

## Instructions for Everbrite™

For faded, oxidised painted and powdercoated surfaces and anodized aluminium metals

Suggested Project Uses: Garage doors, aluminium joinery, fencing, guttering, gates, cladding, sheds, roofs, trailers, patio furniture, mailboxes, signage, caravans, campervans, farm equipment, earth moving equipment, horse floats, vehicle signage, and more...

### READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING

#### Preparation for Cleaning

- 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 so the coating can adhere properly.
- If polish or other compounds have been used previously as a 'reviver' then these must first be completely removed** with turpentine or mineral spirits. **Then the turpentine/mineral spirits residue MUST also be cleaned off well** as these types of chemicals contain oil which will affect adhesion of the coating.

#### 1. REMOVE CHALK & OXIDATION

- If chalk or oxidation is present, clean the surface with the **grey prep pad** and plain water.
- Wipe off residue with a wet microfibre or similar lint free cloth.
- Rinse out the **grey prep pad** or cloth often with plain water.
- Clean evenly. Heavily oxidized surfaces will require more cleaning.

#### 2. CLEAN WITH EZ PREP, RINSE & DRY

- Wet the surface again with water. Do **NOT** apply EZ Prep solution onto a dry surface.
- In a bucket, mix 50mL of EZ Prep Concentrate per 5 litres of water (Ratio 1:100) to create a soap solution.
- Submerge soft brush, sponge, or a clean microfibre towel into solution and wash surface, cleaning all areas evenly. Wash in sections if necessary. **Do NOT allow the soap mixture to dry on the surface.**
- Rinse with fresh water until the water sheets off from 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 the surface.
- Allow to dry. For smaller items, hand dry with soft clean lint free cloth.
- Look for any uneven areas or remaining chalk/oxidisation. If any chalk residue remains, wipe with a clean, damp microfibre cloth and plain water.
- How the surface looks when clean and wet is how it will look when coated.** Be sure that the item appears the way you want it to look before you apply the coating. If the colour is uneven when wet, it will be uneven when coated. Do not apply coating until the surface looks like how you want it while it is wet.
- Make sure there is no EZ Prep or other contaminants left to dry on the surface.**
- The cleaned surface must be completely dry before application of the coating.**
- On smaller projects, you can use a hairdryer or heated fan to help to dry the surface.

#### Preparation before Coating Application

#### 3. SOLVENT WIPE Use Meths (Only necessary for anodized aluminium and bare metals)

**STOP - Do NOT solvent wipe painted or powder coated surfaces: Skip this Step 3.**

- Use a clean dry lint free cloth for the solvent wipe. This step needs to be done immediately before coating and will ensure that there is a **completely clean and dry surface** by removing all moisture and residues that may still be in the pores of the anodized or bare metal.
- Only solvent wipe anodized aluminium or bare metals with methylated spirits. Do **NOT** dilute or rinse the solvent. **NEVER use turps nor isopropyl alcohol as the solvent wipe** as these chemicals contain oil and will affect the adherence of the coating.
- Skipping this step on anodized aluminium or bare metals may result in poor adhesion of the coating.**  
*Solvent is not included in kits – available at hardware stores and supermarkets.*

#### 4. COATING PREPARATION

- Do NOT shake the can** Otherwise let the bubbles settle to avoid bubbles appearing on the coated surface.
- Do NOT thin the coating** with any type of solvent or thinners as the coating will fail.
- Natural Gloss:** There is NO requirement to stir clear natural gloss coating.
- Satin Finish:** You **MUST** stir satin finish coating well for a few minutes before applying because the flattening agent in the coating will have settled. Firstly stir the contents of the can to pick up any flatteners that will have settled at the bottom of the can. Use a clean chop stick or similar for a narrow can opening. Then empty the contents of the can into a glass or metal container and stir well with a metal fork for a few minutes before starting and then frequently during application. Clean wet coating off the fork with **methylated spirits**. Failure to stir satin finish coating thoroughly before you start and frequently while applying the coating may result in an uneven streaky finish. Pour the coating back into the can to store.
- Pour enough coating into a clean, dry, metal or glass container. If you are using a standard plastic vessel like an ice cream container (this is an ideal container to use when using one of our Everbrite clear coat applicator pads) **then you must line the plastic vessel with two layers of aluminium foil** as the coating will melt plastic if left to dwell inside it. It is perfectly fine to use a clean glass jar with a plastic lid.

