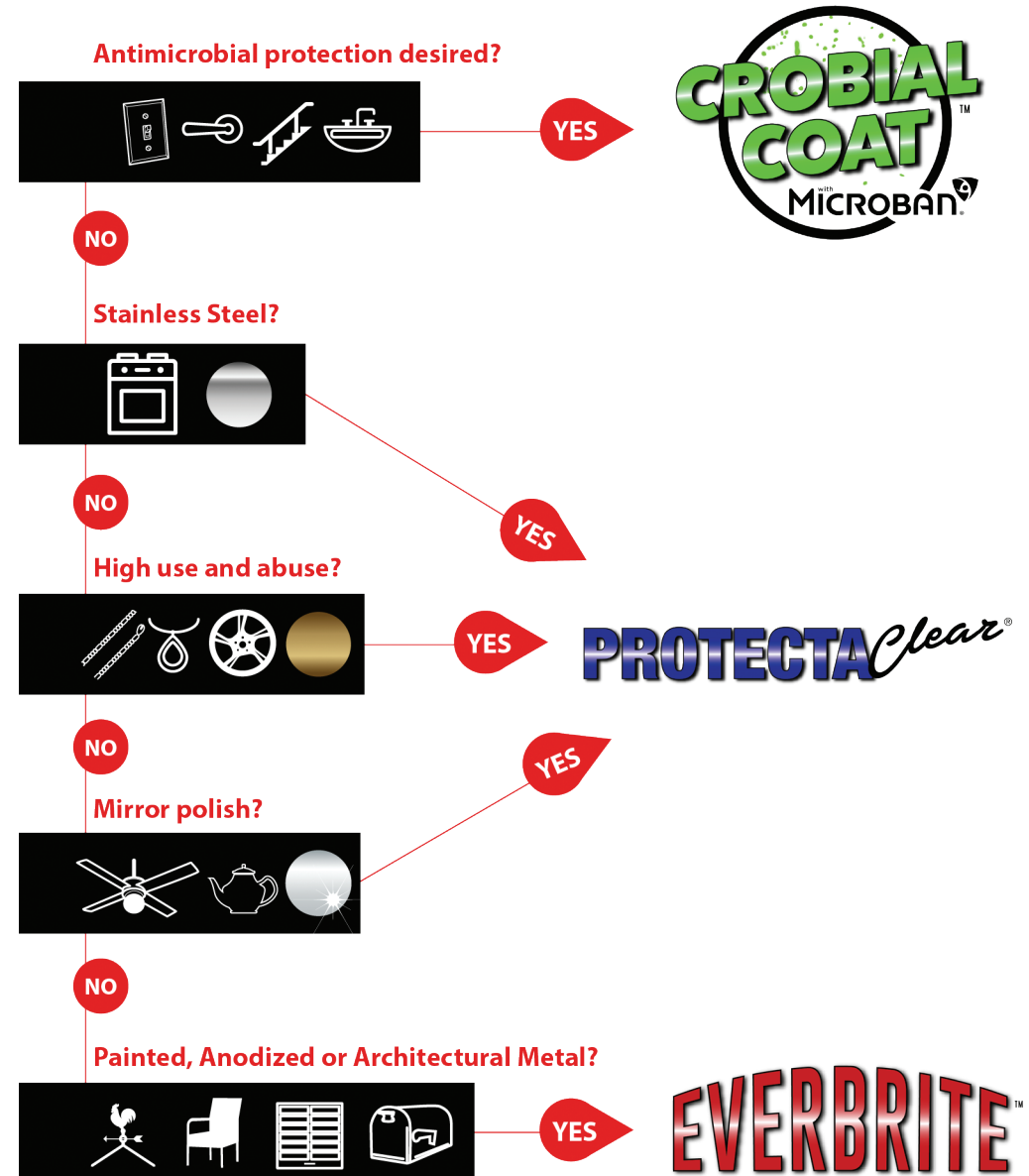
Suggested Uses

Faucets, sinks, railings, kitchens, bathrooms, door hardware, light switch plates, panel buttons, handicap push buttons, turnstiles, schools, hospitals, gyms, commercial doors, handles, railings, kitchens, and restrooms.

Key Features

CrobialCoat has all the features of ProtectaClear with a built-in anti-microbial that last the lifetime of the coating, keeping surfaces 99% cleaner by reducing bacterial growth.

WHICH COATING DO I NEED?