#### TIPS FOR CLEANING & PREPARATION

**CLEAN ONE AREA AT A TIME:** Clean, wash and rinse each window frame, panel or square at a time. Clean each evenly and do **NOT** clean in circles.

**ALTERNATIVES TO PREP PADS:** In place of our synthetic 'steel' wool Grey 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.

**EZPREP CLEANER:** Do **NOT** waste your EZPrep cleaning solution. You may store made-up solution in a plastic container like a milk bottle. No matter how dirty the solution looks it will still work and it is being rinsed off with clean water.

The EZPrep cleaning solution is not corrosive - it will not damage your cladding or deck paintwork, or hurt your plants, but we do recommend that you wet the surrounding surfaces first to prevent possible 'water staining'.

**ALTERNATIVES TO EZPrep:** A mild dish soap which must be oil-free (with no lotion) mixed with water can be used.

**WHEN MOULD IS PRESENT:** Before removing the chalky oxidation (Step 1) wet the surface with water first and then apply a bleach solution of 1 part bleach to 5 parts water. Rinse off well with clean water.

**TEST FIRST:** Test cleaning method in a small area first to ensure this process works for you

#### COATING COVERAGE PER COAT

Kit Name	mL Coating	Sq.M ≤	Lineal metres 7 5mm joinery ≤
EBK60	60	1.1	12
EBK120	120	2.3	25
EBK250	250	4.8	55
EBK480	480	9.2	110
EBK960	960	18.4	220
EBK3840	3840	75	880

#### COVERAGE

Ensure that there is complete coverage, **with a minimum of two (2) generous coats applied;** particularly on exposed surfaces subject to long sunny periods and coastal conditions and on surfaces less than 60 degrees to the horizontal like angled window sills. Good coverage will lengthen the time before a maintenance coat is required.

#### MAINTENANCE RECOATS

**A maintenance recoat should be applied at the first sign of rising oxidation. (bleaching)**

The recoat anneals to the previously coated surface and adds more UV filters, stabilisers and antioxidants for added protection. The rising oxidation is knocked back to make the coated surface look like new again. For details go to: <https://everbrite.co.nz/maintenance-for-powdercoated-joinery/>