INSTRUCTIONS DIRECTORY

Our product instructions are project based. Select the instructions appropriate for your project type.

Cleaning & Preparation

Painted Metal6 – 7

Unpainted Metal8 – 9

Rusted Metal 10 – 11

HD Copper Cleaner12

Rust Remover14

Coating Application

All Coatings 16 – 18

After Care

All Coatings19

PAINTED METAL DIRECTIONS

Painted, Powder Coated, Anodized
Aluminum, Fiberglass & Hard Plastics

Suitable Coatings

Everbrite is recommended for all painted metal projects. Everbrite's UV blockers help protect colors from fading and its anti-oxidants help prevent oxidation and protect against corrosion. **CrobialCoat** is recommended for high touch surfaces where antimicrobial protection is desired.

Process

Prior to starting, paint must be cured.

Surface Cleaning & Preparation

1. Remove Chalk/Oxidation
2. Clean with EZ Prep Rinse & Dry
3. (Anodized only) Solvent Wipe

Coating Application

4. Apply Coating: 2 Coats



To add a maintenance coat: Wash, Dry, Reapply.

For Maintenance of Everbrite Coatings, see the Maintenance Instructions on our website. If the existing coating is still intact and the surface looks the way you like, wash down with mild soap and water, rinse and dry well, then reapply 1-2 coats of coating. Allow an hour between coats. If the surface is faded, tarnished or does not look as you want, please see full Maintenance Instructions for more details.

UNPAINTED METAL DIRECTIONS

Unpainted or Bare Metal & Jewelry

Suitable Coatings

Everbrite is recommended for copper roofs and awnings as well as any project where **ProtectaClear** is not needed.

ProtectaClear or **CrobialCoat** are required for Stainless Steel, highly or mirror polished surfaces, items that get a lot of use and abuse, and food safe items. For instance, jewelry, sinks, counter/bar tops, appliances, stainless steel, polished brass, wheels, hardware and high-use hand rails. **CrobialCoat** is recommended for high touch surfaces where antimicrobial protection is desired.

Process

Companion Directions: Copper Cleaner Gel & Stainless Steel Rust Remover

Surface Cleaning & Preparation

1. Clean or Polish (if necessary)
2. Neutralize Acids (if used)
3. Solvent Wipe

Coating Application

4. Apply Coating: 1-4 Coats project dependent.

RUSTED METAL DIRECTIONS

Naturally or Chemically Rusted Metal

Suitable Coatings

Everbrite coating is suitable for most all rusted metal projects. It is thicker and works well with porous metals like naturally rusted metal, corten or other steel.

ProtectaClear or **CrobialCoat** are needed for certain rusted metal projects; rusted metal countertops, sinks, or any surface that gets a lot of high use or abuse will require the hardness of **ProtectaClear** or **CrobialCoat**. **ProtectaClear** and **CrobialCoat** are thinner, additional coats will likely be needed when using either.

CrobialCoat is recommended for high touch surfaces where antimicrobial protection is desired.

Process

Mill scale must be removed.

Surface Cleaning & Preparation

1. Neutralize Acids (if used)
2. Smooth (if needed)
3. Dry completely
4. Solvent Wipe

Coating Application

5. Apply Coating: 3-4+ Coats

Ensure complete coverage by testing with a clean white cloth after last coat is dry. If rust shows on cloth, apply more coating.



PAINTED METAL CLEANING & PREPARATION

! Read entire directions thoroughly before beginning.



Project Specific Tips Before You Start

Recently Painted: Any fresh paint must be fully cured before using our coatings. See paint manufacturer's instructions; cure time can be up to 45 days for some paints.

Garage Doors: Tape off both sides of any rubber gaskets or weather stripping around the garage door to avoid sticking.

Projects with Panels, Ribs, and Squares: Clean and wash one panel, rib, or square at a time. Clean each area evenly. Do not clean in a circular motion.

Window Frames and Pool Cages: Tape off any non-metal screens.

Concrete, Asphalt or Driveways: It's a good idea to put a tarp down to protect from spills. Asphalt needs to be protected; solvent in the coating will harm the asphalt if spilled. The coating won't harm concrete; but can cause it to look shiny.



Cleaning & Preparation Tips

Cleaning is Critical: Before coating, make sure you like the way the surface looks when clean and wet. Water must sheet off the surface. If beading or separating appears, the surface is not clean enough.

Personal Protection: Wear nitrile or chemical resistant gloves and eye protection.