## 5. COATING APPLICATION

- **PERSONAL PROTECTION:** Only use nitrile powder-free gloves or chemical resistant gloves, Do NOT use rubber or latex gloves as these will become sticky when reacting to the coating. Wear eye protection. Allow for adequate ventilation. If spraying with an HVLP or airless sprayer, a NIOSH respirator is recommended.
- **SURFACE MUST BE CLEAN AND BONE DRY:** The surface to be coated must be scrupulously clean, sterile and bone dry. If coating a freshly painted surface, the paint must be completely cured prior to coating otherwise it will react with the coating and act like a paint stripper. Test accordingly.
- **TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY MATTERS:** The coating is best applied in temperatures from 13 - 30 degrees °C and without humidity. The temperature of the metal is more important than the air temperature. Do not apply the coating if the metal is too hot otherwise the coating starts to flash off too quickly and will not have enough time to self-level. The metal is too hot if you cannot place the back of your hand comfortably on it for 10 - 15 seconds. If the metal is too cold, warm the metal with a heat gun, hair dryer, or work in the sun or shade appropriately. If the coating sags this indicates that the metal is too cold as it is not flashing off fast enough. Do not apply if the temperature is within 10 degrees of the dew point. You can access dew point information for your area on [weather.com](http://weather.com)
- **APPLICATION METHODS:** The application method used is a matter of personal preference and is project dependent. **For narrow profiles** use a sponge brush, natural-bristled paint brush, or compatible synthetic brush as supplied in the kit, or a clean dry lint-free white cloth folded into a pad. **For wider paneled areas** use a clear-coat round applicator pad (as supplied in our larger kits) or a dense microfibre roller, hi density foam roller (suitable for solvent based coatings), or a HVLP or Airless paint sprayer with a fine-finish tip. When spraying larger areas a 50/50 overlap is recommended.
- **APPLICATION WITH A PAINT BRUSH – For narrow profiles like aluminium joinery**  
Use a good quality natural bristle brush, or a compatible synthetic brush or sponge brush as supplied in the kits. Dip paint brush completely in the coating. Lightly tap the side of the paint brush on the side of the container. The brush should be full of coating but not dripping. Ensure brushes are dried well after being cleaned with xylene or wiped with meths. Do not allow any solvent in the coating.
- **APPLICATION WITH A ROUND APPLICATOR PAD – For wide panels like garage doors**  
Wear a nitrile glove and submerge the round applicator pad completely in the coating. Gently squeeze the excess from the pad so that it stops dripping but still remains completely saturated. It is important to be saturated as dry areas in the applicator pad will cause streaks.  
Apply the coating letting the applicator pad glide smoothly across the surface. Do not press hard. When it starts showing resistance, dip the applicator pad again.
- **GENERAL APPLICATION TIPS:** Do NOT use circular motions to apply the coating. Use a smooth motion and finish one section at a time. Do NOT overwork the coating once applied. Quickly observe for runs, drips, or sagging and simply smooth them out before the coating starts to dry within a couple of minutes. Let the coating dry completely. It will self-level as it dries. If after a few minutes you see an area you missed, let it dry completely and then coat over the missed area. Wait at least one to two hours between coats or until the previous coat is completely dry. Observe the coating while applying: if the coating separates or does not look completely smooth, then **STOP; and remove the wet coating with methylated spirits** and re-clean the surface properly.
- **NUMBER OF COATS: Apply a second coat after the first coat has dried.** (Minimum 90 minutes depending on ambient temperature) Two coats are recommended for lasting protection on painted, powder coated and anodized surfaces, particularly in exposed sunny aspects. For areas less than 60 degrees to the horizontal such as skylight framing, angled window sills and door/slider sills subject to foot traffic and tops of railings two to three coats are recommended depending upon sun exposure. Ensure that you do NOT press hard with the applicator tool when applying second and subsequent coats. Move the applicator tool in one direction only. Everbrite coatings are self-annealing; meaning recoats will become part of the previous coat(s). Application in one direction will prevent pulling the previous coat off ensuring that the result is a smooth finish.
- **CURE TIME:** The coating is an air dry solvent, so heat and air circulation hastens curing. Under normal circumstances and with good ventilation, the coating will be partially cured after 4 to 5 days. The coating is delicate until fully cured, which can take up to two weeks. You can shorten cure time by gently heating the coating AFTER it is dry to the touch. Smaller items can be placed in a low temperature oven (60°C - 80°C) for 1 hour and will be cured when cooled.
- The coating **MUST** be fully cured before prolonged contact with other surfaces; e.g. packaging, allowing water to sit on the coated surface, immersing in water or filling fountains, etc. In most cases, dew or rain does not hurt the coating once it is dry for 3 to 4 hours. **But do not allow pooling water to remain on the surface of the coating for a minimum of 10 to 14 days after coating.**
- **AFTER CARE:** Do **NOT** use solvent or citrus based cleaners or abrasives to clean coated metal. Do not use cleaners with *petroleum distillates*. **Suggested Cleaner:** Mild dishwash soap and water.
- **MAINTENANCE & LONGEVITY:** The coated surface is easy to maintain providing more years of protection. As with all paints/coatings the longevity of an Everbrite coating (and time between subsequent recoats) is dependent on the quality of the metal and initial powder coating/paint, good surface preparation, coating application, number and thickness of initial coats, the environment (coastal and sunny aspects) and general use and abuse. The biggest plus with Everbrite is that the coating can be maintained indefinitely without any need for specialist intervention. **It is best to recoat before any tarnish or oxidation is seen or at the first sight of bleaching (rising oxidation).** Once recoated the bleaching should disappear. As long as the original coating is still intact just clean and rinse well with fresh water and dry the surface. Then apply 1 to 2 coats over the previously coated surface. **Because it anneals to itself (melts together) ensure that you move the applicator tool in one direction only. Do not paint backwards and forwards when applying recoats.**
- **SHELF LIFE OF THE COATING:** *Natural gloss* coating has an indefinite shelf life when stored in an air tight metal or glass container. Keep any extra coating for touch ups and recoats. We recommend cleaning the threads of the lid/cap with denatured alcohol (meths) before reattaching it. *Satin finish* coating will settle after a few years, eventually becoming hard to mix well due to the flattening agent.