Test First: Test cleaning method in a small area first to ensure this process works for your application.

If Mold Is Present: Mold can be removed with a bleach solution. (1 part bleach to 4 parts water). Wet the surface with water first, apply bleach solution, allow to dwell and rinse off.

Alternatives to Prep Pads: In place of our gray synthetic steel wool Prep Pads, any fine, 000 or 0000, synthetic steel wool pad or Teflon® safe kitchen sponge can be used. Do not use regular steel wool as it can leave particles that will rust.

Alternatives to EZ Prep as a Cleaner: A mild dish soap like Original Dawn® or Joy® and water can be used. Do not use cleaners like Simple Green® that can leave a film.

Our coatings will not replace paint that has been completely removed or worn away.

PAINTED METAL CLEANING & PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS

Thorough preparation is very important. If you try to take shortcuts on preparation, you will likely not achieve the intended results. The metal must be scrupulously clean and completely dry before applying the coating. Cleaning removes dirt and grime plus chalky oxidation, wax or grease that may be on the surface, so the coating can adhere properly.

Basic Steps

1. Remove Chalk/Oxidation
2. Clean with EZ Prep, Rinse & Dry
3. Solvent Wipe (Anodized ONLY)

1. REMOVE CHALK & OXIDATION

If chalk or oxidation is present, clean the surface with Prep Pad and plain water. Wipe off residue with a wet microfiber or other cloth. Rinse out the pad or cloth often with plain water. Clean evenly. Heavily oxidized surfaces will require more cleaning.

2. CLEAN WITH EZ PREP, RINSE, AND DRY

- Wet the surface with water. (DO NOT apply EZ Prep solution on a dry surface.)
- In a bucket, mix 1-2 oz. of EZ Prep Cleaning Concentrate per gallon of water to create a soap solution. Submerge soft brush, sponge, or clean microfiber towel into soap solution and wash surface, cleaning all areas evenly. Wash in sections if necessary. (DO NOT allow any soap mixture to dry on the surface.)
- Rinse with fresh water until the water sheets off of the metal. If the water beads up, the surface is not clean. Rewash the surface. Rinse thoroughly until there are no bubbles or beading and the water sheets off.
- Allow to dry or for smaller items, hand dry with soft clean lint free cloth.
- Look for any uneven areas or remaining chalk. If any chalk residue remains, wipe with a clean, damp microfiber cloth and plain water.
- How the surface looks when clean and wet is how it will look coated. If the color is uneven when wet, it will be uneven when coated. The coating is not easily removed from painted metal. Do not apply coating until the surface looks like you want it while it is wet.
- Make sure there is no cleaner or other contaminants left on the surface and the surface is completely dry before application of the coating. On smaller projects, you can use a hairdryer or heated fan to help this process along.

3. SOLVENT WIPE (ANODIZED ALUMINUM ONLY)

STOP - DO NOT Solvent wipe a painted, powder coated, or plastic surface; skip to **Coating Application**.

Solvent wipe anodized aluminum with a recommended solvent (xylene, xylene substitute, denatured alcohol or acetone) to remove any traces of residue. If using acetone, be careful. Acetone is a strong solvent, take caution near any painted surfaces. *This step needs to be done immediately before coating. Do NOT dilute or rinse the solvent. This step will ensure a completely clean and dry surface. (Solvent not included in kits – available at hardware stores.)



Skipping this step on anodized aluminum may result in poor adhesion of the coating.



UNPAINTED METAL CLEANING & PREPARATION

! Read entire directions
thoroughly before
beginning.



Project Specific Tips Before You Start

Copper: If high mineral content in water, use distilled water to avoid discoloration from water mineral components. Copper Cleaner Gel is available for heavily tarnished copper. See the Copper Cleaner Gel directions (Page 12). Use gloves when handling clean copper, fingerprints contain acid that will blacken copper. **Copper Roofs:** Polish is not recommended for older tarnished copper roofs due to roughness of the metal. Polish gets stuck in the rough areas and cannot easily be removed.

Copper can be cleaned mechanically or chemically. To clean mechanically, sand with the grain using sanding blocks or sander with the grain beginning with 400-800 grit and using finer sandpaper until the desired finish is achieved. To clean chemically, use Copper Cleaner Gel or similar acid based cleaners. Acids must be neutralized.

Stainless Steel: Many stainless steel cleaners contain silicone. Silicone residue must be removed before applying the coating. Silicone is a common coating agent which can be removed with mineral spirits. A solvent wipe is still needed. **Appliances:** Faux stainless steel appliances are not suitable for our coating due to the plastic nature of the material. **Rusty Stainless Steel:** Stainless Steel Rust Remover and our synthetic steel wool Prep Pads are excellent for removing rust. (Do not use regular steel wool.) See the specific Rust Remover directions first (Page 14). Rusty stainless can also be wet sanded with very fine 600-2000 grit automotive sand paper. Always clean and sand with the grain.



Cleaning & Preparation Tips

If Mold is Present: Before any cleaning, wet the surface with water. Apply a bleach solution of 1 part bleach to 4 parts water. Let dwell and rinse or wash off.

Neutralizing Acids is Critical: It is very important to neutralize any acids before coating. Our Copper Cleaner Gel and Rust Remover contain acids as do some polishes. Acids react with solvents resulting in blackening on copper, rusting on stainless, and white coloring on aluminum.

The Solvent Wipe is Necessary: To ensure a clean, dry surface immediately before coating.

Personal Protection & Avoiding Fingerprints: Wear nitrile or chemical resistant gloves and eye protection. After cleaning, use gloves during handling to protect from fingerprints and avoid problems later.

Test First: Test cleaning method in a small area first to ensure this process works for your application.

Remove Films, Oils, Waxes, & Silicone: These can interfere with adhesion or cause separation and must be removed completely. Many waxes can be removed with ammonia. Silicone can be removed with mineral spirits (available at hardware stores). Once removed, complete Step 3 (Solvent Wipe) again.

Remove All Moisture: Porous metals like steel must be completely dry before coating. Heat guns, hair dryers, or extra time in the sun will help trapped moisture evaporate.

UNPAINTED METAL CLEANING & PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS

Thorough preparation is very important. If you try to take shortcuts on preparation, you will likely not achieve the intended results and may need to remove the coating and start again. The article to be coated must be scrupulously clean and completely dry before applying the coating.

NEW OR METAL WITH PATINA Skip to Solvent Wipe step below. Solvent will NOT remove most forms of tarnish or patina. Test a small area first.

TARNISHED OR OXIDIZED METAL Follow polish, neutralize & solvent wipe steps before applying coating.

1. CLEAN OR POLISH

Clean, polish or buff the surface to the luster desired with any metal polish you prefer. Some polishes are acidic and require neutralization. The metal can also be sanded or simply cleaned to desired appearance.

- **If using Copper Cleaner Gel:** Reference the **Copper Cleaner Gel Directions** (Page 12).
- **If using Stainless Steel Rust Remover:** Reference the **Rust Remover Directions** (Page 14).

2. NEUTRALIZE!!

****VERY IMPORTANT** (Skip this step if acidic cleaners and polishes are not used.)**

Some polishes contain acid, check ingredient list for any type of acid. Use EZ Prep™ Cleaner & Neutralizer in a solution of 1 part EZ Prep to 4 parts water. As an alternative, use 1 cup baking soda mixed with 1 gallon of water (or a similar ratio). **For strong acids**, strengthen the solution by using 1 part EZ Prep with 2 parts water. Or use 2 cups baking soda in a gallon of water. Wash the metal with a cloth saturated with the neutralizing solution being careful to cover the entire surface at least once. Rinse with clean water. Dry with a clean cloth to prevent spotting. See preparation tips for additional information.

3. SOLVENT WIPE

Solvent wipe the metal with xylene, a xylene substitute, denatured alcohol, or acetone to remove any traces of residue. If using acetone, be careful. Acetone is a strong solvent, take caution near any painted surfaces. (See website Solvent Wipe page for more detail.) This step needs to be done immediately before coating. Do NOT dilute or rinse the solvent. This step will ensure a completely clean and dry surface. (Solvent not included in kits – available at hardware stores.)



Skippping this step will result in poor adhesion of the coating.



RUSTED METAL CLEANING & PREPARATION

! Read entire directions thoroughly before beginning.



Project Specific Tips Before You Start

Mill Scale: If chemically rusting, remove any mill scale or oil prior to rusting.

Specific Patina Designs: For both the neutralizing solution and the Solvent Wipe step, you can pour or spray the solution on the surface. Use caution so as not to affect a specific patina design.



Cleaning & Preparation Tips

Neutralizing Acids is Critical: If the metal was chemically rusted with acids, it is important to neutralize the acid to stop the rusting process. For strong acids, you may need to strengthen the solution.