### DANGER: COATING IS HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.

**FIRST AID** In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged over-exposure to solvents with damage to health. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. **CAUTION** Combustible liquid. Material does not sustain combustion. Do not smoke or use near flame. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid continuous breathing of vapour/spray and avoid prolonged contact with skin. Wear nitrile gloves and eye protection. **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** Please read and follow all directions and cautions on packaging & Material Safety Data Sheet

## TIPS FOR COATING APPLICATION & TOOL CARE/CLEAN UP

### COATING GARAGE DOORS:

Tape off rubber weather stripping around the garage door. Ensure that there is no water lurking in between the hinges of a sectional door.

Using an applicator pad apply the coating to one horizontal panel length at a time. Spend a minute observing the coated length to ensure that any drips or sagging are wiped out quickly. Then leave it alone so that it can self-level to a smooth finish.

Then continue onto the next panel. If you notice after a few minutes that you have missed a bit you must wait until the coating has dried and then you can wipe over the missed bit.

After coating a sectional door open/lift the door slightly so that there is a slight gap between each of the panel sections while the coating is drying. (1 to 2 hours)

### COATING ALUMINIUM JOINERY:

You do not have to mask the glass to apply the coating to aluminium joinery. If you get coating on the glass or on the rubber seals this can be wiped off with methylated spirits while the coating is wet.

Using a paint brush or sponge brush apply the coating to one length of joinery at a time. Spend a minute observing the coated length to ensure that any drips or sagging are brushed out quickly. Then leave it alone so that it can self-level to a smooth finish.

Then continue onto the next length.

If after a couple of minutes you notice that you have missed a bit you must wait until the coating has dried (2 hours) and then you can brush over the missed bit in one direction only.

Avoid applying coating to the inside of the frames under opening windows, unless you are able to leave the window ajar for the coating to cure (minimum 5 days) before closing the window. This is to ensure that a newly coated surface does not stick to the soft rubber seals around opening windows. If fresh coating gets on this rubber under a closed window the window will stick and become difficult to open.

### PROTECT ASPHALT OR CONCRETE:

**Asphalt needs to be protected;** the solvent in the coating will harm the asphalt if spilled. Place a tarpaulin down to protect the concrete from being coated. It won't harm concrete but it will cause it to look shiny.

### CLEAN UP / APPLICATOR TOOL CARE:

Rollers, sponge brushes, and applicator pads are discarded after use, but they will last for a few weeks when wrapped well in aluminium foil to stop them from becoming hard. Wrap ALL APPLICATOR TOOLS in tinfoil between coats or during breaks throughout the project. Bristle brushes and spray tips can be cleaned up with Xylene solvent. Ensure that bristle brushes are dried well if they have been cleaned with Xylene before dipping into the coating.

**COATING REMOVAL:** A cured coating can be removed from anodized aluminium with Xylene. Care must be taken when removing from powder coated surfaces. Test first. Do NOT use Xylene to remove coating from a painted surface as the paint is likely to be stripped off.

**TEST FIRST:** For large projects it is recommended to test coating application in a small section before coating your entire project.