Remove All Moisture: Porous metals like steel will need to be bone dry before coating to ensure good adhesion. Heat guns, hair dryers, or extra time in the sun will help trapped moisture evaporate.

The Solvent Wipe is Necessary: For best adhesion and to ensure a clean dry surface immediately before coating. Denatured alcohol and acetone are preferred to xylene for rusted metal as they help remove moisture better.

Personal Protection: Wear nitrile or chemical resistant gloves and eye protection.

Test First: Test cleaning method in a small area first to ensure this process works for your application.

RUSTED METAL CLEANING & PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS

Thorough preparation is very important. If you try to take shortcuts on preparation, you will likely not achieve the intended results and may need to remove the coating and start again.

Basic Steps

1. Neutralize Acids (if needed)
2. Smooth (if needed)
3. Dry Completely
4. Solvent Wipe

1. NEUTRALIZE ACIDS

If the metal was artificially rusted with acids, neutralize the acid to stop the rusting process. Use EZ Prep™ Cleaner & Neutralizer in a solution of 1 part EZ Prep to 4 parts water. As an alternative, use 1 cup baking soda mixed with 1 gallon of water (or a similar ratio). Be careful to cover the entire surface at least once. Wipe, pour or spray the neutralizing solution on the surface being careful to completely neutralize. Rinse twice with clean water.

2. SMOOTH

Smooth the rough rusted metal. The thicker the rust, the more coating it will take to seal it. Remove any loose, flaking or blooming rust. Prep Pads or synthetic steel wool pads work well to remove excess rust and to smooth the metal. (Do not use steel wool pads; use synthetic steel wool only.) A soft brush can be used to remove excess residue.

3. DRY COMPLETELY

It is essential that the rusted metal be completely dry before coating. Rusted metal is porous and can hold moisture that can interfere with good adhesion. Even when the metal appears dry, it can still hold moisture. Moisture trapped in the metal can cause white or yellowish spots to appear under the coating. Warming the metal with heat guns, hair dryers, or extra time in the sun will help trapped moisture evaporate.

4. SOLVENT WIPE



Skippping this step will result in poor adhesion of the coating.

Denatured alcohol and acetone are preferred to xylene for rusted metal as they help with moisture removal.

If you have patina that you do not want to affect, the solvents can be poured over or sprayed onto the metal instead of wiping to remove any traces of residue and to help dry the surface. The solvents dry quickly and help to remove moisture from the metal. This step needs to be done immediately before coating. Do NOT dilute or rinse the solvent. (Solvent not included in kits – available at hardware stores.)



COPPER CLEANER GEL DIRECTIONS



! Read entire directions thoroughly before beginning.

✓ Everbrite™ HD Copper Cleaner Gel is a mild acid based product made into a gel so it stays where you put it. Always use personal protection, eyewear & gloves. Everbrite™ HD Copper Cleaner Gel is biodegradable, "green" and will not harm plants. It does not have preservatives and does not have an indefinite shelf life.

💡 Tips Before You Start
For exterior copper, the gel works best between 65°- 85°F, avoiding direct sunlight. The gel needs to stay moist to work. Mist water on the gel or agitate with a wet brush to keep the gel wet. Wash the copper roof first to remove mold or grime. If mold is present, a 25% bleach to water solution can be used to remove the mold before using the gel.

! **Test the surface first:** Determine if the copper has a previously applied coating on it by testing a small area. Use HD Gel Copper Cleaner or a cloth soaked with vinegar. Put a small amount on the surface of the copper (about the size of a drink coaster). Wait 15 minutes then wipe off with a cloth. If the tarnish did not change at all, there is most likely some type of coating on the surface. Any coating must be removed in order for the gel to work. Remove previous coatings by sanding or use a stripper or solvent like xylene or lacquer thinner.

1. APPLY GEL

Liberal brush (you can use a chip brush or sponge brush) the gel onto the copper – about the thickness of thick paint. If thinner Gel is desired, a small amount of water can be mixed into the gel to thin it.

Be patient- the process can take time. The gel is not extremely aggressive but is highly effective with time. For heavily tarnished copper, you may need to leave it on the copper for up to 3-5 hours or more. If the Gel starts to dry up, mist with water (use a spray bottle) or dip brush in water and agitate on the surface. **The gel will become ineffective if allowed to dry and becomes more difficult to remove.**

After about 20 minutes, check a few areas with the enclosed gray scrubber pad to determine if the tarnish has "melted" enough to scrub it off. If the tarnish is still hard to remove, leave Gel on for additional time checking every hour. **IF YOUR COPPER IS NEW – DO NOT SCRUB. WIPE WITH A SOFT CLOTH.**

When the tarnish has been loosened, thoroughly scrub the copper (one section at a time) with a no-scratch scrub pad, going in the direction of the copper grain (usually vertically) to prevent scratching or swirl marks.

Remove the gel & dark residue with cloth or paper towels. Rinse off excess gel with water. (If your water has high mineral content, it can affect the copper. It is recommended to test your water on a small area to determine if it affects the copper before washing the entire area. You can use distilled water instead to rinse the copper). Note: This product is acidic; the surface must be neutralized as soon as possible.

2. POLISH (If desired – Not recommended for copper roofs)

The Copper Cleaner Gel will remove the tarnish from copper but will not polish it. If a higher sheen is desired, polish with a good copper polish. If a higher shine is desired on a copper roof, you can mechanically sand/buff the copper. If the copper has too pink of a tone for your liking, Brasso is an excellent polish to restore a more copper tone. Note: We do not recommend polishing copper roofs, because they are rough copper and polishing will not work well.

3. NEUTRALIZE IMMEDIATELY & SOLVENT WIPE.

Complete the Neutralize & Solvent Wipe Steps on the **Unpainted Metal Instructions** (Page 9).

PROJECT IDEAS



THIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN
PLACED ON THE
**NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES**
BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



RUST REMOVER DIRECTIONS

! Read entire directions thoroughly before beginning.

- ✓ Removes rust from stainless steel & other surfaces. Removes tea stains or light rust quickly and completely.

Always use clean equipment.
Do not use with other cleaners.

Dilutions

For heavy soil or rust use as supplied. May be diluted with as much as a 5:1 ratio with water depending on degree of soiling.

1. Apply Rust Remover with a brush.

Allow to dwell. Do not let the rust remover dry on the surface. Re-wet if necessary.

2. Check after 15-20 minutes to see if the rust is removed.

To check a small area, agitate the rust remover on the surface with a brush or Prep Pad going with the direction of the grain to remove the rust in the grooves of the stainless steel. **Repeat Steps 1 and 2 as necessary until rust is removed.**

3. Rinse well.

Once the rust is removed, rinse off with fresh water. Use a brush to aid in rinsing as needed. Rinse twice.

4. Neutralize immediately (See Page 9)

The Rust Remover is acid based; the surface must be neutralized. Follow the directions on pages 10 – 11 beginning with Neutralize, then Solvent Wipe & Applying Coating.

Rust Remover Product Information

Benefits

- Free of oxalic acid - uses new technology
- Very quick and effective
- Thick and foams so it clings - easy to use.
- Stays wet for a long time
- Leaves surfaces clean, streak-free and shiny
- Effective in hard or soft water
- Does not form white deposit with hard water
- Easily applied by brush
- Lifts off ordinary soil and grime
- Removes oil and grease

Safety & Environment

- Uses biodegradable surfactants
- Phosphate free
- Oxalic acid free

Hazard Identification

- Non-hazardous for shipment by air, sea, rail & road.
- Risk & Safety: Irritating to eyes and skin. Wear personal protection.
- Hazard Symbols: Xi

First-aid Measures

- Inhalation: Not applicable
- Eyes: Irrigate with water for at least 15 minutes.
- Skin: Rinse contaminated area with plenty of water.
- Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink.
- Consult the Safety Data Sheet for full Health & Safety information

PROJECT IDEAS



COATING APPLICATION

! Please read and follow all directions and cautions on packaging & Material Safety Data Sheet.



Project Specific Application Tips

Rusted Metal Surfaces: Rusted metal is very porous and often rough. 3-4 Coats are needed.

- **Setting A Specific Patina Design:** If a specific patina design is not to be disturbed, spray or dab the coating on the surface first with an applicator. Let the dabbed coating dry completely. Then apply the rolled coat. (Step 2)
- **First Coat Rolled On:** Use a small diameter high-density foam roller or smooth microfiber roller. Rusted metal is very porous, it is important to get a good first coat on the metal using the roller with **moderate** pressure to ensure full penetration of the coating into the porous surface. Subsequent coats can be glided on or sprayed on.
- **Rust Transference Test:** Perform a rust transference test after 3 coats. After the third coat is completely dry, run a clean dry white cloth over the coated surface, if any rust transfer is present on the cloth, additional coating is needed. Apply additional coats.
- **High Use and Abuse Surfaces:** Require ProtectaClear or CrobialCoat and more than the standard 3-4 coats. ProtectaClear & CrobialCoat are thinner and will require more coating for complete coverage.

Jewelry & Small Items: Small items can be brushed, dipped or sprayed and it is best to speed cure them. Refer to page 18 for cure instructions, time and temperature.

- **Brushing:** Lay items on foil and brush coating on with a natural-bristle brush or a sponge-brush. Glide on to the surface without getting too much excess on the foil below. Apply two coats as directed, waiting an hour between coats. To coat the other side of the piece, wait at least 2 hours before turning it over to coat the other side (use a new piece of foil to coat the other side to avoid any wet coating sticking to the dry side). We recommend coating the "back side" of the piece first.
- **Dipping:** Place a piece of foil or something under the items in case of drips. You can use an unbent uncoated paper clip to hang items to dip them. Dip the piece in the coating, and then pull it up. The coating will drip. Once the drips slow, check for the last drip that can hang on the bottom of the piece. It is helpful to have a small "artist's paintbrush" or a corner of absorbent paper to remove the last drip that may gather at the bottom and around the hanger.
- Hang the item to dry where it isn't touching anything else. Wait one hour and until the item is dry to the touch before applying additional coats. Dip the item, smooth out the excess, and let it dry.
- **Spraying:** Hang the item and spray. You should be 5-6 inches away when spraying. Do not over spray. Wait one hour and until the item is dry to the touch before applying additional coats. Compressed air can be used to blow out excess coating in small spaces.
- We recommend spraying chains. Chains can stiffen when coated. After the coating is dry to the touch, gently run the chain through your fingers to break the bond between links. This can also be done between coats.

Sinks and water features: Avoid pooling water, filling with water, or pouring boiling water in the sink for a minimum of two weeks after coating. Deep sinks may take longer to cure than other metal that gets more air circulation. A hairdryer or heated fan can be used every so often to introduce heat and circulation to the area after it is coated to speed curing.

TWO COATS ARE STANDARD FOR MOST PROJECTS

For CrobialCoat antimicrobial protection plus protection from tarnish, oxidation, and elements – follow guidelines above. For antimicrobial protection only, apply one coat.

Number of coats needed

- Kitchen Sinks: Four coats (bathroom sinks: two coats)
- Countertops/Bar/Tabletops: 3 – 4 coats
- Rings (jewelry): 3 – 4 coats
- Steel & Rusted Metal (raw, cold rolled, Corten other): 3 – 4 coats
- Roofs: 2 – 3 Coats
- Highly polished: 1 – 2 coats (two if high handling or high use/abuse)
- Kitchen Appliances/Hoods: 1 good coat (on vertical surfaces)



CAUTION - RUBBER & SOFT PLASTICS: The solvent in our coatings will melt rubber and soft plastics. Use nitrile gloves or chemical resistant gloves as rubber gloves will become sticky. Use glass or metal when pouring coating into another container. Use a natural bristled brush for a brush application (no synthetics).

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Allow for adequate ventilation. Wear eye protection and nitrile or chemical resistant gloves. If spraying, a NIOSH respirator is recommended.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY MATTER: The temperature of the metal is more important than the air temperature. **Do not apply the coating if the metal is too hot.** The metal is too hot if you cannot place the back of your hand on it for 10-15 seconds. If it is too cold, warm the metal with a heat gun, hair dryer, or work in the sun or shade appropriately. Do not apply if the temperature is within 10°F of the dew point. You can access dew point information for your area on weather.com.

APPLICATION METHODS: Application method is a matter of personal preference and somewhat project dependent. For application, use a clear-coat applicator: applicator pad, sponge brush, natural-bristled paintbrush, dense microfiber roller, clean dry lint-free white cloth, aerosol can, HVLP or Airless paint sprayer with a fine-finish tip. When spraying larger areas like siding, a 50/50 overlap is recommended. Aerosols are not recommended for large, flat surfaces. If using a cloth, fold it into a pad. Aerosols are not recommended for large, flat surfaces. For intricate items or jewelry chains spraying is the best application. Items can also be dipped into the coating and hung to dry.

APPLICATOR CARE & CLEANING: Discard sponge brushes and other one time use applicators after use. Rollers and applicator pads will last for a short while if wrapped well in aluminum foil to stop them from becoming hard between coats or during breaks. Brushes and spray tips can be cleaned with xylene or a xylene substitute.

TEST FIRST: For larger projects, it is recommended to test application of the coating in a small inconspicuous area before coating your entire project.



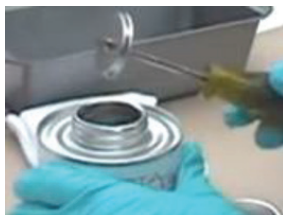
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARING THE COATING

Satin finishes and CrobialCoat require shaking before each use to distribute their properties throughout the coating. Let sit a minute or two before use allowing bubbles to dissipate. Failure to mix well before you start and frequently throughout the application period may result in a streaky and uneven finish with Satin products and improper distribution of antimicrobial properties in CrobialCoat. (There is NO requirement to shake or mix the other coatings.) **Do NOT thin the coatings.**

HOW TO OPEN THE CAN

To remove the metal insert found in some cans, unscrew the cap. Hold the can to prevent the coating from spilling. Use a small screwdriver or ice-pick to pierce through the insert and pop it out. Use a small hammer to tap the screwdriver to puncture the metal. Discard this piece.



1. Pour the coating into clean, dry, metal or glass pan.

2. Submerge applicator completely into the coating. Gently squeeze out just the excess. Applicator should be saturated but not dripping. This is important as dry areas in the applicator can cause streaks.

3. Apply the coating to the surface letting the applicator glide across the surface. Do not press hard. Applicator should glide smoothly. When it starts showing resistance, dip the applicator again. If you get drips, simply smooth them out before the coating starts to dry. Observe the coating while applying: if the coating separates or does not look completely smooth, STOP and re-clean the surface.

Let the coating dry completely. It will self-level as it dries. If you see an area you missed, let it dry and then coat over the missed area. Everbrite coatings are self-annealing; meaning the second coat will become part of the first coat. Wait at least one hour between coats or until the previous coat is completely dry. Most projects require two coats, some need more. (See Project Specific Tips page.)

DRY & CURE TIME: The coating will be dry in an hour (several coats may take longer). Dry coating is still delicate until cured. Heat and air circulation help speed curing. Under normal circumstances & with good ventilation, coating is generally cured after 4-5 days. Wait until cured before prolonged contact with other surfaces or packaging. Allow a minimum of two weeks cure time before letting water sit/pool on the coated surface, immersing in water or filling sinks/fountains, etc. In most cases, dew or rain does not hurt the coating once it is dry for 3-4 hours.

You can shorten cure time by gently heating the coating AFTER it is dry to the touch. Dry, coated items placed in a low temperature oven (140°F -180°F) for 1 hour will be cured when cooled. Larger items can be placed in direct sunlight to speed curing.

AFTER CARE, MAINTENANCE & LONGEVITY



AFTER CARE

Do NOT use solvent or citrus based cleaners or abrasives to clean coated metal. Do not use cleaners with "petroleum distillates". Suggested cleaners: Windex, mild dish soap and water or similar mild cleaners.

MAINTENANCE

Once coated, the coating is easy to maintain. As long as the original coating is still intact, wash the surface with a mild dish soap and water, dry well, and recoat. It is best to recoat before any tarnish or oxidation is seen or at the first sight of slight color change. See Maintenance Instructions on our website.

LONGEVITY

Longevity of coating is dependent on several factors: proper cleaning, application of coating, appropriate number of coats, environmental factors, as well as use and abuse. Some basic guidelines for average longevity are: Painted Metal 5-10 years, Unpainted & Rusted Metal 3-7 years, Fiberglass & Vinyl 2-3 years. Some high use and abuse surfaces like sinks and jewelry rings may have a less than average longevity at 1 year plus while untouched artwork may have a longer than average longevity.

SHELF LIFE OF COATING

Coating has an indefinite shelf life when stored in the closed, original container. Keep any extra coating for touch ups. We recommend cleaning the threads of the container before reattaching the lid to avoid sticking.

COATING REMOVAL

The coatings can be removed from **unpainted** metals with solvents like xylene or a xylene substitute or for larger areas like copper roofs, they can be removed mechanically by sanding. Small items can be soaked in solvent. Wear personal protection. Wet a cloth or paper towels with the solvent completely. Move the wet cloth over the coated metal with light pressure. Rubbing hard is not advised. When coating begins to "melt", wipe it up and off of the surface. Repeat until coating is gone.